

A WAY TO SUCCESS

**English
Grammar
for University
Students**

Year 2

**Student's
book**

**Харків
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Suggested keys for the most difficult tasks

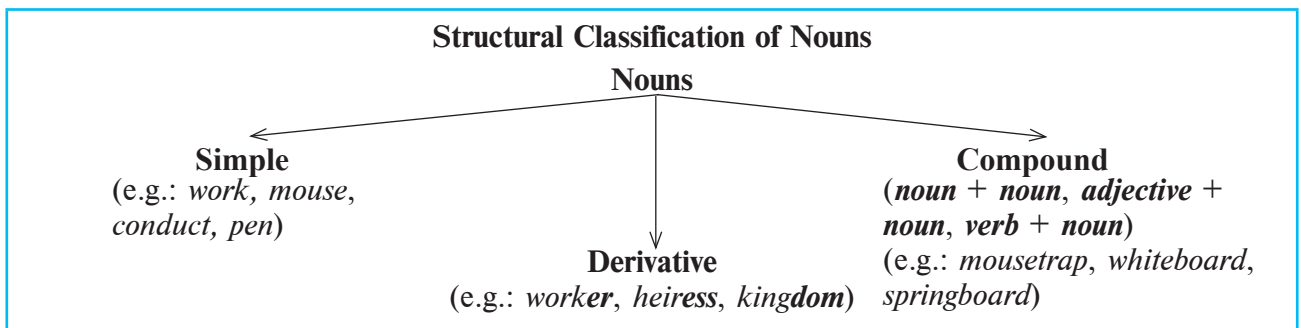
UNIT 1



THE NOUN

GOING THROUGH GRAMMAR TOGETHER

STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS



Exercise 1.1.

Derivative nouns are formed with the help of suffixes that convey different meanings.
A. Fill in the gaps in the table with corresponding examples.

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-er, -or	a person / a doer of an action / profession	_____, _____, _____, _____
-er, -or	a machine, a thing	_____, _____, _____
-ology	a science	_____, _____, _____
-ics	a discipline	_____, _____, _____, _____

-ness	an abstract noun that is formed from an adjective	_____, _____, _____, _____
-ess	a female	_____, _____, _____, _____
-ment	an abstract noun derived from a verb	_____, _____, _____
-ity	an abstract noun derived from an adjective	_____, _____, _____
-ful	volume	_____, _____, _____
-ing	a process	_____, _____, _____
-dom	an noun derived from an adjective or noun	_____, _____, _____
-hood	an abstract noun derived from a noun	_____, _____, _____

B. Which of the suffixes are used to form nouns from verbs, adjectives or other nouns: -ism, -acy, -ity, -ance, -ence, -ment, -hood, -ness, -ess, -ship, -ist, -cy, -or, -er, -ian, -dom? Fill in the table adding your examples.

verb + ... → noun	adjective + ... → noun	noun + ... → noun
		-cy (Luna → lunacy)

Exercise 1.2.

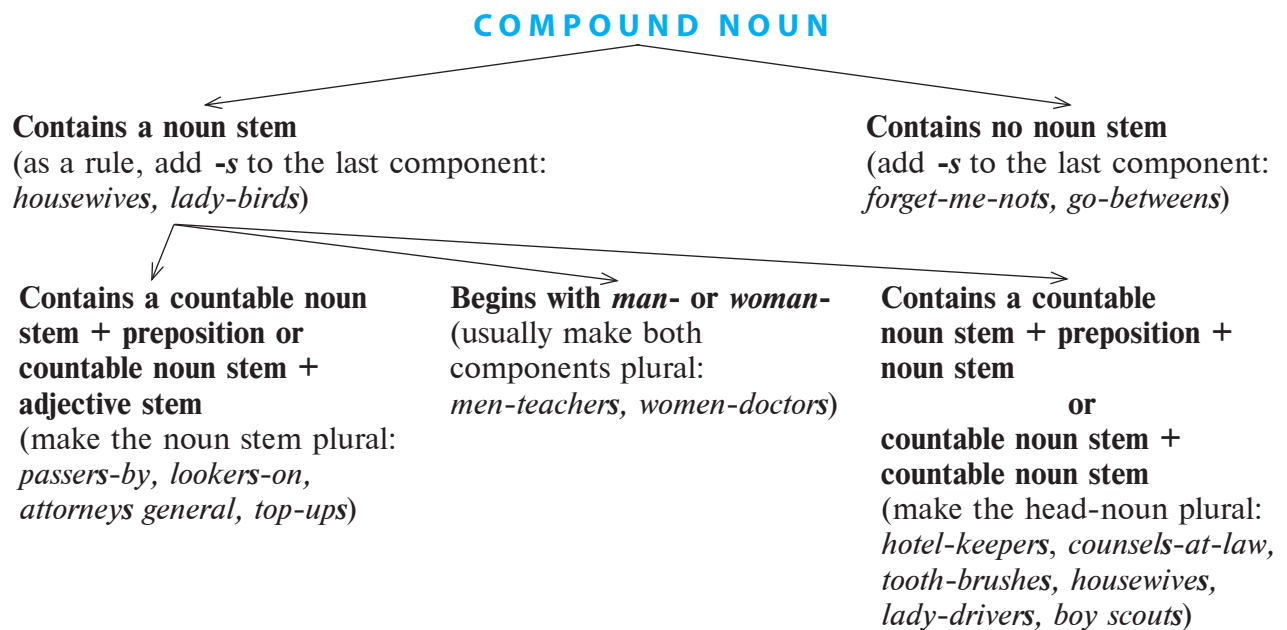
Use the nouns denoting doers of different actions, names of professions or inhabitants with suffixes -an, -ant, -ar, -er, -ese, -ian, -ist, -ite, -or wherever possible.

- I can play the violin. I am a/an _____.
- I am from Rome, so I am a _____.
- He is from Milan, so he is a _____.
- Tomas studied history at university; now he is a top _____ at our institute.
- Alex assists the professor, so he is professor's _____.
- My father drives well. He is a good _____.
- Her granny works in the library. She is a _____.
- Isaak Newton was a famous English _____.
- Amosov is a well-known _____.
- Anna plays badminton best of all in our group. She is a good _____.
- We are from Kharkiv. We are _____.
- Shakespeare wrote plays, so he is a _____.
- If a person doesn't feel well, he goes to visit a _____.
- This man always tells lies. He is a _____.

army		
day guy monkey		
penny Kennedy		
potato echo torpedo veto		
radio studio bamboo cuckoo kangaroo		
piano tango		
kilo photo pro		
mosquito volcano cargo motto tobacco		
concerto		
thief sheaf half elf wolf wife		
reef proof safe cliff gulf grief cuff chief		
wharf hoof scarf dwarf		

**Exercise
1.6.**

Study the algorithm and make the nouns plural wherever possible.



Man-of-war, notary public, police station, stepdaughter, editor-in-chief, policeman, man-servant, pick-up, commander-in-chief, grown-up, mother-in-law, lady-bird, boy scout, sunshine, merry-go-round, show-off, lady-driver, man-hole.

IRREGULAR PLURALS**Exercise
1.7.**

a) There are seven nouns that make their plural form by gradation (changes in the root). Fill in the table with the plural forms of such nouns:

Singular	Plural
a man	
a woman	
a tooth	teeth
a foot	feet
a goose	
a mouse	
a louse	

b) *There are three nouns that form their plural by adding suffix -en:*

ox — oxen

child —

brother (*in the religious meaning*) —

c) *There are some nouns whose singular and plural forms coincide (zero plural nouns). Translate them into Ukrainian and memorize.*

Group	Singular = Plural
Some nouns of French origin	corps [kɔ:] (<i>mind the pronunciation</i>), <i>pl.</i> corps [kɔ:z] (<i>mind the pronunciation</i>) rendezvous, précis, chassis, etc.
Some nouns of Latin origin	series, species, etc.
Some nouns denoting people's relations (a social group, a family, etc.) and institutions	offspring, bourgeois
Some kinds of fish	fish, cod, halibut, mullet, trout, plaice, pike, salmon
Some kinds of animals	bison, deer, sheep, grouse, moose, swine
Some kinds of fruit	fruit, grapefruit
Some kinds of machinery	aircraft, hovercraft, spacecraft

NOTE:

When we speak about individual objects (fish, animals, fruit, machines) these nouns denote, we use plural forms.

There are many fish in this pond.

I have got two goldfishes.

d) *Nouns, acting as quantifiers in measurements (a pair and a couple (2), a dozen (12), a score (20), a head (about cattle)), are used in the singular, if preceded by a numeral: two dozen eggs, two hundred head of cattle.*

e) *Some nouns of foreign origin, mainly Latin and Greek, have retained their original plural forms: analysis — analyses, datum — data, formula — formulae (See Appendix 2), though some of them can now have regular marked plural forms as well.*

f) *Make the following nouns plural.*

Coach, monarch, salesperson, tigress, countess, self, dynamo, wharf, foot, louse, carp, herring, trout, lobster, radius, oasis, tempo, curriculum, hypothesis, travel agent, man driver, baggage, experience, tariff, grief, Master-of-Arts, MA, court martial, tattoo, step-daughter, runner-up, scarf, path, swine, labour, taboo, hoof, proof.

INVARIABLE NOUNS

SINGULARIA TANTUM

There are nouns that are used only with a verb in the singular, though they may end in -s. In Latin, they are called Singularia Tantum.

Singularia Tantum

1. Uncountable nouns (mass nouns, abstract nouns): *water, gas, love, stubbornness, excitement*, etc.
2. Personal names, geographical names, other proper nouns: *Brooklyn, The Strand, The Old Monk, Brussels, Wales, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*.
3. Names of sports games: *billiards, cards, draughts, dominoes, bowls, skittles*, etc.
4. Names of diseases: *mumps, shingles, measles, German measles, rickets, rabies, diabetes*, etc.
5. Names of sciences and subjects for studying: *phonetics, linguistics, gymnastics, politics, mathematics, physics, ethics*, etc*.
6. A number of nouns that can't be made plural in English, are countable in Ukrainian: *advice, gallows, knowledge***, *news, research, summons*, etc.
7. A number of nouns that are Singularia Tantum in English, but are Pluralia Tantum in Ukrainian: *money, hair****, *chess, applause*, etc.

***But:** when names of sciences are used to express somebody's knowledge on the subject, grades, figures, these nouns are used with a verb in the plural. Compare the sentences:

Physics studies the laws of nature. (a science) — Her Physics are very poor. (grades);

Statistics is an interesting science to study. (a subject) — What are the statistics on this point? (figures).

****But:** the noun *knowledge / знання* is Singularia Tantum in English, but in the Ukrainian language if the meaning changes and the sphere of knowledge is limited (*знання з фізики*) it is Pluralia Tantum.

*****But:** the noun 'hair', when used in the meaning «волосинка», is countable: *Her hair is blond. He has several gray hairs.*

PLURALIA TANTUM

There are nouns that are used only with a verb in the plural; they usually end in -s. In Latin, they are called Pluralia Tantum.

Pluralia Tantum

1. Names of tools, consisting of two parts: *tweezers, pincers, scales, scissors, spectacles, binoculars, pliers, tongs, dividers, nutcrackers, clippers, fetters*, etc.
2. Names of clothes: *trousers, pajamas (pyjamas), tights, breeches, culottes, corduroys, trunks, drawers, shorts, briefs, overalls, slacks, pants, panties, knickers, underpants, braces*, etc.
3. Some geographical names: *the Netherlands, the West Indies, the Highlands, the Hebrides*, etc.
4. Substantivised adjectives, denoting groups of people: *the young, the old, the poor, the rich, the living, the wounded, the blind, the dead, the disabled (the handicapped)*, etc.
5. Some other nouns: *arms, ashes, contents, customs, earnings, goods, greens, holidays, odds, outskirts, suburbs, looks, premises, particulars, stairs, thanks, surroundings, troops, wages, proceeds, remains, forces, whereabouts, the Middle Ages*, etc.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

1. Collective Nouns that are used only with a verb in the singular: *machinery, foliage*.
2. Collective nouns that are used only with a verb in the plural: *cattle, poultry, police, vermin, gentry, clergy, public, people*.
3. Collective nouns that are used with a verb either in the singular or in the plural: *family, crowd, army, jury*, etc.

Exercise
1.8.

Sometimes uncountable nouns can become countable, but the meanings of the singular and plural forms differ. Find the meanings of the nouns in the dictionary and fill in the table.

Noun	Uncountable	Countable
Difference		
Talk		
Authority		
Paper		
Grief		
Work		
Custom		
Colour		

Exercise
1.9.

Make the following nouns plural.

Soprano, bench, tomato, schoolchild, cherry, cuckoo, proof, domino, stepdaughter, spy, monkey, broth, memo, box, stomach, tattoo, Ukrainian, sheep, ship, Czech, cliff, mosquito, sister-in-law, drop-out, gentleman-farmer, mouthful, editor-in-chief, policeman, court martial, cola, mandocello, wharf, birth, toothbrush, analysis, elf, phenomenon, actress, negro, bee, Galsworthy, echo, concerto, self, youth, dwarf, foot, bison.

**Exercise
1.10.**

Make the following nouns singular where possible.

Eyes, scarves, greens, foxes, radios, women, geese, crew, houses, brethren, phenomena, mice, means, wreaths, couches, trays, countries, keys, cargoes, children, men, oxen, buses, premises, glasses, horses, tattoos, lives, tries, lice, quizzes, works, trunks, oaths, zoos, oats, physics.

**Exercise
1.11.**

Use the necessary forms of the verbs 'to be', 'to have' and 'to live'. Translate into Ukrainian and analyse the use of the italicised nouns in them.

1. There ... many *bison* in this National Park.
2. *Fish* ... good for health.
3. There ... many *herring* in this area, so we're going fishing in the morning.
4. This *moose* ... rather old. *Moose* usually ... not more than 25 years.
5. *Dice* ... rather popular in the Eastern countries.
6. These *deer* ... several *offspring*.
7. *Salmon* ... good for different kinds of pies.
8. There ... two *series* of burglaries in the city; the second *series* ... especially cruel.
9. This *species* of roses ... very exquisite. And these two ... the *species* of the latest selection.
10. Several *hovercraft* ... seen in the neutral waters.
11. *Aircraft* ... used for different purposes nowadays.
12. *Plaice* ... rarely found in the southern seas.
13. The *machinery* at this plant ... too old.
14. The *vermin* ... always a great trouble for the inhabitants of old houses.

**Exercise
1.12.**

Use the necessary form of the verb. In some sentences, both singular and plural forms are possible.

1. The scissors ... (*to be*) sharp.
2. At present, the government ... (*to discuss*) the situation in the country.
3. The trousers ... (*to be*) torn.
4. There ... (*to be*) many people in the streets of the city.
5. The cattle ... (*to graze*) in the field at present.
6. Now the jury ... (*to try*) to come to a certain decision.
7. The peoples of the world ... (*to want*) to live in peace.
8. The police ... (*to investigate*) the case.
9. Vermin usually ... (*to live*) where there ... (*to be*) a lot of litter.
10. The committee ... (*to have*) a meeting now.
11. Our family ... (*to like*) going to the races together.
12. Our family ... (*to be*) early-risers.
13. The crowd already ... (*to gather*) around the broken car.
14. A crowd ... (*to be*) very dangerous for children and old people.
15. The news ... (*to become*) known to everybody.
16. The Headquarters just... (*to move*) to Brussels.
17. In my opinion, bowls ... (*not to be*) a thrilling game, but dice ... (*to be*).
18. ... (*to be*) there any crossroads nearby?
19. Many species of animals already ... (*to die out*).
20. The species ... (*to be*) well-known to the scientists.

Exercise 1.13.

Choose two or three *Singularia Tantum* nouns, *Pluralia Tantum* nouns or collective nouns and suggest the definitions for them. Let the rest of the group guess the noun.

- Example:**
- * This is an animal that lives in the mountains of Northern America. Name it!
 - * This is a device, used to see something better from a long distance, but you can't put it on. What is it?
 - * This is a tool, used for...

Exercise 1.14.

Complete the table and in pairs discuss stereotyped traits of people of different nationalities.

NOTE:

Words to denote nationality are formed according to patterns. Substantivised adjectives, ending in **-ese**, **-ss**, have identical singular and plural forms. Substantivised adjectives, ending in **-ian**, can be made plural. Words, ending in **-man**, change their last element into the plural form.

- Ex.:**
- A. The Spaniards are more suntanned and talkative than the Finns.
 - B. Oh, yes. But if you meet a person, you can't tell a Finn from, for example, a Norwegian within the first minutes of the talk.

Countries	People	Nations
Brazil	a Brazilian, -s	the Brazilians*
Spain		
Poland		
Ukraine		
Norway		
Sweden		
Denmark		
The Netherlands		
France		
China		
England		
Scotland		
Wales		
Ireland		
Hungary		
Greece		
Israel		
Switzerland		
Iraq		
Japan		
Finland		

*In contemporary English the definite article can be omitted with the names of nations ending in -s.