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Основная цель пособия — активизировать изученный ранее лексико-грамматический материал и подготовить учащихся к успешной сдаче единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку. Более 200 включенных в него разнообразных тестов помогут прочно усвоить лексику и наиболее важные аспекты грамматики. Все тесты снабжены ключами, что позволяет использовать сборник для самоконтроля и самостоятельного изучения английского языка.

Пособие предназначено главным образом для учащихся 10–11-х классов образовательных организаций, однако может быть использовано и на более раннем этапе обучения. Сборник будет полезен и учителям, которые найдут в нем необходимый материал для своей работы на уроках

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемый сборник тестовых заданий предназначен для формирования и контроля грамматических и лексических навыков и ориентирован, главным образом, на учащихся 10–11 классов и абитуриентов. Он поможет качественно подготовиться к итоговой государственной аттестации в форме ЕГЭ.

В пособие включен обширный лексический и грамматический материал, что позволяет использовать его на различных этапах обучения в образовательных учреждениях, а также при подготовке к экзаменам на получение международных сертификатов и к вступительным экзаменам в вузы.

Основная цель сборника — закрепить, обобщить и систематизировать знания, умения и навыки, приобретенные учащимися в рамках базового курса, а также овладеть определенным количеством нового материала в соответствии с требованиями государственного стандарта к надбазовому уровню владения иностранным языком.

Пособие составлено в соответствии с кодификатором элементов содержания по английскому языку, подготовленным Федеральным институтом педагогических измерений (ФИПИ). Каждый из разделов посвящен формированию одного из навыков, проверяемых на ЕГЭ. В разделах представлен краткий теоретический материал по теме, а также разнообразные задания для формирования и закрепления лексико-грамматических навыков. Сборник включает более 200 многоуровневых тестов, расположенных в порядке нарастания сложности, которые помогут прочно усвоить лексику и наиболее важные аспекты грамматики.

Поскольку в разделе «Грамматика и лексика» единого государственного экзамена проверяется умение применять полученные знания при работе с иноязычными текстами, то в конце каждого раздела приводятся лексико-грамматические задания на базе аутентичных текстов, при работе с которыми учащиеся овладевают различными аспектами иноязычной культуры.

Раздел “Exam Practice” включает все типы лексико-грамматических заданий, входящих в ЕГЭ: определение требуемой грамматической формы заданного слова; определение однокоренного слова; выбор правильного варианта

из четырех предложенных. Эти задания составлены на основе аутентичных материалов, максимально приближенных к формату единого государственного экзамена.

Итоговый тест содержит 25 заданий, что позволяет легко оценить знания: 23–25 баллов — «отлично», 18–22 балла — «хорошо», 13–17 баллов — «удовлетворительно».

Весь комплекс тестов имеет одну цель: повторить лексико-грамматический материал, изученный ранее на уроках, и подготовить учащихся к успешной сдаче единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку.

Все тесты снабжены ключами, что позволяет использовать сборник для самоконтроля и самостоятельного изучения английского языка.

Представленные в пособии тестовые задания были апробированы в московских школах и с успехом применяются на практике. Надеемся, что оно окажется полезным не только учащимся и учителям, но и всем желающим самостоятельно изучить английский язык.

При подготовке данного пособия автором были использованы следующие издания:

1. *Luke Prodromou*. Grammar and Vocabulary for First Certificate. — Pearson Education Limited, 2000.
2. *Luke Prodromou*. Rising Star. An Intermediate Course — Macmillan, 2005.
3. *Michael Harris, David Mower, Anna Sikorzynska*. Opportunities. — Pearson Education Limited, 2006.
4. *N. Kenny, L. Luque–Mortimer*. First Certificate Practice Tests. — Pearson Education, 2000.
5. *Raymond Murphy*. English Grammar in Use. — Cambridge University Press, 1995.
6. *Virginia Evans*. Round-Up. — Pearson Education Limited, 1994.
7. *Ионина А.А., Саакян А.С.* Английская грамматика XXI века. Учебное пособие по английскому языку. — М.: Издательство «Менеджер», 2006. — 400 с.
8. Демонстрации ЕГЭ по английскому языку. — www.fipi.ru.

В связи с возможными изменениями в формате и количестве заданий рекомендуем в процессе подготовки к экзамену обращаться к материалам сайта официального разработчика экзаменационных заданий — Федерального института педагогических измерений: www.fipi.ru.

Желаем успехов!

1. NOUNS

1.1. SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Nouns are made plural by adding

-s	to most nouns	dogs, boys, months
	to nouns ending in vowels + -o or double o	radios, videos, zoos
	to abbreviations ending in o	photos, autos, kilos, memos
	to musical instruments	pianos
	to proper nouns	Eskimos
-es	to other nouns ending in -o	tomatoes, potatoes, volcanoes
	to nouns ending in -s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh	foxes, dresses, churches, buses
-ies	to nouns ending in consonant + -y (-y → -i + -es)	cities, countries, ladies, flies
-ves	to some nouns ending in -f/-fe (-f/-fe → -v + -es)	lives, leaves, wolves, wives
	but:	chiefs, roofs, cliffs, safes, beliefs, handkerchiefs

Irregular plurals

Irregular plurals	man – men , woman – women , child – children , ox – oxen , foot – feet , tooth – teeth , goose – geese , louse – lice , mouse – mice , sheep – sheep , deer – deer , trout – trout , swine – swine , salmon – salmon , spacecraft – spacecraft , means – means , species – species , series – series , fish – fish/fishes , fruit – fruit/fruits , etc.
Latin nouns ending in -us	alumnus – alumni, calculus – calculi, locus – loci, nucleus – nuclei, terminus – termini, cactus – cacti/cactuses, syllabus – syllabi/syllabuses, stimulus – stimuli, terminus – termini, etc.
Latin nouns ending in -um	aquarium – aquaria/aquariums, bacterium – bacteria, curriculum – curricula, maximum – maxima, memorandum – memoranda/memorandums, millennium – millennia/millenniums, minimum – minima, spectrum – spectra/spectrums, stratum – strata, datum – data, medium – media, etc.

Latin nouns ending in -a	alga – algae, antenna – antennae/antennas, larva – larvae, formula – formulae/formulas, vertebra – vertebrae, etc.
Latin nouns ending in -ex/-ix	appendix – appendices/appendixes, index – indices (bibliographical)/indexes (mathematical), etc.
Greek nouns ending in -is	axis – axes, analysis – analyses, basis – bases, crisis – crises, diagnosis – diagnoses, hypothesis – hypotheses, oasis – oases, thesis – theses, etc.
Greek nouns ending in -on:	automation – automata, criterion – criteria, phenomenon – phenomena, etc.
Compound nouns form their plurals by adding -s/-es	to the second noun if the compound consists of two nouns (shopkeeper – shopkeepers)
	to the noun if the compound consists of an adjective and a noun (frying pan – frying pans)
	to the first noun if the compound consists of two nouns connected with a preposition (brother-in-law – brothers-in-law)
	at the end of the compound if this is not made up of any nouns (grown-up – grown-ups)

Test 1. Write the plural of the following nouns.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. church – | 8. woman – | 15. radio – |
| 2. difficulty – | 9. deer – | 16. ox – |
| 3. mouse – | 10. leaf – | 17. fish – |
| 4. month – | 11. goose – | 18. wolf – |
| 5. child – | 12. potato – | 19. country – |
| 6. roof – | 13. foot – | 20. tooth – |
| 7. boy – | 14. dress – | 21. curriculum – |

Test 2. Write the plural of the following nouns.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. nanny – | 8. radio – | 15. violin – |
| 2. father-in-law – | 9. train robbery – | 16. wife – |
| 3. headache – | 10. painkiller – | 17. medium – |
| 4. dictionary – | 11. bush – | 18. mouse – |
| 5. pincushion – | 12. pen-friend – | 19. godfather – |
| 6. hold-up – | 13. video – | 20. wish – |
| 7. hoof – | 14. pillowcase – | 21. phenomenon – |

Test 3. Write the plural of the following nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. deer – | 8. sheep – | 15. datum – |
| 2. lady – | 9. species – | 16. Eskimo – |
| 3. roof – | 10. day – | 17. leaf – |
| 4. chief – | 11. family – | 18. life – |
| 5. studio – | 12. dish – | 19. zero – |
| 6. zoo – | 13. paw – | 20. buffalo – |
| 7. bus – | 14. fork – | 21. criterion – |

Test 4. Write the plural of the following nouns.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. trout – | 8. baby – | 15. vowel – |
| 2. composer – | 9. handkerchief – | 16. buzz – |
| 3. insect – | 10. church – | 17. glass – |
| 4. oasis – | 11. memo – | 18. man – |
| 5. analysis – | 12. ball game – | 19. goose – |
| 6. bacterium – | 13. passer-by – | 20. foot – |
| 7. waiter – | 14. letdown – | 21. volcano – |

Test 5. Write the plural of the following nouns.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. bench – | 8. scarf – | 15. fruit – |
| 2. celebrity – | 9. belief – | 16. swine – |
| 3. louse – | 10. sheep – | 17. activity – |
| 4. bath – | 11. half – | 18. thief – |
| 5. woman – | 12. tomato – | 19. kilo – |
| 6. cliff – | 13. means – | 20. party – |
| 7. play – | 14. photo – | 21. appendix – |

1.2. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns can be **countable** (those that can be counted) or **uncountable** (those that can't be counted). **Uncountable nouns take a singular verb.**

The most common uncountable nouns are:

- **Mass nouns: fluids** (blood, tea, coffee, milk etc), **solids** (bread, butter, china, coal, food, fruit, glass, ice, iron, fish [meaning food], etc), **gasses** (air, oxygen, pollution, smoke, smog, etc), **particles** (corn, dust, flour, hair, pepper, rice, salt, sand, etc).
- **Subjects of study:** chemistry, economics, literature, mathematics, physics, etc.
- **Languages:** Chinese, English, French, etc.
- **Games:** billiards, chess, golf, soccer, tennis, etc.
- **Diseases:** flu, measles, mumps, etc.

- **Natural phenomena:** darkness, hail, heat, rain (but: the rains = season of continuous rain in tropical countries), humidity, thunder, snow, etc.
- **Some abstract nouns:** accommodation, advice, anger, applause, assistance, behaviour, business, chaos, countryside, courage, damage, dirt, education, evidence, housework, homework, information, intelligence, knowledge, luck, music, news, peace, progress, seaside, shopping, traffic, trouble, truth, wealth, work, etc.
- **Collective nouns:** baggage, cutlery, furniture, jewellery, luggage, machinery, money, rubbish, stationery, etc.
- **Many uncountable nouns** can be made **countable** by adding a partitive: **a piece** of paper/cake/advice/information/furniture; **a slice/loaf** of bread; **a(n) item/piece** of news, etc.
- **Some nouns take only a plural verb.** These are objects consisting of two parts: **garments** (pyjamas, trousers, etc), **tools** (scissors, etc), **instruments** (binoculars, compasses, spectacles, etc), or **nouns** such as: arms, ashes, barracks, clothes, congratulations, earnings, (good) looks, outskirts, people, police, premises, riches, stairs, surroundings, wages, etc.
- **Group nouns** refer to a group of people. These nouns can take either a singular or a plural verb depending on whether we see the group as a whole or as individuals. Such **group nouns** are: army, audience, class, club, committee, company, council, crew, crowd, headquarters, family, jury, government, press, public, staff, team, etc.
The **team was** the best. (the team as a group)
The **team were** all given medals. (each member separately as individuals)
- **With expressions of duration, distance or money meaning ‘a whole amount’** we use **a singular verb:** Two years **is** long to wait. Three miles **is** a long way to go. Nine thousand pounds **is** a high price to pay.

Test 6. Fill in: *is* or *are*.

1. Your trousers _____ in the wardrobe.
2. Where _____ his scissors?
3. There _____ a lecture on history today.
4. The shopping _____ heavy.

5. Where _____ my gloves?
6. This information _____ correct.
7. His hair _____ brown.
8. My socks _____ in the drawer.
9. Our furniture _____ very cheap.
10. His accommodation _____ luxurious.
11. Evidence _____ needed before the trial can continue.
12. The news _____ very exciting.
13. Mumps _____ a common illness among children.
14. My glasses _____ on the table.
15. Chinese _____ difficult to learn.
16. Where _____ the kitchen scales?
17. Billiards _____ a popular game.
18. His work _____ very interesting.
19. People _____ starving in some countries.
20. Education _____ the key to his success.

Test 7. Fill in: *is* or *are*.

1. Where _____ your trousers?
2. Could you tell me where the scissors _____ ?
3. Tonight, there _____ athletics on TV.
4. Money _____ easy to spend and difficult to save.
5. Gloves _____ worn in cold weather.
6. This student's knowledge _____ amazing.
7. Love _____ reason for much happiness.
8. This bread _____ stale.
9. Your jeans _____ on the chair.
10. His baggage _____ too heavy to carry.
11. Her advice _____ very interesting.
12. Mathematics _____ his favourite subject.
13. Measles _____ a common illness.
14. The glasses _____ on the table.
15. My sister's hair _____ long.
16. Their bathroom scales _____ quite accurate.
17. Darts _____ a popular game in Britain.
18. This work _____ too hard.
19. People _____ unhappy with the new tax system.
20. The police _____ near.

Test 8. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Economics **(is/are)** his favourite subject.
2. The trousers he bought for her **(doesn't/don't)** fit her.
3. The police **(want/wants)** to interview men about the robbery.
4. Physics **(was/were)** my best subject at school.
5. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine **(isn't/aren't)** sharp enough.
6. The news **(wasn't/weren't)** as bad as we expected.
7. Where **(does/do)** your family live?
8. Four days **(isn't/aren't)** long enough for a good holiday.
9. He can't find his binoculars. Do you know where **(it is/they are)**?
10. Do you think the people **(is/are)** happy with the government?
11. **(Does/Do)** the police know how the accident happened?
12. She doesn't like hot weather. Twenty-eight degrees **(is/are)** too warm for her.
13. The staff at school **(is/are)** not happy with their new working conditions.
14. Thirty thousand pounds **(was/were)** stolen in the robbery.
15. Two years **(is/are)** a long time to be without job.
16. Five miles **(is/are)** a long way to walk every day.
17. I need more money. Six pounds **(is/are)** not enough.
18. These species **(is/are)** very rare.
19. My hair **(is/are)** dark brown.
20. His watch **(need/needs)** repairing.

Test 9. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. All of her belongings **(was/were)** in a suitcase.
2. Athletics **(is/are)** very popular nowadays.
3. Aerobics **(do/does)** people a lot of good.
4. Chocolate **(makes/make)** you put on weight.
5. Most people **(enjoy/enjoys)** Easter.
6. The money she makes **(is/are)** enough for her.
7. The police **(is/are)** looking for the murderer.
8. His good looks **(get/gets)** him what he wants.
9. The government **(is/are)** passing new laws.
10. Her knowledge of English **(is/are)** very good.
11. Measles, which **(is/are)** a children's disease, **(is/are)** dangerous for adults.

12. The audience **(was/were)** given free tickets.
13. The economics **(is/are)** very interesting.
14. His death **(was/were)** a great shock.
15. Fish **(is/are)** easy to look after as pets.
16. Radio news **(give/gives)** us less information than television news.
17. The stairs to the ground floor **(was/were)** over there.
18. The information **(was/were)** very helpful.
19. His glass **(is/are)** on the table.
20. There **(is/are)** toast on the dish.

2. PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns	Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
Before verbs as subjects	After verbs as objects	Followed by nouns	Not followed by nouns	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he/she/it	him/her/it	his/her/its	his/her/—	himself/herself/itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

2.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Test 1. Fill in the correct personal pronouns.

1. She is very handsome. I envy ____ .
2. They are not reliable. He doubts ____ .
3. I taught her. ____ learned it from ____ .
4. We asked for his advice. ____ advised ____ not to come.
5. He dislikes her, and ____ hates ____ , it's evident.
6. You should be there on time. I want ____ to come on time.
7. She is from England, ____ gave me lessons in English.
8. They are our friends. We invited ____ to the party.
9. He wrote this letter. I recognized ____ by his handwriting.

10. 'Did you see the snake?' 'Yes, I saw _____ and _____ saw _____.'
11. 'Where's Tom?' 'That's _____ over there.'
12. 'Where's my map?' 'I left _____ on the desk.'
13. Look at that bird. _____ always comes to my window.
14. 'What time is _____?' '_____ is four.'
15. 'Who is that?' '_____ 's me.'
16. Hi, it is so nice to see _____ again.
17. _____ doesn't matter.
18. I like _____ when _____ 's warm.
19. I find _____ difficult to explain anything to him.
20. You are not guilty of _____ , are you?

Test 2. Fill in the correct personal pronouns.

1. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at _____ ?
2. Do you know that man? I work with _____.
3. I'm talking to you. Please listen to _____ .
4. These books are interesting. Do you want to look at _____?
5. He likes that camera. He's going to buy _____ .
6. Where are the tickets? I can't find _____ .
7. We're going out. You can go with _____ .
8. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of _____ .
9. Where is he? I want to talk to _____ .
10. These plums are bad. Don't eat _____ .
11. I want those pencils. Please give _____ to _____.
12. They want the money. Please give _____ to _____ .
13. He wants the key. Please give _____ to _____.
14. He never drinks milk. He doesn't like _____ .
15. I often go to the parties. _____ like _____ .
16. 'Where are my glasses?' '_____ are on the table.'
17. Where's Dan? I want to talk to _____ .
18. We're going shopping. Do you want to go with _____?
19. I want to see him but _____ doesn't want to see _____ .
20. I don't know those people. Do you know _____ ?

2.2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Test 3. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns.

1. This book belongs to me. This is _____ book.
2. The man put _____ hand into _____ pocket.

3. The cat ate _____ food.
4. She took out _____ purse and gave it to me.
5. My husband never wears _____ glasses.
6. This is their car. That other car is _____ too.
7. May I introduce to you one of _____ colleagues?
8. There were a lot of people coming back from _____ work.
9. Every season is beautiful in _____ own way.
10. They would like a house of _____ own.
11. I'll try _____ best, I promise.
12. Each country has _____ own customs.
13. He cut _____ finger this evening.
14. Lend me _____ pen, I've lost _____ .
15. They're going to London with some students of _____ .
16. This is not my pencil, _____ is red.
17. I haven't got a pen. Can you give me _____ ?
18. Take off _____ coat, please.
19. I saw them. This is _____ car.
20. Ann is married. _____ husband works in a bank.

Test 4. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns.

1. They have two children but I don't remember _____ names.
2. I often see that man but I don't know _____ name.
3. Pete is a teacher but _____ sister is a nurse.
4. Do you like _____ job?
5. Do you think that most people are happy in _____ jobs?
6. Put on _____ hat when you go out.
7. We are going to invite all _____ friends to the party.
8. _____ favourite sport is tennis. She plays a lot in summer.
9. He didn't have an umbrella, so she gave him _____ .
10. He was very happy because we invited him to stay with us in _____ house.
11. You'll give me your address and I'll give you _____ .
12. I gave him my address and he gave me _____ .
13. I saw Liz and Philip with _____ son, Bill.
14. He invited Ann with _____ parents.
15. We live with _____ parents.
16. Oxford is famous for _____ university.
17. I can't find _____ ticket.

18. The County of Kent is famous for _____ gardens.
19. My sister plays tennis too but _____ favourite sport is basket-
ball.
20. Mr and Mrs Brown live in Paris but _____ son lives in Lon-
don.

Test 5. Fill in *my, your, his, her, our*.

Dear Sally,

Thank you for _____ (1) letter. I'm fine and I hope that you and _____ (2) parents are fine too. In your letter you ask me who helps me with _____ (3) homework. I've got a brother, but he never helps me with _____ (4) homework. My friend Joan has got a brother too and he always helps her with _____ (5) homework, but then she helps him with cleaning _____ (6) room.

We do a lot of homework because _____ (7) Maths teacher and _____ (8) English teacher are very strict. _____ (9) parents think it is okay to have a lot of homework. They always say, '_____ (10) teachers were strict too, and so we learned a lot.' Well, so what can I do? Joan's parents say that she needs some free time so that she can play or meet _____ (11) friends.

Thank you for _____ (12) photo. I think you look so sweet.

Bye. I hope to hear from you soon.

Love,
Sarah

2.3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Test 6. Fill in the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. What will you do with _____ this morning?
2. They were whispering among _____ .
3. We should seldom speak of _____ .
4. I drive the car _____ .
5. Did you see the manager _____ ?
6. I often walk by _____ .
7. His grandmother lives by _____ .
8. The house _____ is not worth much.
9. He has the habit of talking to _____ .
10. He cut _____ .
11. She told me the news _____ .