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**Правила согласования местоимений в английском языке**

**Exercises in English**

1) Два слова, соединенных двойным союзом **both - and**  или два или более слов, соединенных союзом **and**, соотносятся с местоимением во множественном числе:

    John, Mary and I are returning to our class.

    Both John and Ann have passed their test.

Если подлежащим является местоимение **each** или **every**, то подлежащее- сказуемое и характеризующее местоимение употребляются в единственном числе:

Every man and woman is eligible to vote.

Each student and teacher has the textbook.

2) Неопределенные местоимения являются местоимениями единственного числа и согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе. Любое из местоимений 3-го лица единственного числа может быть использовано вместо такого подлежащего в зависимости от смысла предложения.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | - body | - one | - thing |
| some - | somebody | someone | something |
| any - | anybody | anyone | anything |
| no - | nobody | no one | nothing |
| every - | everybody | everyone | everything |

А также      each               either             neither.

Everyone must do his homework.

He never puts anything back in its place.

Neither of these books is very new.

Местоимение all, синоним местоимения everybody, является местоимением множественного числа.

**I. Употребите everybody или all.**

1. \_\_\_\_ are so happy today! . 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is so happy today! 3. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are bright scientists. 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is present. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ of these research workers has his field of research. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the students have their holidays in July and August. 7. Where are the children? \_\_\_\_\_ of them are outdoors. 8. \_\_\_\_ of them is so serious. 9. Where are \_\_\_\_\_ the boys? 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is so busy at present.

**II. Прочитайте следующий текст. Сколько разных местоимений в нем встречается? Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody**

This is a story about four people named Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, and Nobody. There was an important job to be done and Everybody was asked to do it. Everybody was sure Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that, because it was Everybody’s job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it but Nobody realised that Everybody wouldn’t do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done.

**III. Заполните пропуски нужным местоимением.**

a.   Anyone who wishes can bring \_\_\_\_\_\_ husband to the party.

b.   You can tell from the blood on the bench that someone  on the football team hurt \_\_\_\_\_ .

c.   Both the cat and the dog spend \_\_\_\_\_ days outside.

d.  Everyone should sit quietly until \_\_\_\_\_ is asked to speak.

e.   Anyone who turns in a paper late will have \_\_\_\_\_ grade lowered.

**IV. Определите предложения, в которых местоимения употреблены в правильной форме.**

a.   Everyone in the American literature class will receive their textbooks tomorrow.

b.   Somebody put his cigarette out in the sink.

c.   The queen and her daughter spend much of her free time on horseback.

d.  My brother and I will spend my weekend at the lake.

e.   It is surprising that no one turned in their paper on time.

f.    Each fruit and vegetable were organically grown.

g.   Every post-graduate want to pass the grammar test.

h.   Everything in the house is for sale.

i.     Everyone have to arrive at 8:30 in the morning.

3)  Когда два слова соединены разделительными союзами **either … or, neither … nor, notonly** … **butalso,** то число сказуемого и местоимения определяется по той части подлежащего, которая ближе к сказуемому:

Either the student or the teacher will give you his book.

Neither the professor nor the assistant-professors discuss their preparation for lectures with students.

4)  Собирательные существительные, такие как **group, team, family** могут употребляться как в единственном, так и во множественном числе:

5)  Выражение **allof + noun** имеет единственное число, если существительное неисчисляемое:

All of the money is in bank.

и множественное число, если существительное исчисляемое:

All of the books have been thrown away.

6)  Местоимения **several, many, both, few** являются множественными и согласуются с глаголом во множественном числе.

7) При сочетании **both, neither, either** с существительным возможны два варианта:

**both** books,  **neither** student и т.д. и **both of** (neither of) **the** (these, those, my, Tom’s …) books и т.д.

8) Местоимение **no** употребляется перед существительными в единственном и множественном числе. **No = not a** или **not any:**

I have **no** ticket = I have**n’t a** ticket.

I found no mistakes in your work. = I did**n’t** find **any** mistakes in your work.

I have **no** time to study this approach. = I have**n’t** **any** time to study this approach.

В качестве местоимения-существительного употребляется местоимение **none,** которое заменяет как исчисляемое существительноев единственном и множественном числе, так и неисчисляемое существительное:

-          Are there any defects in the sample?

-          No, there are **none**.

**V. Найдите ошибки в согласовании местоимений или формы глагола.**

a.   Neither the reporters nor the editor have received their paycheck.

b.   Everyone have to use their identification number to activate the computer.

c.   In the bus sit the  musicians, each holding their instrument.

d.  The boy’s new jeans is so old that they look  like a rag.

e.   Anyone who abuse their children should be punished for their actions.

f.    No one are as ambitious as who want to be rich.

g.   Both London and Paris is crowded in the summer because it is so famous.

h.   The list of special courses are available at the front desk because they are requested by so many students.

i.     The hundred thousand dollars were found because the thief dropped them while escaping.

**VI. В каждом предложении подчеркнуты два местоимения. Одно из них неправильное. Найдите ошибку и исправьте ее.**

a.   Each of the companies claims their products will outlast its co

mpetitors.

b.   The recording equipment and their carrying case were never put back in their proper place.

c.   His family was shocked when James killed themselves.

d.  That chain of discount stores will lose customers if it doesn’t improve their service department.

e.   The New York Times, renowned for their news coverage, recently increased its readership.

f.    Neither the students nor their teacher was happy with his test grades.

g.   Just offstage stood the conductor and its assistants with their equipment.

h.   The secretary put the letter back in her envelope and filed it.

i.    Unlike his predecessor, the president feels it is in their country’s best interest to reduce taxes.

j.     Alaska’s North Scope has found itself full of geologists and its seismic equipment.