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**Неопределенные  
местоимения.  
Indefinite pronouns.  
Мой дом.  
My house.**

## Задачи:

- Познакомиться с правилами употребления неопределенных местоимений.
- Познакомиться со структурой отрицательного и вопросительного предложений с неопределенными местоимениями.
- Развивать умение описывать свой дом, выражая свое отношение к нему.

# Неопределенные местоимения. Indefinite pronouns.



# Неопределенные местоимения. Indefinite pronouns.

**Positive**

**Question**

**Negative**

**some**



**any**



**no**

# **Some не меняется: Some is not changed:**

- **В просьбах:**

**May I have some tea?**

- **Предложение чего-либо в форме вопроса:**

**Would you like some tea?**

- **В значении некоторый:**

**Some people believe anything newspapers write..**

# **Any также употребляется: Any is also used:**

- **После if:**

**Buy some eggs, if you see any.**

- **С "hardly" и "at all":**

**There is hardly any water in the well. В колодце почти нет.**

- **В значении «любой»:**

**Any person can do this.**

# Неопределенные местоимения. Indefinite pronouns.

	<b>thing</b>	<b>body (one)</b>	<b>where</b>
<b>some</b>	something	somebody someone	somewhere
<b>any</b>	anything	anybody anyone	anywhere
<b>no</b>	nothing	nobody no one	nowhere

## Examples: Примеры:

- I'll tell you something interesting.
- He left without saying anything.
- I can't find my watch anywhere.
- I know somebody who can help you.
- I've lost my spectacles somewhere.
- I said nothing, not a word.
- There was an accident, but nobody was hurt .





## Task 1. Translate the sentences into Russian:

- He asked me some questions.
- I saw some strange people near your house.
- I don't have any interesting books.
- There isn't any milk in the fridge.
- There are no buses after midnight.
- I'm no expert.

**Местоимения much, many.  
The pronouns much, many.**

**Много**

**Many**

**с**

**исчисляемыми**

**Much**

**с**

**неисчисляемыми**

## Examples: Примеры:

- Much snow, much money, much water.
- Many students, many trees, many people.

A lot of | с любыми  
A plenty of | существительными.

**Местоимения few, little.  
The pronouns few, little.**

**Мало**

**Few**

**с**

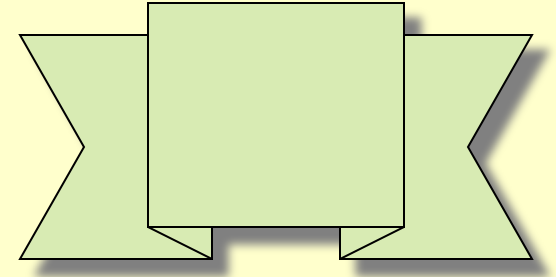
**исчисляемыми**

**Little**

**с**

**неисчисляемыми**

## Examples: Примеры:



- Little money, little coffee, little tea.
- Few plates, few books, few friends.
- We have plenty of time to get to the station.
- She spends a lot of money for clothes.



## Task 2. Translate into English:

- Много тетрадей, много молока, много воды, много дней, много газет, много снега, много лет, много картин, много музыки, много девочек, много мальчиков, много чая, много лимонов, много мяса, много комнат, много учителей, много работы.

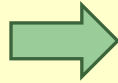


## Task 3. Translate into English:

- Мало домов, мало чая, мало чашек, мало яблок, мало окон, мало бумаги, мало кофе, мало статей, мало супа, мало деревьев, мало травы, мало детей, мало игрушек, мало света, мало сока, мало книг, мало цветов, мало соли, мало друзей.

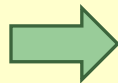
# Местоимения a few, a little. The pronouns a few, a little.

**a few**



**«несколько»  
с исчисляемыми  
существительными**

**a little**



**«немного, некоторое  
количество»  
с неисчисляемыми  
существительными.**





## Task 3. Translate into English:

- Немного денег, мало денег,  
несколько стульев, мало стульев,  
несколько песен, мало песен,  
немного веселья, мало веселья,  
немного воды, несколько человек,  
мало воды, мало травы,  
несколько дней, несколько минут,  
немного удачи, мало света.

# Types of housing in England.



**Every person has a right to live where he\ she wants.**

# Choosing a type of housing.

We can hardly say that today there is a problem of choosing a type of housing. Everyone can find something he or she likes.

Some people prefer to live somewhere in the country, in a small, but cozy cottage or a large farmhouse.



# The farmhouse.

Those people who prefer farmhouses as a type of dwelling really adore nature: they want to wake up to birds' singing, to enjoy beautiful landscapes, to breath fresh air. Usually such people keep the poultry and the cattle.



# The farmhouse.

The advantage of living in such a house is that you have your own land where you can grow fruit and vegetables, make flowerbeds, lay out an orchard, etc.



# The farmhouse.

You can also build some outhouses such as a green-house, a garage, a tool shed or an arbor. But the greatest disadvantage of living in a farmhouse or in a cottage is that it takes much time to get to the nearest town, but if you have a car it isn't a problem for you.





## **Task 4. Translate into Russian:**

**Orchard, dwelling, adore,  
landscapes, advantage, outhouse,  
green-house, tool shed.**

**Task 5. Make any sentences with  
the following words:**

**farmhouse**

**landscape**

**flowerbeds**

**tool shed**

**advantage**

# “Duplexes”.

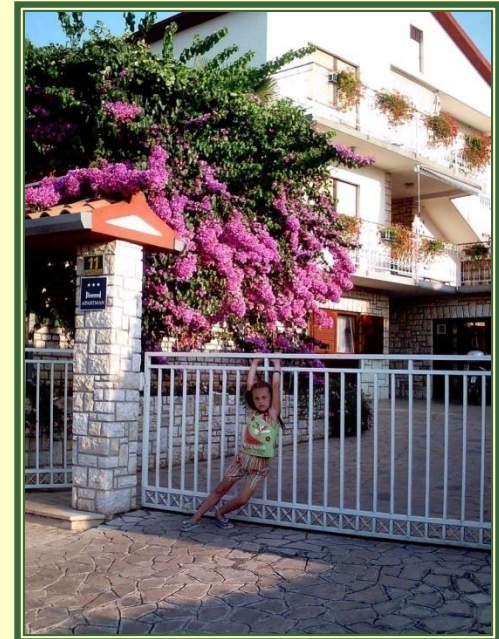
There are also those people who like semi-detached houses or, as Americans call them, duplexes. Such houses attract people because they are less expensive than mansions or bungalows and you have only one neighbor.





# “Duplexes”.

And as you have a neighbor you can always apply to him if you need something, though from time to time your neighbor can disturb you while repairing his part of the house or listening to music too loudly. But in general it's quite nice to live in a semi-detached house.



# The block of flats.

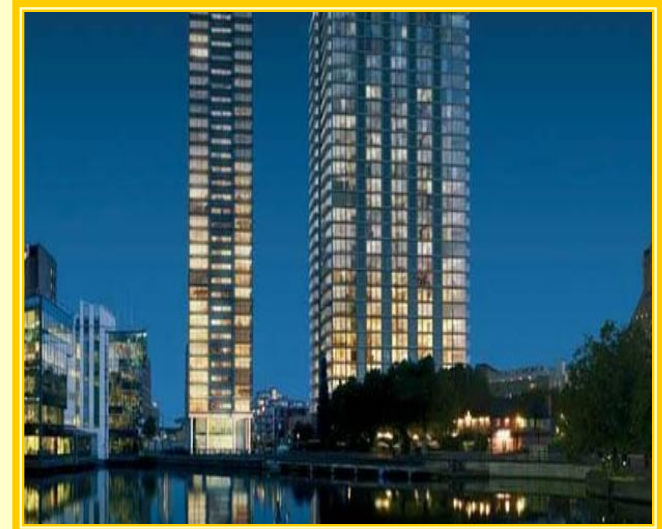
It's the cheapest type of dwelling in a town. Flats can be of different sizes: one-roomed, two-roomed, three-roomed, so everyone can choose a flat he/she likes. If you are going to live alone, you can prefer a studio to a large apartment.

Among advantages of living in a block of flats some people name the fact that it takes less time to clean up a flat than a house.



# The block of flats.

But as any type of housing a flat has its disadvantages: your neighbors can make a lot of noise when, for example, hammering or drilling the wall, or organizing a party. Sometimes you can depend on your neighbors.





## **Task 1. Answer the questions:**

- **How can you define a semi-detached house?**
- **Why do this type of dwelling attract people?**
- **What can you say about block of flats?**
- **What kind of flats can you name?**
- **What is “studio”?**
- **What are advantages and disadvantages of living in a block of flat?**

# The detached house.

And the last type of dwelling we want to mention is a detached house. It has a lot of advantages: first of all your neighbors can never disturb you. But at the same time if you want to ask your neighbors for something or just to have a talk you have to spend a little time to visit them.



# The detached house.

As you have some land around the house you can build outhouses: a garage, a summer house, maybe a padding pool and certainly you can arrange some flowerbeds.





# Types of housing in pictures.

What types of houses are there on the pictures?











# Thank you for attention!

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