

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ — NOUN

Распространенные суффиксы существительных

1. **Глагол + -er/or, глагол + -ent, ant:** исполнитель действия, инструмент, с помощью которого выполняется действие.

Translate — translator

Inhabit — inhabitant

2. **Глагол + -ee:** лицо, на которое направлено действие.

Employ — employee

3. **Глагол + -ing:** действие в процессе.

Learn — learning

Feel — feeling

4. **Глагол + -age:** факт действия, акт действия.

Pack — package

Break — breakage

5. **Глагол + -ment:** процесс, результат.

Improve — improvement

Manage — management

6. **Глагол + -al:** действие, состояние.

Remove — removal

Refuse — refusal

7. **Существительное + hood:** положение, качество, совокупность лиц.

Brother — brotherhood

Child — childhood

8. **Существительное + age:** содержание чего-либо.

Percent — percentage

9. **Прилагательное + ness**: свойство, качество.

Blind – blindness
Happy – happiness

10. **Прилагательное + ity, ty, iety**: состояние, условие, качество.

Cruel – cruelty
Active – activity

11. **Прилагательное + th**: процесс, состояние.

True – truth
Deep – depth

Как и в русском языке, английские существительные разделяются на собственные (proper) и нарицательные (common), которые в свою очередь, подразделяются на исчисляемые (countable) и неисчисляемые (uncountable). Английские существительные имеют грамматические формы числа и падежа.

Образование форм числа существительных

Исчисляемые английские существительные могут иметь две формы числа — единственное и множественное.

1. Основным способом образования множественного числа является прибавление суффикса *-s* к слову в единственном числе:

Spoon – spoons

При этом существительные, заканчивающиеся на *-ch, -sh, -x, -s, -ss, -o*, во множественном числе имеют суффикс *-es*:

Box – boxes
Match – matches
Brush – brushes
Tomato – tomatoes

NB! *A piano – pianos*
A kilo – kilos
A photo – photos
A video – videos

Zoo (Существительные, заканчивающиеся на oo) – zoos

Если существительное оканчивается на согласный + *y*, то для образования множественного числа прибавляется суффикс *-es*, при этом *y* меняется на *i*:

Pony — *ponies*
Hobby — *hobbies*

К существительным, заканчивающимся на *f* или *fe*, во множественном числе добавляется *-es*, при этом *f* меняется на *v*:

Wolf — *wolves*
Leaf — *leaves*

NB! *Proof* — *proofs*
Chief — *chiefs*
Cliff — *cliffs*
Handkerchief — *handkerchiefs*
Safe — *safes*

2. Некоторые существительные имеют свои собственные модели построения множественного числа:

man — *men*
woman — *women*
tooth — *teeth*
foot — *feet*
goose — *geese*
mouse — *mice*
louse — *lice*
child — *children*
ox — *oxen*
brother — *brethren*

Также существует группа существительных, у которых единственное число совпадает с множественным:

sheep — *sheep*
swine — *swine*
deer — *deer*
grouse — *grouse*
series — *series*
species — *species*
corps — *corps*

3. В составных существительных множественное число обычно принимает второй элемент:

Policeman — policemen

Boyfriend — boyfriends

Если составное существительное состоит из прилагательного и существительного, то форму множественного числа образует существительное:

Frying pan — frying pans

Если части составного существительного пишутся через дефис, то в окончание множественного числа добавляется к ключевому по смыслу компоненту:

Mother-in-law — Mothers-in-law

Hotel-keeper — Hotel-keepers

При отсутствии в составном слове элемента-существительного, для образования множественного числа окончание множественного числа добавляется к последнему элементу:

Forget-me-not — Forget-me-nots

4. В английском языке существуют *pluralia tantum*, или существительные, употребляемые только во множественном числе. Это название парных предметов, инструментов, а также существительные, имеющие обобщенное значение:

*Trousers, scissors, glasses, clothes, stairs,
police, outskirts, spectacles, cattle и т. д.*

Существительные, обозначающие группу людей (*crew, team* и т. д.) могут употребляться как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, в зависимости от того, имеем мы в виду группу в целом или несколько лиц по отдельности:

All the staff work really hard today.

Our staff is the most professional in this part of the city.

К неисчисляемым существительным относятся названия веществ, материалов, абстрактные понятия и т. д., то есть все то, что нельзя посчитать.

Некоторые неисчисляемые существительные могут стать исчисляемыми в следующих случаях:

1. Целое и его элементы называются одним и тем же словом:

Hair — a hair

2. Обозначается предмет, выполненный из данного материала:

Paper — a paper

Iron — an iron

3. Абстрактное существительное используется для обозначения конкретного лица или предмета:

Light — a light

Beauty — a beauty

Помимо этого, для указания количества материала, вещества и т. д. возможно использование специальных слов — *participles*:

A bottle of milk

A branch of science

A breath of air

Некоторые существительные имеют внешне форму множественного числа, но являются существительными единственного числа:

- **news** — новость, новости
- **shingles** — опоясывающий лишай
- **measles** — корь
- **mumps** — свинка (болезнь)
- **rickets** — рахит
- **dominoes** — домино
- **billiards** — бильярд

Названия наук на *-ics* (*mathematics*), употребляются в единственном числе. Если речь идет о конкретном случае приложения этой науки, то такие существительные употребляются во множественном числе:

Mathematics is difficult for the majority of students.

The teacher told Cale that his mathematics were well below the standard.

(his understanding of mathematics)

Образование форм падежа имен существительных — Case

В английском языке всего два падежа — общий (не имеет специальных окончаний) и притяжательный.

Образование притяжательного падежа (Possessive case)

Форму притяжательного падежа могут иметь все одушевленные существительные.

1. К существительным в единственном числе для образования формы притяжательного падежа добавляется окончание 's:

Simon — Simon's coat
The girl — the girl's dress

Если существительное — составное, то окончание добавляется к последнему элементу:

My sister-in-law — my sister-in-law's car

2. У существительных, имеющих во множественном числе стандартное окончание -s/-es, форма притяжательного падежа образуется путем прибавления одного апострофа.

His students — his students' task

Если множественное число образовано нестандартным способом, то прибавляется 's.

Children — children's clothes

3. Если предметом обладают два лица, то окончание притяжательного падежа добавляется к последнему существительному.

Peter and Emily's flat

NB! *Peter's and Emily's flats*

Если указывается принадлежность не одушевленному лицу, а предмету, то вместо формы притяжательного падежа используется конструкция с предлогом of.

The leg of the table

Оборот с предлогом of можно употреблять и с одушевленными существительными, он может заменить форму притяжательного падежа.

The woman's documents — the documents of the woman

Форму притяжательного падежа образуют следующие группы **неодушевленных** существительных.

1. Звезды и планеты.

The moon's surface

2. Наречия времени *yesterday, today, tomorrow*.

Yesterday's newspaper

3. Существительные, обозначающие время, расстояние, стоимость.

A month's trip

A mile's distance

Ten dollar's coin

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

1. Derive as many nouns as possible from the following words using appropriate suffixes.

Manage, Astonish, Time, Confuse, Neighbor, Bore, Treasure, Deep, Employ, Remove, Bake, Music, Invent, Hunt, Ready, Fluent, Popular, Active, Train, Hard, Fail, Free, Present, Enter, Decide, Special, Friend, Arrive, Award.

2. Add the suffix to the word in parentheses. Use *-er, -or, -ness, -ment, -ion, -ist, -ance, or -ence*.

1. Sandra is the best ... in our college. (drum)

2. My friend is a professional basketball (play)

3. The ... of the sun made me wrinkle. (bright)

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4. My stamps ... is not very extensive, but it is priceless for me. (collect)

5. I received an ... letter from the academy of arts. (accept)

6. The trainer expects to see ... this month. (improve)

7. The cornerback had pass ... on the biggest play of the game. (interfere)

8. The angry client wanted to file a ... against the company that didn't pay me. (grieve)

9. The feeling of ... is something intangible. (happy)

10. The boy can be an ... to his sister when he is sad. (annoy)

3. Use the word in brackets to form a new noun that fits into each blank.

1. During the hurricane a lot of people lost all of their (POSSESS)

2. ... will be provided for the whole period of your stay. (ACCOMMODATE)

3. The ... was really fabulous. (CELEBRATE)

4. They were able to resolve the problem through careful (NEGOTIATE)

5. The ... is currently on display at the new gallery. (EXHIBIT)

6. The city ... is in a bad state. (HOUSE)

7. In ... to many complaints by residents, we decided to launch a new city project aimed at social integration. (RESPOND)

8. He works for a company that imports diving (EQUIP)

9. A limited ... of the author's works will be published next year. (EDIT)

10. The ... that banks charge for borrowing money has gone up. (PERCENT)

11. I suppose it is your main (RESPONSIBLE)

12. The magistrate sentenced the culprit to two weeks of community... (SERVE)

4. Use the word in brackets to form a new noun that fits into each blank.

1. You should always take special care with your _____ when you go for an interview. (APPEAR)
2. The student's _____ was really dreadful. (BEHAVE)
3. There's a great _____ of main resources. (SHORT)
4. It is my _____ that we will meet aliens some day. (BELIEVE)
5. There is no _____ between Simon and his brother. (COMPARE)
6. Is there any _____ in his words? (TRUE)
7. We nearly died of _____ when we went to see that new show. (BORING)
8. Einstein sometimes came to the _____ that he was wrong about a few things. (CONCLUDE)
9. She was extremely intelligent and passed all her exams with _____. (EASY)
10. They say that _____ in this sphere is really tough. (COMPETE)
11. Their _____ was delayed because of weather conditions. (DEPART)

12. Holiday camps usually provide free _____. (ENTERTAIN)
13. We had to get special _____ to leave early. (PERMIT)
14. Although she was poor, her _____ wouldn't allow her to accept any form of charity. (PROUD)
15. Goodbye. It's been a _____ to work with you. (PLEASE)
16. He was filled with _____ when he saw his brother's new house. (ENVIIOUS)
17. The _____ at the hotel was disappointing. I won't rate it high. (SERVE)
18. The president made his _____ on prime-time television. (STATE)
19. His _____ to comment on the allegations made him look guilty. (REFUSE)
20. If you want to lose _____ you should do more exercises. (WEIGH)
21. The prisoner escaped to _____. (FREE)
22. What started out as _____ soon turned into real love. (FRIEND)

5. Form the plural form of the following nouns.

Potato, gentlemen, frying pan, tooth, series, lady, knife, brush, safe, strawberry, salmon, deer, ox, bike, passer-by, hero, leaf, handkerchief, voice, dress, thief, dish, horse, mouse, sheep, postman, bird, child.

6. Choose the right variant.

1. There were lots of _____ at the display.
A. fireworks B. fireworkes C. fireworkies

2. She put lots of _____ on his card.
A. kiss's B. kisses C. kisis
3. Where are my car _____?
A. keys B. keyes C. keyss
4. She threw all of her old _____.
A. toyes B. toys C. toyse
5. There were only two _____ of bread left.
A. loafs B. loaves C. loafes
6. Several _____ were in the cage at the zoo.
A. monkie B. monkeyes C. monkeys
7. Please wash up all these _____.
A. dishs B. dishes C. dishies
8. The shepherd rounded up twenty of the _____?
A. sheepies B. sheeps C. sheep
9. My sister has put on four _____ because it is very cold.
A. scarfs B. scarves C. scarfes
10. You can have three _____.
A. wishes B. wishs C. wishies

7. Choose the right variant.

1. The organizer were given several *breakdowns/breaksdwns* in the cost.
2. Unfortunately, I suffer from *feet/foots* itching and I don't know what to do.
3. Those *cliffs/clifves* are very picturesque, aren't they?
4. We take perfect care of our *babies/babys*.
5. Have you taken the *torchies/torches* with you?
6. Let's buy those embroidered *handkerchiefs/handkerchieves* for present.
7. These *means/meanses* of transport are the most popular among the tourists.

8. Countable or uncountable?

Beauty	Rice	Water	Beer
Milk	Research	Loaf	Researcher
Man	City	Watermelon	Type
Safety	Orange	Truth	River
Glass	Garbage	Coffee	Light
Evidence	Bread	Bean	Meat

9. Fill in the suitable partitive.

A jar, a carton, a bowl, a loaf, a can, a cube.

1. A _____ of rice with some sauce is a typical Asian meal.
2. Pass me _____ of beer, please. I'm thirsty.
3. Let's order _____ of fruit drink. It's delicious here.
4. I'd add a _____ of ice to my cola.
5. I'm going to the shop. Do you need something? — Yes, _____ of bread and a _____ of milk, please.

10. Fill in with the suitable partitive.

A breath, a roll, a bout, a pang, a gust, a bar.

1. How many _____ of soap do you need? — I think, two or three will be enough.
2. It's very stuffy here. Let's go out. I need a _____ of fresh air.
3. A _____ of cloth is widely used to make tailoring items.
4. My friend is recovering from a severe _____ of flu.
5. A _____ of wind drove down the valley.
6. For a moment she felt _____ of guilt about what she was doing.

11. Choose the right variant.

1. I need to buy some *iron/an iron* — the old one damages my clothes.
2. According to Dostoevsky, *a beauty/beauty* will save the world.
3. The tourists saw *a light/light* in the distance.
4. *A paper/paper* is made of wood.

5. She is *a perfect beauty/perfect beauty*.
6. The boy kicked up *a stone/stone* and put it into his pocket.

12. Make the plurals of the nouns in brackets.

1. I would like to return to my _____. (friend)
2. My colleague has many _____ to discharge. (duty)
3. She'd been three _____ there. (year)
4. The two _____ met under the _____. (party) (wall)
5. She would not be as the other _____. (girl)
6. Let me have it in my _____. (arm)
7. But I did not hear the _____. (word)
8. The surfer was struggling with the _____. (wave)
9. You are _____, aren't you? (man)
10. They seemed to be _____ of distress. (cry)
11. We are ready to consider their _____. (difficulty)
12. But you can't live on _____. (memory)
13. The _____ were just ready to shoot. (native)
14. It would only be for a few _____. (minute)
15. The ground gave way under her _____. (foot)
16. And there was an end of the _____. (leaf)
17. The child was well within two _____. (day)
18. We'll pass across their _____! (body)
19. I am for peace with both _____. (country)

13. Translate the nouns from brackets and put the verb *to be* into the correct form.

1. The dirty (одежда) _____ washed every day.
2. The (брюки) _____ too short, I need another pair.
3. The (погода) _____ wonderful today.
4. The (коллектив) _____ friendly and nice.
5. Pluto (команда) _____ the best in our town.
6. We _____ some (советы) _____ from our lawyer which helped us a lot.
7. (Данные виды) _____ of animals _____ in danger of extinction.

14. Make the plural form of the nouns in brackets.

1. The (man) _____ here are very friendly and attractive.
2. These (person) _____ are quite strange.
3. A lot of (woman) _____ work out in an academy.
4. My neighbors don't have (child) _____ .
5. My (foot) _____ hurt.
6. The (wolf) _____ were considered dangerous animals.
7. A professional cook needs several (knife) _____ for work.
8. The ocean is full of (fish) _____ .
9. I don't eat (potato) _____ .
10. I must get my (luggage) _____ at the luggage claim.
11. When you need (policeman) _____ , there is never any.
12. The (goose) _____ make a horrible noise.
13. (Piano) _____ are often sold online.
14. Are there any (tomato) _____ to make a salad?
15. There are no more (orange) _____ left.
16. You must brush your (tooth) _____ several times a day.
17. At the bus stop, there are a lot of different (bus) _____ .
18. (Sheep) _____ give us wool.
19. I love (cherry) _____ .
20. (Housewife) _____ work a lot.
21. Please, go to the market and buy some (strawberry) _____ .
22. My (cousin) _____ are going to visit us on Sunday.
23. I need new wine (glass) _____ for my dinner party.
24. You can leave the (box) _____ here, in front of the window.
25. The (elf) _____ are Santa's helpers.
26. You can always eat new (dish) _____ in this restaurant.
27. A lot of (tourist) _____ visit our town every year.
28. Salvador has 345 (church) _____ .
29. The (fox) _____ like eating (chicken) _____ .
30. They found a lot of (topaz) _____ in this place.
31. My friend has many (kilo) _____ to lose.
32. I'm not going to buy a lot of (toy) _____ for my daughter.
33. Have you already found your (key) _____ ?
34. Where is the (lady) _____ room, please?
35. (Dictionary) _____ are very useful.
36. I need some (match) _____ to set the fire.
37. Sending your a lot of (kiss) _____ .