

## NOUNS

Ex. 1. Explain the formation and pronunciation of the plural form of the italicized nouns:

As we sailed up the River Hudson towards the *cities* of New York and Brooklyn, we experienced a sensation which is, I think, common to all *travellers* who come to the end of their voyage. Many *people* have tried to analyse this emotion, and I have read many such *analyses* but none have ever really satisfied me.

The *buildings* stood out against the skyline like enormous *boxes* of *matches* stuck on end. The *houses* and *churches* were completely dwarfed by them. As we went up the river, we examined it all with our *glasses*. It seemed as if each building brushed the *skies*.

There were a lot of *ships* in the river mouth. They were bringing *cargoes* from all over the world — cargoes of meat and *potatoes* and *mangoes*, of *machines* and *toys* and many other *things*. They carried *silks* from China and *teas* from India as well. They flew the *colours* of almost every seafaring nation on the globe.

*Armies* of *customs-officials*, *port-authorities* and others, came on board. The *passengers* were paraded before the port doctor. He was a huge fat man. The first class passengers filed before him as solemn as *oxen*. Most of the third class passengers stood waiting their turn as quiet as *mice*, though some were as noisy as a flock of *geese*. They carried their *savings* in knotted *handkerchiefs*, and the rest of their *belongings* in *bundles*. Many seemed to have completely lost their *bearings* in their new and strange *surroundings* and seemed as bewildered as *sheep*, while their *wives* and *children* stared around like startled *deer*.

There seemed to be varying *criteria* for the treatment of passengers by the immigration authorities, according to the class in which they travelled. Those of the third were examined for *lice* and other *vermin*, regardless of their *feelings*. And if a single louse was found, the individual was taken to Ellis Island, where there were plenty of delousing *apparatuses*. Our American *brethren* do nothing by *halves*, and do not care *sixpence* for anybody's *opinions* of their *methods*.

We landed with every manifestation of high *spirits* and the customs people examined our *effects*. The *hangers-on* stared at us as though we were curious *phenomena*.

Ex. 2. Choose between a singular or a plural verb to use it in the following sentences:

1. We were at the head of the valley and below us we saw an old house. "This is where my family (*to live*)," he said.
2. Con's family (*to be*) in the process of having tea when we arrived.
3. All the family (*to be*) gathered to see the dog.
4. My family who (*to be*) occupied each with their particular guest did not notice anything.
5. Monty's family (*to be*) of about the same social status as my own.
6. When the family (*to be*) alone she often read to them before going to bed.
7. Do you know what the family (*to get*) into their heads about this business?
8. The police (*to know*) about him for years.
9. Everybody says the Swiss police (*to be*) great at finding people.
10. The police (*to be*) not fools. That man did not believe a word of what I said.
11. The police (*to call*) and a sergeant and a constable arrived.
12. The public (*not to think*) so.
13. The public (*to request*) not to leave litter in these woods.
14. As Alan appeared, the crew had quit their loading and (*to be*) assembled along the rail.
15. There (*to be*) two fish in his basket.
16. That evening the net was so heavy that he could hardly draw it into the boat. "Surely I have caught all the fish that (*to swim*)," he said to himself and laughed.
17. When he came the baseball team (*to practise*) on the school field.
18. The team (*to have*) baths at the moment and then (*to come*) back here for tea.
19. The team (*to play*) tomorrow morning.
20. The summons (*to be*) already overdue.

21. My trousers now (*to clean*).
22. Do you know what the news (*to be*)?
23. The ashes (*to be*) still hot.
24. The job is unpaid, but a number of persons (*to be*) willing to undertake it.
25. There (*to be*) important information in the letter.
26. The clergy (*to be*) generally dressed in black.
27. The Government (*to discuss*) the matter for a long time but they have shown no signs of reaching agreement.
28. The Government (*to decide*) to pass the bill.
29. He was reserved concerning himself but a fluent talker when politics (*to be*) under discussion.
30. Politics always (*to interest*) me.
31. Ethics (*to be*) a difficult study.
32. The company (*to find*) shelter from the rain in the village inn. They are going to have lunch there.
33. In the meantime the young couple (*to be*) to live in the old house.
34. That day the committee (*to be*) to meet at her friend's house.
35. I had to find out whether the committee (*to be*) competent enough to consider the project.
36. The committee (*to be*) of the opinion that the matter should be dealt with at once.
37. Close by, a group of men (*to sit*). They kept the waiter busy with their orders.
38. A group of students (*to go*) on a tour to Slovakia in summer.
39. The board (*to be*) extraordinarily kind to you.
40. The board (*to be*) going to consider your application at the next sitting.
41. There (*to be*) a few little craft anchored in the harbour.
42. The staff (*to be*) all gathered in the main office when I came.
43. His staff (*to be*) very small. I don't know how he managed to do any business at all.
44. You've bought yourself a nice car. Your money (*to be*) well spent.
45. His advice always (*to be*) useful to me.

Ex. 3. State the kind of the genitive case used in the following sentences:

1. He did not want to impose his sorrow on his *friends'* pleasure.
2. Wormwood Shrubs is a first *offenders'* prison.

3. The estate where they were to spend the week-end belonged to a cousin of *Andrew's*.
4. Otto turned up at *Arthur's* about a week later.
5. It was *Robin's* turn now to be annoyed with what he felt to be the *boy's* stubbornness.
6. Annie turned great frightened *doll's* eyes upon him.
7. In stressing her *mother-in-law's* peasant origin she found it easier to disregard her.
8. A *professor's* life is little better than a high-grade *clerk's* nowadays.
9. She did not ask him anything because she knew a *sister's* place.
10. The street had not changed. There was the *baker's* at the corner, and there was the *butcher's* with the gilt oxhead on the signboard.
11. I'm sure you know far more than they do about their *country's* history.
12. The *sun's* rays refracted in an intense glare from the chalk-white cliffs.
13. He looked expectantly at Maria, but she dilated her *camel's* nostrils slightly and said: "I don't give blank cheques."
14. It was a habit of *John's* not to tell you things and then assume that you knew all about them.

Ex. 4. Translate the following into English choosing between a noun in the genitive case and an *of*-phrase:

1. Ее кукольное личико выражало раздражение.
2. Он прошел через комнату секретарши, не глядя на нее.
3. Я провел неделю в гостях у друга моей матери, который живет в Лондоне.
4. Женский голос позади меня тихо произнес мое имя.
5. Это было решение опытного человека.
6. В сегодняшней вечерней газете есть длинная статья Питера на эту тему.
7. Джеральд поднял брови. «У тебя очень странные взгляды на обязанности отца», — сказал он.
8. На следующее утро я дала ребенку его первую бутылочку коровьего молока.
9. «Я не буду есть рыбу», — сказал Роберт с важностью старшего ребенка в семье.