

Звёздный английский

Сборник
грамматических
упражнений

5

А. В. Смирнов



Звёздный **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ**

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Сборник грамматических упражнений

5 класс

Учебное пособие
для общеобразовательных
организаций и школ
с углублённым изучением
английского языка

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Сборник грамматических упражнений является дополнительным компонентом учебно-методического комплекта серии «Звёздный английский» по английскому языку для учащихся 5 класса общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка. Сборник содержит краткую справку по грамматике и упражнения к каждому модулю учебника, направленные на отработку изученного материала.

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Смирнов Алексей Валерьевич



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Module 1

I. Неопределённый артикль (a/an)

GRAMMAR

- Неопределённый артикль **a** ставится перед существительными, которые начинаются с **согласного** звука: **a** box, **a** table, **a** name.
- Неопределённый артикль **an** ставится перед существительными, которые начинаются с **гласного** звука: **an** artist, **an** article, **an** umbrella.

1 Put the words from the box into two columns.

Argentinean man, European song, electrician, honoured teacher, big mouth, nice smile, Spanish dance, artist, English book, tribe, Russian author

a	an
	artist

2 Fill in the gaps with a/an.

- 1) Sam used to be _____ actor in the 1970s.
- 2) Lady Gaga is _____ popular singer.
- 3) Emily needs _____ new table in her room.
- 4) The speed of this train was 210 km _____ hour.
- 5) Lu is _____ Chinese man.
- 6) Ben has _____ new neighbour.
- 7) Oleg is _____ artist from Novosibirsk.
- 8) Sam has _____ dream to be a pilot.
- 9) We listen to _____ Italian CD.
- 10) Katya has _____ tablet PC in her school bag.

3 Fill in the gaps with a/an where necessary.

- 1) There is _____ new English book on the desk.
- 2) She's got _____ curly hair.
- 3) Simon has got _____ moustache.
- 4) She is drinking _____ cup of tea.
- 5) Sandra is _____ architect.
- 6) The Maasai are _____ tribe.
- 7) She usually wears _____ heavy earrings.
- 8) Look! There are _____ mice running.
- 9) My sister is _____ honest person.
- 10) My son wants to be _____ astronaut.

II. Глагол *to be* в утвердительных предложениях

GRAMMAR

Глагол **to be** имеет три формы: **am, is** и **are**:

I **am**

He

She

It

} **is**

You

We

They

} **are**

• В письменной английской речи обычно используется **полная форма** глагола **to be** — **am, is, are**: *They **are** from Russia and they **are** fourteen years old.*

• В разговорной и неформальной письменной английской речи используется **краткая форма** глагола **to be** — **'m, 's, 're**:

I**'m**

He**'s**/she**'s**/it**'s**

You**'re**/we**'re**/they**'re**

A: What**'s** your name?

B: My name**'s** Theo and I**'m** from Greece.

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- 1) I _____ a student.
- 2) My grandparents _____ away.
- 3) Sniff and Winston _____ my cats.
- 4) The rat _____ in the cage.
- 5) The man _____ an artist.
- 6) My yellow pen _____ on the shelf.
- 7) Katya and Sveta _____ good friends.
- 8) _____ you from England?
- 9) His sister _____ fifteen years old.
- 10) You _____ children.

2 Complete the email with *am, is* or *are*.

Hi, Max,

My name 1) _____ Misha. I 2) _____ from Yaroslavl, Russia.

I 3) _____ 16 years old and I 4) _____ at secondary school.

All the teachers 5) _____ very good at school and the English teacher 6) _____ my favourite.

English and ICT 7) _____ my favourite subjects. My best friends 8) _____ Ivan and Vasya. They 9) _____ in my class.

They 10) _____ good at Maths and Biology. Ivan 11) _____ 12 and Vasya 12) _____ 13.

Tell me about you!

Write soon,

Misha

3 Complete the email from ex. 2 with the short forms of *to be*.

III. Глагол *to be* в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях

GRAMMAR

Отрицания с глаголом *to be* образуются так:

Полная форма: **am/is/are + not**.

Краткая форма: **I'm not**; he/she/it **isn't**; you/we/they **aren't**.

Общие вопросы с глаголом *to be* образуются так:

Am I?

Is he/she/it?

Are you/we/they?

- В **кратких** ответах используется **Yes** или **No**, личное местоимение и соответствующая форма глагола *to be*.
- В **кратких** утвердительных ответах используется полная форма глагола *to be*. **Are you a student? Yes, I am.** (Неправильно: **Yes, I'm.**)
- В **кратких** отрицательных ответах используется краткая форма глагола *to be*. **Are you Brazilian? No, I'm not.**

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form (full or short) of the verb *to be*.

- A:** _____ you a pupil?
B: Yes, I _____.
- A:** _____ Ruslan from Sakhalin Island?
B: No, he _____. He _____ from Chita.
- A:** _____ the boys African?
B: No, they _____. They _____ from Spain.
- A:** _____ Biology your favourite subject?
B: No, it _____. My favourite subject _____ English.
- A:** _____ Jack and Leila thirteen years old?
B: No, they _____. They _____ twelve.

2 Give short answers to the questions about yourself where possible.

- Are you a teacher?
- Is your family big?
- Are you a pupil?
- Are you Russian?
- Is your father a doctor?
- Is your flat big?
- Are you a boy?
- Are you a girl?
- Are you 14 years old?
- Is Maths your favourite subject at school?

No, I'm not.

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences/questions.

- 1) is/mother/doctor/a/My/not
_____.
- 2) the/Are/at/now/school/pupils
_____?
- 3) from/grandmother/Tanya's/is/Tula
_____.
- 4) fan/am/a/not/basketball/I
_____.
- 5) grandfather's/your/long/Is/moustache
_____?
- 6) are/the/They/car/in
_____.
- 7) are/African/short/very/Pygmies/people
_____.
- 8) Moscow/you/Are/from
_____?
- 9) I/your/friend/not/am
_____.
- 10) nice/are/clothes/My/very/new
_____.

IV. А. Личные местоимения

GRAMMAR

Единственное число	Множественное число
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	
it	

Примечания:

- I (=я) всегда пишется с большой буквы;
- you (=ты, вы) единая форма для единственного и множественного числа;
- he (=он) о мужчине или мальчике;
- she (=она) о женщине или девушке;
- it (=он/она/оно) о животном или предмете;
- we (=мы) о нас (людях);
- they (=они) о людях, животных или вещах.

В. Притяжательные местоимения

GRAMMAR

- Притяжательные местоимения:
 - а) означают, что что-либо принадлежит кому-либо: *This is **my** laptop.* (Это **мой** ноутбук.)
 - б) выражают отношения между двумя или более лицами: *She is **our** mother.* (Она **наша** мама.)
- Притяжательные местоимения ставятся перед существительными: *He is **my** cousin.* (Он **мой** кузен.)
- Местоимение **your** используется для обозначения второго лица в единственном и множественном числе.
- В составном именном сказуемом используется абсолютная форма притяжательного местоимения: *This smartphone is **mine**.* (Этот смартфон **мой**.)

Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений

my – mine	its – не существует
you – yours	our – ours
his – his	your – yours
her – hers	their – theirs

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct pronouns.

- Tim:** Hi, **1)** _____ 'm Tim. This is my sister Julie. **2)** _____ 're from Scotland.
Nikolay: And **3)** _____ 'm Nikolay. I **4)** _____ 'm Russian.
Filip: Nice to meet you! **5)** _____ 'm Filip.
Julie: Are **6)** _____ from France?
Filip: No, **7)** _____ 'm not French. **8)** _____ 'm from Oslo. **9)** _____ 'm Norwegian.
Nikolay: Are **10)** _____ a new student in this school?
Filip: Yes, **11)** _____ am. And **12)** _____? Are **13)** _____ new here, too?
Sue: No, **14)** _____ aren't. **15)** _____ 's our second year here.

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1)** I / **My** aunt isn't a nurse. **She** / **Her** is an architect. These books are **her** / **hers**.
2) Jackie is from Australia. **She** / **Her** is fourteen years old. **She** / **Her** favourite singer is Justin Bieber.
3) The young men aren't from Turkey. **They** / **There** are from Greece.
4) **We** / **Our** are English. **We** / **Our** favourite actor is Benedict Cumberbatch. **He** / **His** is great.
5) Oleg's from Russia. **He** / **His** is fifteen years old. **He** / **His** favourite sport is tennis. This ball is **he** / **his**.
6) Peter and Lucy are fourteen years old. **They** / **Their** are from England. **They** / **Their** favourite subject is Maths. These calculators are **theirs** / **their**.

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 1)** Whose scooter is this? Is it really _____?
a) he **b)** his **c)** him **d)** her
2) Is he _____ boss?
a) mine **b)** him **c)** your **d)** she
3) This is not my bike. _____ is red.
a) My **b)** I **c)** Mine **d)** Its
4) Anton broke _____ right arm.
a) her **b)** his **c)** him **d)** hers
5) My friend lives in a big house, but _____ is much bigger.
a) theirs **b)** they **c)** their **d)** there
6) Is this Michael's mobile? – Yes, it's _____.
a) their **b)** him **c)** his **d)** he
7) I lost my pen in the classroom. Can I have one of _____?
a) your **b)** her **c)** hers **d)** my
8) Don't touch the sweets! They are all _____.
a) hers **b)** my **c)** she **d)** her
9) Did you forget to do _____ homework yesterday? – No, I didn't.
a) you **b)** your **c)** yours **d)** she
10) Is this Jane's iPad? – Yes, it's _____.
a) theirs **b)** she **c)** her **d)** hers

V. Глагольная конструкция *have got*

GRAMMAR

Формообразование	
Утвердительные и отрицательные предложения	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I We You They </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> have got/'ve got haven't got </div> </div>	
Вопросительные предложения	
Have + I/you/we/they + got ...? Has + he/she/it + got ...?	

- В отрицательных предложениях форма 3-го лица единственного числа образуется при помощи **has not/hasn't**.
- В отрицательных предложениях другие формы грамматического лица образуются при помощи **have not/haven't**.
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в форме 3-го лица единственного числа, образуются так: **has + подлежащее (существительное или личное местоимение) + got**.
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в других грамматических лицах, образуются так: **have + подлежащее (существительное или личное местоимение) + got**.

Употребление

- Глагольная конструкция **have got** используется:
 - а) для того чтобы показать, что что-либо принадлежит кому-либо:
*He **has got** a computer and a tablet PC.* (У него **есть** компьютер и планшет.);
 - б) для описания людей, животных или предметов: *Katya **has got** long dark hair and blue eyes.* (У Кати **[есть]** длинные тёмные волосы и голубые глаза.) *Her cat **has got** a very short tail.* (У её кота **[есть]** очень короткий хвост.);
 - в) для того чтобы говорить о родственниках: *I **have got** two sisters.* (У меня **[есть]** две сестры.).
- В кратких ответах используется **have/haven't/has/hasn't**.

1 Circle the correct form.

- 1) Hollywood stars often **have** / **has** got white teeth.
- 2) My sister **have** / **has** got long curly hair.
- 3) **Have** / **Has** she got thin lips?
- 4) My little brother **have** / **has** not got plump cheeks.
- 5) Jack's granny **have** / **has** got short grey hair.
- 6) A giraffe **have** / **has** got a long neck.
- 7) Jack **have** / **has** not got long arms.
- 8) Natasha **have** / **has** got a small nose.
- 9) Maksim **have** / **has** got a beautiful wife.
- 10) **Have** / **Has** you got a good mark for the test?

2 Complete the sentences with the short forms of have/has got where possible.

- 1) Tamara hasn't got blue eyes. She _____ green eyes.
- 2) My grandfather _____ a long moustache. He _____ a short moustache.
- 3) _____ your cat _____ a long tail? No, he _____ a short tail.
- 4) I _____ a new laptop. I _____ enough money to buy it now.
- 5) Alex and Pete _____ curly hair.
- 6) Sam _____ a new car. It's perfect!
- 7) We _____ new neighbours. They are very nice people.
- 8) My brother _____ a tablet PC. He _____ a desktop computer. He likes it more.
- 9) _____ you _____ any questions? – Yes, I _____ one.
- 10) Moscow Zoo _____ new raccoons. These animals are very cute.

3 Answer the questions about yourself. Use short forms.

- 1) Have you got a car? _____
- 2) Has your brother/sister got a cat? _____
- 3) Has your mother got long hair? _____
- 4) Have your parents got a flat? _____
- 5) Have you got Maths on Tuesdays? _____
- 6) Has your brother/sister got a laptop? _____
- 7) Have you got a smartphone? _____
- 8) Has your city/town/village got a hospital? _____
- 9) Have you got a bike? _____
- 10) Has your flat got a kitchen? _____
- 11) Have you got an iPhone? _____
- 12) Has your teacher got a computer? _____

VI. Степени сравнения прилагательных

GRAMMAR

Формообразование

Сравнительная степень:

- Односложное прилагательное + окончание **-(e)r**: *cold – colder* (холодный – холоднее);
- **More** + прилагательное, состоящее из двух слогов и более: *beautiful – more beautiful* (красивый – красивее).

Превосходная степень:

- Односложное прилагательное + окончание **-(e)st**: *fast – the fastest* (быстрый – самый быстрый);
- **The most** + прилагательное, состоящее из двух слогов и более: *difficult – the most difficult* (сложный – самый сложный).

Примечания

- Некоторые **двусложные прилагательные** (*friendly, clever* и др.) образуют сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения как с **-(e)r/-(e)st**, так и при помощи **more/the most**: *clever – cleverer (than) – the cleverest* или *clever – more clever (than) – the most clever*;
- Некоторые прилагательные **полностью меняют** свою форму в сравнительной и превосходной степенях: *good – better (than) – the best* (хороший – лучше (чем) – самый лучший).

Правила правописания

- У **односложных** прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **-e**, добавляется **-r** в сравнительной и **-st** в превосходной степени: *nice – nicer – the nicest*;
- У односложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **гласную + согласную**, согласная удваивается: *big – bigger – the biggest*;
- У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **согласную + y, -y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется окончание **-er/-est**: *easy – easier – the easiest*.

Употребление

- **Сравнительная степень** используется для сравнения двух людей, животных, предметов, мест и т. д. В этих случаях обычно используется **than**.
Tanya is taller than Lena. (Таня выше Лены.)
Basketball is more difficult than tennis. (Баскетбол сложнее тенниса.)
- **Превосходная степень** указывает на высшую степень качества у того или иного лица или предмета в группе подобных. Для выражения превосходной степени используется **the ... of/in**. *Sam is the tallest student of all.* (Сэм – самый высокий студент из всех.). *Russia is the biggest country in the world.* (Россия – крупнейшая страна в мире.)

1 Complete the table with the *comparative* or *superlative* form of adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small		
	more dangerous	
nice		
		the best
	harder	
interesting		
		the most
pretty		
	worse	
fast		

2 Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the *comparative* or *superlative* form.

- 1) What a nice cat! It's _____ (beautiful) than mine.
- 2) Here is Masha. She's five. Her brother is nine, so he is _____ (old).
- 3) This is _____ (difficult) exercise in the test. I can't do it.
- 4) My mother thinks that teaching is _____ (good) job in the world.
- 5) Rugby is _____ (dangerous) than soccer.
- 6) Failing an exam is _____ (bad) thing that could ever happen to me.
- 7) Bungee jumping is _____ (exciting) than skateboarding.
- 8) To my opinion, swimming is _____ (easy) than running.
- 9) This e-reader is _____ (cheap) than that one.
- 10) Russia has got _____ (many) gold medals at the Olympics in Sochi.

3 Read the story and fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the *comparative* or *superlative* form.

My friend Oksana is twelve, but she is seven months **1)** _____ (old) than me. Oksana is much **2)** _____ (tall) than me. She's 1.68 m and I'm 1.58 m tall! We've both got curly hair, but her hair is **3)** _____ (long). We're on the same swimming team. She's a **4)** _____ (good) swimmer than me. Actually, she's the **5)** _____ (fast) swimmer in the team. She's got **6)** _____ (many) medals than anyone else. Oksana is the **7)** _____ (successful) athlete in the team.

4 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Россия – самая большая страна в мире.

- 2) Игра в шахматы скучнее тенниса.

3) Её волосы длиннее моих.

4) Это самый интересный фильм этого года!

5) Моя сестра старше меня на 7 лет.

5 Write your own sentences to the model.

e.g. The red ball is bigger than the blue ball.

1) long/short

2) old/new

3) big/small

4) modern/old

5) warm/cold

6) tall/short

7) funny/boring

8) clean/dirty

9) happy/sad

10) good/bad

VII. Глагол *can* (мочь, уметь)

GRAMMAR

- Глагол **can** обозначает возможность, способность, умение делать что-либо: *I can dance.* (Я **умею** танцевать.)
- Глагол **can** не изменяется по лицам и числам, и за ним всегда следует смысловой глагол без частицы **to**. Отрицательная форма глагола **can** – **cannot** или **can't**.

1 Look at the table and complete the sentences.

	Nastya	Peter	Jane
sing	✓	✗	✗
cook	✗	✓	✓
dive	✗	✓	✗
ride a bike	✓	✓	✓
play the guitar	✗	✗	✓

- Nastya can _____, but she can't _____.
- Peter _____.
- Jane _____.

2 Change the sentences as asked using the verb *can*.

- Olivia can play the guitar. – negative sentence

- Can the cats play chess? – negative sentence

- Richard can play the trumpet. – question

- Can Masha write with her left hand? – affirmative sentence

- He can write interesting articles. – negative sentence

- Sam can write wonderful stories. – question

- 7) Henry can cook steak. – question

- 8) They can dance well. – negative sentence

- 9) Can Carol play badminton? – affirmative sentence

- 10) Dima can fix any computer. – question

3 Write five sentences saying what you can and can't do.

4 Answer the questions using *can* and *can't*.

- 1) Can you play volleyball?

- 2) Where can you have lunch?

- 3) What languages can you speak?

- 4) Where can you see the CN Tower?

- 5) Can you write emails?

- 6) What sports can you do?

- 7) What can you see in Giza, Egypt?

- 8) Can your pet jump?

- 9) Where can you see the Taj Mahal?

- 10) What can you see in your city/town/village?

VIII. Вопросительные слова

GRAMMAR

Вопросительные слова используются для образования специальных вопросов.

- **Who (Кто?)**, когда спрашивают о людях.
A: **Who** are you?
B: *I'm Marina.*
- **What (Что?)**, когда спрашивают о предметах.
A: **What** is it?
B: *It's a camera.*
- **Where (Где? Куда?)**, когда спрашивают о месте.
A: **Where** is Larisa from?
B: *She's from Yakutia.*
- **How old (Сколько лет?)**, когда спрашивают о возрасте.
A: **How old** is John?
B: *He's nine years old.*
- **Which (Какой?)** для вопроса о двух и более предметах, между которыми нужно сделать выбор.
A: **Which** is your favourite colour: red or green?
B: *Green.*

1 Complete the questions.

- A: _____ is your name?
B: My name is Sally.
- A: _____ are you?
B: I'm twelve years old.
- A: _____ are Pete and Lilly?
B: They're at a gym.
- A: _____ is your favourite sport: windsurfing or athletics?
B: My favourite sport is windsurfing.
- A: _____ is she?
B: She's my aunt, Lisa.

2 Look at the note and complete the questions and answers.

Name: Dmitry
Surname: Ivanov
Age: 12
Country: Russia
City: Sochi
Favourite sport: Basketball

- 1) _____ is he? – He _____
- 2) _____ old is he? – He _____
- 3) _____ is he from? – He _____
- 4) _____ is his favourite sport? – It _____

3 Ask the questions to the words in bold.

- 1) My mother's name is **Lidia**.

- 2) Tom's favourite sport is **martial arts**.

- 3) **Lionel Messi** was born in Argentina.

- 4) Ivan is **twelve**.

- 5) Natalia's favourite colour is **blue**.

- 6) Mark is **at the gym** now.

4 Fill in the question words and answer the questions.

- 1) _____ is your name?

- 2) _____ is your family from?

- 3) _____ is your mother?

- 4) _____ is your favourite sport?

- 5) _____ are you?

- 6) _____ is your favourite subject: Music or Art?

- 7) _____ is your favourite book?

- 8) _____ can sing songs?

- 9) _____ old is your pet?

- 10) _____ can you see animals?

Module 2

I.оборот *There is/There are*. Употребление *a/an* – *some/any*

GRAMMAR

- оборот ***there is (there's)/there are*** употребляется для сообщения о наличии в данном месте какого-либо лица или предмета.
There is/There's a table in the room. (В комнате [есть] стол.)
There are three eggs on the table. (На столе [есть/лежат] три яйца.)
Примечание: ***There are*** не имеет краткой формы.
- ***There is*** используется для перечисления отдельных предметов.
There's an apple, a banana and a glass of water on the table.
(Неправильно: ~~***There are***~~ *an apple, a banana and a glass of water on the table.*)
- Неопределённый артикль ***a/an*** используется в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях перед существительными в единственном числе: ***There's a banana. There isn't a melon. Is there an orange?*** (Есть банан. Нет дыни. Апельсин есть?)
- ***Some*** используется в утвердительных предложениях перед существительными во множественном числе: ***There are some oranges in the bowl.*** (В миске есть апельсины.)
- ***Any*** используется в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях перед существительными во множественном числе: ***There aren't any berries. Are there any vegetables?*** (Ягод нет. Есть овощи?)

1 Complete the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1) _____ a coffee table in your living room?

- 2) _____ a sofa in your living room?

- 3) _____ any cushions on the sofa in your room?

- 4) _____ any chairs in the kitchen?

- 5) _____ any curtains at the windows of your bathroom?

- 6) _____ a mirror in the bedroom?

- 7) _____ a picture in your room?

2 Fill in some or any.

- 1) A: Are there _____ towels in the bathroom?
B: No, but there are _____ in the wardrobe.
- 2) A: There are _____ chairs in the garden.
B: Yes, but there aren't _____ in the bedroom.
- 3) A: There aren't _____ flowers in the living room.
B: No, and there aren't _____ in the kitchen, either.
- 4) A: There are _____ cupboards in the kitchen.
B: Yes, and there are _____ chairs there, too.
- 5) A: There aren't _____ cushions on the sofa.
B: No, but there are _____ on the armchairs.
- 6) A: There are _____ exercise books on the table.
B: That's because there aren't _____ bookcases.

3 Circle the correct word.

- 1) There are **some** / **an** / **any** chairs in the kitchen.
- 2) There is **a** / **an** / **some** mirror in the bathroom.
- 3) There are **any** / **a** / **some** books on the desk.
- 4) There is **some** / **an** / **any** armchair in the living room.
- 5) There aren't **some** / **an** / **any** cupboards in the bathroom.
- 6) There isn't **some** / **a** / **any** window in the bedroom.
- 7) Are there **some** / **a** / **any** new sofas in the hotel?
- 8) There are **some** / **an** / **any** newspapers on the floor.
- 9) Is there **any** / **an** / **some** orange in the fridge?
- 10) There isn't **any** / **a** / **some** computer in the room.

4 Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.

e.g. We have got some water. – *We haven't got any water. Have we got any water?*

- 1) I have got some vegetables.

- 2) There is some milk in the fridge.

- 3) Olga has got some beautiful flowers in her bedroom.

- 4) The cats have got some fish.

- 5) There are some English books.

- 6) They have got some oranges at the market.

- 7) There are some kilos of tomatoes.

II. A. Множественное число существительных

GRAMMAR

- Большинство исчисляемых существительных образуют форму множественного числа путём добавления **-s**: *cat – cats*.
- К существительным, оканчивающимся на **-s, -ss, -ch, -x** или **-sh**, во множественном числе добавляется **-es**: *dress – dresses, bus – buses, church – churches, brush – brushes, fox – foxes*.
- У некоторых существительных, оканчивающихся на **-f/-fe**, во множественном числе **-f/-fe** заменяются на **-v** и добавляется **-es**: *wolf – wolves, wife – wives*. **HO**: *roof – roofs*.
- У существительных, оканчивающихся на согласную + **y**, во множественном числе **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-es**: *raspberry – raspberries, baby – babies*.
- К существительным, оканчивающимся на гласную + **y**, добавляется **-s**: *boy – boys, toy – toys*.
- У некоторых существительных, оканчивающихся на **-o**, во множественном числе добавляется **-es**: *potato – potatoes*. **HO**: *radio – radios, piano – pianos, photo – photos, video – videos, rhino – rhinos, hippo – hippos*.

Особые формы множественного числа

woman – women

fish – fish

child – children

foot – feet

person – people

tooth – teeth

man – men

mouse – mice

B. Указательные местоимения *this/these – that/those*

GRAMMAR

- **This/these** используются, когда то, о чём мы говорим, находится рядом с нами: **This** is a table. **These** are CDs.
- **That/those** используются, когда то, о чём мы говорим, находится далеко от нас.

1 Make the nouns plural.

1) desk – _____

6) watch – _____

2) pencil – _____

7) game – _____

3) bike – _____

8) cage – _____

4) cat – _____

9) cake – _____

5) invitation – _____

10) box – _____

2 Circle the nouns that have a special form. Write the special forms of these nouns.

Dishwasher, boy, glass, child, mouse, roof, toy, foot.

3 Write the sentences in the plural.

- 1) This is a bus.
- 2) That is a mouse.
- 3) This is a brush.
- 4) That is a chair.
- 5) This is a box.
- 6) This is a desk.
- 7) That is a poster.
- 8) This is a sofa.
- 9) This is a green textbook.
- 10) That is a good car.

4 Write the sentences in the singular.

- 1) These are mice.
- 2) Those are knives.
- 3) Those are children.
- 4) These are foxes.
- 5) Those are ladies.
- 6) These are leaves.
- 7) Those are men.
- 8) These are benches.
- 9) These are tall trees.
- 10) Those are new books.

5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1) The dog is sitting on my **bed** / **beds**.
- 2) There are **mouse** / **mice** in the house!
- 3) My mother has a new **laptop** / **laptops**.
- 4) There are three **sheep** / **sheeps** in the field.
- 5) Irina has got four **son** / **sons**.

III. Предлоги места

GRAMMAR

Предлоги места помогают определить местонахождение предмета/лица.

behind – за

opposite – напротив

near – возле

between – между

in front of – перед

on – на

in – в

next to – рядом с

under – под

1 Look at the picture and circle the correct prepositions.



- 1) The map is **on** / **under** / **between** the wall.
- 2) The desk is **between** / **opposite** / **next to** the wall.
- 3) The bookshelves are **on** / **in** / **next to** the window.
- 4) The flowers are **in** / **on** / **below** the windowsill.
- 5) The pillow is **under** / **in** / **on** the bed.
- 6) The carpet is **in** / **on** / **under** the floor.
- 7) The window is **on** / **between** / **in** the lamp and the bookshelves.
- 8) The bed is **in front of** / **in** / **near** the window.
- 9) The curtain is **in** / **under** / **on** the window.
- 10) The chair is **near** / **in front of** / **opposite** the desk.

2 Express these sentences in English using the correct prepositions and *there's (no) / there are (no)*.

1) Между розовым диваном и белым столом находится компьютер.

2) Зелёные занавески на стене.

3) Собака под столом.

4) Холодильника нет рядом с окном.

- 5) Дети возле реки.

- 6) Перед креслом новый телевизор.

- 7) Красный мяч за стулом.

- 8) Книжный шкаф находится в спальне.

- 9) Серый кот на полу.

- 10) Стиральная машина находится в ванной комнате.

3 Write 5 sentences describing things in your room.

e.g. *There's a computer on the desk.*

4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The floor is _____ our feet.
a) behind b) under c) on
- 2) I have got a stain (пятно) _____ my jeans.
a) on b) in c) near
- 3) Look! There is Mary _____ the shop.
a) in b) in front c) opposite
- 4) I've got a nose _____ my eyes.
a) behind b) on c) between
- 5) She's got a new hat _____ her head.
a) in b) on c) between
- 6) The book is _____ to the table.
a) next b) on c) between
- 7) A fridge is usually _____ the kitchen.
a) on b) between c) in
- 8) There are tomatoes _____ the sandwich.
a) under b) in c) next to
- 9) There isn't any sink _____ the kitchen.
a) near b) under c) in
- 10) It's rainy. All people are _____ umbrellas.
a) on b) under c) in

IV. Повелительное наклонение

GRAMMAR

- Повелительное наклонение образуется при помощи неопределённой формы глагола без частицы **to** и без подлежащего: *Stand up!* (Встань!)
- Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения образуется при помощи **do not/don't** и неопределённой формы глагола без частицы **to**: *Don't speak.* (Не говори.)

Употребление

Повелительное наклонение используется для:

- приказов: *Stop that boy!* (Остановите этого мальчика!)
- указаний: *Open the present first.* (Сначала откройте подарок.)

1 Make these sentences imperative.

e.g.	✓	Go the shop. – Go to the shop!
	✗	Cross the road. – Don't cross the road!
1)	✓	Make a pizza. – _____
2)	✓	Buy a present for mum. – _____
3)	✗	Eat fast food. – _____
4)	✓	Do your homework. – _____
5)	✗	Run across the street. – _____
6)	✗	Walk at night. – _____
7)	✓	Use a fork and a knife. – _____
8)	✗	Take an umbrella. – _____

2 Make these sentences imperative.

e.g. It's hot. Can you open the window, please? – *Open the window!*

- 1) Can you give me some apples, please?

- 2) Are you listening to me, Jack?

- 3) Please, do not listen to music.

- 4) Can you buy some milk, please?

- 5) Can you come to my place tonight?

- 6) You sing too loudly!

- 7) Can't you cry, please?

- 8) I'm thirsty. Have you got some water?

- 9) There are some flowers in the dining room. Can you give them to me?

- 10) There are books on the desk. Can you take them away?

- 11) Masha speaks too much!

- 12) The cat is hungry. Can you give it food?

- 13) This mobile is expensive (дорогой). Please, don't buy it.

- 14) The weather is bad. Can you close the window, please?

- 15) The boss is angry. Please, don't disturb (беспокоить) her.

3 Write 5 imperative sentences.

V. Предлоги движения

GRAMMAR

up – вверх**down** – вниз**along** – вдоль**across** – через**into** – внутрь, в**towards** – к**out of** – из**over** – над**under** – под**through** – сквозь**past** – мимо

Предлоги движения используются для того, чтобы показать направление, в котором кто-то или что-то движется: *Walk **past** the shop. Then turn **into** Mayakovskaya Street.*

Примечание: *by + car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat. NO: on foot.*

By не употребляется при наличии артикля (*a/an/the*) или притяжательного местоимения (*my, your* и т. д.) перед названием транспортного средства: *on the plane* (неправильно: *by the plane*); *in his car* (неправильно: *by his car*).

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We like to jump _____ the swimming pool at the same time.
a) up b) down c) into
- 2) In some countries, it is unlucky to walk _____ a ladder.
a) through b) out of c) under
- 3) Run _____ the track for 1 hour!
a) into b) along c) over
- 4) Who is the first person to swim _____ the English Channel?
a) under b) through c) across
- 5) In PE classes we have to climb _____ rope in 20 seconds.
a) up b) past c) out of
- 6) Bungee jumping (тарзанка) is dangerous. Don't jump _____ a bridge on a rope!
a) over b) down c) up
- 7) Alice has got a magic mirror. She can go _____ it.
a) across b) towards c) through
- 8) Don't look _____ when you are on the mountain.
a) into b) up c) down
- 9) Walk _____ that room, it's warmer there.
a) into b) through c) past
- 10) Don't walk _____ that house!
a) through b) into c) across

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

- 1) Go _____ the street and then turn right.
- 2) Sam and Peter go on holiday _____ car.
- 3) There are clouds _____ our heads.
- 4) Which is better: to go _____ car or _____ foot?
- 5) Go _____ of the café and cross the street.
- 6) The place is far. Go _____ your car.
- 7) We can't get _____ the plane on time.
- 8) Go along this street and then turn _____ Ilimskaya Street. There's a supermarket there.
- 9) Look! There's a new café _____ this road. Let's go there.
- 10) Don't take your car. Go there _____ foot.

3 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Иди вдоль улицы и поверни налево.

- 2) Новый книжный магазин находится напротив банка.

- 3) Ты можешь приехать (come) на своей машине?

- 4) Цветочный магазин находится рядом с пекарней.

- 5) Смотри! За кинотеатром новый спортзал!

VI. Неопределённый артикль **a/an**. Определённый артикль **the**

GRAMMAR

A/an употребляется перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, когда предмет/лицо упоминается впервые, а также в значении «один»:

*There is **an** orange on the table.* (На столе апельсин.)

*There is **a** poster on the wall.* (На стене плакат.)

A употребляется перед существительными, которые начинаются с **согласного** звука (b, c, d, f и т. д.): **a** vase.

An употребляется перед существительными, которые начинаются с **гласного** звука (a, e, i, o, u): **an** animal.

The употребляется, когда речь идёт об определённом, уже известном предмете или лице: *There is **a** book on the desk. **The** book is red.* (Какая книга красная? Книга, которая лежит на столе.)

The не используется:

- перед именами собственными: **Alice** is here. (**Алиса** здесь.)
- с указательными местоимениями **this/that/these/those**: **That** house has got a garden. (Возле этого дома есть сад.)
- с притяжательными местоимениями: *This is **his** book.* (Это **его** книга.)
- перед названиями стран (*Portugal*), городов (*Paris*), гор (*Everest*), островов (*Rhodes*), озёр (*Lake Baikal*) и континентов (*Europe*).

НО: the Baikal.

- перед названиями видов спорта: **Football** is my favourite sport. (**Футбол** – мой любимый вид спорта.)

1 Fill in **a/an, the** or **–**.

- 1) There are _____ two people in a shop. _____ people are very suspicious (подозрительные).
- 2) There's _____ book on _____ shelf. _____ book is about travelling.
- 3) There are _____ 120 people on the train. _____ people are going to Yaroslavl.
- 4) That _____ man across the street has got _____ big dog. _____ dog is black.
- 5) Tom has got _____ snake at home.
- 6) I like to travel by _____ car. I don't like to travel on _____ foot.
- 7) There is _____ apple, two _____ oranges and _____ milk in _____ fridge.
- 8) I've got _____ new tablet PC. _____ gadget is by Samsung.
- 9) This is _____ his smartphone. _____ smartphone is really good.
- 10) _____ Tom and _____ his brother have got _____ good teachers.

2 Fill in a/an, the or –.

- 1) _____ Zhanna is fourteen. She lives in _____ Nakhodka.
- 2) _____ New Zealand is a country near _____ Australia.
- 3) _____ Elbrus is a tall mountain in _____ Russia.
- 4) _____ Peter loves _____ football. He plays it every day.
- 5) _____ Lake Baikal is _____ deepest lake in the world.
- 6) My parents have got an idea to go to _____ Berlin next summer. I don't like _____ idea. I like _____ Paris more.
- 7) Mary lives in _____ Europe. She is in _____ Amsterdam now.
- 8) Jack wants to go to _____ Madagascar.
- 9) _____ beach volleyball is very popular in summer.
- 10) _____ Crete is an island in _____ Greece.

3 Fill in a/an, the or –.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) _____ London | 6) _____ Lake Ladoga |
| 2) _____ Argentina | 7) _____ Fuji |
| 3) _____ Boxing | 8) _____ Everest |
| 4) _____ New York | 9) _____ Java |
| 5) _____ Lake Loch Ness | 10) _____ Sevastopol |

4 Express these sentences in English. Mind the articles.

- 1) На столе ваза. Ваза красная.

- 2) Я живу в России. Россия — красивая страна.

- 3) Бали – популярный остров.

- 4) Южная Америка – очень интересный континент.

- 5) Моя тётя живёт в Иркутске. Недалеко от города есть озеро Байкал.

- 6) Испания — жаркая страна. У Алисы там дядя.

7) На кухне холодильник. Холодильник большой.

8) Сэм спортсмен. Он играет в баскетбол.

9) Бат (Bath) – это город в Англии.

10) В Якутии много озёр.

5 Fill in the table with the names from the box.

Volga, India, North America, St. Petersburg, Istanbul, Scotland, Ivan, Petrozavodsk, Baikal, Ob, Lake Chad, Austria, Berlin, Katya, Vladivostok, Cyprus

the	—

VII. Прилагательные (Adjectives)

GRAMMAR

Имена прилагательные обозначают признак предмета и не изменяются по числам: a **beautiful** dress — **beautiful** dresses.

Имена прилагательные ставятся перед именами существительными: He is a **tall** boy. (Он **высокий** мальчик.) Они также могут самостоятельно употребляться после глагола **to be**: The boy is **tall**. (Мальчик **высокий**.)

1 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1) have got/I/brother/tall
_____.
- 2) is/girl/my/pretty/sister/is/a
_____.
- 3) Brad Pitt/actor/a/is/popular
_____.
- 4) a/London/city/is/big/very
_____?
- 5) has/very/a/clever/Sandra/cat/got
_____.
- 6) green/village/the/is/cosy/very/and
_____.
- 7) houses/small/this/city/in/are/the
_____.
- 8) the/animals/in/giraffes/tallest/the/are/world
_____.
- 9) a/mountain/Ai-Petri/tall/is
_____.
- 10) Macbook/has/thin/a/very/got/Kate
_____.

2 Change the sentences as in the example.

e.g. Masha is a tall girl. – *Masha is tall.*

- 1) This laptop is a very convenient (удобный) gadget.
_____.
- 2) Lake Baikal is a clean lake.
_____.
- 3) Japan is an unusual country.
_____.

- 4) They are nice people.

- 5) It is an interesting book.

- 6) That is a good idea.

- 7) "Hilton" is an expensive hotel.

- 8) He is a dangerous man.

- 9) It is a nice neighbourhood.

- 10) This is a boring film.

3 Write 5 sentences using ex. 2 as an example.

4 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Этот интернет-сайт интересный.

- 2) Она высокая девочка.

- 3) Мексика – тёплая страна.

- 4) Фильм очень интересный.

- 5) Дудинка – холодный город.

I. Present simple (Настоящее простое время)

GRAMMAR

В утвердительных предложениях форма 3-го лица единственного числа образуется путём добавления **-s** к смысловому глаголу: *I run – he runs; we write – she writes.*

- Отрицательные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в форме 3-го лица единственного числа, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **does not/doesn't** + смысловый глагол без окончания **-s**: *He does not/doesn't go to school at the weekend.*
- Отрицательные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в других грамматических лицах, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **do not/don't** + смысловый глагол: *I do not/don't like hockey.*
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в форме 3-го лица единственного числа, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **does** + подлежащее + основной глагол без окончания **-s**: *Does she often buy clothes?*
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в других грамматических лицах, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **do** + подлежащее + основной глагол: *Do you know this author?*

Употребление

Present simple используется, когда речь идёт о:

- постоянных действиях: *She lives in London.* (Она живёт в Лондоне.)
- повторяющихся действиях: *He plays football on Sundays.* (Он играет в футбол по воскресеньям.)
- повседневных действиях: *We watch TV every evening.* (Мы смотрим телевизор каждый вечер.)

Правила правописания (3-е лицо единственного числа)

- К большинству глаголов в 3-м лице единственного числа добавляется **-s**: *I talk – he talks; I hate – he hates.*
- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** и **-o**, добавляется **-es**:
I pass – he passes I watch – he watches I go – he goes
I brush – he brushes I fix – he fixes
- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на **согласную + y, -y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-es**: *I cry – he cries.*
- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **гласную + y**, добавляется **-s**: *I play – he plays.*

1 Use present simple to complete the text.

Masha **1)** _____ (work) in a big company. There **2)** _____ (be) more than 200 people in the company. They all **3)** _____ (like) to work there. Masha's boss **4)** _____ (be) very strict. He **5)** _____ (give) her a lot of work and **6)** _____ (not let) her go home early. But Masha **7)** _____ (like) her work. She **8)** _____ (have) friends in the company. They often **9)** _____ (have) lunch together. Masha **10)** _____ (not want) to leave the company.

2 Make the sentences negative.

- 1) My uncle lives in Omsk.

- 2) Jack's grandmother cooks well.

- 3) Michael has a new friend.

- 4) Jenny writes books for children.

- 5) Sveta's sister lives in Krasnodar.

- 6) His parents travel in Russia.

- 7) Argentina has a lot of cities.

- 8) Cats usually live in the forest.

- 9) My little sister goes shopping every day.

- 10) The party starts at 9:00.

3 Ask general questions.

- 1) My uncle lives in Omsk.

- 2) Jack's grandmother cooks well.

- 3) Michael has a new friend.

- 4) Jenny writes books for children.

- 5) I always do my homework.

- 6) Ilya doesn't play tennis every day.

- 7) My brother plays football on Sundays.

- 8) She talks on the phone every hour.

- 9) Amanda doesn't like Maths.

- 10) We write tests every week.

4 Change the sentences as in the example.

e.g. I go to the gym every Monday. – *He goes to the gym every Monday.*

- 1) We play basketball every week.
He _____
- 2) They brush their teeth every morning.
She _____
- 3) My parents watch TV in the evening.
My father _____
- 4) Children like stories.
The child _____
- 5) Wolves hunt in the forest.
A wolf _____
- 6) Sportspeople train every day.
A sportsperson _____
- 7) Dogs sometimes cry at night.
My dog _____
- 8) We go to an art museum every month.
My mother _____
- 9) These women like to try new clothes on.
This woman _____
- 10) These smartphones work really well.
This smartphone _____

5 Use present simple to complete the email.

Hi, Misha,

I'm Sam, your new pen friend. I'm 13 years old and I **1)** _____ (live) in Wales. There **2)** _____ (be) 4 people in my family: my mum and my dad, my sister and me. I **3)** _____ (not/have) any brothers. I've got a dog, too. **4)** _____ (you/have) any pets?

Every morning, we **5)** _____ (get up) at 7 am. We **6)** _____ (have) breakfast together and then my sister and I **7)** _____ (go) to school on foot. In the afternoons, I **8)** _____ (not/go) home right after school. I usually **9)** _____ (stay) in the computer lab and do my homework.

Then, I **10)** _____ (hang out) with my friends at the skating rink. My sister **11)** _____ (not/like) it. She usually **12)** _____ (go) home to study.

At the weekend, we usually **13)** _____ (help) our parents about the house. **14)** _____ (you/do) any chores at home?

Write soon,
Sam

II. Предлоги времени

GRAMMAR

Предлоги времени используются для того, чтобы сказать, когда происходит действие.

Предлог **at** используется для указания на:

- время: **at** 5 o'clock, **at** 9:30 и т. д.
- праздники: **at** Easter, **at** New Year's и т. д.
- время суток или недели в следующих выражениях: **at** night, **at** noon, **at** midnight, **at** dawn, **at** the weekend и т. д.

Предлог **on** используется для указания на:

- дни недели: **on** Monday, **on** Tuesday и т. д.
- даты: **on** 6th July и т. д.
- дни или время суток в следующих выражениях: **on** weekdays, **on** Monday morning(s) и т. д.

Предлог **in** используется для указания на:

- месяцы: **in** March, **in** August и т. д.
- времена года: **in** (the) winter, **in** (the) summer и т. д.
- год: **in** 2020, **in** 2035 и т. д.
- периоды времени в следующих выражениях: **in** the morning/afternoon/evening, **in** an hour, **in** a minute, **in** a week/few days/month/year и т. д.

1 Match the time expressions from the box with the prepositions.

Christmas, Monday morning, 9:30 pm, dawn, 31st July, Wednesday, 2019, spring, a week, August, weekdays, noon, night

At: _____
On: _____
In: _____

2 Fill in the right preposition of time.

- 1) Larisa often wakes up _____ 5 am.
- 2) Ghosts visit this old house _____ midnight.
- 3) Russians often eat Russian salad _____ New Year's.
- 4) I sleep longer _____ Saturdays.
- 5) Victory Day in Russia is _____ 9th May.
- 6) What do you usually do _____ the weekend?
- 7) She goes to a doctor _____ Tuesdays.
- 8) Alexei works a lot _____ weekdays.
- 9) Hurry up! The film starts _____ ten minutes.
- 10) Matt was born _____ March.

3 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Мама не работает по выходным.

- 2) Фильм начинается через 5 минут.

- 3) Марк родился 15 мая.

- 4) Ты обычно играешь в крикет по субботам?

- 5) Папа не разрешает мне играть в компьютерные игры по вечерам.

- 6) Миша обычно обедает в полночь.

- 7) Летом я обычно езжу на море с родителями.

- 8) Саша всегда встаёт в 6:30 утра.

- 9) В Турции жарко даже (even) осенью!

- 10) Вся наша семья собирается (gather) обычно на Новый год.

III. Наречия частотности

GRAMMAR

- Наречия частотности показывают, как часто что-то происходит. К ним относятся: *always* (100%), *sometimes* (25%), *usually* (75%), *rarely/seldom* (10%), *often* (50%), *never* (0%).
- Наречия частотности ставятся в предложении перед смысловым глаголом, после вспомогательного глагола и глагола *to be*:
*We are **never** late for school in the morning. He **always** drinks a glass of juice at bedtime. He is **usually** late for work. Do you **often** go to the park with your friends? I **sometimes** read magazines. They **rarely/seldom** wake up early on Sundays.*

1 Match the adverbs with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1) always | a) иногда |
| 2) sometimes | b) никогда |
| 3) usually | c) всегда |
| 4) rarely/seldom | d) обычно |
| 5) often | e) редко |
| 6) never | f) часто |

2 Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1) What do you always do about the flat?

- 2) What do you usually do at the weekend?

- 3) Do you often do your homework in the evenings?

- 4) Where do you sometimes go in your free time?

- 5) Do you rarely get bad marks at your Maths lessons?

3 Write what you *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely or never* do.

IV. Модальный глагол *have to*

GRAMMAR

Утвердительные предложения

I/You/We/They have to work on Saturdays.

(Я вынужден/Мне приходится работать по субботам.)

He/She/It has to work on Saturdays.

(Он вынужден/Ему приходится работать по субботам.)

Отрицательные предложения

I/You/We/They do not/don't have to work on Saturdays.

(Я не обязан работать по субботам.)

He/She/It does not/doesn't have to work on Saturdays.

(Он не обязан работать по субботам.)

Вопросительные предложения. Краткие ответы

Do I/you/we/they have to work on Saturdays?

Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.

Употребление

Have to/has to употребляется для выражения необходимости, обусловленной обстоятельствами, – «вынужден», «приходится»: *We have to be at school at half past eight every morning.* Нам нужно быть в школе в половине девятого каждое утро. (Это правило/долг.)

Don't/doesn't have to употребляется для выражения отсутствия необходимости: *They don't have to go to school at the weekend.* (Им не нужно ходить в школу в выходные дни.)

1 Circle the correct form of *have to*.

- 1) I **have** / **has** to go to school every day.
- 2) My parents **have** / **has** to go shopping at the weekend
- 3) Pupils **don't** / **doesn't have** to go to school on Sundays.
- 4) We **have** / **has** to feed our cat in the mornings.
- 5) **Do** / **Does** he have to go to France in summer?
- 6) They **have** / **has** to go away very soon.
- 7) What **do** / **does** she have to do at the weekend?
- 8) She **doesn't** / **don't** have to write the test tomorrow.
- 9) They **have** / **has** to clean their flat every Saturday.
- 10) I **has** / **have** to get up early every day.

2 Ask questions to the words in bold.

- 1) Samantha has to work **from 9 am to 6 pm**.

- 2) **Steve** has to travel a lot these days.

- 3) **When it's cold**, you have to put warm clothes on.

- 4) Suzie doesn't have **to take an exam** next week.

- 5) Masha is afraid of planes, so she **has to go by train**.

- 6) My Mum doesn't have to work **on Saturdays**.

- 7) The window **is broken**. Tom has to repair it.

- 8) **Teachers** have to be at school before their students.

- 9) The bank is across the street, so we **have to cross it**.

- 10) We don't have to wear uniform **at our school**.

3 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Моей сестре приходится работать по выходным.

- 2) Мне нужно быть в кафе в 6 вечера.

- 3) Им не нужно идти в магазин. У нас есть немного овощей.

- 4) Джиму не нужно делать домашнюю работу.

- 5) Мне приходится читать эту книгу для урока литературы.

V. Модальные глаголы *should, ought to*

GRAMMAR

Should/shouldn't, ought to/ought not to употребляются для выражения совета, рекомендации.

You **should/ought to** exercise more often. (Это полезно.)

You **ought to** see a doctor. (Это мой совет.)

You **shouldn't** be late for school. (Это нехорошо.)

1 Fill in *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1) You _____ smoke. It's a very bad habit.
- 2) The new film is great! You _____ see it.
- 3) Your temperature is high. You _____ call a doctor.
- 4) Sally _____ argue with her parents.
- 5) It's so hot outside! You _____ wear shorts.
- 6) If you don't understand something, you _____ ask questions.
- 7) You _____ take care of your cat.
- 8) Maksim _____ do some sports. It's healthy.
- 9) You _____ eat here. It's a museum.
- 10) Tanya _____ visit her grandparents more often.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) A: I think that my boss gives me too much work.
B: Really? Maybe you _____ to him.
a) should to talk
b) ought talk
c) ought to talk
- 2) My parents don't let me go to a party. What _____?
a) should I do
b) I should do
c) ought I do
- 3) I'm going to France. Where _____ if I want to go shopping?
a) ought to I go
b) I should go
c) should I go
- 4) My father is not feeling well, so I told him that he _____ see a doctor.
a) ought
b) ought to
c) should

- 5) A: I'm so cold.
B: You _____ put on your coat!
a) should
b) should to
c) ought
- 6) Sveta loves chocolate, but she _____ eat too much. It's unhealthy.
a) should
b) ought not
c) shouldn't

3 Circle the correct word.

- 1) He **should** / **shouldn't** try and get enough sleep.
2) You **should** / **shouldn't** worry. You're a good student.
3) She **ought to** / **shouldn't** try and leave home earlier.
4) You **ought to** / **shouldn't** concentrate more on what you're doing.
5) You **should** / **ought** drink much water.
6) You **ought to** / **shouldn't** take it to a vet.

4 Match the questions (a–f) with the sentences (1–6) in ex. 3.

- a) I get very thirsty when I'm training at the gym. What should I do?
b) My cat doesn't eat. What should I do?
c) I am often so inattentive. What should I do?
d) Jack is always tired and sometimes he falls asleep in class. What should he do?
e) Tara is always late for school. What should she do?
f) I am very nervous about the test results. What should I do?

5 Write your own 5 sentences with *should/shouldn't/ought to/ought not to*.

VI. Прилагательные и наречия

GRAMMAR

Прилагательные

Имена прилагательные обозначают признак предмета и не изменяются по числам: *a rare book – rare books*.

Имена прилагательные ставятся перед именами существительными: *He is a good student*. (Он **хороший** ученик.) Они также самостоятельно могут употребляться после глагола **to be**: *The boy is tall*. (Мальчик **высокий**.)

Имена прилагательные обычно образуются путём добавления суффиксов **-ful, -al, -ous, -able, -y, -less** к существительному/глаголу: *play – playful, fashion – fashionable, person – personal, risk – risky, danger – dangerous, care – careless*.

Наречия

Наречия описывают глаголы. Они говорят нам о том, как (каким образом) что-либо делается или происходит: *She dances beautifully*. (Она **красиво** танцует.)

Наречия обычно образуются путём добавления суффикса **-ly** к прилагательному: *slow – slowly*.

У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **-le**, окончание **-e** меняется на **-y**: *possible – possibly*.

У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на согласный + **-y**, окончание **-y** меняется на **-ily**: *happy – happily*.

У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **-l, l** удваивается и прибавляется **-y**: *beautiful – beautifully*.

Некоторые наречия являются исключениями. Они либо совпадают с прилагательными, от которых образованы, либо полностью отличаются от них: *good – well, fast – fast, hard – hard, early – early, late – late*.

1 Make adjectives out of these words.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) beauty – _____ | 6) risk – _____ |
| 2) play – _____ | 7) specialty – _____ |
| 3) happiness – _____ | 8) danger – _____ |
| 4) sadness – _____ | 9) fashion – _____ |
| 5) poison – _____ | 10) joy – _____ |

2 Make adverbs out of these words where possible.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1) happy – _____ | 6) bad – _____ |
| 2) strong – _____ | 7) good – _____ |
| 3) loud – _____ | 8) mad – _____ |
| 4) slow – _____ | 9) fast – _____ |
| 5) complete – _____ | 10) sad – _____ |

3 An adjective (Adj), an adverb (Adv) or both (B)?

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| 1) pretty | - _____ | 6) hard | - _____ |
| 2) generously | - _____ | 7) late | - _____ |
| 3) fast | - _____ | 8) dark | - _____ |
| 4) brave | - _____ | 9) nicely | - _____ |
| 5) little | - _____ | 10) expensive | - _____ |

4 Circle the correct word.

- 1) My dog runs so **fast** / **fastly**!
- 2) She's a very **beautiful** / **beautifully** woman.
- 3) The story is so **sad** / **sadly**.
- 4) Ilya sings **well** / **good**.
- 5) My uncle works **hard** / **hardly**.
- 6) Sara's new clothes are very **fashionably** / **fashionable**.
- 7) You shouldn't trust him. It's too **risk** / **risky**.
- 8) When you leave a train, take all your **personal** / **personally** belongings (вещи) with you.
- 9) Look at this kitten! It's so **playfully** / **playful**.
- 10) Firefighting is a **dangerous** / **dangerously** job.

5 Write your own 5 sentences with adjectives and adverbs.

VII. Притяжательный падеж. Possessive case

GRAMMAR

Притяжательный падеж используется для того, чтобы показать принадлежность чего-либо кому-либо.

- К существительным в единственном числе добавляется **'s**: *It is the boy's cap.* (Это шапка мальчика; шапка принадлежит ему.)
- К существительным во множественном числе с окончанием **-s** добавляется только апостроф (**'**): *This is the girls' house.* (Это дом девочек. Это их дом, дом принадлежит им.)
- К существительным, имеющим особую форму множественного числа, добавляется **'s**: *These are the women's umbrellas.* (Это зонтики женщин.)
- **'s** добавляется к последнему существительному из двух или более существительных, чтобы показать, что что-то принадлежит двум или более людям. *This is Sam and Kate's flat.* (Это квартира Сэма и Кейт.)
- **Who's/Who is** используется, когда спрашивается о людях. **Who's** *Misha? My new classmate.* (– Кто такой Миша? – Мой новый одноклассник.)
- **Whose** используется, когда спрашивается о том, кому что-то принадлежит. **Whose** *bag is this? It's Mary's.* (– Чья это сумка? – (Это сумка) Мэри.)

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1) This is **Evgenia's** / **Evgenia** tablet PC.
- 2) Is this notebook **your** / **yours**?
- 3) **Who's** / **Whose** skis are these?
- 4) This is the **car's** key / **cars'** key.
- 5) **Who** / **Who's** that man? That's my uncle.
- 6) This is **Masha's and Tanya** / **Masha and Tanya's** project.
- 7) **Hers** / **Her** holiday is in April.
- 8) Those are the **children's** / **childrens'** toys.
- 9) Where are the **boys'** / **boys** jeans?
- 10) What is the **address of the company** / **company's** address?

2 Complete the sentences using the possessive case.

- 1) The _____ (children) room is upstairs.
- 2) _____ (Vadim) mp3 player is new.
- 3) This is _____ (Peter) iPhone.
- 4) _____ (Men) shoes are on the ground floor.
- 5) _____ (Sam and Laura) university is old.

- 6) Let's go to the _____ (Nevatts).
- 7) _____ (Ivan) brother is twelve years old.
- 8) My _____ (parents) trip was not expensive.
- 9) These are the _____ (women) magazines.
- 10) This is the _____ (boy) scooter.

3 Write the sentences using the possessive case.

- 1) (the window) room

- 2) (a glass) juice

- 3) (Mr Lion) car

- 4) (the number) flat

- 5) (my friend) smartphone

- 6) (seven minutes) walk

- 7) (the boss) office

- 8) (company) economy

- 9) (the waiter) tie

- 10) (two months) work

4 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) – Чей это планшет? – Марии.

- 2) Компания моего дяди производит (produces) компьютеры.

- 3) Это журнал для подростков.

- 4) Не трогай эти бумаги. Они моего папы.

5) Вася – двоюродный брат Димы.

6) – Кто это? – Это Лиз, сестра моего дяди.

7) Сына Джека и Стеллы зовут Марк.

8) – Кто такой Олег? – Он друг нашей семьи.

9) Квартира моих родителей находится в центре города.

10) – Чьё это фото? – Моей бабушки.

5 Write your own 5 sentences using the *possessive case*.

VIII. Соединительные союзы

GRAMMAR

Для объединения нескольких идей в одном предложении используются соединительные союзы **and**, **but** и **or**.

- **And** (= и) употребляется для связи похожих идей: *Fiona studies French and German.* (Фиона изучает французский **и** немецкий языки.)
- **But** (= но) употребляется для противопоставления разных идей: *I love football, but I don't like basketball.* (Я люблю футбол, **но** не люблю баскетбол.)
- **Or** (= или) употребляется, когда предоставляется выбор: *We can go to the theatre or the cinema.* (Мы можем пойти в театр **или** кино.)

1 Fill in **and**, **but**, **or**.

- 1) I enjoy surfing the Net _____ sending emails.
- 2) I like English, _____ I don't like Geography.
- 3) Jane loves going to the lab _____ reading books.
- 4) Zorbing is fun, _____ it's sometimes dangerous.
- 5) Do you want to play a board game _____ a computer game?
- 6) Does Mary go to school by bus _____ on foot?
- 7) Russia has a lot of old customs _____ traditions.
- 8) I like doing my homework _____ listening to music at the same time.
- 9) English is interesting, _____ PE is fun.
- 10) Terry _____ Mike go swimming every weekend.

2 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Я люблю кошек и собак.

- 2) Я хочу поехать в Японию, но у меня нет денег.

- 3) Маша работает по субботам или воскресеньям?

- 4) Английский язык и литература – мои самые любимые предметы.

- 5) Женя хочет быть учителем или переводчиком (interpreter).

6) На столе лежит яблоко и апельсин.

7) Закрой окно и дверь!

8) Что лучше: смартфон или планшет?

9) Ольга изучает немецкий и французский.

10) Этот фильм для детей и взрослых (adults).

I. Present continuous (Настоящее продолженное время)

GRAMMAR

Present continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be (am, is, are)** и смыслового глагола с окончанием **-ing**.

Утвердительные предложения: **Отрицательные предложения:**

I am reading

You

We

They

He

She

It

are reading

is reading

I am not ('m not) reading

You

We

They

He

She

It

are not (aren't) reading

is not (isn't) reading

Вопросительные предложения:

Am I reading?

Are { you
we
they } reading?

Is { he
she
it } reading?

Краткие ответы:

Yes, I **am**./No, I'm not.

Yes, he/she/it **is**./No, he/she/it **isn't**.

Yes, we/you/they **are**./No, we/you/they **aren't**.

Правила правописания причастия настоящего времени

- У большинства глаголов окончание **-ing** добавляется к неопределённой форме глагола без частицы **to**: wash – **washing**, read – **reading**, watch – **watching**.
- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на **-e**, опускается **-e** и добавляется **-ing**: write – **writing**, take – **taking**.
- У односложных глаголов с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ing**: run – **running**, stop – **stopping**.

Present continuous употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- действиях, происходящих сейчас, в момент речи: *Tommy **is doing** his homework **now**.* (Томми делает свою домашнюю работу в данный момент.)
- действиях, происходящих в настоящий период времени, но не обязательно в момент речи: *Sam **is working** hard **these days**.* (Сэм напряжённо работает в эти дни.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **present continuous**: now, at the moment, at present, these days и т. д.

1 Write the -ing forms of the verbs.

- 1) write - _____
 2) run - _____
 3) put - _____
 4) make - _____
 5) sing - _____

- 6) let - _____
 7) be - _____
 8) listen - _____
 9) do - _____
 10) jump - _____

2 Make these sentences negative and ask general questions. Use full forms.

e.g. The dog is eating now. – *The dog is not eating now. Is the dog eating now?*

- 1) Alisa and Dima are cooking dinner now.

- 2) She is swimming in the river at the moment.

- 3) I am taking a shower now.

- 4) Lisa is dancing with Michael right now.

- 5) The gardener is cutting the grass.

- 6) Petya is writing an email now.

- 7) The children are riding their bikes at the moment.

- 8) My brother is taking pictures now.

- 9) I am saving money for a new laptop these days.

- 10) The girl is running home now.

3 Answer the questions as in the example.

e.g.	✓	Are you doing your homework? – <i>Yes, I am.</i>
	✗	Is the cat eating? – <i>No, it isn't.</i>
1)	✓	Are they going by car now? – _____
2)	✓	Is Jack walking? – _____
3)	✗	Is the dog eating fast food now? – _____
4)	✓	Are the children playing computer games? – _____
5)	✗	Is Zhanna reading a book now? – _____
6)	✗	Is Tim playing the guitar? – _____
7)	✓	Are you watching a film at the moment? – _____
8)	✗	Is it raining now? – _____

4 Use *present continuous* to complete the sentences.

- 1) I _____ (to write) the letter to my Granny now.
- 2) The author _____ (to work) on his new book at the moment.
- 3) We _____ (to read) a book now.
- 4) Our parents _____ (to watch) TV now.
- 5) Tom _____ (to play) football now.
- 6) I _____ (to have) dinner now.
- 7) My dog _____ (to sleep) right now.
- 8) Our Dad _____ (to fish) now.
- 9) She _____ (to make) a call now.
- 10) The cat _____ (to jump) with my sister now.

5 Use present continuous to complete the sentences.

- 1) _____ they _____ (listen) to music now?
- 2) He _____ (not shout) her name.
- 3) _____ Natasha _____ (ask) for money?
- 4) The cat _____ (not lie) on the sofa.
- 5) I _____ (not sit) in the armchair.
- 6) _____ Phil _____ (do) the shopping?
- 7) The boys _____ (not dive) into the swimming pool.
- 8) The cat _____ (catch) the mouse.
- 9) _____ you _____ (write) emails now?
- 10) We _____ (take) nice photos.

6 Express these sentences in English using present continuous.

- 1) Пола сейчас обедает.

- 2) Дима и Света гуляют в парке.

- 3) Брат Максима едет на машине в Европу.

- 4) Ученики читают текст.

- 5) Смотри! Люси идёт по улице.

- 6) Родители Алексея смотрят фильм.

- 7) Брат Сары читает журнал для путешественников.

- 8) О чём они разговаривают?

- 9) Сын Марины играет в футбол.

- 10) Надежда путешествует в Германии.

II. Present simple vs present continuous

GRAMMAR

Present simple употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- постоянных действиях: *John **lives** in New York.*
- повторяющихся действиях: *He **works** from 11 to 7 every day.*
- повседневных действиях: *He usually **plays** tennis at weekends.*

Present continuous употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- действиях, происходящих сейчас, в момент речи: *Karl **is writing** something on Facebook right now.*
 - действиях, происходящих в настоящий период времени, но не обязательно в момент речи: *Misha **is looking** for a new job these days.*
- Некоторые глаголы состояния (**stative verbs**) обычно не имеют форму **present continuous**. Среди них: **have (=possess), like, love, want, know, live, remember, understand, believe, need, see, smell** и т. д. *I **love** fast food.* (Неправильно: ~~I'm loving~~ fast food.) *I **have** a computer.* (Неправильно: ~~I'm having~~ a computer.)

НО: *I'm having breakfast now.* (= I'm eating.)

1 Use present simple or present continuous to complete the sentences.

- 1) Ann _____ (go) to school now.
- 2) He _____ (play) the guitar every day.
- 3) Jane and Sam _____ (read) a book now.
- 4) Dad _____ (wash) his car at the moment.
- 5) He _____ (walk) his dog in the evening.
- 6) Olga _____ (play) tennis in the yard.
- 7) We _____ (draw) funny pictures for our friends' birthday parties.
- 8) He always _____ (do) his homework after school.
- 9) I _____ (not do) an English exercise now.
- 10) Tom usually _____ (read) a lot.
- 11) Listen! Sandy _____ (sing) in the bedroom.
- 12) My mother _____ (make) lunch now.
- 13) My sister never _____ (help) in the kitchen.
- 14) Sarah sometimes _____ (read) classics.
- 15) We rarely _____ (watch) TV in the morning.
- 16) They often _____ (clean) the garage.
- 17) Look! The boys _____ (come) home.
- 18) His cousin _____ (go) for a walk every day.
- 19) I _____ (chat) online at the moment.
- 20) Cats _____ (eat) mice.

- 21) Look! This child _____ (not eat) a hamburger.
- 22) Our dog seldom _____ (lie) on the sofa.
- 23) _____ (they, send) text messages at the moment?
- 24) My father _____ (not like) shopping.
- 25) _____ (the man, work) in our garden?
- 26) We _____ (not take) the car to work.
- 27) Where _____ (you, come) from?
- 28) What _____ (your girlfriend, do) now?
- 29) I _____ (have) a cup of coffee now.
- 30) _____ (the boy, swim) in the swimming pool now?

III. Глаголы *can/can't, must/mustn't*

GRAMMAR

Глагол **can** используется для того чтобы:

- выразить способность к действиям в настоящем: *Mark **can** speak three languages.* (Марк умеет говорить на трёх языках.)
- показать, что какое-то действие возможно или разрешено: *You can visit the palace at weekends.* (Вы можете посетить дворец в выходные дни.)

Отрицательная форма **can't** используется для того чтобы:

- выразить отсутствие или недостаток способности: *I **can't** play the piano.* (Я не умею играть на пианино.)
- показать, что что-то не представляется возможным: *You **can't** visit the museum on Sundays – it's not open.* (Музей нельзя/невозможно посетить в воскресенье – он закрыт.)

Глагол **must** используется для выражения правил, обязанностей, долга: *You must come to class on time.* (Это правило.)

Отрицательная форма **mustn't** используется для выражения запрета: *You **mustn't** feed animals in the zoo.* (Это запрещено.)

1 Circle the correct word.

- 1) The girl is rather young; she **mustn't** / **can't** be awake so late.
- 2) I think you **mustn't** / **can't** work harder.
- 3) **Mustn't** / **Can't** you sit still?
- 4) The car is his father's, we **mustn't** / **can't** take it.
- 5) Our teacher **mustn't** / **can't** be late for the classes either.
- 6) The water is rather hot, but I think you **must** / **can** drink it.
- 7) The soldiers **must** / **can** obey their officers.
- 8) You **must** / **can** pay for your lunch yourself if you want.
- 9) **Must** / **Can** I use your bathroom?
- 10) I **must** / **can** work harder, so I may be helpful.

2 Fill in *can/can't* or *must/mustn't*.

- 1) You _____ use my mobile if you want.
- 2) _____ I come tomorrow? – I don't think so.
- 3) You _____ smoke in the hospital.
- 4) There's nobody to help us. We _____ do it ourselves.
- 5) The water in the river is cold, but you _____ swim a little.
- 6) Ram _____ take his sister's CDs.
- 7) The weather is warm, but you _____ take an umbrella.
- 8) She _____ speak Chinese.
- 9) There's no time left. We _____ hurry up.
- 10) You _____ take the bus to get to the museum.

3 Express these sentences in English.

1) Я не умею рисовать лошадей.

2) Она не должна засиживаться допоздна.

3) Кто может перевести это предложение?

4) Вы не должны разговаривать очень громко.

5) Многие люди не умеют плавать.

6) Я могу написать подруге имейл и пригласить её.

7) Он сейчас обедает и не может с вами поговорить.

8) Дети должны слушаться (to obey) родителей.

9) Мои друзья не умеют играть на гитаре.

10) Это мой ответ, но я могу ошибаться.

IV. Исчисляемые/Неисчисляемые существительные. Местоимения, передающие значение неопределённого количества

GRAMMAR

- **Исчисляемые существительные** имеют форму единственного и множественного числа: *one banana — two bananas*.
- **Неисчисляемые существительные** не имеют формы множественного числа: *water, bread, pasta, meat*. (Неправильно: *two meats*.)

Исчисляемые существительные Множественное число	Неисчисляемые существительные
How many oranges are there? Are there any oranges? There are too many oranges. There are some oranges. There are a lot of/lots of oranges. There are a few oranges. There aren't any oranges.	How much sugar is there? Is there any sugar? There is too much sugar. There is some sugar. There is a lot of/lots of sugar. There is a little sugar. There isn't any sugar.

Some употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и неисчисляемыми существительными в утвердительных предложениях.

Any употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и неисчисляемыми существительными в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

Few употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и означает «мало»: *There are **few** apples in the basket*. (В корзине **мало** яблок.).

Little употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными и означает «мало»: *There is **little** milk in the bottle*. (В бутылке **мало** молока.).

A few употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и означает «немного»: *There are **a few** (или **some**) apples in the basket*. (В корзине **немного** яблок.).

A little употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными и означает «немного»: *There is **a little** (или **some**) milk in the bottle*. (В бутылке **немного** молока.).

1 Classify the nouns from the list into two columns.

Snow, tomato, sugar, carpet, rain, pool, parent, text, guitar, meat, lemon, lemonade, bread, milk, pasta, book.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1) The **water** / **waters** in the cup is hot.
- 2) We must get some **potatoes** / **potato** and **bread** / **breads**.
- 3) Can you buy some **milk** / **milks**?
- 4) She has six packets of **sugar** / **sugars**.
- 5) There are lots of **pool** / **pools** after the rain.
- 6) **Snow** / **Snows** covers all the territory in winter.
- 7) I need two cans of **meat** / **meats** and some **herb** / **herbs**.
- 8) When I get a sore throat, my mum gives me **tea** / **teas** with lemon.
- 9) Have you ever eaten original Italian **pasta** / **pastas**?
- 10) She cooks **fish** / **fishes** very well.

3 Fill in a or some/any.

- 1) I can see _____ cup of tea on the table.
- 2) There is _____ pasta in the cupboard. We can cook it for dinner.
- 3) She doesn't eat _____ bread, she keeps to a diet.
- 4) Ask the shop assistant to show you _____ box of chocolates.
- 5) My friends usually have _____ porridge for breakfast.
- 6) _____ bottle of milk will be enough for making a cake.
- 7) Is there _____ flour left?
- 8) There's nothing better for you than _____ carrot.
- 9) _____ cup of instant soup is ready.
- 10) Can I have _____ water, please?

4 Fill in little, a little, few, a few.

- 1) We must hurry. There is _____ time left.
- 2) Can I have _____ more meat? It's delicious!
- 3) Do you mind if I ask you _____ questions?
- 4) This town has got no sights, so very _____ tourists come here.
- 5) I don't think Simon would be a good teacher. He's got _____ patience.
- 6) "Would you like milk in your coffee?" "Yes, _____."
- 7) This village is a very boring place to live. There's _____ to do.
- 8) "Do you ever go to Toronto?" "Yes, I go there _____ times every year."
- 9) Can I have _____ onions, please?
- 10) "How much juice do we need?" "Very _____."

5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There are _____ Russian people on holiday at the moment.
a) much b) a lot of c) too much d) little
- 2) We only have _____ time between the third and fourth lesson – not enough to have lunch.
a) a few b) few c) a little d) not many
- 3) I've got _____ homework to do. I have to write two essays and learn two new grammar rules.
a) not enough b) too much c) too many d) many
- 4) Sam hasn't got _____ money to go to the cinema tonight.
a) too much b) too many c) much d) enough
- 5) My family lives in a quiet part of the city, so there _____ to do in the evening.
a) isn't much b) isn't any c) aren't enough d) aren't any
- 6) At 7 pm, there are _____ cars on Altufyevo Avenue. It's the rush hour.
a) too much b) not much c) little d) too many
- 7) If you go to work at 6 am, _____ traffic on the road.
a) there is not much
b) there are few
c) there are not enough
d) there are too few
- 8) We don't have _____ students in this class to make a volleyball team.
a) many b) much c) enough d) too many
- 9) How _____ clothes do you usually take when you go on holiday?
a) many b) much c) few d) enough
- 10) My little brother doesn't like milk too much, but he usually has _____ before going to bed. It's healthy.
a) too few b) not enough c) a few d) a little

6 Write your own 5 sentences with *some/any/(a) few/(a) little*.

V. *Be going to* (собираться, намереваться)

GRAMMAR

Be going to употребляется, когда речь идёт о планах и намерениях на ближайшее будущее: *She is going to make a cake.* (Она собирается приготовить пирог.) *What are you going to do at the weekend?* (Что вы собираетесь делать в выходные?)

Формообразование

Местоимение/существительное + *am/is/are* + *going to* ...

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **be going to**: *tomorrow, next week/month/year* и т. д.

1 Fill in the correct form of the verb to be.

- 1) We _____ going to listen to his singing.
- 2) _____ she going to wear a scarf?
- 3) What _____ you going to do this weekend?
- 4) My Dad _____ going to play darts.
- 5) I _____ not going to study today.
- 6) The snow _____ going to melt very quickly.
- 7) Postmen _____ going to deliver newspapers in the evening.
- 8) It _____ going to be windy tomorrow morning.
- 9) They _____ going to visit their grandparents on Sunday.
- 10) My friends _____ going to have a party in two days.

2 Ask general questions to the given sentences.

- 1) The tea is going to get cold.

- 2) Dad is going to buy a new scooter.

- 3) She is going to call us tomorrow.

- 4) My aunt is going to make an apple pie.

- 5) Winter is going to be warm.

- 6) It is going to rain.

- 7) The children are going to play outdoors.

- 8) My teacher is going to be cross with me.

- 9) I am not going to listen to him.

- 10) The boy is going to prepare breakfast himself.

3 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Он собирается купить новый плеер.

- 2) Девочка не собирается учить французский.

- 3) Я собираюсь пройтись по парку завтра.

- 4) Кто собирается поговорить с учителем на следующем уроке?

- 5) Мы собираемся приготовить немного салата к вечеринке.

- 6) Он собирается показать нам свой новый мобильный телефон.

- 7) Павел не собирается ничего делать завтра.

- 8) Я собираюсь встретить свою подругу у кинотеатра.

- 9) Вы собираетесь пойти к зубному врачу?

- 10) Мой папа собирается поиграть в дартс сегодня вечером.

VI. Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже

GRAMMAR

Единственное число	Множественное число
me you him her it	us you them

Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже употребляются после глаголов или предлогов в функции дополнения: *I love Lucy. I love **her**.* (Я люблю Люси. Я люблю **её**.) *Look at the children. Look at **them**.* (Посмотрите на детей. Посмотрите на **них**.)

1 Fill in the missing pronouns.

Personal pronouns	Object pronouns
I	
you	
he	
	her
	it
you	
they	
we	

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1) My friend always calls **I** / **me** in the evening.
- 2) I can't see **they** / **them** in the photo.
- 3) Does **she** / **her** like doing the shopping?
- 4) **They** / **Them** are too clever to make such a mistake.
- 5) My friends don't like **he** / **him** at all.
- 6) **She** / **Her** is too shy to go to the disco.
- 7) Are you busy with **they** / **them** tonight?
- 8) Have you ever met **she** / **her** at his place?
- 9) What is the matter? All of **we** / **us** must go there.
- 10) Please, never bother **I** / **me** with the problem like that!

3 Fill in the correct pronouns.

- 1) You are too late! Where have _____ been?
- 2) He is too busy. Is it possible to talk with _____?
- 3) Ann likes travelling around _____ own country.
- 4) They don't like it when we take pictures. One can't see _____ in the photo.
- 5) I'm short of money. Could you lend _____ some, please?
- 6) I can't see _____ at the party. I think she is away.
- 7) The coffee is too hot. I can't drink _____.
- 8) We don't know the answer. Nobody can tell _____ what to do.
- 9) You can't see _____ in the photo. I'm standing behind the tall man.
- 10) The weather is going to change. _____ is going to rain.

4 Write your own 10 sentences with the object pronouns.

I. Was/were

GRAMMAR

Was или **were** – это формы прошедшего времени глагола **to be**.

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос	Краткие ответы
I was you were he } she } was it } we } you } were they }	I was not/wasn't you were not/weren't he } she } was not/wasn't it } we } you } were not/weren't they }	Was I ...? Were you ...? he ...? Was she ...? it ...? we ...? Were you ...? they ...?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't. Yes, you were./No, you weren't. Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't. Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't.

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с глаголом **to be** в прошедшем времени: *yesterday, last week/month/year, two days/weeks/months/years ago, in 1995* и т. д.

1 Circle the correct word.

- The Vikings **was** / **were** from Scandinavia.
- We **was** / **were** at the seaside last summer.
- There **was** / **were** a large vase on the table.
- My Dad **was** / **were** good at playing golf.
- Their sisters **was** / **were** afraid of ghosts when they **was** / **were** little.
- The house **was** / **were** built in 1968.
- Pompeii **was** / **were** an ancient Roman city near Naples.
- There **was** / **were** many people in this part of the country.
- The family **was** / **were** at the supermarket last Sunday.
- There **was** / **were** no running water in ancient houses.

2 Fill in **was** or **were**.

- There _____ a small kitchen in our old flat.
- There _____ no modern conveniences in the houses many years ago.
- There _____ a telephone in their cottage last year.
- There _____ a lot of flowers in his garden two years ago.
- There _____ no computers in the 19th century.
- Moscow _____ a dirty city a few centuries ago.
- There _____ plague (чума) in London in 1666.
- There _____ some big volcano eruptions in the world.
- Ancient Egyptians _____ clever people.
- There _____ no cinemas in Pompeii.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the plural form.

- 1) The Viking was a cruel man.

- 2) I think he was too tired to call me yesterday.

- 3) The town was small a year ago.

- 4) My friend was rather clever at that time.

- 5) The city was destroyed by the eruption.

- 6) She was slimmer a year ago.

- 7) He was in Vladivostok last year.

- 8) I wasn't at school yesterday.

- 9) The new car was shiny and beautiful.

- 10) There was no cinema near our house two years ago.

4 Fill in *was*, *were*, *wasn't*, *weren't*.

- A: Where 1) _____ you yesterday?
 B: I 2) _____ at the cinema.
 A: Who 3) _____ you with?
 B: I 4) _____ with Kate and Billy. Where 5) _____ you?
 A: I 6) _____ at the library waiting for you!
 A: 7) _____ you at school this morning?
 B: Of course I 8) _____! Today is Sunday.
 A: Oh yes, you're right. 9) _____ you and your brother at the Sunday Club then?
 B: Yes, we 10) _____.

II. *Had*

GRAMMAR

Утверждение	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had .
Отрицание	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't have .
Вопрос	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they have ?
Краткие ответы	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .

- **Had** – это форма прошедшего времени глагола **to have**. **Had** не меняется по лицам в единственном и множественном числе.
- Вопросительная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did + подлежащее + have: Did he have a party last night?**
- Отрицательная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did not/didn't + подлежащее + have: I did not/didn't have a smartphone when I was seven years old.**

1 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

e.g. I had the latest computer in 1990. – *I didn't have the latest computer in 1990.*
Did I have the latest computer in 1990?

- 1) She had a puppy 3 years ago.

- 2) They had a nice car in 1996.

- 3) We had a nice park near our house many years ago.

- 4) The school had a garden in front.

- 5) The actors had unusual costumes on.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb **to have**.

- 1) She _____ (have) a nice teddy bear when she was little.
- 2) We _____ (not have) iPhones or iPads in the 90s.
- 3) Jimmy _____ (have) a great party yesterday.
- 4) What _____ (you, have) to do in such a situation?
- 5) I _____ (have) to be very patient at the dentist's.
- 6) It started to snow and we _____ (have) to return.
- 7) She _____ (have) a very sad experience last year.
- 8) They _____ (not have) a trip to the forest yesterday.
- 9) My granny _____ (have) an album with old photos.
- 10) Mike _____ (have) dinner at 7 o'clock yesterday.

III. **Could**

GRAMMAR

Утверждение	I/you/he/she/it/we/they could dance.
Отрицание	I/you/he/she/it/we/they could not/couldn't dance.
Вопрос	Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they dance?
Краткие ответы	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't .

- **Could** – это форма прошедшего времени глагола **can**. **Could** не меняется по лицам в единственном и множественном числе: *When he was young, he **could** play basketball.* Когда он был молод, он мог играть в баскетбол (=он умел играть в баскетбол).

1 Rewrite the sentences in **past simple**, using the information in brackets.

- 1) I can jump very well. (last year)

- 2) Can you swim fast? (in childhood)

- 3) She can't speak French. (some years ago)

- 4) They can't play tennis. (last year)

- 5) The children can read English magazines. (at the age of 11)

- 6) "The Beatles" can compose music very well. (in the 60s)

- 7) My dog can run quite a long time. (when young)

- 8) Mother can cook Italian dishes very well. (last year)

- 9) Her brother can drive a car very safe. (at the age of 30)

- 10) My sister can achieve success in writing. (a year ago)

2 Change the sentences using **could**.

- 1) The thistle became the Scottish symbol after the Norman invasion.

- 2) Sir Christopher Wren restored St. Paul's Cathedral after the Great Fire in 1666.

- 3) William Shakespeare became famous during his life.

- 4) The tourists visited Loch Ness last Sunday.

- 5) Prince Charles married Camilla Parker after Diana's death.

- 6) She bought her first car in 2000.

- 7) Ancient Incas built Machu Picchu in 1436.

- 8) She learned to speak English three years after her first visit to Britain.

- 9) The Olympic Games in Sochi showed the strength of the Russian athletes.

- 10) Sasha walked again after the serious accident.

3 Write your own 5 sentences with *could*.

IV. *Past simple* (Прошедшее простое время)

GRAMMAR

Правильные глаголы

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
I you he she it we you they	I you he she it we you they	I you he she it we you they
danced	did not/ didn't dance	dance?

Неправильные глаголы

Утверждение	I/you/he/she/it/we/they saw.
Отрицание	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't see.
Вопрос	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they see?

Краткие ответы

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they dance?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.
------------------------------------	--

Формообразование

Past simple образуется при помощи подлежащего (существительного или личного местоимения) и соответствующей формы глагола.

Утвердительные предложения

- **Past simple** правильных глаголов образуется путём добавления **-ed** к начальной форме глагола без частицы **to**: *I play – I played.*
- Неправильные глаголы имеют особую форму **past simple** без окончания **-ed**: *I eat – ate.*

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did not/didn't + подлежащее + начальная форма глагола без частицы to**: *I didn't watch television yesterday. He didn't sleep well last night.*

Вопросительная форма

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи **вспомогательного глагола did + подлежащее + неопределённая форма глагола без частицы to**: *Did you play football yesterday? Did you eat breakfast this morning?*

Краткие ответы

Краткие утвердительные ответы образуются с **did**, а краткие отрицательные ответы – с **didn't**. "**Did you call him?**" "**Yes, I did.**" "**Did you tell her?**" "**No, I didn't.**"

Правила правописания правильных глаголов в утвердительной форме

- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-e**, добавляется только **-d**: *I live – I lived.*
- В глаголах, оканчивающихся на **согласную + y**, **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-ed**: *I study – I studied.*
- В односложных глаголах с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ed**: *I slip – I slipped.*

Употребление

Past simple используется для рассказа о:

- прошлых привычках: *He **wore** glasses when he was young.*
- действиях, которые произошли в определённый момент времени в прошлом. Время упоминается или подразумевается: *He **moved** to England from Australia in 1984. Mozart **composed** a number of symphonies and concerts.*

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **past simple**: *yesterday, last night/week* и т. д., *two weeks/a month ago, in 2014* и т. д.

1 Write the three forms of the verbs.

- 1) to be – _____
- 2) to go – _____
- 3) to spend – _____
- 4) to come – _____
- 5) to run – _____
- 6) to see – _____
- 7) to build – _____
- 8) to buy – _____
- 9) to bring – _____
- 10) to burn – _____
- 11) to give – _____
- 12) to take – _____

2 Write the missing forms of the verbs.

to make		
	built	
		won
to come		
	saw	

		fought
to buy		
	grew	
		been
to get		

3 Ask questions to the words in bold.

- 1) Peter got up **at 7 o'clock** yesterday.

- 2) He wanted to become **an artist**.

- 3) They swam **too long** yesterday.

- 4) Farmers used **rafts** to cross the river.

- 5) We **went bowling** last Saturday.

- 6) The French burnt Moscow **in 1812**.

- 7) There was **a great marketplace** in the centre 10 years ago.

- 8) The scientists discovered **the city** in the 20th century.

- 9) **In the 1960s**, teenagers listened to "The Beatles".

- 10) In 1969, **Neil Armstrong** landed on the Moon.

4 Rewrite the sentences in *past simple*, using the information in brackets.

- 1) We play. (last year)

- 2) He goes to school. (2 years ago)

- 3) Jim has a good time. (yesterday)

- 4) Pam makes nice dresses. (last week)

- 5) Jack helps his father in the garage. (an hour ago)

- 6) Our family lives in Wales. (in 2000)

7) The Vikings come to England. (many centuries ago)

8) People wear jeans. (last century)

9) They like dancing. (a year ago)

10) The city looks nice and green. (in 1990)

5 Write your own 10 sentences in *past simple* using the following verbs:
go, wear, make, buy, cut, put, burn, get, be, swim.

V. Past continuous (Прошедшее продолженное время)

GRAMMAR

Утверждение	
I/He/She/It was reading.	We/You/They were reading.

Отрицание	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I/He/She/It was not reading. We/You/They were not reading.	I/He/She/It wasn't reading. We/You/They weren't reading.

Вопрос	Краткие ответы
Was I reading?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.
Were you reading?	Yes, you were./No, you weren't.
Was he/she/it reading?	Yes, he/she/it was./No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we/you/they reading?	Yes, we/you/they were./No, we/you/they weren't.

Правила правописания

- Глагол + **-ing**: work – **working**
- Глагол **-e** + **-ing**: dance – **dancing**
- У односложных глаголов с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ing**: sit – **sitting**. **НО**: travel – **travelling**.

Употребление

Past continuous употребляется для описания:

- действия, которое происходило в определённое время в прошлом. При этом не указывается, когда действие началось или закончилось: **She was texting at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon.** Она отправляла SMS-сообщения вчера в 7 часов вечера. (Мы не знаем, когда она начала отправлять сообщения или когда она закончила.)
- действия, которое происходило в прошлом и которое было прервано другим действием: **I was sleeping when Dima called.** (Я спал, когда позвонил Дима.)
- двух или более действий, происходивших одновременно в прошлом: **Mum was cooking while I was doing my homework.** (Мама готовила, пока я делал уроки.)
- атмосферы, обстановки и т. п., а также во вступлении к рассказу: **It was raining and the wind was blowing when we left home.** (Когда мы вышли из дома, шёл дождь и дул ветер.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **past continuous**: *while, when, as, all day/night/morning, all day yesterday* и т. д.

Примечание: ... **while/as** + **past continuous** (длительное действие);
... **when** + **past simple** (короткое действие).

1 Write the -ing forms of the verbs.

- 1) to stop – _____
- 2) to run – _____
- 3) to burn – _____
- 4) to destroy – _____
- 5) to listen – _____
- 6) to study – _____
- 7) to build – _____
- 8) to call – _____
- 9) to design – _____
- 10) to hurry – _____

2 Rewrite the sentences in *past continuous*. Use the hints in brackets.

- 1) David is driving his father's car. (at 5 pm yesterday)

- 2) Karen is feeding a horse. Her mum comes home. (when)

- 3) Tom Brown is living in Brighton at the moment. (the whole month)

- 4) Cindy and Ann are making nice dresses. (yesterday morning)

- 5) The Williamsons are not keeping horses. (from September to March)

- 6) Children are walking their dogs now. (at 8 o'clock yesterday)

- 7) My Dad is washing his car now. (from 1 to 2 o'clock yesterday)

- 8) Mum is cooking nice cakes. (all evening yesterday)

- 9) We are speaking English now. (the whole lesson yesterday)

- 10) Susan is sitting in the garden at the moment. (at 6 o'clock yesterday)

3 Complete the sentences using the words from the box in *past continuous*.

to cook, to have, to sit, to play, to enjoy,
to make, to dream, to write, to ask, to answer

- 1) My sister _____ cards with her mum at 6 o'clock yesterday.
- 2) The students _____ the professor different questions the whole seminar yesterday.

- 3) I _____ of the past all day yesterday.
- 4) The teacher _____ many questions all consultation yesterday.
- 5) Dad _____ steak when he heard the radio announcement.
- 6) Grandpa _____ an article to the mag when the doorbell rang.
- 7) We _____ the documentary about Andrey Mironov at 3 pm yesterday.
- 8) He _____ free time when we called him and asked for help.
- 9) My friends _____ in the park when it happened.
- 10) The kids _____ a terrible noise from 5 to 6 pm yesterday.

4 Complete the sentences using *past continuous*.

- 1) Cassandra _____ (pick) the flowers.
- 2) What _____ (he, shout)?
- 3) Children _____ (swap) stickers.
- 4) I _____ (not joke) at all.
- 5) _____ (Misha, dig) in the garden?
- 6) They _____ (not hurry).
- 7) My granny _____ (carry) a heavy bag.
- 8) She thinks you _____ (drive) too fast.
- 9) _____ (the teacher, explain) the rules?
- 10) The teens _____ (not fight) in the street.
- 11) She _____ (pack) her suitcase.
- 12) _____ (you, sleep) during the last lecture?
- 13) _____ (you, not swim) when someone took your clothes away?
- 14) The girl _____ (dance) all evening.
- 15) _____ (they, shake) hands?
- 16) Jack _____ (not help) in the house.
- 17) The people _____ (enjoy) the show.
- 18) _____ (it, get) colder?
- 19) I _____ (not use) a washing machine.
- 20) Wolves _____ (not hide) in the forest.

5 Write your own 5 sentences in *past continuous* using the following verbs: *use, ask, sleep, talk, ruin*.

VI. Past simple vs past continuous

GRAMMAR

Past simple	Past continuous
Действие, которое произошло в указанное время в прошлом: <i>Tanya visited Yakutsk last month.</i> (Время указано. Действие завершилось.)	Действие, которое происходило в определённое время в прошлом. При этом не указывается, когда действие началось или закончилось: <i>Leonid was working at six o'clock yesterday afternoon.</i>
Последовательные действия в прошлом: <i>She got up, made breakfast and went to work.</i>	Два или более одновременных действия, происходивших в прошлом: <i>I was surfing the Net while my brother was listening to music.</i>

1 Fill in the table.

Present simple	Past simple	Past continuous
run	ran	was/were running
come		
make		
try		
dream		
think		
dance		

2 Complete the sentences using past simple or past continuous.

- The children _____ (to make) noise the whole evening.
- I _____ (can) see the ship in the distance.
- It _____ (to get) darker and darker.
- The tourists _____ (to hurry) to the bus.
- Pompeii _____ (to become) a famous tourist destination long ago.

- 6) We _____ (to travel) in the mountains the whole August.
- 7) She _____ (to play) music from 2 to 4 o'clock yesterday.
- 8) Autumn _____ (to be) very romantic.
- 9) They _____ (to arrive) at the railway station early.
- 10) When I came home, my brother _____ (to read) about Native Americans.

3 Complete the sentences using *past simple* or *past continuous*.

- 1) We _____ (have) breakfast when the telephone _____ (ring).
- 2) She _____ (meet) a lot of friendly people while she _____ (work) in Russia.
- 3) When they _____ (leave) the gallery, the sun _____ (shine).
- 4) The students _____ (laugh) when the professor _____ (come) in.
- 5) While the children _____ (sleep), their parents _____ (watch) TV.
- 6) It _____ (start) to snow while she _____ (come) back from the opera.
- 7) When Pete _____ (open) the door, it _____ (rain).
- 8) While Evgeny _____ (sunbathe), his wife _____ (swim) in the sea.
- 9) She _____ (hear) a loud bang while she _____ (talk) to her friend.
- 10) While he _____ (take) a shower, his cats _____ (eat) his steaks.
- 11) When I _____ (text), the school bus _____ (arrive).
- 12) Ilya _____ (break) his leg while he _____ (skateboard).
- 13) He _____ (listen) to music while he _____ (cook) breakfast.
- 14) My sister _____ (drive) at 120 km/h when a policeman _____ (stop) her.
- 15) The boy _____ (notice) that a girl _____ (watch) him.
- 16) My granddad _____ (fall) off the ladder while he _____ (paint) the ceiling.
- 17) While they _____ (wait), they _____ (surf) the Net.
- 18) Tim _____ (become) sick while he _____ (travel) in China.
- 19) What _____ (you, do) when you _____ (hear) about the accident?
- 20) My sister said that she _____ (not feel) happy, so I _____ (talk) to her.

I. Present perfect (Настоящее завершённое время)

GRAMMAR

Утверждение	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I/You have arrived/eaten.	I/You've arrived/eaten.
He/She/It has arrived/eaten.	He/She/It 's arrived/eaten.
We/You/They have arrived/eaten.	We/You/They've arrived/eaten.

Отрицание	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I/You have not arrived/eaten.	I/You haven't arrived/eaten.
He/She/It has not arrived/eaten.	He/She/It hasn't arrived/eaten.
We/You/They have not arrived/eaten.	We/You/They haven't arrived/eaten.

Вопрос	Краткие ответы
Have I/you Has he/she/it Have we/you/they } arrived/eaten?	Yes, I/you have./No, I/you haven't. Yes, he/she/it has./No, he/she/it hasn't. Yes, we/you/they have./No, we/you/they haven't.

Формообразование

- **Present perfect** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.
- Причастие прошедшего времени от правильных глаголов образуется путём добавления **-ed** к глаголу: *play – played*.
- Причастие прошедшего времени от неправильных глаголов образуется иначе: *leave – left*.
- Вопросительные предложения образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has**, который ставится перед подлежащим: **Have you travelled by plane?**
- Отрицательные предложения образуются при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола **have/has**: **They haven't finished yet.**

Употребление

Present perfect употребляется для:

- обозначения действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося до сих пор: **They have lived in this house since last summer.** (Они живут в этом доме с прошлого лета.)
- передачи опыта и впечатлений: **She has travelled all over Asia.** (Она объездила всю Азию.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **present perfect**: *for, since, yet, already, just, ever, never.*

1 Circle the correct word.

- 1) I **have** / **has** never ridden a horse.
- 2) They **have** / **has** already climbed the hill.
- 3) The water in the glass **have** / **has** become cold.
- 4) Alma **have** / **has** just returned home.
- 5) She **have** / **has** sailed around Lake Onega twice.
- 6) The dog **have** / **has** already slept.
- 7) He **have** / **has** lived in Sevastopol since childhood.
- 8) The boys **have** / **has** not been to the Olympic Games in Sochi.
- 9) **Have** / **Has** you ever gone bungee jumping?
- 10) The doctor **have** / **has** just examined his knee.

2 Fill in the blanks with *already*, *yet*, *since*, *for*, *just*, *ever*, *never*.

- 1) My parents know so much because they have _____ travelled a lot.
- 2) We haven't seen George _____ last year.
- 3) I haven't seen this film _____.
- 4) Alice has _____ met her friend.
- 5) I have _____ spoken to our teacher.
- 6) The kids have _____ played in the yard.
- 7) We haven't decided to help him _____.
- 8) I haven't seen my family _____ a long time.
- 9) Have you _____ ridden the scooter?
- 10) Sara has _____ been snorkeling. She is so inactive!

3 Rewrite the sentences in *present perfect* to show the result of the actions.

- 1) I'm doing my homework.

- 2) Greta is walking her dog.

- 3) Galina is travelling in the Crimea.

- 4) The alpinists are climbing the volcano.

- 5) Karl is skiing down a mountain.

- 6) I am riding a camel.

- 7) Carly and Sam are swimming with dolphins.

8) My parents are taking a helicopter ride.

9) The dog is eating breakfast.

10) They are staying at "Hilton".

4 Write the sentences using present perfect as in the example.

e.g. I'm not hungry (to have dinner). – *I have already had dinner.*

1) My hands are clean. (to wash)

2) Here's the bread. (he, to buy)

3) The letter is on the table. (mother, to receive)

4) I'm happy. (a good mark, to get)

5) My granny is tired. (she, to clean the flat)

6) Father is unhappy. (to break the car)

7) My brother uses his mobile all the time. (to buy a new one)

8) I'm so amazed. (to take a ferry ride)

9) Mother is happy. (to make a river cruise)

10) My son is happy. (a dream, to come true)

5 Write your own 5 sentences in present perfect using the following verbs: take, eat, read, have, go.

II. Present perfect vs past simple

GRAMMAR

Past simple используется для рассказа о:

- прошлых привычках: *She **lived** on a farm **when she was young**.* (Она жила на ферме, **когда была молодой**.)
- действиях, которые произошли в определённый момент времени в прошлом: *They **flew** to India **last month**.* (Они **летали** в Индию **в прошлом месяце**.)

Present perfect употребляется для:

- обозначения действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося до сих пор: *She **has lived** on a farm **since she was young**.* (Она **живёт** на ферме **с юности**.)
- передачи опыта и впечатлений: *They **have flown** to India.* (Они **летали** в Индию.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- He _____ never _____ to Africa.
a) was b) has been
- They _____ their holidays in the country last summer.
a) have spent b) spent
- Last year we _____ this town.
a) visited b) have visited
- She _____ the film already.
a) has seen b) saw
- She _____ here a year ago.
a) has come b) came
- Mary and her friends _____ the volcano last summer.
a) climbed b) have climbed
- I _____ abroad since last year.
a) wasn't b) haven't been
- The city _____ very much for the last 10 years.
a) changed b) has changed
- The sportsmen _____ all the gold medals in skiing last year.
a) won b) have won
- I _____ never _____ an elephant.
a) rode b) have ridden

2 Open the brackets, using past simple or present perfect.

- Ann speaks English so well because she _____ (live) in England.
- Mike _____ (live) there last year.
- The snow _____ (stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.
- The snowfall _____ (stop) an hour ago.

- 5) Jane _____ (buy) a new hat.
- 6) I _____ (buy) a pair of jeans yesterday.
- 7) The strong wind _____ (blow) off the girl's balloon, and she can't catch it.
- 8) The weather _____ (change), and we have to stay indoors.
- 9) The weather _____ (change) a day ago.
- 10) We _____ (travel) around the world last year.

3 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Вчера я отправил 20 текстовых сообщений подруге, но она не ответила.

- 2) Дима пока не получил ответа из банка.

- 3) Сколько электронных писем ты уже отправил?

- 4) Виктор собирается купить новый компьютер. Старый у него уже много лет.

- 5) Вера сидит в Интернете с самого утра!

- 6) Ты когда-нибудь пользовался «Твиттером»?

- 7) «Инстаграм» правда вызывает зависимость (addictive). Я удалил его вчера.

- 8) Таня никогда не пользовалась планшетом.

- 9) Ты когда-нибудь скачивал игры из Интернета?

- 10) Вчера я наконец-то купил новую электронную книгу!

III. The passive voice (Страдательный залог)

GRAMMAR

Формообразование

Страдательный залог образуется при помощи глагола **to be** (в нужной временной форме) и **past participle** смыслового глагола.

Употребление

Страдательный залог употребляется:

- когда очевидно или, напротив, неважно, кто выполняет действие:
*The vase **was broken**.* Ваза была разбита. (Мы не знаем, кто разбил её.)
*The decision **was announced** yesterday.* Решение было объявлено вчера. (Кто сделал объявление, не имеет значения.)
*The patient **was operated on**.* (Очевидно, что врач оперировал больного.)
- когда само действие важнее, чем субъект, выполняющий его, например, в заголовках новостей, газетных статьях, заметках, рекламе, инструкциях и т. п.: *Hundreds of buildings **were damaged** by the earthquake.* (Сотни зданий были повреждены в результате землетрясения.)
- чтобы сделать высказывание более официальным или вежливым:
*Wedding ceremonies **are held** in the city hall.* Свадебные церемонии проводятся в городской ратуше. (Официальное сообщение.)
*This glass **wasn't cleaned** properly.* Это стекло не вымыто должным образом. (Фраза звучит более вежливо, чем *You didn't clean the glass properly.*)

Сравнение предложений в действительном и страдательном залоге:

- Дополнение в действительном залоге становится подлежащим в страдательном залоге.
- Время смыслового глагола не изменяется, но форма его заменяется на форму страдательного залога.
- Подлежащее в действительном залоге становится дополнением, указывающим на исполнителя действия, и употребляется с предлогом **by** или опускается.

Действительный залог:

Существительное + глагол + дополнение: *Mum cooked dinner.*

Страдательный залог:

Существительное + глагол + предложное дополнение с **by**: *Dinner was cooked by mum.*

- Существительное, обозначающее исполнителя действия, может быть опущено, если подлежащее в предложении действительного залога выражено словами **they, he, someone/somebody, people, one** и т. д.:

Действительный залог: *Someone left the door open.*

Страдательный залог: *The door was left open.*

- Существительное, обозначающее исполнителя действия, не может быть опущено, если информация об исполнителе действия является существенной для понимания предложения: *The announcement **was made** by the president himself.*

У глаголов, имеющих два дополнения, таких как *bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, sell, read, offer, give, lend* страдательный залог можно образовать двумя способами:

Действительный залог: *He offered her some money.*

Страдательный залог: *She was offered some money. Some money was offered to her.* (Такая форма страдательного залога используется реже.)

1 Circle the correct word.

- 1) This holiday **is** / **are** celebrated in Great Britain.
- 2) He **is** / **are** interested in English traditions.
- 3) I **am** / **is** listened to every time I sing the New Year's song.
- 4) The books about Russian traditions **is** / **are** read by our pupils.
- 5) The presents **am** / **are** brought by Father Frost.
- 6) New Year **is** / **are** celebrated in all the world.
- 7) The breakfast **is** / **are** cooked by my Dad.
- 8) My sister **is** / **are** given nice presents every birthday.
- 9) Homework **is** / **are** done very well.
- 10) The fruit **is** / **are** picked in autumn.

2 Change the sentences using *past simple passive*.

- 1) They climbed the volcano.

- 2) She sailed solo around the Caribbean.

- 3) They rode a camel.

- 4) She wore an old jacket.

- 5) We shared photos with Mike.

3 Open the brackets, using *present or past simple in active or passive forms of the given verbs*.

- 1) The books _____ (bring) in the morning yesterday. He _____ (bring) the books to the library regularly.
- 2) We usually _____ (celebrate) holidays with our relatives. Holidays _____ (celebrate) by our people.
- 3) Children _____ (play) games in the yard. Games _____ (play) in the school playground a week ago.
- 4) Music _____ (listen) on the radio. She _____ (listen) to music on the radio.
- 5) Dictionaries _____ (use) for learning languages. She _____ (use) the books for studying when she was a student.

- 6) Vegetables _____ (buy) at the greengrocer's last weekend. Mum _____ (buy) vegetables every day.
- 7) He _____ (see) my profile on Facebook last night. His profile _____ (see) on Facebook.
- 8) Sarah _____ (choose) this MP3 herself last Monday. The MP3 player _____ (choose) by a great number of customers.
- 9) My neighbour _____ (win) an iPad during the winter literature contest. The 2014 World Cup _____ (win) by the German national football team.
- 10) We _____ usually (shake) hands when we meet our friends. Hands _____ (shake) and the meeting began.

4 Rewrite the sentences in present or past passive.

- 1) They don't speak French in this café.

- 2) Denis asked Kirill a question.

- 3) Somebody built the office centre last year.

- 4) She gives him a present.

- 5) Tom will look after her.

- 6) The waiter brought Steve pasta.

- 7) Somebody broke into our cottage last week.

- 8) The boss told us a joke.

- 9) They will meet Sally at the airport.

- 10) Anna has not sent me a text message.

5 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) За доктором послали (send for).

- 2) Смартфон потеряли.

- 3) Новый учебник купили в магазине.

- 4) Вазу разбили.

- 5) Илье дали новый мобильный.

MODULE 1

I. Неопределённый артикль (a/an)

Ex. 1. a: European song, big mouth, nice smile, Spanish dance, tribe, Russian author;
an: Argentinean man, electrician, honoured teacher, English book.

Ex. 2. 1) an; 2) a; 3) a; 4) an; 5) a; 6) a; 7) an; 8) a; 9) an; 10) a.

Ex. 3. 1) a; 2) –; 3) a; 4) a; 5) an; 6) a; 7) –; 8) –; 9) an; 10) an.

II. Глагол to be в утвердительных предложениях

Ex. 1. 1) am; 2) are; 3) are; 4) is; 5) is; 6) is; 7) are; 8) Are; 9) is; 10) are.

Ex. 2. 1) is; 2) am; 3) am; 4) am; 5) are; 6) is; 7) are; 8) are; 9) are; 10) are; 11) is; 12) is.

Ex. 3. 1) 's; 2) 'm; 3) 'm; 4) 'm; 5) 're; 6) 's; 7) 're; 8) 're; 9) 're; 10) 're; 11) 's; 12) 's.

III. Глагол to be в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях

Ex. 1. 1) Are, am; 2) Is, isn't, is; 3) Are, aren't, are; 4) Is, isn't, is; 5) Are, aren't, are.

Ex. 3. 1) My mother is not/isn't a doctor. 2) Are the pupils at school now? 3) Tanya's grandmother is from Tula. 4) I am not/I'm not a basketball fan. 5) Is your grandfather's moustache long? 6) They are/They're in the car. 7) Pygmies are very short African people. 8) Are you from Moscow? 9) I am not/I'm not your friend. 10) My new clothes are very nice.

IV. В. Притяжательные местоимения

Ex. 1. 1) I; 2) We; 3) I; 4) I; 5) I; 6) you; 7) I; 8) I; 9) I; 10) you; 11) I; 12) you; 13) you; 14) we; 15) It.

Ex. 2. 1) My, She, hers; 2) She, Her; 3) They; 4) We, Our, He; 5) He, His, his; 6) They, Their, theirs.

Ex. 3. 1b, 2c, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7c, 8a, 9b, 10d.

V. Глагольная конструкция have got

Ex. 1. 1) have; 2) has; 3) Has; 4) has; 5) has; 6) has; 7) has; 8) has; 9) has; 10) Have.

Ex. 2. 1) 's got; 2) hasn't got, 's got; 3) Has ... got, 's got; 4) haven't got, haven't got; 5) have got; 6) 's got; 7) 've got; 8) hasn't got, 's got; 9) Have ... got, 've got; 10) has got.

VI. Степени сравнения прилагательных

Ex. 1

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	the smallest
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous
nice	nicer	the nicest
good	better	the best
hard	harder	the hardest
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
much/many	more	the most
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
bad	worse	the worst
fast	faster	the fastest

Ex. 2. 1) more beautiful; 2) older; 3) the most difficult; 4) the best; 5) more dangerous; 6) the worst; 7) more exciting; 8) easier; 9) cheaper; 10) most.

Ex. 3. 1) older; 2) taller; 3) longer; 4) better; 5) fastest; 6) more; 7) most successful.

Ex. 4. 1) Russia is the biggest country in the world. 2) Chess is more boring than tennis. 3) He hair is longer than mine. 4) This is the most interesting film of this year! 5) My sister is seven years older than me.

VII. Глагол can (мочь, уметь)

Ex. 1. 1) Nastya can sing and ride a bike, but she can't cook, dive and play the guitar. 2) Peter can cook, dive and ride a bike, but he can't sing and play the guitar. 3) Jane can cook, ride a bike and play the guitar, but she can't sing and dive.

Ex. 2. 1) Olivia can't play the guitar. 2) The cats can't play chess. 3) Can Richard play the trumpet? / What can Richard play? 4) Masha can write with her left hand. 5) He can't write interesting articles. 6) Can Sam write wonderful stories? / What can Sam write? 7) Can Henry cook steak? / What can Henry cook? 8) They can't dance well. 9) Carol can play badminton.

VIII. Вопросительные слова

- Ex. 1.** 1) What; 2) How old; 3) Where; 4) Which; 5) Who.
Ex. 2. 1) Who, is Dmitry Ivanov; 2) How, is twelve; 3) Where, is from Sochi, Russia; 4) What, is basketball.
Ex. 3. 1) What's your mother's name? 2) What's Tom's favourite sport? 3) Who is from Argentina? 4) How old is Ivan? 5) What's Natalia's favourite colour? 6) Where is Mark now?

MODULE 2

I. Конструкция *There is/There are*. Употребление *a/an – some/any*

- Ex. 1.** 1) Is there; 2) Is there; 3) Are there; 4) Are there; 5) Are there; 6) Is there; 7) Is there.
Ex. 2. 1) any, some; 2) some, any; 3) any, any; 4) some, some; 5) any, some; 6) some, any.
Ex. 3. 1) some; 2) a; 3) some; 4) an; 5) any; 6) any; 7) any; 8) some; 9) an; 10) any.
Ex. 4. 1) I haven't got any vegetables. Have you (I) got any vegetables? 2) There isn't any milk in the fridge. Is there any milk in the fridge? 3) Olga hasn't got any beautiful flowers in her bedroom. Has Olga got any beautiful flowers in her bedroom? 4) The cats haven't got any fish. Have the cats got any fish? 5) There aren't any English books. Are there any English books? 6) They haven't got any oranges at the market. Have they got any oranges at the market? 7) There aren't any kilos of tomatoes. Are there any kilos of tomatoes?

II. В. Множественное число существительных

- Ex. 1.** 1) desks; 2) pencil; 3) bikes; 4) cats; 5) invitations; 6) watches; 7) games; 8) cages; 9) cakes; 10) boxes.
Ex. 2. child (children), mouse (mice), foot (feet).
Ex. 3. 1) These are buses. 2) Those are mice. 3) These are buses. 4) Those are chairs. 5) These are boxes. 6) These are desks. 7) Those are posters. 8) These are sofas. 9) These are green textbooks. 10) Those are good cars.
Ex. 4. 1) This is a mouse. 2) That is a knife. 3) That is a child. 4) This is a fox. 5) That is a lady. 6) This is a leaf. 7) That is a man. 8) This is a bench. 9) This is a tall tree. 10) That is a new book.
Ex. 5. 1) bed; 2) mice; 3) laptop; 4) sheep; 5) sons.

III. Предлоги места

- Ex. 1.** 1) on; 2) next to; 3) next to; 4) on; 5) on; 6) on; 7) between; 8) near; 9) on; 10) in front of.
Ex. 2. 1) There is a computer between the pink sofa and the white table. 2) There are green curtains on the wall. 3) There's a dog under the table. 4) There's no fridge next to the window. 5) There are children near the river. 6) There's a new TV in front of the armchair. 7) There's a red ball behind the chair. 8) There's a bookcase in the bedroom. 9) There's a grey cat on the floor. 10) There's a washing machine in the bathroom.
Ex. 4. 1b, 2a, 3c, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7c, 8b, 9c, 10b.

IV. Повелительное наклонение

- Ex. 1.** 1) Make a pizza! 2) Buy a present for mum! 3) Don't eat fast food! 4) Do your homework! 5) Don't run across the street! 6) Don't walk at night! 7) Use a fork and a knife! 8) Don't take an umbrella!
Ex. 2. 1) Give me some apples! 2) Listen to me, Jack! 3) Don't listen to music! 4) Buy some milk. 5) Come to my place tonight. 6) Don't sing too loudly! 7) Don't cry! 8) Give me some water! 9) Give me the flowers! 10) Take the books away! 11) Don't speak much! 12) Give food to the cat! 13) Don't buy the mobile! 14) Close the window! 15) Don't disturb the boss!

V. Предлоги движения

- Ex. 1.** 1c, 2c, 3b, 4c, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8c, 9a, 10b.
Ex. 2. 1) along/down/across; 2) by; 3) over; 4) by, on; 5) out; 6) in; 7) on; 8) into; 9) across/down; 10) on.
Ex. 3. 1) Go along the street and turn left. 2) The/A new bookshop is opposite the bank. 3) Can you come in your car? 4) The florist's is next to the baker's. 5) Look! There is a new gym behind the cinema!

VI. Неопределённый артикль a/an. Определённый артикль the

- Ex. 1.** 1) -, the, 2) a, the, the, 3) -, the, 4) -, a, the, 5) a, 6) -, -, 7) an, -, -, the, 8) a, the, 9) -, the, 10) -, -, -.
- Ex. 2.** 1) -, -, 2) -, -, 3) -, -, 4) -, -, 5) -, the, 6) -, the, -, 7) -, -, 8) -, 9) -, 10) -, -.
- Ex. 3.** 1) -, 2) -, 3) -, 4) -, 5) -, 6) -, 7) -, 8) -, 9) -, 10) -.
- Ex. 4.** 1) There's a vase on the table. The vase is red. 2) I live in Russia. Russia is a beautiful country. 3) Bali is a popular island. 4) South America is a very interesting continent. 5) My aunt lives in Irkutsk. Lake Baikal is not far from (near) the city. 6) Spain is a hot country. Alice has got an uncle there. 7) There's a fridge in the kitchen. The fridge is big. 8) Sam is a sportsman. He plays basketball. 9) Bath is a town in England. 10) There are a lot of lakes in Yakutia.

Ex. 5.

the	-
Volga, Yenisei, Baikal, Ob, Irtysh	India, North America, St. Petersburg, Istanbul, Scotland, Ivan, Petrozavodsk, Lake Chad, Austria, Berlin, Katya, Vladivostok, Cyprus

VII. Прилагательные

- Ex. 1.** 1) I have got a tall brother. 2) My sister is a pretty girl. 3) Brad Pitt is a popular actor. 4) Is London a very big city? 5) Sandra has got a very clever cat. 6) The village is very green and cosy (уютная). 7) The houses in this city are small. 8) Giraffes are the tallest animals in the world. 9) Ai-Petri is a tall mountain. 10) Kate has got a very thin MacBook.
- Ex. 2.** 1) The gadget is convenient. 2) Lake Baikal is clean. 3) Japan is unusual. 4) The people are nice. 5) The book is interesting. 6) The idea is good. 7) "Hilton" is expensive. 8) The man is dangerous. 9) The neighbourhood is nice. 10) The film is boring.
- Ex. 4.** 1) This internet site is interesting. 2) She is a tall girl. 3) Mexico is a warm country. 4) The film is very interesting. 5) Dudinka is a cold town/city.

MODULE 3**I. Present simple (Настоящее простое время)**

- Ex. 1.** 1) works; 2) are; 3) like; 4) is; 5) gives; 6) doesn't let; 7) likes; 8) has; 9) have; 10) doesn't want.
- Ex. 2.** 1) My uncle doesn't live in Omsk. 2) Jack's grandmother doesn't cook well. 3) Michael doesn't have a new friend. 4) Jenny doesn't write books for children. 5) Sveta's sister doesn't live in Krasnodar. 6) His parents don't travel in Russia. 7) Argentina doesn't have a lot of cities. 8) Cats don't usually live in the forest. 9) My little sister doesn't go shopping every day. 10) The party doesn't start at 9:00.
- Ex. 3.** 1) Do we play hockey every day? 2) Does Jack play computer games every day? 3) Does Lena sing every weekend? 4) Do Denis's friends have parties every month? 5) Do you always do your homework? 6) Does Ilya play tennis every day? 7) Does my brother play football on Sundays? 8) Does she talk on the phone every hour? 9) Does Amanda like Maths? 10) Do we write tests every week?
- Ex. 4.** 1) He plays basketball every week. 2) She brushes her teeth every morning. 3) My father watches TV in the evening. 4) The child likes stories. 5) A wolf hunts in the forest. 6) A sportsperson trains every day. 7) My dog sometimes cries at night. 8) My mother goes to an art museum every month. 9) This woman likes to try new clothes on. 10) This smartphone works really well.
- Ex. 5.** 1) live; 2) are; 3) don't have; 4) Do you have; 5) get up; 6) have; 7) go; 8) don't go; 9) stay; 10) hang out; 11) doesn't like; 12) goes; 13) help; 14) Do you do.

II. Предлоги времени

- Ex. 1.** At: Christmas, 9:30 pm, dawn, noon, night. On: Monday morning, 31st July, Wednesday, weekdays; In: 2019, spring, a week, August.
- Ex. 2.** 1) at; 2) at; 3) at; 4) on; 5) on; 6) at; 7) on; 8) on; 9) in; 10) in.
- Ex. 3.** 1) (My) Mother doesn't work at the weekend. 2) The film starts in 5 minutes. 3) Mark was born on 15th May. 4) Do you usually play cricket on Saturdays? 5) (My) Father doesn't let me play

computer games in the evenings. 6) Misha usually has lunch at midnight. 7) In summer I usually go to the sea with my parents. 8) Sasha always gets up at 6:30 in the morning. 9) It's hot in Turkey even in autumn! 10) Our whole family usually gather(s) at New Year's.

III. Наречия частотности

Ex. 1. 1c, 2a, 3d, 4e, 5f, 6b.

IV. Модальный глагол *have to*

Ex. 1. 1) have; 2) have; 3) don't have; 4) have; 5) Does; 6) have; 7) does; 8) doesn't; 9) have; 10) have.

Ex. 2. 1) How long does Samantha have to work? 2) Who has to travel a lot these days? 3) When do you have to put warm clothes on? 4) What doesn't Suzie have to do next week? 5) Why does Masha have to go by train? 6) When doesn't my Mother have to work? 7) Why does Tom have to repair the window? 8) Who has to be at school before students? 9) Why do we have to cross the street? 10) Where don't we have to wear uniform?

Ex. 3. 1) My sister has to work at the weekend. 2) I have to be in the café at 6 pm. 3) They don't have to go shopping. We have some vegetables. 4) Jim doesn't have to do homework. 5) I have to read this book for my Literature class (lesson).

V. Модальные глаголы *should/ought to*

Ex. 1. 1) shouldn't; 2) should; 3) should; 4) shouldn't; 5) should; 6) should; 7) should; 8) should; 9) shouldn't; 10) should.

Ex. 2. 1c, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6c.

Ex. 3. 1) should; 2) shouldn't; 3) ought to; 4) ought to; 5) should; 6) ought to.

Ex. 4. a – 5, b – 6, c – 4, d – 1, e – 3, f – 2.

VI. Прилагательные и наречия

Ex. 1. 1) beautiful; 2) playful; 3) happy; 4) sad; 5) poisonous; 6) risky; 7) special; 8) dangerous; 9) joyful; 10) fashionable

Ex. 2. 1) happily; 2) strongly; 3) loudly; 4) slowly; 5) completely; 6) badly; 7) well; 8) madly; 9) fast; 10) sadly.

Ex. 3. 1) adj; 2) adv; 3) b; 4) adj; 5) adj; 6) b; 7) b; 8) adj; 9) adv; 10) adj.

Ex. 4. 1) fast; 2) beautiful; 3) sad; 4) well; 5) hard; 6) fashionable; 7) risky; 8) personal; 9) playful; 10) dangerous.

VII. Притяжательный падеж

Ex. 1. 1) Evgenia's; 2) yours; 3) Whose; 4) key of the car; 5) Who's; 6) Masha and Tanya's; 7) Her; 8) children's; 9) boys'; 10) address of the company.

Ex. 2. 1) children's; 2) Vadim's; 3) Peter's; 4) Men's; 5) Sam and Laura's; 6) Nevatts'; 7) Ivan's; 8) parents'; 9) women's; 10) boy's.

Ex. 3. 1) the window of the room; 2) a glass of juice; 3) Mr Lion's car; 4) the number of the flat; 5) my friend's smartphone; 6) seven minutes' walk; 7) the boss' office; 8) the economy of the company; 9) the waiter's tie; 10) two months' work.

Ex. 4. 1) – Whose tablet (PC) is this? – It's Mary's. 2) My uncle's company produces computers. 3) This is a teens' (teenagers') magazine. 4) Don't touch these papers. They are my father's. 5) Vasya is Dima's cousin. 6) – Who's this? – This is Liz, my uncle's sister. 7) Jack and Stella's son is called Mark. 8) – Who's Oleg? – He is a friend of our family (our family's friend). 9) My parents' flat is in the centre of the city (in downtown). 10) – Whose photo is this? – My grandmother's.

VIII. Соединительные союзы

Ex. 1. 1) and; 2) but; 3) and; 4) but; 5) or; 6) or; 7) and; 8) and; 9) but; 10) and.

Ex. 2. 1) I like cats and dogs. 2) I want to go to Japan, but I haven't got (don't have) money. 3) Does Masha work on Saturdays or Sundays? 4) English and Literature are my most favourite subjects. 5) Zhenya wants to be (become) a teacher or an interpreter. 6) There is an apple and an orange on the table. 7) Close the window and the door! 8) Which is better: a smartphone or a tablet PC? 9) Olga learns German and French. 10) This film is for children and adults.

MODULE 4

I. Present continuous (Настоящее продолженное время)

- Ex. 1.** 1) writing; 2) running; 3) putting; 4) making; 5) singing; 6) letting; 7) being; 8) listening; 9) doing; 10) jumping.
- Ex. 2.** 1) Alisa and Dima are not cooking dinner now. Are Alisa and Dima cooking dinner now? 2) She is not swimming in the river at the moment. Is she swimming in the river at the moment? 3) I am not taking a shower now. Am I taking a shower now? / Are you taking a shower now? 4) Lisa is not dancing with Michael right now. Is Lisa dancing with Michael right now? 5) The gardener is not cutting the grass. Is the gardener cutting the grass? 6) Petya is not writing an email now. Is Petya writing an email now? 7) The children are not riding their bikes at the moment. Are the children riding their bikes at the moment? 8) My brother is not taking pictures now. Is my brother taking pictures now? 9) I am not saving money for a new laptop these days. Am I saving money for a new laptop these days? / Are you saving money for a new laptop these days? 10) The girl is not running home now. Is the girl running home now?
- Ex. 3.** 1) Yes, they are. 2) Yes, he is. 3) No, it isn't. 4) Yes, they are. 5) No, she isn't. 6) No, he isn't. 7) Yes, I am. 8) No, it isn't.
- Ex. 4.** 1) 'm/am writing; 2) is working; 3) 're/are reading; 4) are watching; 5) 's/is; 6) 'm/am having; 7) 's/is sleeping; 8) 's/is fishing; 9) 's/is making; 10) 's/is jumping.
- Ex. 5.** 1) Are, listening; 2) is not/isn't shouting; 3) Is, asking; 4) is not/isn't lying; 5) am/'m not sitting; 6) Is, doing; 7) are/'re not/aren't diving; 8) is/'s catching; 9) Are, writing; 10) are/'re taking.
- Ex. 6.** 1) Paula is having lunch now. 2) Dima and Sveta are walking in the park. 3) Maksim's brother is going to Europe by car. 4) Students/Pupils are reading a text. 5) Look! Lucy is walking along the street. 6) Alexei's parents are watching TV. 7) Sara's brother is reading a travel magazine. 8) What are they talking about? 9) Marina's son is playing football. 10) Nadezhda is travelling in Germany.

II. Present simple vs present continuous

- Ex. 1.** 1) is/'s going; 2) plays; 3) are/'re reading; 4) Dad is/'s washing; 5) walks; 6) is/'s playing; 7) draw; 8) does; 9) am/'m not doing; 10) reads; 11) is/'s singing; 12) is/'s making; 13) helps; 14) reads; 15) watch; 16) clean; 17) are/'re coming; 18) goes; 19) am/'m chatting; 20) eat; 21) is not/isn't eating; 22) lies; 23) are they sending; 24) does not/doesn't like; 25) Is the man working; 26) do not/don't take; 27) do you come; 28) is your girlfriend doing; 29) am/'m having; 30) Is the boy swimming.

III. Глаголы can/can't, must/mustn't

- Ex. 1.** 1) mustn't; 2) can't; 3) Can't; 4) mustn't; 5) mustn't; 6) can; 7) must; 8) can; 9) Can; 10) can.
- Ex. 2.** 1) can; 2) Must; 3) mustn't; 4) must; 5) can; 6) mustn't; 7) must; 8) can't; 9) must; 10) can.
- Ex. 3.** 1) I can't draw horses. 2) She mustn't stay late at night. 3) Who can translate the sentence? 4) You mustn't talk very loudly. 5) Some people can't swim. 6) I can email my friend/write my friend an email and invite her. 7) He is having dinner at the moment and can't talk with you. 8) Children must obey their parents. 9) My friends can't play the guitar. 10) This is my answer but I can be mistaken.

IV. Исчисляемые/Неисчисляемые существительные. Местоимения, передающие значение неопределённого количества

- Ex. 1.** Countable nouns: tomato, carpet, pool, parent, text, guitar, lemon, book. Uncountable nouns: snow, sugar, rain, meat, lemonade, bread, milk, pasta.
- Ex. 2.** 1) water; 2) potatoes, bread; 3) milk; 4) sugar; 5) pools; 6) Snow; 7) meat, herbs; 8) tea; 9) pasta; 10) fish.
- Ex. 3.** 1) a; 2) some; 3) any; 4) a; 5) some; 6) A; 7) any; 8) a; 9) A; 10) some.
- Ex. 4.** 1) little; 2) a little; 3) a few; 4) few; 5) little; 6) a little; 7) little; 8) a few; 9) a few; 10) little.
- Ex. 5.** 1b, 2c, 3b, 4d, 5a, 6d, 7a, 8c, 9a, 10d.

V. Be going to (собираться, намереваться)

- Ex. 1.** 1) are; 2) Is; 3) are; 4) is; 5) am; 6) is; 7) are; 8) is; 9) are; 10) are.

- Ex. 2.** 1) Is the tea going to get cold? 2) Is Dad going to buy a new scooter? 3) Is she going to call us tomorrow? 4) Is my aunt going to make an apple pie? 5) Is winter going to be warm? 6) Is it going to rain? 7) Are the children going to play outdoors? 8) Is my teacher going to be cross with me? 9) Am I going to listen to him? 10) Is the boy going to prepare breakfast himself?
- Ex. 3.** 1) He is/'s going to buy a new player. 2) The girl isn't/is/'s not going to study French. 3) I'm/am going to walk in the park tomorrow. 4) Who is/'s going to talk with the teacher at the next lesson? 5) We are/'re going to make some salad for the party. 6) He is/'s going to show us his new mobile. 7) Paul isn't/is/'s not going to do anything tomorrow. 8) I'm/am going to meet my girlfriend near the cinema. 9) Are you going to visit the dentist? 10) My Dad is/'s going to play darts tonight.

VI. Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже

Ex. 1.

Personal pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
you	you
they	them
we	us

- Ex. 2.** 1) me; 2) them; 3) she; 4) They; 5) him; 6) She; 7) them; 8) her; 9) us; 10) me.
- Ex. 3.** 1) you; 2) him; 3) her; 4) them; 5) me; 6) her; 7) it; 8) us; 9) me; 10) It.

MODULE 5

I. Was/Were

- Ex. 1.** 1) were; 2) were; 3) was; 4) was; 5) were, were; 6) was; 7) was; 8) was; were; 9) was; 10) was.
- Ex. 2.** 1) was; 2) were; 3) was; 4) were; 5) were; 6) was; 7) was; 8) were; 9) were; 10) were.
- Ex. 3.** 1) The Vikings were cruel men. 2) We think they were too tired to call us yesterday. 3) The towns were small a year ago. 4) My friends were rather clever at that time. 5) The cities were destroyed by the eruptions. 6) They were slimmer a year ago. 7) They were in Vladivostok last year. 8) We weren't at school yesterday. 9) The new cars were shiny and beautiful. 10) There were no cinemas near our house two years ago.
- Ex. 4.** 1) were; 2) was; 3) were; 4) was; 5) were; 6) was; 7) Were; 8) wasn't; 9) Were; 10) were.

II. Had

- Ex. 1.** 1) She didn't have a puppy 3 years ago. Did she have a puppy 3 years ago? 2) They didn't have a nice car in 1996. Did they have a nice car in 1996? 3) We didn't have a nice park near our house many years ago. Did we have a nice park near our house many years ago? 4) The school didn't have a garden in front. Did the school have a garden in front? 5) Did the actors have unusual costumes on? The actors didn't have unusual costumes on.
- Ex. 2.** 1) had; 2) didn't have; 3) had; 4) did you have; 5) had; 6) had; 7) had; 8) didn't have; 9) had; 10) had.

III. Could

- Ex. 1.** 1) I could jump very well last year. 2) Could you swim fast in childhood? 3) She couldn't speak French some years ago. 4) They couldn't play tennis last year. 5) The children could read English magazines at the age of 11. 6) "The Beatles" could compose music very well in the 60s. 7) My dog could run quite a long time when it was young. 8) Mother could cook Italian dishes very well last year. 9) Her brother could drive a car very safe at the age of 30. 10) My sister could achieve success in writing a year ago.
- Ex. 2.** 1) The thistle could become the Scottish symbol after the Norman invasion. 2) Sir Christopher Wren could restore St. Paul's Cathedral after the Great Fire in 1666. 3) William Shakespeare could become famous during his life. 4) The tourists could visit Loch Ness last Sunday. 5) Prince Charles could marry Camilla Parker after Diana's death. 6) She could buy her first car in 2000. 7) Ancient Incas could build Machu Picchu in 1436. 8) She could learn to speak English three years after her first visit to Britain. 9) The Olympic Games in Sochi could show the strength of the Russian athletes. 10) Sasha could walk again after the serious accident.

IV. Past Simple (Прошедшее простое время)

Ex. 1. 1) To be – was, were – been; 2) To go – went – gone; 3) To spend – spent – spent; 4) To come – came – come; 5) To run – ran – run; 6) To see – saw – seen; 7) To build – built – built; 8) To buy – bought – bought; 9) To bring – brought – brought; 10) To burn – burnt – burnt; 11) To give – gave – given; 12) To take – took – taken.

Ex. 2.

to make	made	made
to build	built	built
to win	won	won
to come	came	came
to see	saw	seen
to fight	fought	fought
to buy	bought	bought
to grow	grew	grown
to be	was, were	been
to get	got	got

Ex. 3. 1) When did Peter get up yesterday? 2) What did he want to become? 3) How long did they swim yesterday? 4) What did farmers use to cross the river? 5) Where did they go last Saturday? 6) When did the French burn Moscow? 7) What was there in the centre 10 years ago? 8) What did the scientists discover in the 20th century? 9) When did teenagers listen to "The Beatles"? 10) Who landed on the Moon in 1969?

Ex. 4. 1) We played last year. 2) He went to school 2 years ago. 3) Jim had a good time yesterday. 4) Pam made nice dresses last week. 5) Jack helped his father in the garage an hour ago. 6) Our family lived in Wales in 2000. 7) The Vikings came to England many centuries ago. 8) People wore jeans last century. 9) They liked dancing a year ago. 10) The city looked nice and green in 1990.

V. Past continuous (Прошедшее продолженное время)

Ex. 1. 1) stopping; 2) running; 3) burning; 4) destroying; 5) listening; 6) studying; 7) building; 8) calling; 9) designing; 10) hurrying.

Ex. 2. 1) David was driving his father's car at 5 pm yesterday. 2) Karen was feeding a horse when her mum came home. 3) Tom Brown was living in Brighton the whole month. 4) Cindy and Ann were making nice dresses yesterday morning. 5) The Williamsons were not/weren't keeping horses from September to March. 6) Children were walking their dogs at 8 o'clock yesterday. 7) My Dad was washing his car from 1 to 2 o'clock yesterday. 8) Mum was cooking nice cakes all evening yesterday. 9) We were speaking English the whole lesson yesterday. 10) Susan was sitting in the garden at 6 o'clock yesterday.

Ex. 3. 1) was playing; 2) were asking; 3) was dreaming; 4) was answering; 5) was cooking; 6) was writing; 7) were enjoying; 8) was having; 9) were sitting; 10) were making.

Ex. 4. 1) was picking; 2) was he shouting; 3) were swapping; 4) was not joking; 5) Was Misha digging; 6) were not hurrying; 7) was carrying; 8) were driving; 9) Was the teacher explaining; 10) were not fighting; 11) was packing; 12) Were you sleeping; 13) Were you not swimming; 14) was dancing; 15) Were they shaking; 16) was not helping; 17) were enjoying; 18) Was it getting; 19) was not using; 20) were not hiding.

VI. Past simple vs past continuous

Ex. 1.

Present simple	Past simple	Past continuous
run	ran	was/were running
come	came	was/were coming
make	made	was/were making
try	tried	was/were trying
dream	dreamt	was/were dreaming
think	thought	was/were thinking
dance	danced	was/were dancing

- Ex. 2.** 1) were making; 2) couldn't; 3) was getting; 4) hurried; 5) became; 6) travelling; 7) was playing; 8) was; 9) arrived; 10) was reading.
- Ex. 3.** 1) were having, rang; 2) met, was working; 3) left, was shining; 4) were laughing, came; 5) were sleeping, were watching; 6) started, was coming; 7) opened, was raining; 8) was sunbathing, was swimming; 9) heard, was talking; 10) was taking, were eating; 11) was texting, arrived; 12) broke, was skateboarding; 13) was listening, was cooking; 14) was driving, stopped; 15) noticed, was watching; 16) fell, was painting; 17) were waiting, were surfing; 18) became, was travelling; 19) were you doing, heard; 20) was not feeling, talked.

MODULE 6

I. Present perfect (Настоящее завершённое время)

- Ex. 1.** 1) have; 2) have; 3) has; 4) has; 5) has; 6) has; 7) has; 8) have; 9) Have; 10) has.
- Ex. 2.** 1) already; 2) since; 3) yet; 4) just; 5) already/just; 6) already; 7) yet; 8) for; 9) ever; 10) never.
- Ex. 3.** 1) I have done my homework. 2) Greta has walked her dog. 3) Galina has travelled in the Crimea. 4) The alpinists have climbed the volcano. 5) Karl has skied down a mountain. 6) I have ridden a camel. 7) Carly and Sam have swum with dolphins. 8) My parents have taken a helicopter ride. 9) The dog has eaten breakfast. 10) They have stayed at "Hilton".
- Ex. 4.** 1) I have washed them. 2) He has bought it. 3) Mother has received it. 4) I have got a good mark. 5) She has cleaned the flat. 6) He has broken his car. 7) He has bought a new one. 8) I have taken a ferry ride. 9) She has made a river cruise. 10) His dream has come true.

II. Present perfect vs past simple

- Ex. 1.** 1) b; 2) b; 3) a; 4) a; 5) b; 6) a; 7) b; 8) b; 9) a; 10) b.
- Ex. 2.** 1) has lived; 2) lived; 3) has stopped; 4) stopped; 5) has bought; 6) bought; 7) has blown; 8) has changed; 9) changed; 10) travelled.
- Ex. 3.** 1) I sent 20 text messages to my friend, but she didn't reply (never replied). 2) Dima hasn't received (got) any answer from the bank yet. 3) How many emails have you sent already? 4) Viktor is going to buy a new computer. He has had his old one for ages (many years). 5) Vera has surfed the Net since morning. 6) Have you ever used "Twitter"? 7) "Instagram" is really addictive. I uninstalled (deleted) it yesterday. 8) Tanya has never used a tablet PC. 9) Have you ever downloaded games from the Net? 10) Yesterday I bought a new e-book reader at last!

III. The passive voice (Страдательный залог)

- Ex. 1.** 1) is; 2) is; 3) am; 4) are; 5) are; 6) is; 7) is; 8) is; 9) is; 10) are.
- Ex. 2.** 1) The volcano was climbed (by them). 2) The Caribbean was sailed solo (by her). 3) The camel was ridden (by them). 4) The old jacket was worn (by her). 5) Photos were shared (by us).
- Ex. 3.** 1) were brought, brings; 2) celebrate, are celebrated; 3) play, were played; 4) is listened, listens; 5) are used, used; 6) were bought, buys; 7) saw, is seen; 8) chose, is chosen; 9) won, was won; 10) shake, were shaken.
- Ex. 4.** 1) French is not spoken in this café. 2) Kirill was asked a question by Denis. 3) The office centre was built last year. 4) He is given a present. 5) She will be looked after by Tom. 6) Pasta was brought to Steve. 7) Our cottage was broken into last week. 8) We were told a joke by the boss. 9) Sally will be met at the airport. 10) I have not been sent a text message.
- Ex. 5.** 1) The doctor was sent for. 2) The smartphone was lost. 3) The new textbook was bought in a shop. 4) The vase was broken. 5) Ilya was given a new mobile (phone).