

New Round-up

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Starter

1 2

3

4

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6

Грамматика английского языка



Students' Book

with CD-Rom



PEARSON
Longman

Contents

1 Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns	3	15 Conditionals	108
2 Personal pronouns / 'Be' / 'Have (got)' / 'Can'	8	Мой шаг вперед 5	114
3 Possessives / Demonstratives	15	16 Yes/No Questions – Wh- Questions	117
Мой шаг вперед 1	21	17 Passive	123
4 Articles	24	18 The Infinitive / -ing form / Too–Enough	127
5 Expressing Quantity	29	Мой шаг вперед 6	132
6 Indefinite Pronouns	34	19 Relative Pronouns	135
Мой шаг вперед 2	37	20 Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons	139
7 Present Simple	40	Мой шаг вперед 7	149
8 Present Continuous	47		
9 Prepositions of Place – Movement – Time	55	Revision	
Мой шаг вперед 3	61	Повторение 1 (Units 1–3)	152
10 Past Simple	64	Повторение 2 (Units 1–6)	155
11 Present Perfect	72	Повторение 3 (Units 1–9)	158
12 Past Continuous	81	Повторение 4 (Units 1–12)	161
Мой шаг вперед 4	87	Повторение 5 (Units 1–15)	164
13 The Future ('Be going to' / 'Will' / 'Shall')	90	Повторение 6 (Units 1–18)	167
14 Modal Verbs	98	Повторение 7 (Units 1–20)	170
		Список грамматических терминов	173
		Фонетическая таблица	174
		НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ	175

Введение

Round-Up 3 (Практическая грамматика английского языка) сочетает в себе увлекательные игры с серьезными грамматическими упражнениями. Это идеальное учебное пособие для тех, кто только начинает изучать английский язык.

Основные правила представлены в учебнике в виде красочных таблиц. Учащиеся осваивают грамматику при помощи занимательных, прекрасно иллюстрированных игр и письменных заданий.

Round Up разработан с учетом возрастных особенностей учащихся, а также различных стилей обучения.

Данное пособие может быть использовано:

- на уроке в дополнение к учебнику. Учащиеся работают устно в парах и группах, а также выполняют письменные задания.
- во внеурочное время в качестве домашней работы для закрепления знаний, полученных на уроке.
- в каникулы для повторения. Round Up дает четкие инструкции и доступно объясняет грамматические правила, так что учащиеся могут использовать его дома самостоятельно без помощи учителя.

Книга для учителя к Round Up включает ответы на все упражнения, контрольные работы с ответами, а также тексты аудиозаписей.

Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns



02 Послушай и повтори.



1, 2, 3, 4,
5 dogs



03 Послушай и повтори.

- bananas, dogs, cats, books
- bus – buses, hairbrush – hairbrushes, fox – foxes, dress – dresses, watch – watches, tomato – tomatoes
- baby – babies, lady – ladies
- leaf – leaves, wife – wives
- child – children, foot – feet, fish – fish, mouse – mice, man – men, tooth – teeth, sheep – sheep, ox – oxen, woman – women, goose – geese, deer – deer, louse – lice

A. Исчисляемые сущ. можно посчитать. Большинство во мн.ч. оканчиваются на **-s**.

B. Сущ., оканчивающиеся на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, имеют окончание **-es** во множ.ч.

НО

radio – radios

piano – pianos

photo – photos

video – videos

C. Сущ., оканчивающиеся на согласную + **y** → ~~x~~ + **-ies**

НО

Сущ., оканчивающиеся на гласную (а, е, о, у) + **y** → **-s** toy – toys day – days

D. Сущ., оканчивающиеся на **-f, -fe** → ~~x~~, ~~-fx~~ + **-ves**

НО

roof – roofs, chief – chiefs, handkerchief – handkerchiefs, proof – proofs

E. Некоторые сущ. образуют множ.ч. по-другому (исключения).



04 Запиши мн.ч. сущ. в нужной колонке. Прослушай и проверь.

Послушай и повтори.

radio	lady	man	child	handkerchief	fly	body	life
tomato	leaf	watch	fox	kiss	sheep	shelf	bench

-s

-es

-ies

-ves

irregular

radios,

tomatoes,

ladies,

loaves,

men,

1

Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Правильно произносим



Послушай и повтори.

/s/	/ɪz/	/z/
после /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/	после /s/, /ks/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/, /ʒ/	после других звуков
cliffs	foxes	bridges
proofs	brushes	roses
books	churches	mirages
pens		meals
babies		records
songs		rooms

2



Запиши мн.ч. сущ. в нужной колонке. Прослушай и проверь.
Послушай и повтори.

cat	class	roof	fork	leaf	lemon
beach	cup	girl	shirt	nose	peach
boy	desk	potato	pen	bus	box

/ s /

cats,

/ ɪz /

beaches,

/ z /

boys,

- F. Некоторые сущ. являются неисчисляемыми и не имеют мн.числа. Артикль **a/an** с ними не используется, перед ними может стоять **some**. К неисчисляемым относятся:
- еда/напитки: butter, bread, meat, cheese, water, tea, coffee, milk, lemonade, chocolate, salt, pepper, fish, и т.п.
- материалы: paper, wood, silver, gold, iron, и т.п.
- абстрактные сущ.: peace, anger, love, и т.п.
- другие: money, snow, soap, furniture, petrol, oil, information, news, и т.п.

- G. **Some** также используется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе.

I've got **some** eggs.

3

Подчеркни правильный вариант.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 a / <u>an</u> orange | 4 a / <u>an</u> chair | 7 a / <u>some</u> furniture | 10 an / <u>some</u> apples |
| 2 a / <u>some</u> gold | 5 a / <u>some</u> children | 8 a / <u>an</u> umbrella | 11 a / <u>an</u> piano |
| 3 an / <u>some</u> oil | 6 a / <u>some</u> water | 9 a / <u>some</u> butter | 12 a / <u>some</u> leaves |

4 Напиши *a/an* или *some*. Затем напиши *И* рядом с исчисляемым или *Н* с неисчисляемым сущ. Назови еще два исчисляемых и два неисчисляемых существительных.

1 a berry	6 money	11 news	16 water
2 cheese	7 butterfly	12 shirt	17 chair
3 woman	8 orange	13 apple	18 tea
4 paper	9 bread	14 salt	19 leaf
5 butter	10 boy	15 chocolate	20 bottle

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Два друга пошли в магазин с одинаковыми сумками, но покупки сделали разные. Помоги им отыскать свои сумки. Переведи их разговор, нарисуй сумки и подпиши, что в каждой.

- A: У меня в сумке два лимона и три яблока.
 B: А в моей сумке немного хлеба и сыра.
 A: Вот твоя сумка. Здесь есть сыр.
 B: Нет, это не моя сумка. Здесь есть немного хлеба, но нет сока. Вот моя сумка, здесь есть сок и немного конфет.
 A: Правильно. А у меня есть еще и немного помидоров.

H. Прилагательные описывают сущ. It is a **new** car. (Какая машина? Новая.)
 Прилагательные не имеют окончания **-S** во множ.ч. a **new** record – two **new** records

5 Перепиши предложения, используя множ.ч.

- There is a wooden chair in the kitchen.
There are some wooden chairs in the kitchen.
- She is an old lady.
- I have got a big schoolbag.
- He is a tall boy.
- There is a pretty butterfly on the window.

- She is a clever student.
- I have got a new hat.
- She is a famous actress.
- There is a white goose in the garden.
- He has got a heavy suitcase.

1

Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns



Послушай и повтори.



a tin
of tuna



a glass
of water



a jug
of water



a cup
of tea



a packet
of rice



a jar
of honey



a loaf
of bread



a slice
of bread



a carton
of milk



a can
of cola



a bottle
of cola



a bowl
of rice



a kilo
of meat



a bar
of soap



a bar
of chocolate



a bag
of flour



a piece
of cheese



a piece
of furniture

I. Неисчисл. сущ. могут стать исчисляемыми (в сочетании с данными выше словами).

6

Прочти и
напиши.

SPECIAL OFFERS

for TWO days only!

Food items at VERY, VERY low prices!!!



Three
1) *cartons*
of milk for the
price of one!



All 2) *loaves*
of bread half price!



All 3) *bars*
of chocolate just £1!



Buy five
4) *packets*
of rice.
Get two free!



Six 5) *jars*
of jam
for the price of three!



Buy three 6) *cans*
of tuna! Get two free!



Two 7) *onions*
of onions for just £2!



All 8) *cans*
of
cola half price!

7 Выбери нужное слово и подчеркни его.

Jeff: Let's make a list of what we need to buy from the supermarket!

Alyssa: OK. We need one 1) carton / jug of milk, two 2) bags / tins of flour, 3) a / some cheese and two 4) packets / jars of biscuits.

Jeff: Have we got any meat?

Alyssa: Let me see. ... No, there's no meat in the fridge.

Jeff: Well then, we need a 5) slice / kilo of meat and six 6) bottles / cans of water. What else do we need?

Alyssa: We also need a 7) carton / packet of orange juice and 8) some / a chocolate for the children!

Jeff: OK! Let's go then!

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Мама дала тебе список продуктов, которые надо купить. Переведи его для твоего зарубежного гостя, который хочет тебе помочь.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| - 5 помидоров | - 2 пакета молока |
| - 3 сладких перца | - 1 банка клубничного варенья |
| - 0,5 кг салами | - 2 батона хлеба |
| - 1 бутылка кетчупа | - 3 банки кукурузы |
| - 1 пакет муки | - 2 плитки шоколада |

ПИШЕМ

Что нужно для твоего пикника? Напиши записку для своего английского друга.

Dan,

Here's what we need for the picnic:

- two loaves of bread
-
-
-
-



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Един.ч.	Множ.ч	Един.ч.	Множ.ч	
(перед глаголом как подлежащее)		(после глагола как дополнение)		
I	We	Me	Us	
You	You	You	You	
He	They	Him	Them	
She		Her		
It		It		

He – мальчик, мужчина. Look at him! He is a doctor.

She – девочка, женщина. Look at her! She is a teacher.

It – предмет, животное (но домашний любимец может быть he/she).

Look at it! It is a book.

Look at it! It is a peacock.

Danny is my dog. He's black and white.

1 Напиши *he, she, it, we, you* или *they*.

1 table *it*

2 you and Eduardo

3 John and I

4 Helen and Mary

5 flowers

6 grandfather and I

7 brother

8 sister

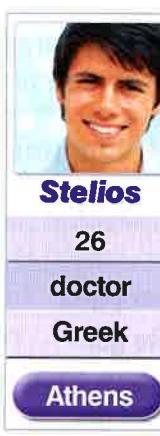
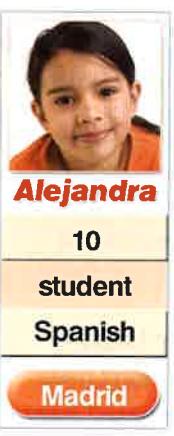
9 girl

10 trees

ГЛАГОЛ TO BE

Утверждение		Отрицание		Вопрос	Краткие ответы
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма		
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I tall?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you tall?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he tall?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she tall?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it tall?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we tall?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you tall?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they tall?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

2 Впиши в пропуски *is* или *are*. Догадайся, о ком говорится в каждом предложении.



- She *is* American. She *is* from New York. *Jenny*
- They *are* teachers. One *American* and the other *Japanese*.
- They *are* students. He *is* 12 and she *is* 9 years old.
- She *speak* Spanish. She *is* from Madrid.

- They *are* twenty-six years old. She *is* a teacher and he *is* a doctor.
- She *is* twenty-four years old. She *is* from Japan.
- He *is* from London. He *is* 12 years old.
- He *is* a doctor. He *is* from Athens.

3 Посмотри еще раз на упр.2. Впиши в пропуски *is*, *isn't*, *are* или *aren't*.

- Jenny *isn't* a student. She *is* a teacher.
- Stelios *is* 24 years old. He *is* 26.
- Chad, Alejandra and Adriane *are* teachers. They *are* students.
- Alejandra *speak* Spanish. She *is* Japanese.
- Adriane *is* 12 years old. She *is* 9.
- Stelios and Jenny *are* 26 years old. They *are* 20.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи предложения о людях из разных стран.

- Диме 11 лет. Он русский. Он из Тулы. Дима - ученик.
- Кэрен - американка. Она из Невады. Ей 27 и она переводчик.
- Это доктора из Франции. Их зовут Поль и Клара. Они из Парижа. Им 25 и 26 лет.
- Мы студенты из Кембриджа. Нам 20 лет. Мы – британцы.

ГЛАГОЛ HAVE GOT

Британский вариант английского языка - have got/ haven't got/ Have I got?

Американский вариант английского языка - have/ don't have/ Do I have?

Утверждение			Отрицание		
Американ. английский	Британский английский		Американ. английский	Британский английский	
	Полная форма	Краткая форма		Полная форма	Краткая форма
I have	I have got	I've got	I don't have	I have not got	I haven't got
You have	You have got	You've got	You don't have	You have not got	You haven't got
He has	He has got	He's got	He doesn't have	He has not got	He hasn't got
She has	She has got	She's got	She doesn't have	She has not got	She hasn't got
It has	It has got	It's got	It doesn't have	It has not got	It hasn't got
We have	We have got	We've got	We don't have	We have not got	We haven't got
You have	You have got	You've got	You don't have	You have not got	You haven't got
They have	They have got	They've got	They don't have	They have not got	They haven't got

Запомни: В американском варианте have не имеет краткой формы в утверждении.

Вопрос	Краткие ответы
Американский английский	
Do you have a pen?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he/she/it have a pen?	Yes, he/she/it does. / No, he/she/it doesn't.
Do we/you/they have a pen?	Yes, we/you/they do. / No, we/you/they don't.
Британский английский	
Have you got a pen?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has he/she/it got a pen?	Yes, he/she/it has. / No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we/you/they got a pen?	Yes, we/you/they have. / No, we/you/they haven't.

4

Заполни пропуски, как в примере.

Полная форма

- I have (got) a Walkman.
 1 John black hair.
 2 We not a boat.
 3 They bicycles.
 4 You blue eyes.
 5 He not a pen.
 6 She a car.

Краткая форма

- I 've got a Walkman.
 1 John black hair.
 2 We not a boat.
 3 They bicycles.
 4 You blue eyes.
 5 He not a pen.
 6 She a car.

Personal Pronouns / 'Be' / 'Have (got)' / 'Can'

5 Напиши предложения, как в примере.

					
Brenda	✓		✓	✓	
Edward and Jacob		✓		✓	✓
You					

1 Brenda *has (got)* a mobile phone, a computer and a digital camera. She *hasn't got/doesn't have* a TV or a CD player.

2 Edward and Jacob

3 I

6 Заполни пропуски в предложениях, как в примере.



- 1 I *am* Jane.
I *am* a dressmaker.
I *have (got)* a sewing machine.



- 2 She *is* Ann.
She *is* a secretary.
She *has* a laptop.



- 3 They *are* Jim and Chris.
They *are* students.
They *have* books.



- 4 He *is* Luke.
He *is* a doctor.
He *has* a stethoscope.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ И ПИШЕМ

Напиши пять предложений о себе. Затем скажи, что у тебя есть и чего нет, своему партнеру. Послушай его и напиши предложения про него.

У меня есть....., но нет..... / У него (нее) есть ..., но нет

ГЛАГОЛ CAN

Утверждение	Отрицание		Вопрос	Краткие ответы
	Полная форма	Краткая форма		
I can	I cannot	I can't	Can I swim?	Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you swim?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't.
He can	He cannot	He can't	Can he swim?	Yes, he can. / No, he can't.
She can	She cannot	She can't	Can she swim?	Yes, she can. / No, she can't.
It can	It cannot	It can't	Can it swim?	Yes, it can. / No, it can't.
We can	We cannot	We can't	Can we swim?	Yes, we can. / No, we can't.
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you swim?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't.
They can	They cannot	They can't	Can they swim?	Yes, they can. / No, they can't.

Мы используем **can**, чтобы

- сказать, что мы можем что-то сделать в настоящее время. I can run fast.
- попросить разрешения что-то сделать. Can I go out, Miss?

7

Напиши предложения, как в примере.



1 Sam *can swim, play baseball and sing. He can't draw or ride a horse.*

2 Claire and Tom

3 Mary

4 I

8 Посмотри на картинки. Напиши вопросы, используя *Can I ...?*



go / bathroom

Can I go to the bathroom?

open / window

go / party

have / last piece

help / you

► Теперь задай эти вопросы партнеру и ответь на его вопросы, используя один из данных вариантов ответа.

Yes, of course.

Certainly.

Sure.

No problem.

No, I'm afraid not.

No, you can't.

A: *Can I go to the bathroom?*

B: *Yes, of course.*

9 Поставь слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получилось предложение.

1 got / Melek / hair / has / long

Melek has got long hair.

4 pencil / got / you / have / a?

5 video camera / she / the / find / cannot

6 has / a mobile phone / got / she / not

2 quiet / are / the children

3 computer / can / you / use / the?

10 Впиши в пропуски *am, is, are, have (got), can* или *can't*.



Dear Lucy,

My name 1) *is* Michelle and I 2) 10 years old. I 3) from France.

I 4) long brown hair. My eyes 5) brown. I love ballet
and I 6) dance quite well but I 7) draw very well.

My father 8) a dentist and my mother 9) an engineer.

My father 10) play the guitar but he 11) sing very well. My
mother 12) a great photographer and takes fantastic photos with her
camera. I 13) a brother just like you do and his name
14) Pierre.

This 15) some information about me and my family.

Write back soon.

Michelle



ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи, найди ребят на таблице и напиши, как их зовут.



Name	Stella	Lucia	Terry	Tony	Micaela	Haruki
Age	12	12	10	10	12	10
Hair	brown	black	blond	brown	black	black
Abilities	play tennis	play volleyball	play tennis	play volleyball	play basketball	play basketball

- Мне двенадцать лет. Я не умею играть в теннис, но играю в баскетбол.
- Мне нет двенадцати лет. Волосы у меня не черные. И я не умею играть в теннис.
- Волосы у меня черные и мне десять лет. И я умею играть в теннис.
- Мне не десять лет, и я брюнетка. Я не умею играть в волейбол или баскетбол.

ПИШЕМ



Напиши короткое эл.письмо о себе своему новому другу, который тоже изучает английский язык.

Hi!

I'm (name).

I'm (age).

I've got (hair).

I can What about you?

Write soon.

Possessives / Demonstratives

09

Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Личные местоимения		Притяжательные прилагательные	Притяжательные местоимения
перед глаголом как подлежащее	после глагола как дополнение	перед им.существ.	без им.существ.
I You He/She/It We You They	Me You Him/Her/It Us You Them	My Your His/Her/Its Our Your Their	Mine Yours His/Hers/- Ours Yours Theirs

1 Впиши в пропуски правильное притяжательное прилагательное.

- 1 His (he) cat is so beautiful!
2 our (we) school is in Apple Street.
3 Brenda, is this (you) book?

- 4 my (I) bedroom is upstairs.
5 Look at her (she) new dress. It's fantastic!

2 Дополни предложения нужным притяж. прилагательным или притяж. местоимением.

- 1 Look at my hat. This hat is mine.
2 Karen has got a dog. That's her dog.
3 My brothers have got bikes. The bikes are theirs.
4 You and Robbie have got scarves. These are our scarves.
5 Peter has got a kite. The kite is his.
6 Mum has got a new bag. That's her bag.
7 My friends and I have got sweets. The sweets are ours.
8 I've got a watch. This is my watch.

3

Possessives / Demonstratives**3 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.**

- 1 James has got a laptop. It's **her** / **his** laptop.
- 2 The red pen is **my** / **mine**.
- 3 Mrs Smith is **their** / **theirs** teacher.
- 4 **Your** / **Yours** book is green.
- 5 Katie has got a CD. It's **hers** / **her** CD.
- 6 Emma is **my** / **mine** sister.
- 7 This car is **their** / **theirs**.
- 8 Lisa has got a dog. It's **his** / **her** dog.
- 9 These toys are **your** / **yours**.
- 10 This is **our** / **ours** house.

4 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B, C или D).

- 1 The white coat is
A mine **C** me
B my **D** I
- 2 Who's?
A he **C** his
B him **D** her
- 3 I can't find my glasses. Let's look for
A they **C** theirs
B them **D** their
- 4 This scarf isn't mine. It's
A hers **C** him
B she **D** them
- 5 Linda is cousin.
A him **C** he's
B he **D** his
- 6 This is her bike. It's
A her **C** she
B hers **D** she's
- 7 This is my new dress. Look at!
A I **C** me
B mine **D** my
- 8 John and Liz are very rich. house is big.
A Theirs **C** Their
B They **D** Them
- 9 daughter is a doctor.
A Our **C** Us
B Ours **D** We
- 10 This isn't her skirt. is blue.
A Hers **C** She
B Her **D** He

5 Прочитай эл. письмо. Выбери правильное слово (А-С) и впиши его в пропуски (1-6).

Dear Christian,

My name is Emily and I want to be 1) **your** e-pal. I am seven years old and I am from England. My parents are doctors. I 2) two brothers. They are students at the University of London. Have 3) got any brothers or sisters? In my free time, I go to the cinema with my brothers or hang out with my friends. My best friend 4) Selma. 5) mother is from India and her father is from Germany. Please write soon and tell 6) all about your family and friends.

Best wishes,

Emily

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1 A your | B yours | C your | 4 A am | B is | C are |
| 2 A be | B can | C have got | 5 A She | B Hers | C Her |
| 3 A you | B your | C yours | 6 A I | B me | C my |



Послушай и повтори.



Jane's umbrella



the cooks' hats

Притяжательный падеж с одушевленными существ.

Когда речь идет об одном лице, используется '**s**',
когда о двух и более - **s'**.

НО с сущ., имеющими неправильное множ.ч,
используется '**s**'. the men's ties, the women's dresses

Когда речь идет о животных, тоже используется '**s**'.
the dog's food

Запомни: This is Jack and Mary's laptop. (Ноутбук
принадлежит обоим)

These are Jack's and Mary's laptops. (Каждый
из них имеет свой ноутбук)



Послушай и повтори.



the floor **of** the bathroom

Притяжательный падеж с неодушевленными существ.

С этими существ. используется предлог **of**.

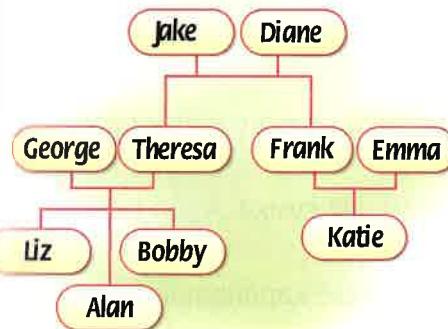
Запомни: одушевл.существо.+ **of** +притяж.местоим.
означает 'один из'.

She is a friend **of** mine / his / hers / ours / yours / theirs.

6 Обведи правильный вариант.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 My friend's friends' name is Mike. | 5 Look at the leaves of the tree / the tree leaves . |
| 2 This is the cat's / cats bowl. | 6 He is a friend of her / hers . |
| 3 Our children's / childrens' Art teacher is
Ms Black. | 7 These are the girls' / girls bikes. |
| 4 Look at Philip's and Lucy's / Philip and Lucy
new cameras! | 8 My cousin's / cousins car is blue. |

7 Посмотри на родословную и заполни пропуски, как в примере.



- 1 Jake is **Diane's** husband. He's **her** husband.
- 2 Diane is **George's** and **Theresa's** mother. She's **their** mother.
- 3 Liz is **Bobby's** and **Katie's** sister. She's **their** sister.
- 4 Frank is **Liz's** father. He's **her** father.
- 5 George and Theresa are **Liz's**, **Bobby's**, and **Katie's** parents. They're **their** parents.

3

Possessives / Demonstratives

8

Посмотри, как соединены картинки. Закончи предложения, как в примере

1



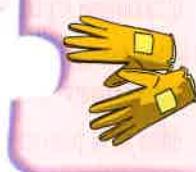
2



3



4



1 These are Ling's gloves.

They're her gloves.

These gloves are hers.

2 These are

They're

These

3 This is

It's

This

4 This is

It's

9

Впиши в пропуски *it's*, *its*, *they're* или *their*.

John and Mary have got a house in the country. 1) Their house is big. It has got five rooms.

2) Their garden is beautiful. Paul and Liz are John and Mary's neighbours.

3) Their friends, too. They have got a pet. 5) Their a beautiful white cat. 6) Their favourite food is fish.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи и напиши, какие вещи девочки принесли на пляж.

Энн: Ой, это не мое платье. Оно Катино. А где же мое?

Катя: Вон там твое платье и твои туфли. А это туфли Джейн. Я не могу найти свою шляпу.

Джейн: Держи свою шляпу. Вон те книги - тоже Катины, а это - ее сумка. А кто видит мой плеер?

Энн: Да вот же он, около Катиных книг. А здесь еще ее цветные карандаши.

Катя: Спасибо. Энн, возьми свой зонтик.



Послушай и повтори.



this bird



these birds



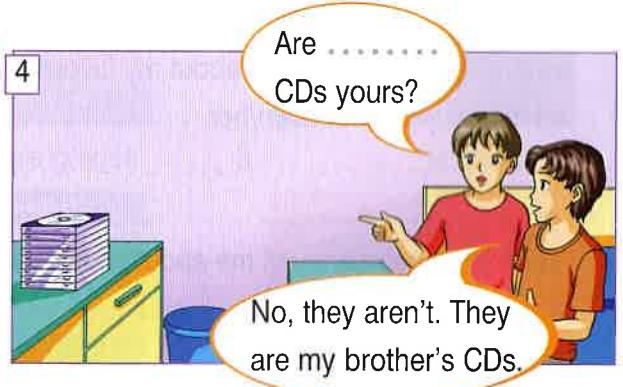
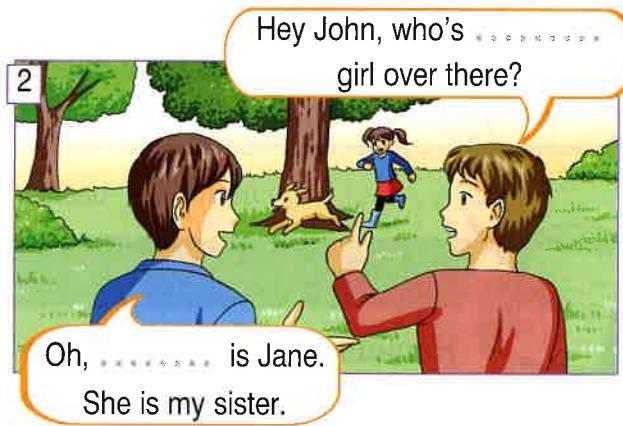
that bird

Мы используем **this** (ед.ч.)/ **these** (мн.ч.), когда говорим о том, что/кто находится близко от нас. Когда говорим о том, что/кто находится далеко от нас, то используем **that** (ед.ч.)/ **those** (мн.ч.).



those birds

10 Посмотри на картинки. Впиши в пропуски *this*, *that*, *these* или *those*.



11 Выбери правильный вариант и подчеркни его.

Hi Henry,

Can you guess who 1) my / me favourite actor is? Well, 2) his / he's really famous and people love watching 3) his / him films. That's right! 4) He's / His Johnny Depp.

I know so much about 5) his / him. 6) He's / Him American. 7) He's / His birthday is on June 9th. That makes 8) he / him a Gemini. 9) He's / His eyes are brown and 10) he's / his got brown hair, too. 11) My / I favourite Johnny Depp film is *Pirates of the Caribbean*. I think 12) its / it's one of 13) he / his best roles. Who's 14) you / your favourite actor?

Write back soon!

Judy

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи заметку Лены о ее любимом певце для школьной газеты на английском языке.

Мне очень нравится Александр Рыбак. Ему 23 года. Он из Белоруссии, но сейчас живет в Норвегии. Он очень талантлив. Он играет на пианино и скрипке, сочиняет музыку и замечательно поет. Его родители тоже профессиональные музыканты.

ПИШЕМ

Напиши электронное письмо своему зарубежному другу о любимом певце или актере. Используй упр.11 как пример.

Hi

Last week, you asked me about my favourite Well,
let me tell you about him/her.

Write back soon and tell me about your favourite

Yours,

Мой шаг вперед 1 (Разделы 1-3)



Прочитай эл. письмо и впиши в пропуски *I, he, she, they, my, your, his, her, или me*.

Hi Daniel!

Thanks for telling me about 1) *your* family. Now, let me tell you about 2) family. My dad is a doctor. 3) name is Paul. My mum is a secretary and 4) name is Mary. 5) have got a brother. 6) name is Brian and 7) is ten years old. I've also got two sisters, Ann and Jill. 8) are twins! 9) are thirteen years old. Ann is very smart. 10) reads books all the time. Jill is athletic and she loves playing basketball. Well, that's all about my big wonderful family. Write soon and tell 11) about 12) hobbies.

Your new friend,

Philip

2 Напиши эти существительные во мн.числе.

- 1 wife *wives*
2 tomato
3 child
4 dress

- 5 man
6 strawberry
7 radio
8 foot

- 9 sheep
10 baby
11 leaf
12 watch

3 Впиши *a, an* или *some*.

- 1 *some* oranges
2 cola
3 apple
4 peach

- 5 water
6 bread
7 lemons
8 olive

- 9 flour
10 cake
11 meat
12 cheese

4 Впиши в пропуски *this, that, these* или *those* .



1 *This* is a cup of tea.

2 are grapes.

3 is a fox.



4 is a baby.

5 are helicopters.

6 are posters.

Мой шаг вперед 1

5 Напиши об этих людях, как в примере. Затем напиши о себе.



	Giorgio	Ellen	Carl & Jane	You
Nationality	Italian	British	Irish	
Job	teacher	student	doctors	
Hair	brown	blonde	black	
Eyes	brown	blue	brown	
Abilities	dance, swim	ride a bike, sing	drive, play tennis	

1 Giorgio is Italian. He's a teacher. He's got brown hair and brown eyes.
He can dance and swim.

2 Ellen

3 Carl and Jane

4 I

6 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- 1 This is friend.
B our A we C ours
- 2 The teacher has got two
A new books B new book
C news book
- 3 These are pencils.
A of Ann's B Anns' C Ann's
- 4 Are these comics ?
A you B your C yours
- 5 Those shoes are
A mine B my C me
- 6 There's water in the jug.
B some A an C a

- 7 We've got a of milk.
C carton A packet B bar
- 8 These are the jackets.
C boys' A boys B boy
- 9 This is the bag.
B ladies's A lady's C ladys'
- 10 She's got three
B beautiful hats A beautiful hat
C beautifuls hats
- 11 Paul is a friend of
A me B mine C my
- 12 Mum needs a of bread.
C loaf A glass B carton

Слушаем



13

Послушай и отметь нужную клетку, как в примере.

Which are Mary's gloves?



A



B



C

1 What's John's job?



A



B



C

2 Which is Mike's favourite pet?



A



B



C

3 Whose bikes are they?



A



B

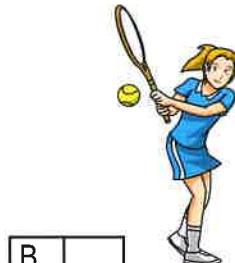


C

4 What can Jane do?



A



B



C

Правильно пишем и произносим



Послушай и повтори.



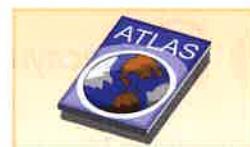
a book



a ruler



an eraser



an atlas

Неопределенный artikel 'A' - 'An'

a + согласный звук

an + гласный звук (a, e, i, o, u)

a используется перед u, если u произносится как /ju/.

a uniform HO an umbrella

an используется перед h, если эта буква не произносится

an hour HO a horse



Послушай и повтори.



the bookcase



the chair



the armchair



the umbrella

Определенный artikel 'The'

The /ðə/ + согласный звук

The /ðɪ/ + гласный звук (a, e, i, o, u)

1



Впиши a или an. Соедини слова с картинками. Прослушай и проверь. Послушай и повтори.

1 a guitar



2 an accordion



3 a violin



4 an organ

B

5 a piano



G



6 a drum

F

7 a harp



H

8 a tambourine

2



Впиши существ. в нужную колонку. Прослушай и проверь.

Послушай и повтори.

baby

orange

meat

animal

egg

octopus

apple

elephant

woman

fork

dress

chocolate

the /ðə/

baby,

the /ðɪ/

apple,

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи, используя правильные артикли.

1. В зоопарке есть тигр. Тигр очень старый, но все еще любит играть с мячом.
2. У тебя есть час перед сном, и ты можешь почитать интересную книгу.
3. По вечерам Катя любит сидеть в старом кресле и смотреть какой-нибудь фильм.
4. У нас есть друг. Он замечательный врач. И у него дома 5 кошек!

Мы используем **a/an**:

- с существ. в ед.ч., когда о них говорим в общем
An elephant is a big animal.
(Какой слон? Мы не имеем в виду конкретного слона; мы имеем в виду слонов вообще)
- После глаголов **to be** и **to have**
He's **an** astronaut.
He's got **a** pet cat.

Мы не используем **a/an**:

- с неисчисляемыми существ. и существ. во мн.числе.
Вместо этого можно использовать **some**.
I don't like **apples**.
I want **some sugar** and **some strawberries**.

Мы используем **the**:

- с существ. в ед. и мн.ч., когда говорим о чем-то конкретном, о чем нам уже известно, или мы упоминаем об этом вторично.
The car in front of **the** house is Ted's. (Какая машина?
Не любая, а та, которая стоит напротив дома)
- с существ., когда предмет уникален.
The **sun** is shining. (= есть только одно солнце)
The **Acropolis** is in Athens.
- перед названиями рек (**the Amazon**) и стран, когда в этих названиях есть такие слова, как **state**, **kingdom** и т.п. (**the United Kingdom**).

Мы не используем **the**:

- с им. собственными и притяж.прилаг.
Emma is from **London**.
Her father is from **Leeds**.
НО
The используется перед фамилией/национальностью, когда говорим о всей семье/народе.
The Browns live next door.
The Italians eat a lot of spaghetti.

3

Впиши **a**, **an** или **some**.

1 <i>some</i> tea	4 <i>.....</i> ice cream	7 <i>.....</i> sandwich	10 <i>.....</i> bread
2 <i>.....</i> lemon	5 <i>.....</i> burger	8 <i>.....</i> butter	11 <i>.....</i> grape
3 <i>.....</i> omelette	6 <i>.....</i> egg	9 <i>.....</i> onion	12 <i>.....</i> juice

4

Articles

4

Впиши *the* или -.

- 1 Look at Layla!
- 2 weather is nice today.
- 3 Smiths are on holiday.
- 4 Is this Tom's cat?
- 5 Ben is in New York.
- 6 Where is hotel?
- 7 Dad is in kitchen.
- 8 We are from Italy.
- 9 blue bag is yours.
- 10 There is some cheese in fridge.

5

Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- 1 Have you got onion?
A a B an C the
- 2 Where is supermarket?
A a B an C the
- 3 Is this lobster?
A a B an C the
- 4 Are Pyramids in Egypt?
A a B an C the
- 5 My mum is artist.
A a B an C the
- 6 The children are in garden.
A a B an C the
- 7 I haven't got umbrella. I need to buy one.
A a B an C the
- 8 apple in my bag is fresh.
A A B An C The
- 9 Ben has got new digital camera.
A a B an C the
- 10 black dog is ours.
A A B An C The
- 11 Ann's brother is doctor.
A a B an C the

6

Впиши *a/an* или *the* в пропуски.

- 1 A: Where are you going this summer?
B: Well, we want to go to 1) island in Greece.
A: That's fantastic. Which one?
B: We want to go to 2) island of Corfu.
A: It's 3) beautiful island.
- 2 A: Do you know Justin?
B: Yes, I do. He is 1) friend of John's, isn't he?
A: Right. He is 2) one who wants to become 3) pilot. He loves planes.
- 3 A: I eat 1) apple and 2) banana every day.
B: Why do you do that?
A: Don't you know that 3) apple a day keeps 4) doctor away?
B: What about 5) banana then?
A: Well, I don't know but I love bananas.
- 4 A: What does your mother do?
B: She's 1) doctor.
A: And what about your father?
B: He's 2) artist.
A: Oh, that's great.

7 Прочти разговор Дженинфер и Пэт. Затем впиши *a*, *the* или - в пропуски.

Jennifer: I'm really hungry. Let's get something to eat.

Pat: OK. Why don't we go to 1) *the* Italian restaurant near my house? They make great pizzas there.

Jennifer: That sounds good. After that, we can go to 2) *the* cinema and watch 3) *the* film.

Pat: I hear 4) *the* new James Bond film is really exciting!

Jennifer: Oh, I just love 5) *the* James Bond films!

Pat: Alright, then. Are you ready?

Jennifer: Give me a few minutes. I need to leave 6) *the* note for my mum. Where's 7) *the* pen? Oh, here it is. OK, now I'm ready.

Pat: Great! Let's go!

8 Прочти предложения и поставь галочку (✓), если артикль *the* употреблен правильно, и крестик (✗), если он употреблен неверно.

- 1 Next week, my family and I are going to visit the London.
- 2 We are going to stay at a hotel which is near the River Thames.
- 3 We want to visit all the famous sights.
- 4 I can't wait to see Buckingham Palace and the Big Ben.
- 5 We also want to visit the Tower of London.
- 6 My mum says that the food in the UK is delicious.
- 7 So, I'm going to try the fish and chips. I can't wait!



9 Поставь артикль *the* там, где это необходимо.



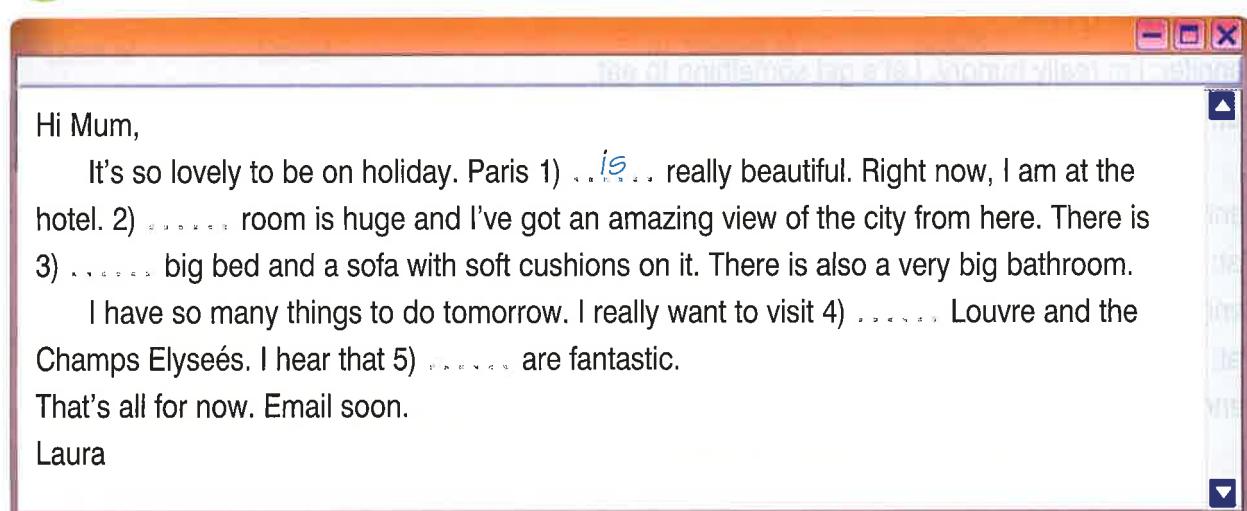
1) *the* Barcelona is 2) *the* second largest city in 3) *the* Spain and it is in 4) *the* northeast of 5) *the* country. About 3 million people live there and millions of tourists visit 6) *the* city of Barcelona every year. There are many places to visit including 7) *the* famous building Casa Batlló.

1) *the* Athens is 2) *the* capital city of 3) *the* Greece. 4) *the* city of Athens is in 5) *the* south of the country. There are many important ancient sites and temples in Athens. One of them is 6) *the* Parthenon. Millions of 7) *the* tourists visit 8) *the* Acropolis every year in order to see the Parthenon and 9) *the* Ancient Agora.



10

Прочти письмо и впиши пропущенные слова – одно слово в каждом пропуске



ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Представь, что ты приехал в Петербург на каникулы и пишешь письмо своему зарубежному другу.

Привет

Я в Питере. Это огромный и очень красивый город, и он мне очень нравится. Здесь можно увидеть старинные дворцы и дома, чудесные фонтаны и много мостов через реки. Наш отель в центре города. Он небольшой, но очень удобный. Вот только компьютера в номере нет, и я не могу играть в свои любимые игры. Я очень хочу пойти в Эрмитаж (the Hermitage) и прокатиться по Неве. А еще мне хочется попробовать питерские пирожные. Их можно купить на Невском .

Пиши.

ПИШЕМ

Где бы ты хотел(а) побывать? Представь, что ты пишешь письмо маме из этого места. Используй упр. 10 как пример.

Hi Mum,

It's so lovely to be here in I have so many things to do tomorrow. I want to see

I also want to visit

Email soon!

Love,

Expressing Quantity



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



	исчисляемые существ.	неисчисляемые существ
Утверждение	a lot (of) / lots of	a lot (of)
Вопрос	many / how many	much / how much
Отрицание	many	much

1 A **lot of/ lots of** употребляется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми сущ. в утверждениях.

There are **a lot of / lots of** stars in the sky.

There's **a lot of** milk in the bottle.

2 **Many** (с исчисл.сущ.) и **much** (с неисчисл.сущ.) употребляются в вопросах и отрицаниях.

Many и **much** могут употребляться и в утверждениях в официальном стиле.

How **many** friends have you got?

There isn't **much** jam in the jar.

Many people learn English. (**formal**)

1 Впиши в пропуски **a lot of**, **many** или **much**.



1 There are *a lot of* blueberries.



2 There aren't radishes.



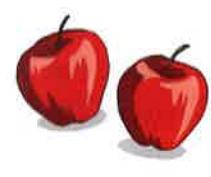
3 There isn't honey.



4 There aren't mushrooms.



5 There's jam.



6 There aren't apples.

Expressing Quantity

2 Впиши в пропуски *some* или *any*.

- 1 There are birds in the sky!
- 2 I haven't got homework today.
- 3 John hasn't got CDs.
- 4 There aren't cars in the street.
- 5 There is sugar in the bowl.

- 6 Are there apples on the tree?
- 7 Jane has got money in her purse.
- 8 Is there bread in the cupboard?
- 9 Are there children in the park?
- 10 We are early. We have time.

3 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- 1 There aren't children in the classroom.
A much B many C a lot of
- 2 There isn't cheese in my sandwich.
A much B many C a lot of
- 3 I've got books in my bag.
A much B many C a lot of
- 4 There aren't strawberries in the bowl.
A much B many C a lot of

- 5 How milk is there in the carton?
A much B many C a lot of
- 6 Are there trees in the park?
A much B many C a lot of
- 7 We've got flowers in our garden.
A much B many C a lot of
- 8 There isn't cola in the bottle.
A much B many C a lot of

4 Прочти разговор Анны с мамой. Затем впиши в пропуски *much*, *many*, *a lot of*, *how much* или *how many*.

Ann: I'm going to the corner shop, Mum. Do you need anything?

Mum: Yes, I do. I need 1) ... *a lot of* ... tomatoes to make some sauce for the pasta.

Ann: 2) tomatoes exactly?

Mum: I think 2 kilos is enough. I need some cheese, as well.

Ann: Of course! 3) do you want?

Mum: I don't want 4) Maybe half a kilo. Also, there isn't 5) milk left.
Get another litre, please.

Ann: OK! What about bread?

Mum: We have 6) bread left. We don't need any more.

Ann: Can I get some chocolate for myself?

Mum: Yes, you can but not 7)

Ann: Is two bars OK?

Mum: That's fine but don't eat all of it at once.

Ann: OK, Mum.



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Вопрос	Утверждение	Отрицание
Any	Some	No / not any
Are there any eggs?	Yes, there are some eggs.	No, there are no eggs. No, there aren't any eggs.

- 1 **Some** употребляется в утверждениях, **any** - в вопросах, а **no** или **not any** - в отрицаниях.

Is there **any** meat in the fridge? No, there's **no** meat in the fridge. **or** There isn't **any** meat in the fridge. There are **some** bananas.

- 2 **Some** употребляется также в вопросах, если мы ждем ответ «Да» или хотим что-то предложить.

Can I have **some** coffee, please? Would you like **some** tea?

- 3 **Any** может использоваться также в утверждениях, но в этом случае означает «все равно какой».

Which book can I get? Get **any** book you like! (It doesn't matter which book.)

5 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 Is there **some** / **any** milk in the fridge?
- 2 There aren't **any** / **no** children in the park.
- 3 Can I have **some** / **no** cola, please?
- 4 Have you got **some** / **any** money?
- 5 There is **any** / **no** tea in my cup.
- 6 Would you like **some** / **any** chocolate?
- 7 There are **any** / **no** books on the desk.
- 8 There is **some** / **any** fresh juice in the fridge.
- 9 Would you like **no** / **some** sugar in your coffee?
- 10 You can call me **some** / **any** time you like.
- 11 Can I have **some** / **any** water, please?
- 12 There isn't **any** / **no** butter in my sandwich.

5

Expressing Quantity

6 Впиши в пропуски *some* или *any*.

1 A: Have you got 1) *any* Harry Potter books?

B: Well, I've got 2) *some* of them.

A: Really? Can I borrow them?

2 A: We haven't got 1) *any* sugar.

B: I can get 2) *some* from the supermarket.

A: Thanks.

3 A: Are there 1) *any* vegetables in the fridge?

B: Yes, there are but we need to buy

2) *some* fruit.

A: Don't worry. I can get 3) *some* later today.

7

**Посмотри на картинку.
Распроси про нее своего партнера и ответь на его вопросы, используя данные слова.**

- chairs
- cats
- children

- fish
- flowers
- milk

A: Are there *any* chairs?

B: Yes, there are.

Are there ... ?



ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи и напиши (1-4), что ребята принесли с собой в школу поесть на переменке.

1. У Питера сегодня нет никаких фруктов. У него есть что-то сладкое – это не конфеты.
2. У братьев Роуз с собой фрукты. Они сладкие красного и зеленого цвета.
3. У меня сегодня с собой два бутерброда. Бутерброды не с колбасой и не с рыбой.
4. У нас нет с собой ни фруктов, ни сладостей. Но зато есть очень вкусный овощ. Он красный, и его любят зайцы.
5. А у меня большая коробка конфет, потому что у меня сегодня день рождения. Берите!

8 Прочти разговор Мэри и Сэма. Затем обведи правильное слово.

Mary: What's for dinner tonight?

Sam: How about 1) **any** / **some** lasagna?

Mary: OK. Have you got the recipe?

Sam: Yes, I have. Let's see what we need. First of all, we need 2) **some** / **any** onions and 3) **much** / **some** tomatoes for the sauce.

Mary: OK. We've got enough tomatoes and onions. What else do we need?

Sam: We need 4) **some** / **many** oil to cook the vegetables and we also need 5) **some** / **any** meat. Is there any in the fridge?

Mary: Yes, don't worry. We've got 6) **a lot of** / **many** meat.

Sam: What about cheese? Have we got 7) **any** / **many**?

Mary: Yes. We've got enough.

Sam: 8) **How much** / **How many** packets of pasta have we got in the cupboard?

Mary: I can see two in the cupboard.

Sam: Perfect! Let's start cooking.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи, что Наташа рассказала на уроке английского языка о любимом пироге.

- Мое любимое блюдо – яблочный пирог. Вам понадобится 3-4 яблока. Еще нужны яйца.
- Сколько?
- Нужно 5 яиц. Мука и сахар тоже нужны.
- Сколько муки надо?
- 5 чашек муки, 2 чашки сахара, немного масла и молока. Все смешать и печь 30 минут.
- Да это совсем не трудно! Давайте попробуем сделать пирог дома с мамой.

ПИШЕМ

Какое у тебя любимое блюдо? Запиши, что нужно для твоего рецепта.

Ingredients

-
-
-
-

(20)

Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



	Утверждение	Вопрос	Отрицание
Люди	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one / not anyone nobody / not anybody
Предметы	something	anything	nothing / not anything
Место	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere / not anywhere

Сложные слова **someone/anyone** и т.д. подчиняются тем же правилам, что **any** и **some**.Is there **anybody** in the kitchen? Yes, there is **somebody** in the kitchen but there is **nobody** in the bedroom and there is **not anybody** in the living room either.

1

Посмотри на картинку и выбери правильное слово, чтобы заполнить пропуск



- A: What can you see?
 B: I can see someone at the door, but there's no one at the window. (no one/someone)



- A: What can you see now?
 B: I can see something on the table but there isn't anything on the chair. (something/anything)



- A: Can you see my keys nowhere?
 B: No, I can't. They are nowhere in the kitchen! (nowhere/anywhere)

Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- 1 Is there new in your class?
A someone B no one C anyone
- 2 I don't want to go this weekend.
A somewhere B nowhere C anywhere
- 3 I'm thirsty. I want to drink.
A something B nothing C anything
- 4 Can you see my pen?
A somewhere B nowhere C anywhere
- 5 Look! There is in the bag. It's empty.
A someone B nothing C anything
- 6 Put this money safe. Don't lose it.
A somewhere B nowhere C anywhere
- 7 The house is empty. There is here.
A someone B no one C anyone
- 8 I'm hungry but there isn't to eat.
A something B nothing C anything

3 Впиши в пропуски *someone*, *no one*, *something*, *nothing*, *nowhere* или *somewhere*.

- 1 A: I don't like living in the city. It's so crowded and busy.
B: Oh, I know and there is ... *nowhere* ... to park.
- 2 A: I'm thirsty.
B: Would you like to drink?
- 3 A: I want to go warm for my holidays.
B: Me too!
- 4 A: Oh no! We're lost!
B: Don't worry. We can ask for help.
- 5 A: The library is very quiet today.
B: That's because there is else here.
- 6 A: I'm so bored. There's to do.
B: Well, we can go to the cinema.

4 Прочти телефонный разговор Фрэнка с его мамой. Затем впиши в пропуски *something*, *nothing* или *anything*.

Mum: Hello, Frank! Where are you? I need your help. I can't find my glasses anywhere and I can't see 1) ... *anything* ...!

Frank: I'm at the library, Mum. I can't do 2) to help you right now. Try looking in the kitchen. You usually spend lots of time there.

Mum: OK. Oh, wait! I can feel 3) on the table. Never mind, it's just an apple.

Frank: What about the cooker?

Mum: No, there's 4) on the cooker. But there's 5) on the chair.

Frank: Are they there?

Mum: No. It's only Rex sleeping. Wait, I can feel 6) on my head.

Frank: Please don't tell me your glasses are on your head!

Mum: Yes, here they are. How silly of me!

Frank: Oh, Mum!

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи ситуации.

1. – Ой, я ничего не вижу. Что-то в глаз попало.
– Нет, ничего нет у тебя в глазу.
2. – Смотри, кто-то у нас в саду.
– Где? Я никого не вижу.

5

Впиши в пропуски *somewhere*, *anywhere*, *anything* или *nothing*.

New Message

Hi Joanne,

Are you doing 1) ... *anything* ... today? I'm so bored and there is 2) at home. My parents are at my grandparents' house and my sister is at the mall. I'm all alone and there's 3) to do here. I really want to go 4) Would you like to hang out? We can go to the cinema or 5) else you like. Well, I hope you get this email soon. Give me a call as soon as you can.

Rose

ПИШЕМ

Посмотри на картинку и опиши ее, используя подсказки и *something*, *nothing*, *anything*, *someone*, *anyone* или *no one*.

- on / bed / desk / chair
- under / bed
- in / bookcase
- on / wall
- in front of / wardrobe
- next to / bed • on / floor



In the picture, there is someone on the chair. It's a young boy. There is nothing under the bed.

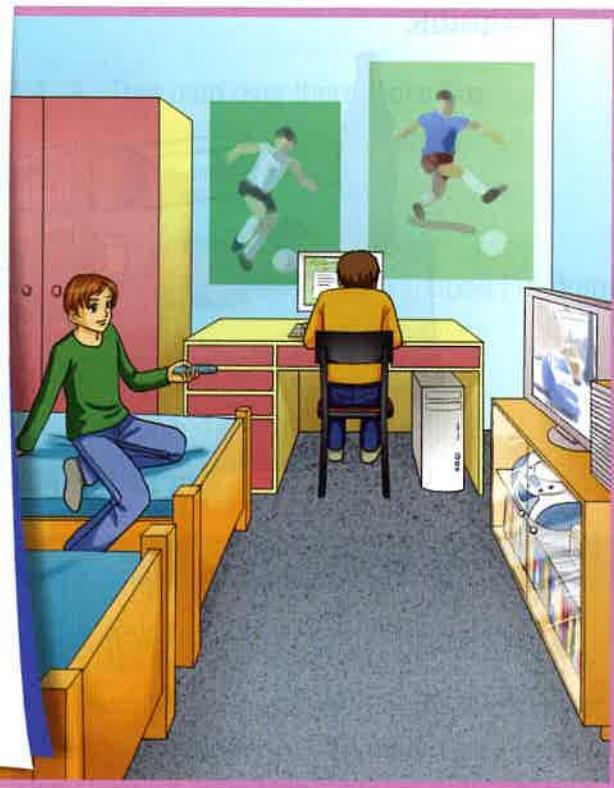
1 Впиши a, an, the или -.

Hi Bill,

Thanks for your 1) email. Your new 2) bedroom sounds great. Well, I have got 3) big bedroom, too but I share it with 4) Diego, my brother. Let me tell you about it. 5) walls in my room are light blue and 6) carpet is grey. We have got 7) TV and 8) CD player in our room. 9) TV is big because we love watching films. I've also got 10) amazing collection of DVDs.

Well, that's all for now. Write back and tell me about your hobbies.

Ricardo



2 Впиши в пропуски a, an или the.

1 A: The fridge is empty!

B: Don't worry. I can go to supermarket today.

2 A: We need onion and tomato for the recipe.

B: OK!

3 A: Have you got pet?

B: Yes, I have. I've got beautiful cat.

4 A: man standing in the corner over there is Kate's father.

B: Yes, I know. He is Art teacher.



Впиши в пропуски a lot of, much или many.

1 There are ... a lot of ... apples in the bowl.

2 I haven't got money in my purse.

3 Farima has got friends.

4 There aren't bananas in the fruit bowl.

5 There is milk in the bottle.

6 Are there pears on the tree?

7 There are people on the bus today.

8 Is there sugar in the jar?

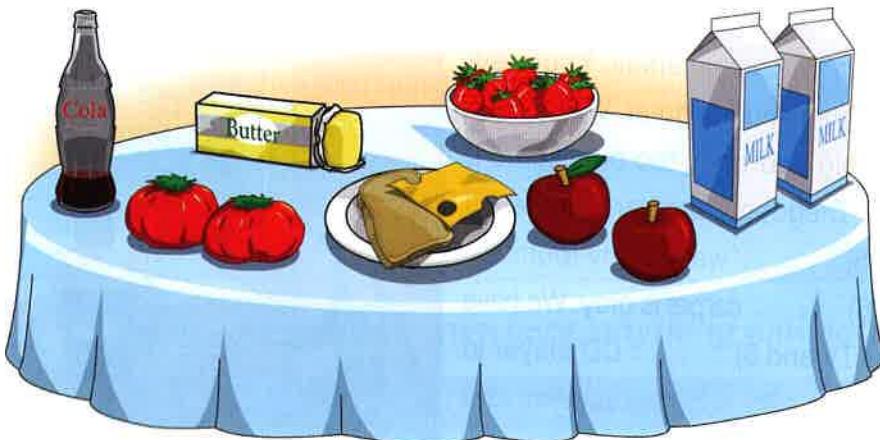
9 Are there children in the classroom?

10 We are late. We haven't got time. Hurry up.

Мой шаг вперед 2

4

Посмотри на картинку и напиши вопросы и ответы о том, что ты видишь.



1 (tomatoes)

How many tomatoes are there?

There aren't many tomatoes.

2 (cola)

.....?

3 (strawberries)

.....?

4 (apples)

.....?

5 (milk)

.....?

6 (bread)

.....?

7 (butter)

.....?

8 (cheese)

.....?

5

Впиши в пропуски *some*, *any* или *no*.

Mitsuko: I'm going to the supermarket to buy 1) *some* things. There's 2) milk in the fridge and we haven't got 3) coffee. Do you need anything?

Julie: Can you get 4) biscuits, please?

Mitsuko: Yes, of course. Anything else?

Julie: Oh, and 5) flour because I want to make 6) cakes this afternoon and there isn't enough.

Mitsuko: Aren't there 7) cakes in the fridge?

Julie: No. There are 8) cakes in the fridge.



Впиши в пропуски *something* (x 2), *anything*, *somewhere*, *nowhere* или *someone*.

- 1 A: Let's get ... *something* ... to eat.
B: Good idea!
- 2 A: Where do you want to go on holiday?
B: I want to go warm and sunny.
- 3 A: What's that noise?
B: I don't hear
- 4 A: That man over there looks like I know.
B: Are you sure?
- 5 A: Let's go shopping!
B: Oh, I can't right now because I'm doing else.
- 6 A: This café is so crowded.
B: I know. There's to sit.

7 Выбери правильный вариант и подчеркни его.

New Message

Hi Caroline,
How are you? I am emailing you about our shopping plans for today. The fridge is almost empty, so we need to buy 1) **much / a lot of** things for the party. We need 2) **lots of / much** bottles of cola and 3) **much / some** bottles of lemonade. We also have to get 4) **no / a lot of** pizzas and 5) **some / much** burgers. We haven't got 6) **some / any** bread, so can you get 7) **much / some** on your way home? I want to make sandwiches but there is 8) **any / no** cheese, so we have to buy 9) **some / many**. We also need 10) **lots of / any** plastic plates and cups because we haven't got 11) **any / no**. Oh! I almost forgot. We need to buy 12) **any / some** decorations.
Email me when you can.
Cynthia

Слушаем



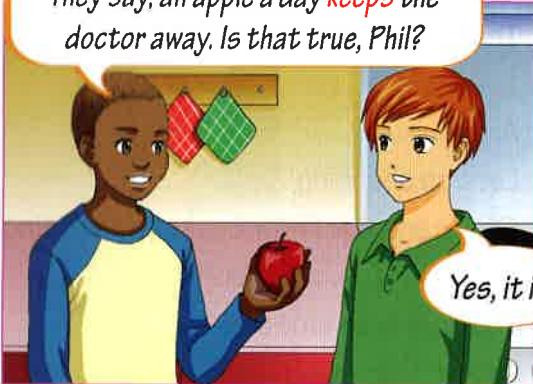
21 Послушай и соедини имя с человеком на картинке, как в примере.





Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.

They say, an apple a day **keeps** the doctor away. Is that true, Phil?



And, what **does** an onion **do**, Phil?



Утверждение

Отрицание

Вопрос

I talk

I do not talk

Do I talk?

You talk

You do not talk

Do you talk?

He talks

He does not talk

Does he talk?

She talks

She does not talk

Does she talk?

It talks

It does not talk

Does it talk?

We talk

We do not talk

Do we talk?

You talk

You do not talk

Do you talk?

They talk

They do not talk

Do they talk?

Мы используем **present simple**, когда описываем постоянные состояния или привычные действия.

Правильно пишем и произносим

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** → **-es**, читается /iz/ I watch/he watches

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **согласную + y** → ~~y~~ **-ies**, читается /z/ I study/he studies

НО I buy/he buys, читается /z/

С **present simple** часто используются обстоятельства времени:

every day
in the afternoon
often

every morning
in the evening
never

every year
always
rarely

at night
usually
sometimes, etc.

Вопросы и краткие ответы

Вопросы

Краткие ответы

Do I/we/you/they like cherries?

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

Does he/she/it like cherries?

Yes, he/she/it **does**. / No, he/she/it **doesn't**.

1 Напиши глаголы в третьем лице единственном числе.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 I fly - it <i>flies</i> | 4 I play - she | 7 I do - he |
| 2 you run - he | 5 we hurry - he | 8 you see - he |
| 3 we catch - she | 6 you stay - she | 9 they take - he |

Правильно произносим



Впиши глаголы в 3 лице ед.ч. в правильную колонку. Послушай и повтори.

work	play	come	walk	swim	visit	ride	speak
watch	talk	laugh	fish	wash	close	open	sit
go	dance	drive	sleep	stay	know	teach	buy

/s/

/iz/

/z/

после /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/

после /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/

после других звуков

*works**watches**goes*

3 Обведи правильную форму глагола.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Chloe watch / watches TV every evening. | 7 We live / lives in a big house. |
| 2 Our teacher read / reads lots of books. | 8 The boys hate / hates fish. |
| 3 Dad go / goes to work by bus every morning. | 9 My mum wear / wears a uniform to work. |
| 4 I drink / drinks lots of water. | 10 He ride / rides his bike to school every morning. |
| 5 Paul fly / flies his kite on windy days. | 11 I usually fish / fishes in the river near my house. |
| 6 The children play / plays in the park on Saturdays. | 12 They are from Italy. They speak / speaks Italian. |

4 Заполни пропуски, как в примере.

Полная форма

- She *does* not like apples.
- We not work on Sundays.
- He not help me.
- They not drive fast.
- It not fly.

Краткая форма

- She *doesn't* like apples.
- We work on Sundays.
- He help me.
- They drive fast.
- It fly.

7

Present Simple

5

Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple*.

Favourite PETS

by Amelia Saunders



My friend Cathy 1) has (have) a horse. It
2) (be) a beautiful animal with big eyes
and a long tail. Its name 3) (be) Bella and
it 4) (love) people. It 5) (not/kick)
or bite. It 6) (be) very friendly.

It 7) (eat) apples and hay but it
8) (not/eat) meat. Horses
9) (not/like) meat. Since it
10) (rain) a lot in England, Bella
11) (sleep) in a stable.

Cathy 12) (ride) her horse every day after
school. She 13) (not/ride) into the town
because there 14) (be) a lot of traffic on
the roads. There 15) (not/be) many cars in
the country, so Cathy 16) (take) Bella there.

It 17) (not/be) easy looking after a horse
but Cathy 18) (enjoy) it very much!

6

Прочти текст (упр.5) еще раз. Отметь, какие предложения верные (В), а какие неверные (Н). Исправь неверные предложения.

1 Cathy has a dog.

H

Cathy doesn't have a dog. She has a horse.

2 Bella loves people.

B

3 Bella eats carrots.

4 Bella doesn't eat meat.

5 Cathy takes Bella to the country.

6 Horses sleep in a house.

7

Задай вопросы однокласснику и ответь на его вопросы, как в примере.

1 get up early

4 like sweets

7 watch TV

2 like pop music

5 go to bed late

8 drink milk

3 tidy your room

6 like fruit

1 A: Do you get up early?

B: Yes, I do. I get up at 7 o'clock every morning.

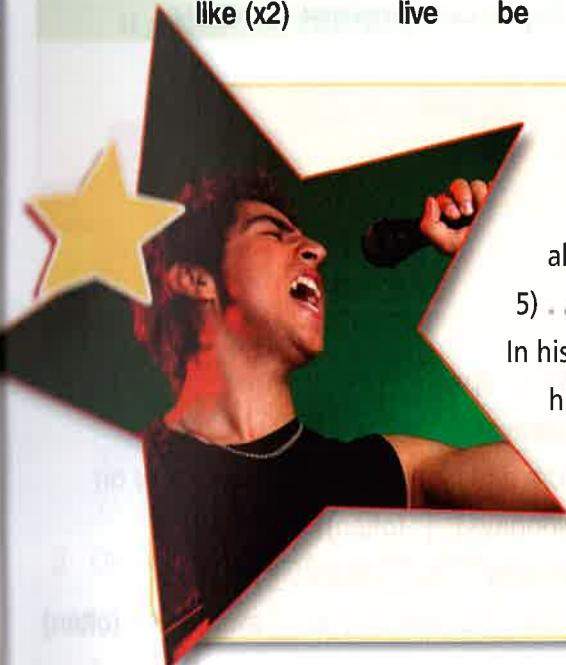
2 A: Do you like pop music?

B: No, I don't. I like rock music, etc.

8

Заполни пропуски в тексте правильными формами глаголов из списка.

like (x2) ~~live~~ live be travel make sing read go write



This is Michael Johnson. He 1) *is* a famous rock star. He 2) in America. He 3) all around the world and 4) in rock concerts. He 5) his songs and 6) his own video clips. In his free time, he 7) staying at home listening to his CDs. At weekends, he usually 8) to expensive restaurants with his friends. He also 9) a lot of books about strange things. I can't wait to see him perform live. I 10) him so much.

9 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple*.

A day in the life of a farmer

John Fields 1) *is* (be) a farmer. He 2) (get up) at 5 o'clock in the morning. He 3) (wash), 4) (get) dressed and 5) (have) breakfast. He 6) (put on) his coat and 7) (go) outside. He 8) (milk) the cows early in the morning. His wife and children 9) (not/get up) so early. They 10) (get up) at 7 o'clock. His wife 11) (feed) the chickens and then she 12) (make) some tea for herself. The children 13) (not/like) tea. They 14) (drink) milk. At 7:30 am, John 15) (take) the children to school. His wife 16) (help) John on the farm and then she 17) (do) the housework. At 4 o'clock, the children 18) (come) home from school. Mrs Fields 19) (cook) dinner. John 20) (not/help) his wife with the cooking because he can't cook. In the evening, John and his wife 21) (watch) TV or 22) (listen) to the radio. The children 23) (not/watch) TV. They 24) (do) their homework. They all 25) (go) to bed at 9:00 pm.



Наречия частотности

Эти наречия стоят после глаголов **to be** и **can**, но перед смысловыми глаголами.

She | always
often
usually

reads books.

He is | sometimes
rarely
never

late.

10

Поставь галочку (✓) в нужной клетке.

- 1 She is late for work. (**never**)
- 2 Diego eats meat . (**usually**)
- 3 You can see foxes in this forest. (**sometimes**)
- 4 Does Tim go to school by bus? (**usually**)

- 5 We spend the summer in France. (**always**)
- 6 Tom and James are very busy on Mondays . (**often**)
- 7 My dog is angry . (**rarely**)
- 8 Alice doesn't go swimming. (**often**)

11

Напиши предложения, используя наречия в скобках, как в примере.

- 1 Tony / be / rude (**never**)
Tony is never rude.
- 2 The children / play / tennis (**sometimes**)
- 3 I / go / to the beach (**often**)
- 4 We / eat / breakfast / before school (**always**)

- 5 Aya / help / her mum (**often**)
- 6 You / do / your homework (**always**)
- 7 The boys / watch / films (**sometimes**)
- 8 Josh and I / tidy / our rooms (**always**)

12

Напиши предложения о себе, используя данные выражения и наречия частотности.

- 1 wake up at 7:30 am
I always wake up at 7:30 am.
- 2 be late for school
- 3 play computer games

- 4 go jogging
- 5 go to bed at 10 o'clock
- 6 tidy my room

(1) Посмотри на информацию о том, что ребята делают по воскресеньям. Напиши вопросы и ответы. Затем задай вопросы своему однокласснику и дополнни таблицу.

	watch TV	listen to music	swim	go to the cinema
Luigi	usually	sometimes	never	often
Oliver and Sara	never	often	sometimes	usually
Nadia	often	never	usually	sometimes
Your partner				

1 Luigi / watch TV

Does Luigi watch TV on Sundays?
Yes, he does. He usually watches TV on Sundays.

6 Nadia / swim

..... ?

2 Oliver and Sara / go to the cinema

7 Oliver and Sara / watch TV

..... ?

3 Oliver and Sara / listen to music

8 Luigi / swim

..... ?

4 Nadia / go to the cinema

9 Nadia / watch TV

..... ?

5 Oliver and Sara / swim

10 Luigi / listen to music

..... ?

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи и сравни с таблицей в упр. 13. Напиши, верные или неверные данные предложения.

1. По вечерам Надя иногда слушает музыку.
2. Иногда Сара ходит в бассейн с друзьями.
3. Оливер и Сара обычно смотрят телевизор по воскресеньям.
4. Луиджи не умеет плавать и не ходит в бассейн.

- 14** Прочти текст и заполни пропуски правильными формами глаголов.
Затем расположи картинки по порядку.

watch leave catch do read meet
return have get start be

James 1) ... *is* ... a student. He 2) up early every morning and 3) breakfast with his family. Then he 4) for school. James 5) the bus to school because his school is far from his home. He 6) his friends at school before he 7) lessons. After school, he 8) home and 9) his homework. In the evening, he usually 10) TV or 11) a book.



ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Твой зарубежный друг интересуется, как ты и твои друзья проводите свободное время после школы. Переведи письмо для него.

Привет, Пол!

Обычно у нас 5-6 уроков. После школы мы идем домой, обедаем и делаем уроки. После 16.00-17.00 у нас всегда есть свободное время. Мы часто гуляем в парке и катаемся там на великах. Иногда ходим в интернет-кафе. У нас у всех есть компьютеры дома, но очень часто родители работают по вечерам за ними. Летом мы обычно гоняем в футбол во дворе, а зимой играем в хоккей. Мы очень любим музыку и часто ходим к кому-нибудь домой послушать новые диски. Иногда родители берут нас на выставки или в театр, но мы любимходить в кино.

Пиши,

ПИШЕМ

Напиши о своем распорядке дня. Используй упр.14 как образец.



Present Continuous



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Утверждение		Отрицание	
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I am talking	I'm talking	I am not talking	I'm not talking
You are talking	You're talking	You are not talking	You aren't talking
He is talking	He's talking	He is not talking	He isn't talking
She is talking	She's talking	She is not talking	She isn't talking
It is talking	It's talking	It is not talking	It isn't talking
We are talking	We're talking	We are not talking	We aren't talking
You are talking	You're talking	You are not talking	You aren't talking
They are talking	They're talking	They are not talking	They aren't talking

С помощью **present continuous** мы говорим о временных (не постоянных) действиях или действиях, происходящих в момент речи.

С **present continuous** часто используются обстоятельства времени:

now

at the moment

at present

Правильно пишем

Если глагол заканчивается на одну ударную гласную между двумя согласными, последняя удваивается и добавляется *-ing*.

swim – swimming

sit – sitting

HO walk – walking

wait – waiting

Обрати внимание на написание этих глаголов: → lie – lying, etc.

write – writing, etc.

Вопросы и краткие ответы

Вопросы	Краткие ответы
Am I listening?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are we/you/they listening?	Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't.
Is he/she/it listening?	Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.

8

Present Continuous

1



25 Добавь окончание *-ing* к глаголам и запиши их в правильную колонку. Послушай и повтори.

drink	make	sit	begin	fly	cut	bake	take	drop
lie	hit	shave	play	die	sleep	meet	type	water

+ ing	-i → y + ing	-e → ing	удвоенная согл. + ing
drinking	lying	making	hitting

2

Заполни пропуски, как в примере.

Полная форма

- He ... *is* ... feeding the dog.
- They reading.
- It flying.
- We not cleaning the floor.
- I not crying.

Краткая форма

- He *'s* feeding the dog.
- They reading.
- It flying.
- We cleaning the floor.
- I crying.

3

Напиши вопросы и ответы.



1 (laugh?)

Is she laughing?
No, she isn't.
She's crying.



2 (eat?)

Is the dog eating?
Yes, it is.
It's eating.



3 (cook?)

.....



4 (ski?)

.....



5 (dance?)

.....



6 (fly?)

.....

4

Посмотри на картинку и исправь предложения.



- 1 The man on the rock is eating a sandwich. *The man on the rock isn't eating a sandwich. He's fishing.*
- 2 The two boys on the beach are reading.
- 3 The woman under the umbrella is playing with the sand.
- 4 The baby is reading a newspaper.
- 5 The man under the umbrella is drinking some juice.
- 6 The two girls are fishing.

5

Посмотри на картинку и список глаголов. Заполни пропуски в тексте данными глаголами в *present continuous*.

book play look snow stay drink sit listen sleep sing

Dear Diary,

It's Sunday, my favourite day of the week. I 1) *am sitting*. in the living room and I 2) at my big happy family. Mum 3) tea. My dad 4) dinner. The boys 5) with the karaoke machine. Grandmother 6) to the boys singing but grandfather 7) The girls 8) a board game. It is very cold. It 9) outside, so we 10) at home tonight. It's OK, though, because we **have lots of fun together**. I love my big noisy family so much!



- 6 Прочти эл. письмо. Выбери правильные слова (A-C) и впиши их в пропуски (1 -7).



Dear Paolo,

Here is 1) ... a ... picture of my family. I hope you like it. My brother, my sister and I 2) a snowman. My brother, Ben, is wearing a red hat and a yellow scarf. Ben is putting a black hat on the snowman. We are laughing 3) the snowman 4) funny. My mum, Julia, is standing by the door and she is watching all of us. She is drinking a 5) of coffee. My dad, John, is cleaning the snow off the car. We also 6) two dogs. As you can see, they are playing in the snow.

Please send 7) a photo of your family soon.

Take care,

Gina

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 A a | B an | C the |
| 2 A make | B making | C are making |
| 3 A and | B because | C but |
| 4 A looks | B look | C is looking |

- | | | |
|------------|-------|----------|
| 5 A jug | B cup | C carton |
| 6 A having | B has | C have |
| 7 A me | B my | C mine |

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

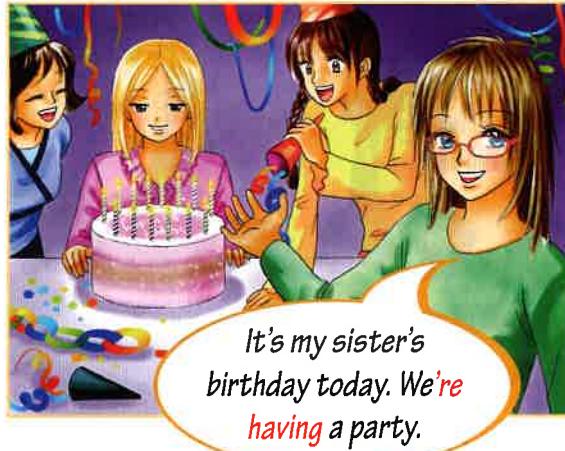
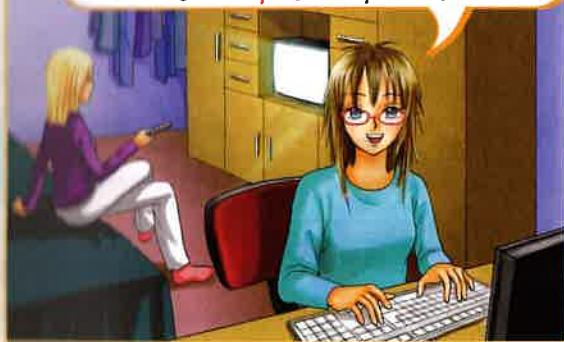
Переведи предложения.

- Посмотри! Он играет в теннис, а обычно гоняет в футбол.
- К сожалению, вы не можете сейчас поговорить с директором. Он обедает.
- В этой четверти мы читаем очень интересную английскую книжку про Гарри Поттера.
- Не входите! Они там пишут экзаменационную работу.
- Я болею и лежу в кровати с высокой температурой.
- Почему ты убираешься в комнате сейчас?



Послушай и повтори.

*My sister usually **watches** TV in the evening and I **play** computer games.*



*It's my sister's
birthday today. We're
having a party.*

Present Simple и Present Continuous

Мы используем **present simple**, когда описываем постоянные состояния и говорим о повторяемых/привычных действиях.

Обстоятельства времени с **present simple**
every day / week / month / year, usually, often,
always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the
morning / evening / afternoon, at night, etc.

С помощью **present continuous** мы говорим о временных (не постоянных) действиях или действиях, происходящих в момент речи.

Обстоятельства времени с **present continuous**
now, at present, at the moment, today, tonight

Некоторые глаголы употребляются только во временах **simple**.

believe, belong, decide, forget, hate, hear, know, live, like, love, need, remember, smell, see, think, understand, want, etc.

Глагол **have** в значении «владеть, иметь» употребляется только в временах **simple**. В других значениях он может употребляться также и во временах **continuous**.

I **have** two cars at present. Но She **is having** a bath now.

7

Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 Mum **cleans** / **is cleaning** the kitchen at the moment.
- 2 We always **do** / **are doing** our homework.
- 3 My friends **play** / **are playing** football now.
- 4 Julie usually **walks** / **is walking** to school.
- 5 I **wear** / **am wearing** my new T-shirt today.
- 6 I **don't know** / **'m not knowing** his name.
- 7 Ethan **loves** / **is loving** rock music.

- 8 I sometimes **meet** / **are meeting** my friends after school.
- 9 Sara **works** / **is working** hard these days.
- 10 Ivan **doesn't want** / **isn't wanting** to do his homework.
- 11 This bag is mine. It is **belonging** / **belongs** to me.

8

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

8

Посмотри на пример и напиши предложения по картинкам.

1

Usually**Today**

- pilot • fly / a plane • ride a horse

2

Usually**Today**

- cooks • cook • eat / in a restaurant

3

Usually**Today**

- musician • play / the piano • listen / a CD

4

Usually**Today**

- teacher • teach / students • read a book

9

Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

1 Look at him! He a horse.

- A rides B riding C is riding

2 He usually tennis in the afternoon.

- A plays B play C is playing

3 What in the kitchen, Mum?

- A do you B are you doing C you do

4 She dinner now.

- A isn't having B doesn't have
C don't have

5 He comic books every day.

- A read B is reading C reads

6 Be quiet! The baby

- A sleep B sleeps C is sleeping

7 he like exercising?

- A Do B Does C Is

8 Look! The dog with the ball.

- A plays B is playing C are playing

10) Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *present continuous*. Объясни свой выбор.

1 He often ... *goes* (go) to the cinema.
Habitual action

2 They ... *are watching* (not/watch) TV at the moment.

3 John is outside. He ... *washing* (wash) the car.

4 Dad ... *is lying* (lie) on the sofa now.

5 Claire ... *likes* (not/like) pizza.

6 ... *do you sleep* (you/sleep) early on weekdays?

11) Подчеркни правильное обстоятельство времени.

1 I go to school *every morning* / at the moment.

2 My parents *never* / *now* go to work on Sundays.

3 I go skiing *today* / *every* winter.

4 I *at present* / *always* do my homework. I'm a very good student.

5 I am having an English lesson *now* / *every day*.

6 My parents are working on *Saturdays* / at the moment.

7 I watch TV *tonight* / *in the evenings*.

8 I *usually* / *at present* go out with my friends on Sundays.

12) Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *present continuous*.

Dear Killy,

Here 1) ... *am* (be) in Mykonos, Greece. The weather 2) ... *is* (be) fantastic. We 3) ... *are having* (have) a wonderful time.

At the moment, I 4) ... *am lying* (lie) by the swimming pool with my brother, James. I 5) ... *am sunbathing* (sunbathe) and James 6) ... *is drinking* (drink) lemonade.

We 7) ... *are sunbathing* (sunbathe) and 8) ... *are swimming* (swim) every day. At night, we usually 9) ... *eat* (eat) at a restaurant and then we 10) ... *dance* (dance) at one of the fantastic discos on the island.

I 11) ... *love* (love) it here and I 12) ... *don't want* (not/want) to leave!

Love,

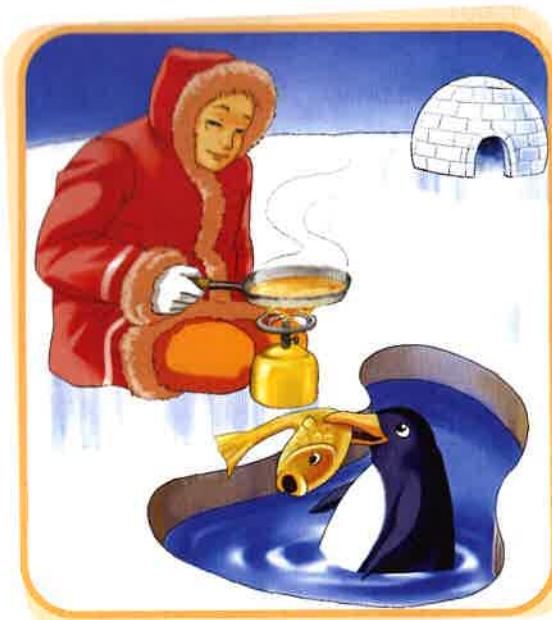
Killy

Miss S. Jones,
38 Dean Park, Peebles
Border Region
EH45 8DD Scotland
U.K.



Present Simple vs Present Continuous

13 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *present continuous*.



It 1) *is* very cold today and it 2) *snow*. It always 3) *snow* here in December. Peter 4) *swim* in the sea now. He 5) *like* fish and he 6) *love* cold weather. Peter's friend 7) *watch* him. Peter always 8) *bring* his friend a fish. His friend 9) *wait* for his fish. Peter 10) *not/cook* his fish, he 11) *eat* it in the sea. This 12) *not/be* strange because Peter is a penguin!

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи и напиши, где сейчас ребята находятся.

1. Я лежу на солнышке и слушаю плеер. Мама с сестрой плавают в море. А папа сидит рядом со мной и рисует. Хорошо! И у меня нет уроков!
2. Здесь много людей, но совсем не шумно. Все сидят за столами и читают разные книги и что-то записывают в свои тетради.

ПИШЕМ

Напиши эл.письмо своему другу о том, как ты мечтаешь провести каникулы. Расскажи, где ты и что ты и твоя семья сейчас делаете. Используй упр.12 как пример.

Hi

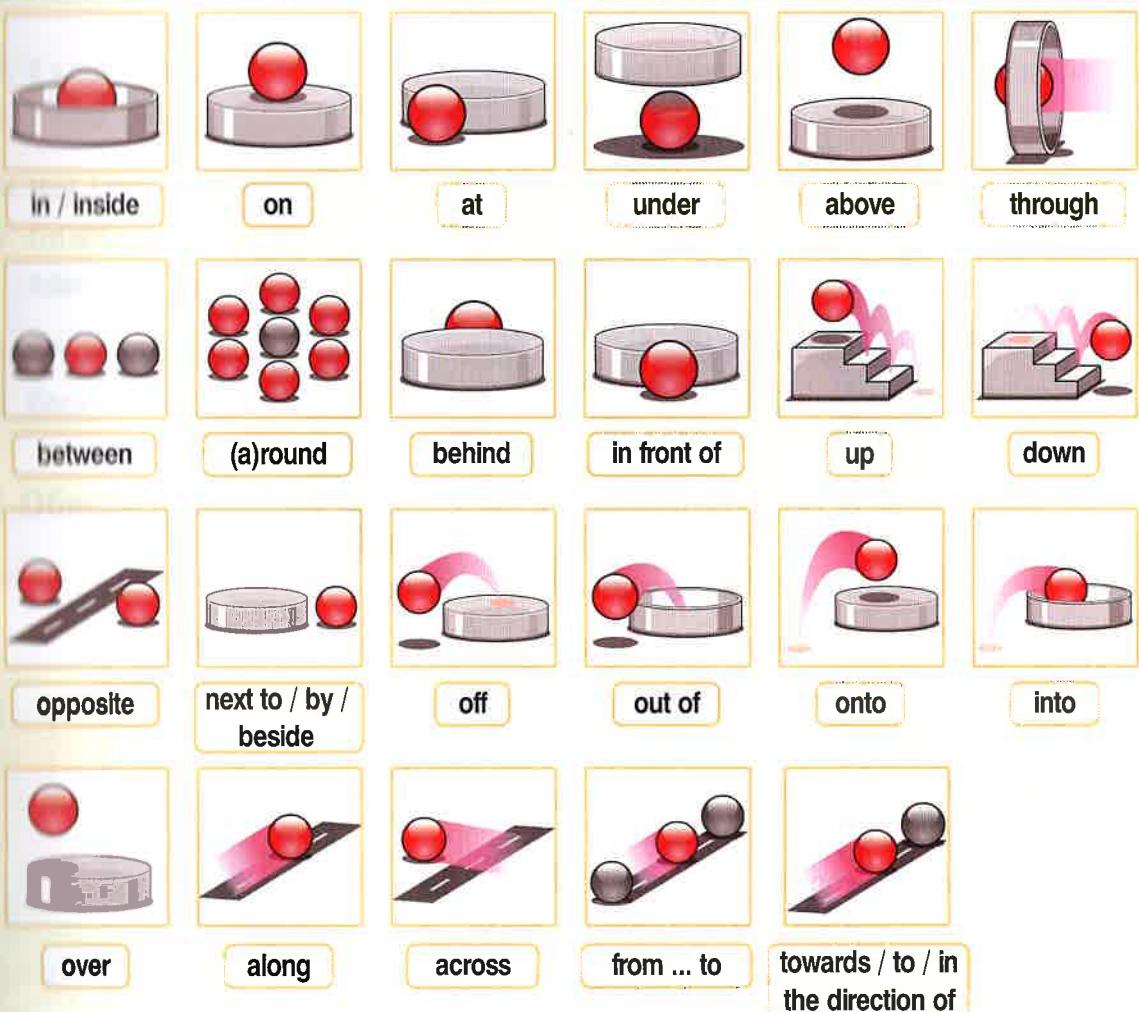
I'm on holiday I'm right now.

My mum

Where are you at the moment?

Email me soon.

Prepositions of Place – Movement – Time



1 Прочти текст и ответь на вопросы.



Layla's and Olivia's bikes are **in front of** the garage, **beside** the house. They are now walking **towards** the house. They are holding something **behind** their backs. Oh! They're two bouquets of flowers. Their mother is standing **at** the front door smiling. It's Mother's Day.

- 1 Where are Layla's and Olivia's bikes?
- 2 Where's the garage?
- 3 Where are they walking?
- 4 Where are they holding the bouquets of flowers?
- 5 Where's their mother standing?

..... *In front of the garage.*

Prepositions of Place – Movement – Time

2 Посмотри на картинку и прочти предложения. Напиши *yes* или *no*.
Затем опиши картинку.



- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 A police officer is walking across the street. | <i>yes</i> |
| 2 He is walking around the bank. | <i>no</i> |
| 3 Two women are coming out of the bank. | |
| 4 A man is going into the café. | |
| 5 A boy is standing in front of the toy shop. | |
| 6 A toy aeroplane is flying over the boy's head. | |
| 7 Two girls are running across the street. | |
| 8 A bus is going around the corner. | |

3 Впиши в пропуски *at*, *beside*, *in*, *behind*, *on*, *opposite*, *from.....to*, *above* или *in front of*.



Rania is 1) *at* the airport. She's waiting for her flight 2) Athens London. There's a man sitting 3) her. He's got a cap 4) his head. There are some suitcases 5) them. An old woman is sleeping 6) the seat 7) them. 8) Rania there's a security guard. He's got a mobile phone 9) his hand. The information board is 10) him.

► Теперь закрой текст и опиши картинку.

4 Впиши в пропуски *opposite, on, inside, along* или *under*.

- 1 A: It's cold outside!
B: I know. Let's go inside the house.
- 2 A: Hey Jane! What are you doing?
B: I'm sitting on my bed and I'm listening to music.
- 3 A: Why is Rocky hiding under your bed?
B: Because he is scared of loud noises.
- 4 A: Can you tell me how to get to the supermarket?
B: Just walk along Main Street and take the first turning on the right.
- 5 A: Where is the park?
B: It's near my house.

5 Обведи правильный предлог. Затем опиши свою комнату.



Hi Nikos,

I am writing to tell you about my bedroom 1) in / above my new house. It's just perfect! Everything is the way I want it. There is a small rug 2) on / over the floor. My desk is 3) at / between the bookcase and the wardrobe and there is a computer 4) on / over my desk. I've got lots of books 5) in / on my bookcase because I love reading. Well, that's all for now. Come over soon and see our new house.

Your friend,
Ahmed

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи шутку и напиши, куда ты прячешь свой дневник от родителей.

- Где мой дневник (record book)?
- Угадай!
- Под кроватью?
- Нет. И не под шкафом и не на шкафе.
- Тогда он за креслом.
- Не ищи там. И за компьютером его нет.
- Он в папином столе?
- Не бойся. Он в холодильнике!

Prepositions of Place – Movement – Time

Запомни следующие фразы с предлогами:

by car (**HO:** in my car)
by helicopter (**HO:** in a helicopter)
by train (**HO:** on a train)
by plane (**HO:** on a plane)
by taxi (**HO:** in a taxi)
by bus (**HO:** on / in a bus)

by air
by ship
by boat
by sea
on foot
in danger

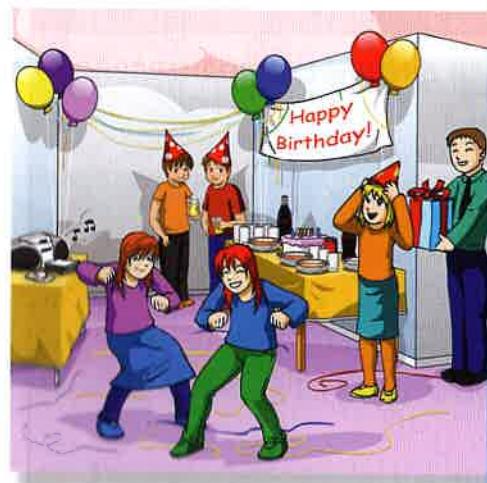
go to work (**HO:** go on holiday)
in Athens (**HO:** at Athens airport)
on a chair (**HO:** in an armchair)
at the bus stop

6 Впиши в пропуски нужные предлоги.

Katie is 1) on holiday in the north of Scotland when she gets a text message from her friend, Victoria. "Please, return to your hotel and wait 2) the lobby for my next message. Your life is 3) danger." Katie is very scared, so she decides to return to the hotel 4) taxi instead of going 5) foot. She is 6) the hotel lobby sitting 7) a chair when she gets Victoria's next message. "Go to your room immediately!" Katie walks up the stairs to her room. When she opens the door, she sees that Victoria is sitting 8) an armchair laughing. "Surprise! I just arrived 9) train," she says. "Happy Birthday!"



7 Посмотри на картинку и впиши предлоги *at, beside, in, on, behind, next to* или *above*.



Hi Kim!

How are you? Here's a picture from my sister's birthday party, as I promised. This is our living room. There is a long table 1) *beside* the wall with lots of food and drinks 2) it. 3) it, there is a sign which says "Happy Birthday!" The two boys standing 4) the table with glasses 5) their hands are my sister's friends. The girls who are dancing 6) the middle of the room are our cousins, Jessie and Betty. My sister is wearing her new skirt and a party hat 7) her head. Can you see her? My dad is also in the picture. He is standing right 8) my sister and he is holding a present 9) his hands. What about you? What do you do on your birthday?

Write soon!

Elisha



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Предлоги времени

in	at	on
in the morning	at 8 o'clock	on Fridays
in the afternoon	at the moment	on Wednesdays
in the evening	at present	on Thursday (days), etc.
in August (months)	at noon	on January 27th (dates)
in summer (seasons)	at night	on Monday morning
in 1992 (years)	at midnight	on a cold day
in the twentieth century	at the weekend	on a summer night

8

Впиши в пропуски *at*, *on* или *in*.

- 1 We usually go on holiday *in* July.
- 2 It's cold winter.
- 3 I always have a nap the afternoon.
- 4 My birthday is October 2nd.
- 5 She usually sleeps late night.
- 6 Youssef's party is 4 o'clock Friday.
- 7 It's hot summer.
- 8 He never wakes up late the morning.
- 9 I have computer class noon.
- 10 We usually don't go out Mondays.
- 11 It's windy autumn.
- 12 Her birthday is August 2nd.

9

Впиши в пропуски *at*, *on* или *in*.

Peter likes spending time with his family 1) *at* the weekend.

2) Saturday mornings, Peter and his sister go for a walk with their dog. 3) the afternoons, the family usually go to the cinema. Then 4) about 8 o'clock they go to a restaurant for dinner.

5) Sundays, they get up late. They sometimes go for a drive in the countryside or visit their grandparents. 6) the evenings, they all watch TV and then they go to bed.

Weekends are really special for Peter and his family.

9

Prepositions of Place – Movement – Time

10 Впиши в пропуски *at*, *on* или *in*.

My Favourite Season

By Daniel Jones



My favourite season is summer because the weather is warm and there's so much you can do.

School finishes 1) *in* June, so I can go to bed late 2) nights and wake up 3) around ten o'clock 4) the mornings. 5) weekdays, I usually play video games with my brother and 6) the afternoons, I meet my friends at the park near my house. We play football there and we enjoy the beautiful weather. 7) the evenings, I take my dog out for a walk and then my family and I watch DVDs.

Weekends are always fun 8) summer, too. 9) Saturdays, I always go to the beach with my family and 10) Sundays, I visit my grandparents and spend the day with them.

Summers are just perfect!

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи предложения, используя правильные предлоги времени.

1. В будни Сергей встает в 7 утра, но по выходным мама не будит его до 10-11.
2. Мой день рождения 25 января.
3. Никита делает зарядку по утрам, а иногда по вечерам он еще ходит в спортзал.
4. В полдень в школе большая перемена, и все ребята бегут в столовую перекусить.
5. Часто по воскресеньям мы с родителями ездим за город.

ПИШЕМ

Напиши заметку о своем любимом времени года. Используй упр.10 как пример. Не забудь употребить предлоги времени.

My Favourite Season by

My favourite season is

1 Посмотри на таблицу. Сначала напиши о том, что Энн делает по субботам, а потом напиши о себе.

	tidy room		go shopping		have lunch with friends		get up early		help Mum		drink tea	
	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You
often							✓					
never								✓				
usually									✓			
always		✓										
rarely										✓		
sometimes			✓									

Ann always tidies her room on Saturdays. She ...

Посмотри на картинку и напиши вопросы и ответы, как в примере.



1 Mum / water / the plants

In Mum watering the plants?

No, she isn't. She's washing the car.

2 the girls / sit / under the tree

3 Dad / wash / the car

4 the boys / drink lemonade

Мой шаг вперед 3

3 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *present continuous*.

1 A: Hey Stacey! Where are you going (you/go)?

B: I am going (go) to the supermarket. Mum can't go today because she is working (work) until late.

A: That's a good idea. The fridge is (be) almost empty.

2 A: What is (you/do) right now?

B: I am studying (study) for the History test.

A: Do you want (you/want) to take a break? We can have some tea and then you can continue.

B: OK! That sounds (sound) good.

3 A: What do (you/cook), Mum?

B: I am cooking (try) a new recipe. It's an Italian dish.

A: Well, it smells (smell) delicious. I can't wait to taste it!

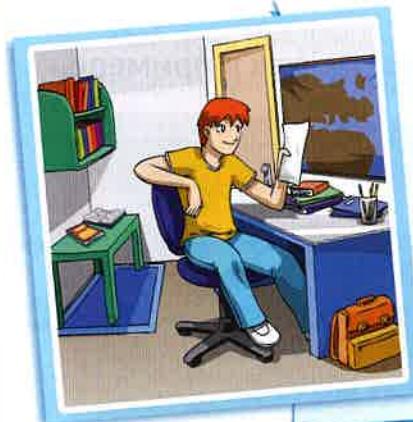
4 A: I am going (go) to the shops now.

Can you join me?

B: I can't (want) to come but I need (need) to study for my exams.

A: No problem. I understand (understand).

4 Посмотри на картинку и впиши в пропуски *on*, *opposite*, *beside*, *under*, *above*, *in* или *at*.



1 Dimitris is sitting on a chair at his desk.

2 There is a poster on the wall.

3 There are some bookshelves beside the small table.

4 The table is under the door.

5 There is a rug beside the table.

6 Dimitris is holding a piece of paper in his hand.

7 Dimitris's schoolbag is on the floor under his desk.

5 Впиши в пропуски *at*, *on* или *in*.

1 In November, my family and I often travel to London for two days to celebrate Bonfire Night. 2 On the 5th of November, we usually fly to London Gatwick airport early 3) in the morning. 4) in the afternoon, we have a traditional meal of baked potatoes and toffee apples and 5) in the evening, we gather around the bonfire and watch the fireworks display. 6) At midnight, we go to bed. The next day, 7) at around 12 o'clock, we visit my aunt and uncle and have a big lunch with them. I love spending Bonfire Night with my family!

6

Что делают по вечерам в четверг эти ребята? Напиши вопросы и ответы, как в примере.

	go to the library	read comics	wash the dishes	play computer games
Ethan and Jamie	usually	sometimes	never	often
Lily	never	often	sometimes	usually

1 Ethan and Jamie / go to the library

Do Ethan and Jamie go to the library on Thursday evenings?

Yes, they do.

They usually go to the library on Thursday evenings.

2 Lily / go to the library

.....

3 Ethan and Jamie / read comics

.....

4 Ethan and Jamie / wash the dishes

.....

5 Lily / read comics

.....

6 Ethan and Jamie / play computer games

.....

7 Lily / wash the dishes

.....

Слушаем

7



Что Петр делает каждую неделю? Послушай и соедини линией день недели и картинку, как в примере.



Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday



129

Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Прошедшее время глагола 'to be'

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопросы
	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I was	I was not	I wasn't
You were	You were not	You weren't
He was	He was not	He wasn't
She was	She was not	She wasn't
It was	It was not	It wasn't
We were	We were not	We weren't
You were	You were not	You weren't
They were	They were not	They weren't

1

Впиши в пропуски *am, is, are, was* или *were*.

Dear Diary,

My family and I 1) *are* just back from an amazing holiday in the Bahamas. We had a great time! The weather 2) fantastic; it 3) really hot and sunny. My family and I 4) so happy there. I know it 5) not that long ago but I 6) already missing the sun and the sea, especially today because the weather 7) cold here. On the other hand, of course, it 8) nice to be back home with all my friends.





Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Правильные глаголы: В past simple к правильным глаголам добавляется **-ed**.

Утверждение

Отрицание

Утверждение	Отрицание
I stayed	I did not stay
You stayed	You did not stay
He stayed	He did not stay
She stayed	She did not stay
It stayed	It did not stay
We stayed	We did not stay
You stayed	You did not stay
They stayed	They did not stay

Полная форма	Краткая форма
I didn't stay	I didn't stay
You didn't stay	You didn't stay
He didn't stay	He didn't stay
She didn't stay	She didn't stay
It didn't stay	It didn't stay
We didn't stay	We didn't stay
You didn't stay	You didn't stay
They didn't stay	They didn't stay

Правильно пишем

→ + -d

Одна ударная глас. + соглас.
→ удваиваем согласн. + -ed

Согласн. + y
→ ~~y~~ + -ied

Гласн. + y → + -ed

like – liked

prefer – preferred

carry – carried

play – played

hate – hated

stop – stopped

study – studied

enjoy – enjoyed

Вопросы и краткие ответы

Вопросы

Краткие ответы

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they go to the party?

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

2 Напиши глаголы в форме прошедшего времени.

- 1 open 5 regret 9 cry 13 stay
 2 love 6 quarrel 10 fry 14 travel
 3 plan 7 drop 11 arrive 15 close
 4 empty 8 die 12 play 16 tidy

- 5 regret 9 cry 13 stay
 6 quarrel 10 fry 14 travel
 7 drop 11 arrive 15 close
 8 die 12 play 16 tidy

- 9 cry 13 stay
 10 fry 14 travel
 11 arrive 15 close
 12 play 16 tidy

- 13 stay
 14 travel
 15 close
 16 tidy

Past Simple

Правильно произносим

3



Добавь *-ed* к глаголам и впиши их в нужную колонку. Прослушай и проверь. Послушай еще раз и повтори.

count	arrive	close	regret	push	wait	laugh
kiss	hurry	watch	rob	start	travel	post
open	look	cook	add	end	tidy	change

/ id /	/ t /	/ d /
после /t/, /d/	после /k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /f/, /p/	после остальных звуков

counted, *kissed,* *opened,*

Неправильные глаголы имеют особую форму в прошедшем времени.

Наст. время	I go	I drink	I am
Прош. время	I went	I drank	I was

Смотри список
неправильных
глаголов в конце
книги.

4

Посмотри список неправильных глаголов в конце книги и заполни таблицу.

Инфинитив	Прош. время	Инфинитив	Прош. время	Инфинитив	Прош. время
1 go	went	11 take		21	did
2 have		12	stole	22	leave
3	came	13 drink		23	shine
4 be		14	put	24	became
5 wake		15 make		25	hear
6 meet		16 can		26	write
7	sang	17	found	27	say
8 speak		18 run		28	
9	broke	19	told	29	see
10	cut	20 begin		30	hold

Мы используем **past simple**, когда говорим о:

- действиях, которые закончились в определенное время в прошлом.
She **went** to school by bus yesterday. (When? Yesterday)
- действиях, которые происходили одно за другим.
First he **had** breakfast and then he **left** for work.

Обстоятельства времени, которые употребляются с *past simple*:

yesterday, then, last night / week / month / year, a week / month / year ago, two days ago, in 2003, when, etc.

5 Задай вопросы о том, что эти люди делали/не делали вчера, и ответь на них. Затем задай вопросы однокласснику и впиши в таблицу ответы.

	go for a walk	play golf	write a letter	wash the car
Peter	✓	✓		
Mr & Mrs Page	✓		✓	✓
Your partner				

- 1 Peter / go for a walk? *Did Peter go for a walk yesterday? Yes, he did.*
- 2 Peter / play golf?
- 3 Peter / write a letter?
- 4 Mr and Mrs Page / play golf?
- 5 Mr and Mrs Page / wash the car?

6 Посмотри, что Мария делала/не делала в прошлое воскресенье. Напиши предложения.

wake up late (✗)
do her homework (✓)
speak to her friend, Mary (✗)

have lunch with her grandparents (✗)
take her dog, Fluffy, out for a walk (✓)
help her mother make dinner (✓)

- 1 *Last Sunday, Maria didn't wake up late.*
- 2
- 3

- 4
- 5
- 6

7 Напиши предложения о себе, используя данные обстоятельства времени.

three months ago yesterday last weekend in 2008 last Tuesday

- 1 *I went to a pop concert three months ago.*
- 2

- 3
- 4
- 5

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи вопросы викторины и подбери ответы. Используй глаголы: *star, discover, paint, design, write, be, win, invent*.

1. Он снимался в фильмах о Гарри Поттере.
2. Он обнаружил пенициллин.
3. Леонардо да Винчи написал этот известный портрет.
4. Они придумали русский алфавит.
5. Он написал 'Ромео и Джульетта'.
6. Она была дочерью короля Генриха VIII.
7. Эта страна выиграла чемпионат мира по футболу в 2006
8. Она придумала куклу Барби.

- A. Queen Elizabeth I
- B. Ruth Handler
- C. Italy
- D. Shakespeare
- E. The Mona Lisa
- F. Kirill and Mephodiy
- G. Alexander Fleming
- H. Daniel Radcliff

Present Simple и Past Simple

Present simple - постоянные состояния и повторяемые/привычные действия.

Tom **is** a student. He **goes** to school every day.
He usually **goes** to school by bus.

Обстоятельства времени с *present simple*:

every day / week / month / year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning / evening / afternoon, at night, etc.

Past simple - действия, которые закончились в определенное время в прошлом.

He **bought** a new car last week.

Обстоятельства времени с *past simple*:

yesterday, then, when, last night / week / month / year, a week / month / year ago, two days ago, in 2003, etc.

Обведи нужную форму глагола.

- 1 Dad **doesn't buy** / **didn't buy** a new car last week.
- 2 Mum always **cooks** / **cooked** chicken on Mondays.
- 3 Do you **like** / **liked** chips?
- 4 Mary **leaves** / **left** for Italy last month.
- 5 Do you **brush** / **brushed** your teeth every night?
- 6 The boys **don't play** / **didn't play** football last Sunday.
- 7 Did Emily **come** / **came** to the party?
- 8 I **don't watch** / **didn't watch** TV last night.

9 Напиши о том, что Эдвард делает обычно и что он делал вчера.



- finish / work / 3:30 pm
- finish / work / 2:00 pm



- go / home / by train
- go / home / by taxi



- eat / dinner / home
- eat / dinner / restaurant



- go / bed / early
- go / bed / late

1 Edward usually *finishes* work at 3:30 pm, but yesterday, he *finished* work at 2:00 pm.

2

3

4

10 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *past simple*.

1 We ~~walked~~ *went* (go) to the beach last weekend.

2 ~~make~~ (your mum/make) a chocolate cake yesterday?

3 Dad ~~works~~ (not/work) on Sundays.

4 He ~~comes~~ (not/come) to the party last Saturday.

5 My cousins ~~visit~~ (not/visit) us every weekend.

6 ~~wear~~ (Julia/wear) jeans to school yesterday?

7 The children always ~~do~~ (do) their homework in their rooms.

8 I ~~send~~ (send) Claire an email yesterday afternoon.

11 Дополни предложения данными обстоятельствами времени.

at the moment	always	yesterday	last night	every week	last summer
----------------------	---------------	------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------

- 1 We watched a really good film at the cinema *last night*.
- 2 I went to a beautiful exotic island ~~now~~. The weather was very hot.
- 3 My mother does the shopping ~~now~~.
- 4 I am working ~~now~~. I can't come with you.
- 5 She ~~washes~~ brushes her teeth before she goes to bed at night.
- 6 He is upset because he failed his driving test ~~now~~.

Present Simple vs Past Simple

12

Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *past simple*.

- 1 A: Did you enjoy (you / enjoy) the film last night?
B: No, I didn't. It was (be) a horror film.
- 2 A: Did you go to work yesterday?
B: No, I never work. I never work on Saturdays.
- 3 A: Did you see Charles yesterday?
B: Yes. We had lunch together.
- 4 A: Does Colin work at a bank?
B: No, he never works. He never works at a post office.
- 5 A: What time do you start school every day?
B: Eight o'clock. But yesterday we started at eight thirty.
- 6 A: What do you do at weekends?
B: We usually go to the beach.
- 7 A: Did you do anything exciting last Saturday?
B: No, not really. I watched TV and read a book. It was a boring weekend.

13

Прочитай разговор Линга и Эми. Поставь данные в скобках глаголы в *present simple* или *past simple*.

Ling: Hi Amy. 1 Were you (you/be) at home last weekend?

Amy: No, I 2 wasn't (not/be). My family and I 3 went (go) to the beach. We often 4 go to the beach at weekends.

Ling: You're lucky. 5 Do you have (you/have) a nice time?

Amy: Oh, yes! I 6 have (have) a great time!

Ling: Where 7 do you stay (you/stay)?

Amy: We 8 stay (stay) at my grandparents' house.

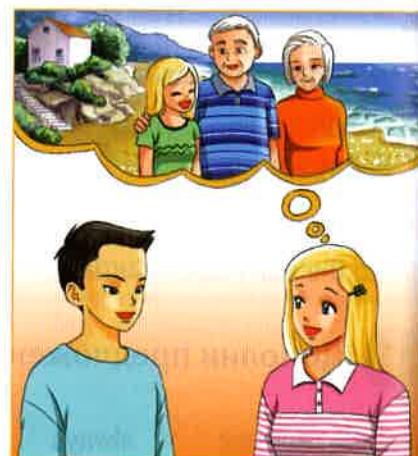
Ling: Oh. 9 Do they live (they/live) near the beach?

Amy: Yes, they do. Their house 10 is (be) right by the beach.

Ling: Wow! That's cool. And what did you do there?

Amy: We 11 walked (walk) along the beach and 12 swam (swim) in the sea.

Ling: That sounds like a lot of fun.



14 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *past simple*.

Tommy Brown 1) ... likes ... (**like**) making up stories. No one 2) (**believe**) what he 3) (**say**) because he always 4) (**tell**) lies. He 5) (**live**) in a small village and 6) (**work**) on a farm just outside the village. One night last week, Tommy 7) (**finish**) work late. It 8) (**be**) dark and cold. Suddenly, he 9) (**hear**) a strange noise, so he 10) (**look**) up. It 11) (**be**) a UFO with bright flashing lights. The UFO 12) (**come down**) towards him and he 13) (**see**) two green men looking at him from inside. He 14) (**scream**), 15) (**drop**) his bag and 16) (**run away**). When he 17) (**arrive**) in the village, he 18) (**run**) into some villagers and 19) (**start**) telling them about the aliens but they all 20) (**laugh**) at him. No one 21) (**believe**) Tommy.



ПИШЕМ

Продолжи рассказ по картинкам. Используй данные глаголы.

decide	drive	take	arrive	pack	run	be
get into	find	start	tell	begin	can	go



Last Sunday the Smiths **decided** to go on a picnic.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи своему зарубежному другу историю Димы.

На прошлой неделе стояла хорошая погода. И как-то после школы я пошел не домой, а в парк. Мы гуляли и играли там с друзьями. И вдруг под кустом я увидел маленького щенка. Он был забавный, и мне очень понравился. Я принес его домой, помыл и накормил. Вечером родители вернулись с работы. Щенок радостно встретил их. И родители не рассердились, а обрадовались. Теперь я счастлив, так как у меня есть замечательный умный пес!



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.

I've just washed the dishes, fed the dog and cooked dinner. What about you, George?



I've just painted that bench.

Have/has + причастие прошедшего времени/3-я форма глагола

Правильные глаголы

Утверждение		Отрицание	
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I have walked	I've walked	I have not walked	I haven't walked
You have walked	You've walked	You have not walked	You haven't walked
He has walked	He's walked	He has not walked	He hasn't walked
She has walked	She's walked	She has not walked	She hasn't walked
It has walked	It's walked	It has not walked	It hasn't walked
We have walked	We've walked	We have not walked	We haven't walked
You have walked	You've walked	You have not walked	You haven't walked
They have walked	They've walked	They have not walked	They haven't walked

Правильно пишем

Одна ударная глас. между двумя согл.
→ удваиваем последнюю согл. + **-ed**

stop – stopped
prefer – preferred

Согл. + **y**
→ ~~x~~ + -ied

study – studied
carry – carried

e → + -d

type – typed
move – moved

Неправильные глаголы

Утверждение		Отрицание	
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I have eaten	I've eaten	I have not eaten	I haven't eaten
You have eaten	You've eaten	You have not eaten	You haven't eaten
He has eaten	He's eaten	He has not eaten	He hasn't eaten
She has eaten	She's eaten	She has not eaten	She hasn't eaten
It has eaten	It's eaten	It has not eaten	It hasn't eaten
We have eaten	We've eaten	We have not eaten	We haven't eaten
You have eaten	You've eaten	You have not eaten	You haven't eaten
They have eaten	They've eaten	They have not eaten	They haven't eaten



Смотри форму причастия прош.вр. неправильных глаголов в конце книги.

Мы используем **present perfect**, когда говорим о:

- недавних действиях/состояниях, которые были в прошлом, но время действия неизвестно или не указано.
The Smiths **have bought** a new house. (Когда они купили? Мы не знаем)
- действиях/состояниях, которые начались в прошлом и продолжаются до сих пор.
She **has been** a student at this school for two years. (Она пришла в эту школу два года назад и до сих пор учится в ней)

1 Напиши причастие прош.времени следующих глаголов.

1 eat <i>eaten</i>	4 iron	7 arrive	10 break
2 sleep	5 clean	8 put	11 make
3 open	6 take	9 leave	12 run

2 Заполни пропуски, как в примере.

Полная форма

- She has cleaned the house.
- We haven't worked hard.
- I have visited them several times.
- She hasn't finished yet.
- They haven't talked to him.

Краткая форма

- She's cleaned the house.
- We haven't worked hard.
- I have visited them several times.
- She hasn't finished yet.
- They haven't talked to him.

3 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present perfect*.

- Jenny has gone (go) to bed.
- The boys haven't eaten (not/eat) their breakfast.
- I have bought (buy) a new bag.
- Eric hasn't brushed (not/brush) his hair yet.
- Lisa has sent (send) an email to her cousin.

- I haven't seen (not/see) this film.
- The dog has been (be) in the garden all day.
- Chloe has visited (visit) her grandparents twice this week.
- Mum and Dad haven't done (do) the shopping.
- Nikos haven't had (not/have) a shower.

Вопросы и краткие ответы

Вопросы	Краткие ответы
Have I/we/you/they finished ?	Yes, I/we/you/they have . No, I/we/you/they haven't .
Has he/she/it finished ?	Yes, he/she/it has . No, he/she/it hasn't .

4 Напиши вопросы и ответы, как в примере.

	visit Brazil	try sushi	climb a mountain	see a crocodile	ride a camel
Janice		✓		✓	✓
Tony & Beth	✓		✓	✓	
Ben		✓	✓		✓

1 Has Janice ever visited Brazil? No, she hasn't. Has Janice ever tried sushi? Yes, she has.

2

3

Обстоятельства времени, которые употребляются с *present perfect*:

already - в утверждениях и отрицаниях.

I have **already** cooked dinner.

Have you **already** eaten?

yet - в вопросах и отрицаниях, в конце предложений.

Have you spoken to him **yet**?

I haven't spoken to him **yet**.

just - в утверждениях перед смысловым глаголом.

I have **just** finished my homework.

how long - в вопросах.

How long have you known Jim?

ever - в утверждениях и вопросах.

Have you **ever** visited Paris?

It's the most beautiful city I have **ever** visited.

recently - в основном в утверждениях перед смысловым глаголом.

He has **recently** bought a new car.

so far - в основном в утверждениях, в конце предложений.

I've typed ten letters **so far**.

never - в утверждениях (по форме), но предложение имеет отрицательный смысл.

I have **never** seen a lion.

since - указывает на момент начала действия в прошлом.

She's been ill **since** Monday.

for - указывает на период времени.

She's been ill **for** two days.

5 Напиши, что миссис Вуд уже сделала или еще не сделала.



1 take out the rubbish	x	4 drink some coffee	✓
2 mop the floor	x	5 water the plants	x
3 wash the dishes	x	6 do the shopping	✓

1 *She hasn't taken out the rubbish yet.*

2 *She hasn't mopped the floor yet.*

3

4

5

6

► А теперь расскажи, что ты уже сделал(а) и чего еще не сделал(а).

6 Впиши *since* или *for*.

1 since 2002	5 two weeks	9 three hours
2 yesterday	6 last month	10 Monday
3 six days	7 two years	11 my birthday
4 a month	8 a whole day	12 last weekend

► Выбери пять из этих фраз и напиши правдивые предложения о себе.

7 Впиши в пропуски *how long, ever, never, just, already, for* или *yet*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 A: Have you <i>ever</i> been to London?
B: No, I have <i>never</i> been there. | 5 A: I'm afraid I have <i>visited</i> the Melbourne Museum and I've <i>been</i> in Melbourne for a whole year.
B: Really? I <i>have</i> . It's fantastic! |
| 2 A: Have you seen the Parthenon <i>.....</i> ?
B: Yes, I have <i>.....</i> seen it. It's amazing! | 6 A: <i>.....</i> have you and Ben been friends?
B: We've been friends <i>.....</i> twelve years. |
| 3 A: Has Damien <i>.....</i> gone skiing?
B: No, he hasn't. He doesn't like it. | 7 A: I have <i>.....</i> cooked dinner.
B: That's good because I haven't eaten <i>.....</i> and I'm really hungry. |
| 4 A: Is Akim at home, <i>.....</i> please?
B: No, I'm afraid he's <i>.....</i> gone out. | |

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

Present Perfect и Past Simple

Мы используем present perfect:

- недавние действия/состояния которые были в прошлом, но время действия неизвестно или не указано.



I **have bought** a new bicycle.
(Когда купил? Мы не знаем.)
время не указано

- действия/состояния, начавшиеся в прошлом и продолжающиеся до сих пор.



I **have been** a teacher for two years.
(Он и сейчас учитель.)

Обстоятельства времени, используемые с present perfect:

just, ever, never, already, yet, always, how long, so far, for, since, recently, etc.

Мы используем past simple:

- состояния/действия, закончившиеся в определенное время в прошлом



I **bought** this bicycle five years ago.
(Когда купил? Пять лет назад.)
время указано

- состояния/действия, закончившиеся в прошлом



I **was** a student fourteen years ago.
(Он сейчас не студент. Он – учитель.)

Обстоятельства времени, используемые с past simple:

yesterday, last night / week / month / year, ago, then, when, in 2004, etc.

8 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I haven't tidied my room just / yet. | 7 Billy took a test already / three days ago. |
| 2 We went to the cinema already / yesterday. | 8 Tonia has sent twenty invitations yesterday / so far. |
| 3 Helen has already / yet had her breakfast. | 9 She hasn't watched any new films yesterday / recently. |
| 4 The children have never / ever been to Italy. | 10 Has Ben gone to school then / yet? |
| 5 I didn't play football yet / last weekend. | |
| 6 I sent you an email two days already / ago
but you haven't replied. | |

9 Впиши в пропуски *yet, ago, ever, last night, for* или *since*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 My father went to Spain two days ago | 4 Have you ever seen an elephant? |
| 2 He has known her since 2001. | 5 We went to bed at 10 o'clock last night. |
| 3 She hasn't finished her work yet | 6 He has lived in Madrid for ten years. |

10 Выбери правильный ответ (A, B или C).

- 1 I a new dress yesterday.
 A buy B bought
 C have bought
- 2 She anything since 9 o'clock this morning.
 A hasn't eaten B ate
 C didn't eat
- 3 He to school last week. He was ill.
 A hasn't gone B went
 C didn't go
- 4 I such a delicious cake.
 A have never eaten B have ever eaten
 C never ate
- 5 you me last night?
 A Have, called B Do, call
 C Did, call
- 6 She married in 2008.
 A has got B got
 C have got
- 7 Jane painting.
 A always like B always has liked
 C has always liked
- 8 I TV last night.
 A didn't watch B haven't watched
 C hasn't watched
- 9 They their homework yet.
 A have finished B haven't finished
 C finished
- 10 Last year, the Smiths to Australia.
 A have gone B went
 C have never gone

11 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *past simple* или *present perfect*.

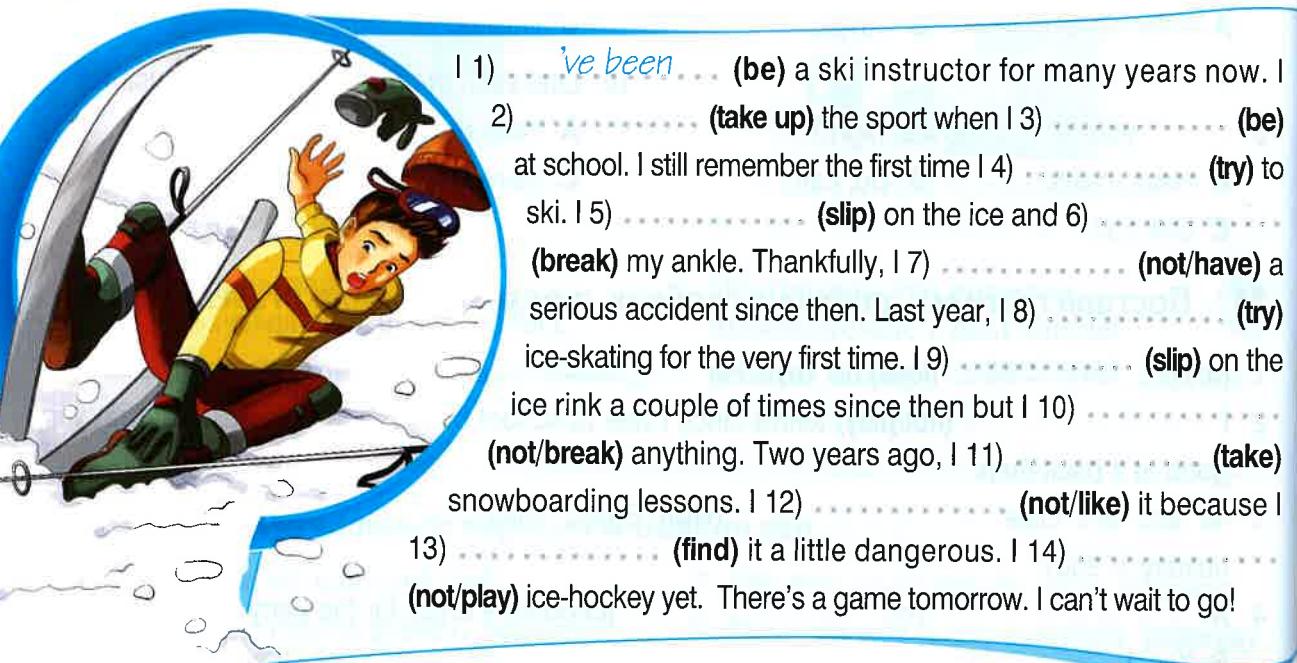
- 1 Kevin ... has lost ... (*lose*) his keys. He left (*leave*) them on the bus yesterday.
- 2 I (*not/play*) tennis since I was at school but I (*be*) very good at it back then.
- 3 Mr and Mrs Little (*visit*) Egypt. They (*go*) there on holiday in 2007.
- 4 A: you (*choose*) a dress for the party yet?
 B: Yes, I (*buy*) one yesterday.
- 5 A: you (*see*) any new films lately?
 B: Yes, I (*watch*) the new James Bond film last week.
- 6 I think our teacher (*forget*) about the test! He (*not/say*) anything about it in the last lesson!
- 7 Sarah (*break*) her leg. She (*fall*) off a horse last week.
- 8 A: (*you/sell*) your house yet?
 B: Yes, some people (*see*) it last month and (*buy*) it.
- 9 I (*finish*) decorating my room. I (*paint*) it last week and I (*put up*) the new curtains last night.
- 10 They (*lose*) their cat. It (*run*) away last week.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

12 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present perfect* или *past simple*.

- a) Ann: 1) Did you go (you/go) on holiday last year?
 Costas: Yes, I 2) (go) to Spain. 3) (be) there? (you/ever/be)
- Ann: Yes, I 4) (go) there two years ago.
- b) Maria: I 5) (sell) my old radio.
 Helen: Really? When 6) (you/sell) it?
 Maria: I 7) (sell) it yesterday.
- c) Ian: I 8) (go) to the new sports centre yesterday.
 Josh: Really? I 9) (not/be) there yet. What's it like?
 Ian: It's fantastic! I 10) (never/see) anything like it before.

13 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *past simple* или *present perfect*.



ПЕРЕВОДИМ И ПИШЕМ

Переведи предложения и напиши, что ты сделал вчера и успел сделать сегодня.

1. Вчера я полил цветы и уже успел убрать комнату сегодня.
2. Вчера Лена не смогла купить книгу в магазине. Но она уже заказала ее по интернету.
3. Вчера я....., а сегодня уже.....

14



Прочти телефонный разговор Маркуса с его отцом. Затем поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *past simple* или *present perfect*. Прослушай и проверь.

Marcus: Hey, Dad!

Dad: Hello, Marcus! Are you enjoying your holiday in Egypt?

Marcus: Oh, yes! I'm having a wonderful time.

Dad: 1) Have you been (you/be) to the Valley of the Kings yet?

Marcus: No, I haven't. But I 2) already/visit the Great Pyramids. They were beautiful!

Dad: What else 3) (you/do) so far?

Marcus: Hmm..let's see. I 4) walk around the local Egyptian markets three days ago and I 5) go on a Nile River cruise last night.

Dad: Great! How's the food there?

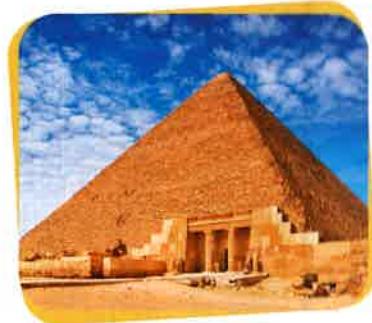
Marcus: I 6) already/try the traditional Egyptian food and it was very good.

Dad: What are your plans for the rest of the week?

Marcus: I 7) (not/see) the Sphinx and I 8) (not/visit) the Egyptian Museum yet, so I would really like to do those things by the end of the week.

Dad: Sounds good. Well, I have to go now, Marcus. Call me again soon.

Marcus: OK, Dad! Bye!



15

Прочти письмо и впиши пропущенные слова, по одному слову в каждый пропуск.

Dear Mum and Dad,

England is great! I have 1) just come back from a short trip to Cambridge. It's a beautiful city.

Last week, I visited all the tourist attractions in London. I saw Big Ben and Buckingham Palace and took lots of photos. I haven't been to the London Eye 2) yet, but I'm planning to go soon. Two days 3) ago, I had tea at the Savoy Hotel! I have already tried the local cuisine and I must say that it is delicious.

How 4) everyone at home? Have you done anything interesting lately? 5) you like the postcards I sent you last week? I hope so.

Well, that's all for now. I miss you a lot.

All my love,
Leanne



ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Джеймс на каникулах в Москве. Переведи его разговор с мамой.

Джеймс: Привет, мам! Как ты? Я прекрасно провожу здесь время.

Мама: Здравствуй, дорогой. Я рада, что тебе нравится в Москве. Что ты уже успел посмотреть?

Джеймс: Я уже побывал в Третьяковской галерее. Там очень интересно. Но я не видел еще Кремль.

Мама: Что же ты еще делал?

Джеймс: Ну, я гулял по Парку Горького позавчера, а вчера в полдень я смотрел футбольный матч в Лужниках. Мне очень понравилось.

Мама: Здорово! Как тебе еда там?

Джеймс: Я попробовал русскую кухню, и мне понравилось. Особенно борщ и пироги с капустой.

Мама: Какие у тебя планы на оставшиеся дни каникул?

Джеймс: Конечно, я хочу сходить в Кремль! И еще я не купил сувениры, поэтому хочу сходить на Арбат. Там очень много интересных вещей можно купить.

Мама: Что ж, прекрасно. Хорошего отдыха тебе.

Джеймс: Спасибо, мам. До встречи.

ПИШЕМ

Представь себе, что ты Джеймс и пишешь письмо своему другу о том, как ты проводишь каникулы в Москве. Используя предыдущее упр., напиши электронное письмо.

Dear ... ,

My summer holiday in Moscow has been absolutely perfect so far!

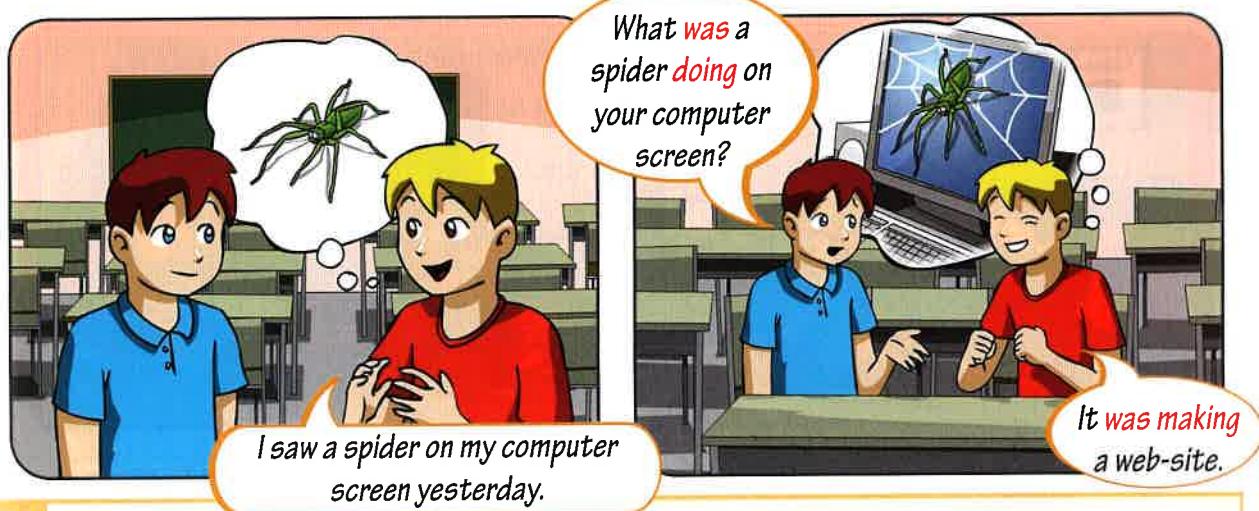
Email soon.

James

Past Continuous

34

Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



WAS / WERE + - ing-форма глагола

Утверждение

I was walking
You were walking
He was walking
She was walking
It was walking
We were walking
You were walking
They were walking

Отрицание

Полная форма	Краткая форма
I was not walking	I wasn't walking
You were not walking	You weren't walking
He was not walking	He wasn't walking
She was not walking	She wasn't walking
It was not walking	It wasn't walking
We were not walking	We weren't walking
You were not walking	You weren't walking
They were not walking	They weren't walking

Вопросы

Was I/he/she it walking?
Were we/you/they walking?

Краткие ответы

Yes, I/he/she/it was. / No, I/he/she/it wasn't.

Yes, we/you/they were. / No, we/you/they weren't.

Мы используем **past continuous**, когда говорим о действии, которое происходило в прошлом в указанное время, или двух и более действиях, происходивших одновременно в прошлом.

He was studying for his Maths test at 9 o'clock last night.

Mum was reading a book while Dad was watching TV. (два одновременных действия)

Мы также используем **past continuous**, когда говорим о действии, прерванном другим действием. Прервавшее действие употребляется в **past simple**.

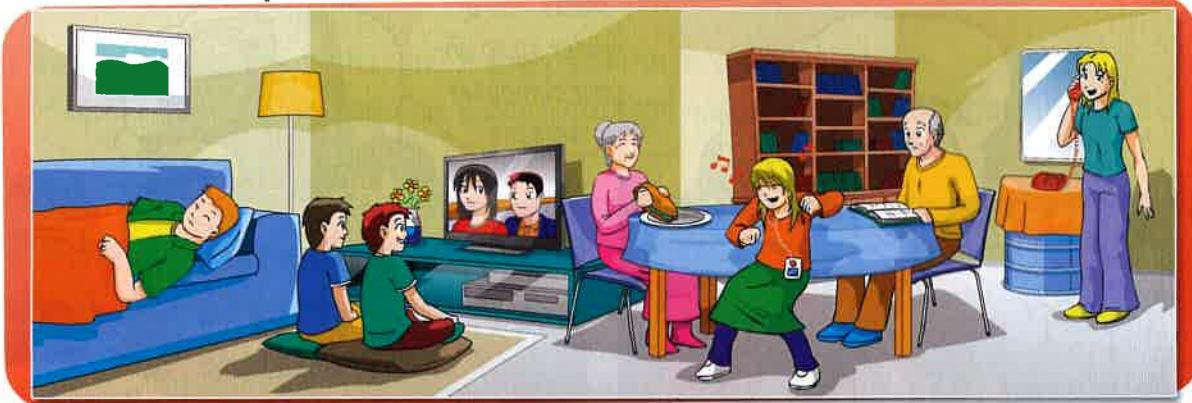
Kate was sunbathing when it started to rain.

Обстоятельства времени с past continuous:

while, when, as, all day / night / morning, all day yesterday, etc.

Past Continuous

- 1** Посмотри на картинку и напиши, что происходило перед тем, как погас свет. Что делал каждый из людей? Используй данные ниже глаголы для описания картинки.



sleep on the sofa

talk on the phone

listen to music

watch television

eat a snack at the dinner table

read a book

- 1 Grandfather *Grandfather was reading a book when the lights went out.*
- 2 Hakim and Amir
- 3 Mum
- 4 Grandmother
- 5 Alisha
- 6 Dad

- 2** В прошлую среду Оливер был в лагере. Посмотри на его распорядок дня. Что он делал в:

7:45 am*?

8:30 am?

12:45 pm*?

4:00 pm?

7:00 pm?

- 1 A: *What was Oliver doing at 7:45 am last Wednesday?*

B: *He was having breakfast.*

- 2 A: ?

B: ?

- 3 A: ?

B: ?

- 4 A: ?

B: ?

- 5 A: ?

B: ?

Запомни: а.м. = до полудня, р.м. = после полудня

Wednesday April 23rd

1 7:30 am - 8:00 am: have breakfast

2 8:00 am - 12:00 pm: walk in the mountains

3 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm: have lunch

4 3:30 pm - 5:30 pm: sleep

5 6:30 pm - 8:00 pm: play football

- В парах, расскажите друг другу, что вы делали вчера в указанное время.

3 Напиши предложения, используя данные подсказки и *past continuous*. Затем определи, почему нужно было использовать *past continuous*.

- Одновременные действия • Длительное действие, прерванное другим
- Длительное действие в определенный момент в прошлом

1



(John/listen music/his parents/watch TV)

John was listening to music while his parents were watching TV. (одновременные действия)

2



(Rosalie/cook/cut/finger)

3



(Lizzy and Nadia/play basketball/5 o'clock/yesterday)

4 Напиши вопросы с *past continuous*, как в примере. Затем напиши свои ответы на эти вопросы.

1 you / play football / at 3 o'clock yesterday?

A: *Were you playing football at 3 o'clock yesterday?*B: *No, I wasn't. I was doing my homework.*

2 you / have lunch / at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

A:

B:

3 you / talk / on phone / at 8 o'clock yesterday evening?

A:

B:

4 you / watch / DVD / last Saturday morning?

A:

B:

ПЕРЕВОДИМ И ПИШЕМ

Переведи разговор друзей и напиши, что ты делал в это же время.

- Привет! Где ты был вчера часов в 6 вечера? Ты не отвечал на телефонные звонки.
- О, в это время я катался на коньках в новом спортцентре.
- Понравилось?
- Еще бы! В следующий раз вместе пойдем. А ты зачем меня искал?
- А мы с друзьями были на выставке и смотрели новые модели машин. Хотел тебя пригласить.

Вчера в 6 часов вечера я

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

Past Continuous и Past Simple

Мы используем **Past Continuous**, когда:

- действие происходило в определенное время в прошлом. Когда действие началось или закончилось, не указывается.
The girls **were playing** volleyball at five o'clock in the afternoon.
(Когда они начали играть? Мы не знаем.)
- два или более действий происходили в прошлом одновременно.
The children **were studying** while their mother **was cooking**.
- действие было прервано другим действием. Для прервавшего действия используем **past simple**.
Mary **was cooking** when he **burnt** her hand.

Обстоятельства времени с **past continuous**:

while, when, as, all day / night / morning, all day yesterday, etc.

Мы используем **Past Simple**, когда:

- действие произошло в определенное время в прошлом.
Simon **went** to camp **last month**.
(Когда Саймон ездил в лагерь? В прошлом месяце)
- действия произошли в прошлом сразу одно за другим (перечисление действий).
First she **made** the pizza, then she **put** it in the oven.

Обстоятельства времени с **past simple**:

ago, yesterday, last month / week / year, in 2005, then, etc.

5

Подчеркни нужную форму глагола.

- I **watched** / **was watching** a DVD when my cat **jumped** / **was jumping** on me.
- She **was buying** / **bought** a new dress last month.
- Greg **was sleeping** / **slept** while Joanne **listened** / **was listening** to her MP3 player.
- Mum **cooked** / **was cooking** dinner when someone **knocked** / **was knocking** on the door.
- Sue **was watering** / **watered** the flowers when it **started** / **start** to rain.
- They **were walking** / **walked** to school last Monday because there was no bus.
- I **ate** / **was eating** a sandwich while my parents **drank** / **were drinking** coffee.

6

Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в **past continuous** или **past simple**.

- Jack **was playing** (play) a video game when his brother, Tom, **entered** (enter) the room.
- I (study) for my English test when my mother (come) home from work.
- I (read) a book when my sister (leave) for the cinema.
- Emma (wash) the dishes when the telephone (ring).
- I (write) an email when the lights (go) out.

7 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *past simple* или *past continuous*.

- 1 A: What 1) were the children doing (the children/do) when you 2) returned (return) home last night?
- B: Kate 3) watched a DVD and Andrew 4) did his homework.
- 2 A: How 1) (Anne/break) her leg?
B: She 2) rode her horse when she 3) fell and 4) landed on her leg.
- A: 5) Did she go to hospital?
B: Yes, she did.
- 3 A: When 1) (you/see) Peter?
B: While I 2) was doing my shopping at the supermarket.
- 4 A: I 1) called you last night but you 2) didn't answer. Where were you?
B: I 3) was jogging in the park.
- 5 A: 1) Did you hear what happened to George?
B: No! Is he OK?
A: Well, he 2) was riding his bike to school when a cat 3) jumped out in front of him. He 4) tried to stop but he 5) fell against a wall. Luckily, he 6) wasn't hurt.

8 Прочти письмо и впиши пропущенные слова, по одному слову в каждый пропуск.

Dear Georgia,

I'm writing to you from my hotel room 1) in Berlin. You can't imagine what happened to me yesterday! I was walking in Mitte at around noon 2) when it started raining. 3) As I was running back to the hotel, I saw a famous actor who was eating in a restaurant. I went in and 4) said hello and he gave me two tickets to see his new film. Isn't that great?

That's all for now. See you 5) when I get back!

Love,

Rachel

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи рассказ. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, все ли в нем правильно. Исправь ошибки.

Было чудесное воскресное утро. Дима и Антон решили прогуляться в парке со своими собаками. В парке они встретили своих одноклассников. Они катались на велосипедах. Пока Дима бегал по парку и играл с собаками, Антон сидел на лавочке и готовился к контрольной по истории. Он читал о Великой Отечественной Войне. Через полчаса Дима вернулся только с одной собакой! Мальчики искали собаку везде. Друзья им помогали тоже, но найти не могли. Когда стало темнеть, ребята пошли домой расстроенные. Когда они подошли к дому, их собака ждала около двери. Мальчики были так рады видеть ее!



ПИШЕМ

Представь, что ты один из участников этой истории. Опиши это произошедшее в своем дневнике.

Dear Diary,

You can't imagine what happened to us yesterday! Susan and I decided to take our dog for a walk in the park. I ...

1 Прочитай разговор Элли с Бэном и поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *past simple*.

Ellie: What 1) did you do (you/do) yesterday, Ben?

Ben: I 2) had (have) a very busy day yesterday. I 3) got (get) up at seven o'clock. I 4) had (have) breakfast and then I 5) went (go) to my grandparents' house.

Ellie: 6) walked (you/walk) to your grandparents' house?

Ben: No, I didn't. I 7) rode (ride) my bike there. I 8) helped (help) my grandfather in the garden.

Ellie: Oh, and what 9) did you do (you/do) in the afternoon?

Ben: My grandparents 10) taking (take) me to the zoo. It was great!



2 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *past simple*.



My cat 'SNOW'

by Ann Smitlers

This 1) is (be) my cat, Snow. He 2) is (be) a small white cat with a bushy tail. Every day, I 3) take (take) him for a walk in the park. He 4) walks (walk) everywhere and 5) plays (play) with his ball on the grass. When we 6) return (return) home, he 7) eats (eat) his food and then he 8) lies (lie) on the carpet. At night, he 9) sleeps (sleep) on a rug near my bed. A year ago, I 10) took (take) him for a walk and I 11) lost (lose) him. I couldn't find him anywhere. I 12) went (go) home and 13) told (tell) my parents. They 14) searched (search) for him in the park and then they 15) went (go) to the police station. A few days later, a policeman 16) came (come) to our house. Snow 17) was (be) with him. I 18) was (be) so happy to see him again!

Мой шаг вперед 4

3 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *past simple* или *present perfect*.

- a Jenny: Julie, 1) ... have you ever driven... (*you/ever/drive*) a car?
Julie: No, but I 2) (*drive*) a tractor.
Jenny: Where 3) (*you/drive*) it?
Julie: I 4) (*drive*) it once last summer on my uncle's farm.
- b Ivan: Bobby, 5) (*you/ever/visit*) Germany?
Bobby: No, but I 6) (*already/visit*) Portugal.
Ivan: When 7) (*you/visit*) Portugal?
Bobby: I 8) (*visit*) Portugal three years ago.

4 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *past continuous*.

- 1 I ... was cooking... (*cook*) when I heard a knock on the door.
2 The Wilsons (*travel*) to their summer house when the thunderstorm hit.
3 While Ahmed (*work*), the telephone rang.
4 She (*paint*) the living room while the children (*play*) in the garden.
5 Simon (*watch*) TV all day yesterday.
6 What the Simpsons (*do*) yesterday afternoon?
7 He (*not/study*) when his mother came into the room.

5 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужное время.

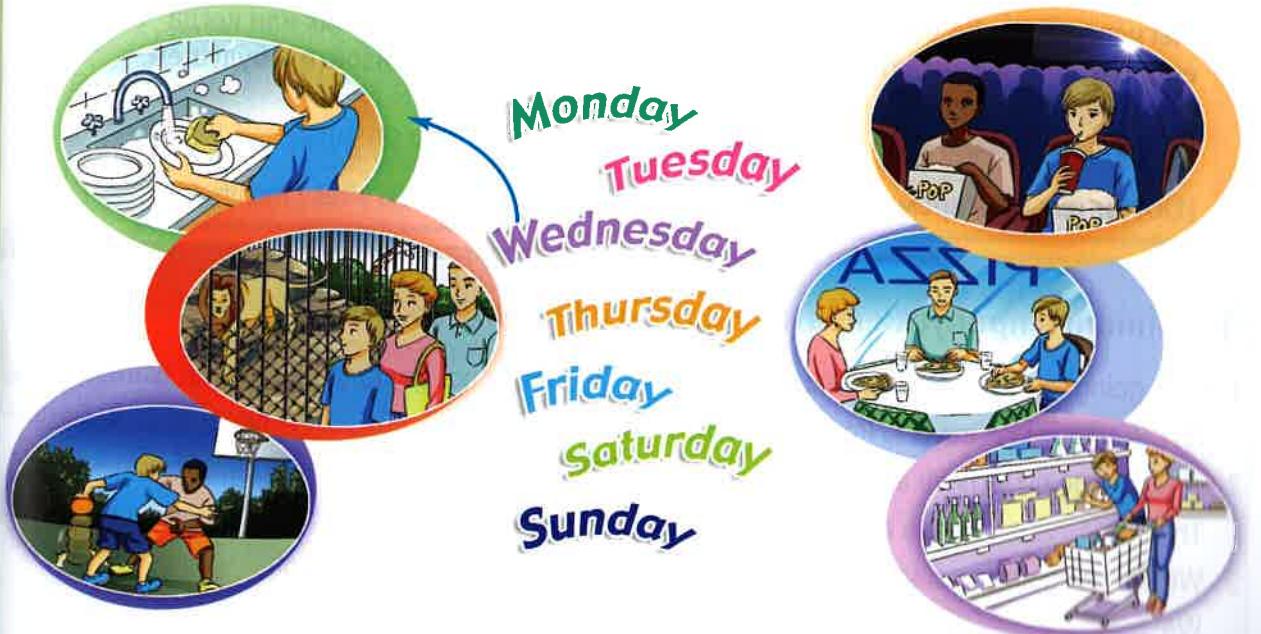
- 1 Sue and I ... went... (*go*) shopping yesterday.
2 I (*have*) lunch while my mum (*wash*) the dishes.
3 (*you/finish*) your homework yet?
4 They (*never/travel*) abroad.
5 Jeff (*watch*) a documentary on TV at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
6 Diane (*buy*) a new computer two months ago.
7 I (*tidy*) my room when the lights suddenly (*go*) off.
8 Gary (*already/cook*) dinner.
9 (*she/walk*) to school yesterday?
10 Mike (*just/come*) home from work.

6 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- 1 I always **had** breakfast in the morning.
A have had B had C have
- 2 **Did** Mary **cook** dinner last night?
A Has, cooked B Did, cook
C Does, cook
- 3 He **cleaned** his car when it started to rain.
A cleaned B cleans
C was cleaning
- 4 The Smiths **want** to go to Spain for their summer holiday this year.
A don't want B wants
C haven't wanted
- 5 Peter has **never** been good at Maths.
A ever B never C since
- 6 **Have** you **seen** Jamie, yet?
A Have, seen B Did, see
C Do, see
- 7 While Paul **swam**, Mary was reading a magazine.
A swam B swims
C was swimming
- 8 They **play** football on Saturdays.
A don't play B haven't played
C weren't playing
- 9 **Have** you ever **driven** a Ferrari?
A Did, drive B Have, driven
C Weren't, driving
- 10 Josh was playing tennis **while** Mary was reading a book.
A already B while C for

Слушаем

- 7  35 | Что делал Петр на прошлой неделе? Послушай и соедини линией день недели с картинкой, как в примере.



36

Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.

**Утверждение**

I am going to / I'm going to
You are going to / You're going to
He is going to / He's going to
She is going to / She's going to
It is going to / It's going to
We are going to / We're going to
You are going to / You're going to
They are going to / They're going to

Отрицание

I am not going to / I'm not going to
You are not going to / You aren't going to
He is not going to / He isn't going to
She is not going to / She isn't going to
It is not going to / It isn't going to
We are not going to / We aren't going to
You are not going to / You aren't going to
They are not going to / They aren't going to

Вопросы

Am I going to?
Are you going to?
Is he/she/it going to?
Are we/you/they going to?

Краткие ответы

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't.

Мы используем **be going to**, когда говорим о планах и намерениях или когда есть очевидное доказательство того, что что-то должно произойти в будущем. **He's going to** be a pilot when he grows up. (Это его план/ намерение.) Look at the dark clouds in the sky. **It is going to rain.** (Очевидно, что это случится.)

Обстоятельства времени с **be going to** : tomorrow, tonight, next week / month, etc.

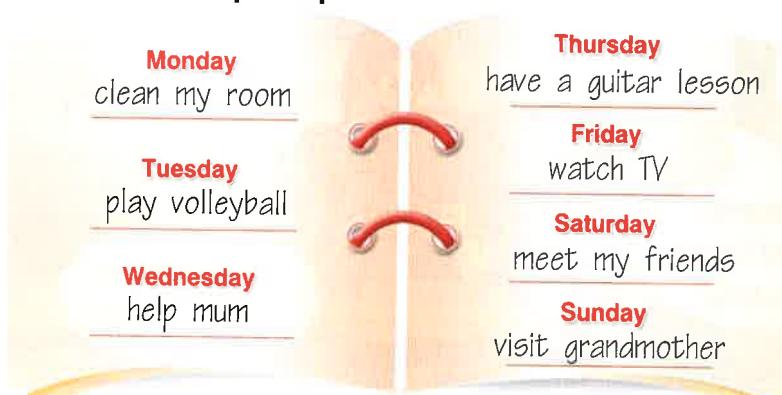
1

Впиши в пропуски краткие формы **be going to**.

- I am going to travel to Paris next month.
I am going to travel to Paris next month.
- They are going to have a party next week.
They are going to have a party next week.
- We are not going to clean the house.
We are not going to clean the house.

- She is not going to become an actress.
She is not going to become an actress.
- We are going to eat out tonight.
We are going to eat out tonight.
- He is not going to cook.
He is not going to cook.

- 2** Посмотри на дневник Эми на следующую неделю. Задай вопросы и ответь на них, как в примере.



1 clean her room / Wednesday

Is Amy going to clean her room on Wednesday?

No, she isn't. She's going to clean her room on Monday.

2 play volleyball / Saturday

3 help her mum / Monday

4 have a guitar lesson / Friday

5 watch TV / Tuesday

6 meet her friends / Sunday

7 visit her grandmother / Thursday

- 3** Посмотри на упр.2 еще раз. В парах, задайте такие вопросы и ответьте на них.

A: *Are you going to clean your room on Monday?*

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

► А теперь расскажи классу о планах своего партнера.

Rosa is going to clean her room on Monday.

ПИШЕМ

Напиши о своих планах на эту неделю.

I'm going to ... on Monday.



37 | Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Мы используем будущее время (**future tense**), когда говорим о действиях, которые произойдут в будущем.

Утверждение		Отрицание		Вопросы
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма	
I will play	I'll play	I will not play	I won't play	Shall/Will I play?
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play	Will you play?
He will play	He'll play	He will not play	He won't play	Will he play?
She will play	She'll play	She will not play	She won't play	Will she play?
It will play	It'll play	It will not play	It won't play	Will it play?
We will play	We'll play	We will not play	We won't play	Shall/Will we play?
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play	Will you play?
They will play	They'll play	They will not play	They won't play	Will they play?

Краткие ответы

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **will**. / No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **won't**.

WILL – предсказание; предупреждение; предложение; обещание; угроза; просьба; решение, принятное в момент речи; мнение; надежда; страх (особенно с такими словами, как: *think, expect, suppose, hope, believe, know* и *probably*).

In 2100, people **will** travel in flying cars. (предсказание)

Stop talking or I'll send you out. (угроза)

Be quiet or the teacher **will** be angry. (предупреждение)

Will you help me, please? (просьба)

I'll wash the dishes tonight. (предложение)

It's cold. I'll close the window. (моментальное решение)

I'll write to you every day. (обещание)

I hope he'll win the race. (надежда)

Форма **shall** может использоваться с **I** или **We** в вопросах и предложениях.

Shall **we** go to the cinema tonight? (предложение)

Shall **I** get you a cup of tea? (предложение)

Обстоятельства времени с будущим временем:

tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week / month / year, etc. in a week/month, etc.

4 Заполни пропуски, как в примере.

Полная форма

- 1 It ... *will* ... rain tomorrow.
- 2 I'm sure she not be late.
- 3 He pass the test.
- 4 We not have a party.
- 5 I call you tonight.

Краткая форма

- It *'ll* rain tomorrow.
- I'm sure she be late.
- He pass the test.
- We have a party.
- I call you tonight.

5 Впиши в пропуски *will*, *won't* или *shall*.

- 1 A: I'm so hungry, Mum.
B: I ... *will* ... make you some sandwiches.
- 2 A: Jimmy, be careful! The cooker is still very hot. You burn your hand.
B: OK, Mum!
- 3 A: I call you every day while I am on holiday.
B: That's very nice of you.
- 4 A: I'm very thirsty!
B: I bring you a glass of water.
- 5 A: I want to tell you a secret.
B: OK, I promise I tell anyone.

- 6 A: I get you another glass of lemonade?
B: Yes, please.
- 7 A: Charlie come to practice today. He broke his leg.
B: Oh, that's terrible!
- 8 A: I go out tonight. I don't feel well.
B: Then you should go to bed early.
- 9 A: you help me? I think I'm lost.
B: Of course!

6 Впиши в пропуски *will*, *won't* или *shall*.

Jim: 1) ... *Shall* ... we go to Snacks Restaurant for lunch?

Lucia: No, you 2) like the food there. I think you 3) like the new café in York Street.

Jim: OK. We 4) take the bus there. 5) I phone John and ask him if he wants to come?

Lucia: I'm sure he 6) want to come but we 7) have time to wait for him here.

Jim: 8) I tell him to meet us there?

Lucia: That's a good idea. Tell him we 9) meet him outside the café.

Jim: 10) I tell him to be there in half an hour? 11) that give us enough time?

Lucia: Yes, I think so.

The Future ('Be going to' / 'Will' / 'Shall')

7 Напиши причину использования будущего времени в каждой ситуации, как в примере.

предложение предупреждение (x2) обещание просьба моментальное решение

1 предупреждение



*Don't touch the iron!
You will burn your hand.*

2



*I'll close the window.
It's very windy.*

3



*Don't worry. I'll buy
you a new one.*

4



Shall I do the washing up?

5



Will you help me?

6



*Don't touch these
wires! You'll get hurt!*

8

Представь, что ты - предсказатель будущего. В группах поочередно предскажите будущее своих одноклассников, используя данные ниже идеи.

One student will ...

- 1 be a dentist
- 2 have 3 children
- 3 win a lot of money
- 4 marry a millionaire

Two students will ...

- 1 be singers
- 2 live in the USA
- 3 win a competition
- 4 fly to the moon

Fortune teller: I think that Jim and Lucy will be singers.



38) Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Will и Be going to

Will – когда хотим выразить:

- моментальные решения (решения, принятые в момент речи).
It's cold. I'll close the window.
- надежды, угрозы, предсказания и т.д.
I think it will rain tomorrow.
- предсказания/будущие события, которые возможно/наверняка случатся.
He will probably win the race. (предсказание)
She will be twelve next month. (будущее событие)

Be going to – когда говорим о:

- действиях на ближайшее будущее, о которых уже принято решение.
He is going to fly to Rome tomorrow.
- намерениях и планах.
He likes acting. He is going to be an actor.
- ситуации, когда очевидно, что что-то определенно случится.
Watch out! You're going to fall.

9

Впиши в пропуски нужную форму *will* или *be going to*. Затем разыграй диалоги со своим партнером.

1 A: What do you want to do when you finish school?

B: I'm going to ... be a dancer.

2 A: I think that house over there is on fire!

B: Oh no! I ... phone the fire brigade.

3 A: My tea is not sweet enough.

B: I ... get you some sugar.

4 A: Have you finished your homework yet?

B: No, but I ... stay up late and finish it.

5 A: ... you have another piece of cake?

B: No, thank you. I've already had two pieces.

6 A: Do you want to go to the park this afternoon?

B: I can't. I ... visit my grandparents.

7 A: This box is very heavy!

B: I ... carry it for you.

8 A: ... you open the window, please?

B: No, it's too cold in here.

The Future ('Be going to' / 'Will' / 'Shall')

10 Подбери предложения к картинкам. Напиши причину использования будущего времени в каждой ситуации, как в примере.

- I've got a toothache. I'm going to see my dentist.
- She's going to have a bath.
- Get up or you will be late for school.
- It's very hot. I'll open the window.
- I think it will rain all night.
- I like aeroplanes. I'm going to be a pilot.

уже принятное решение
предупреждение

намерение
моментальное решение

очевидность
предсказание

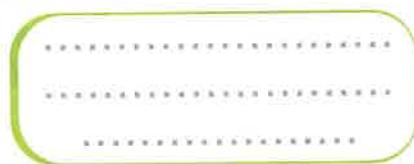
I've got a toothache.
I'm going to see my dentist.



1 уже принятное...
решение.....



2



3



4



5



6

ПИШЕМ

Какой будет твоя жизнь через двадцать лет? Сколько лет тебе будет? Где ты будешь жить? За три минуты напиши в тетради как можно больше предсказаний о своей жизни через двадцать лет.



11 Заполни пропуски, используя данные в скобках глаголы и *shall/will* или правильную форму *be going to*.



Craig: Hey Mark! What 1) *are you going to do*
 (you/do) during half-term?

Mark: You 2) (not believe) it
 but I 3) (visit) Switzerland!

Craig: Really? That's so exciting! Switzerland is great. I'm
 sure you 4) (love) it!

Mark: I think so, too. My family and I 5)
 (stay) at a hotel near the Swiss Alps.

Craig: Wow!

Mark: Yeah, it's great. I 6) (play)
 in the snow every day. My brother and I
 7) also (try) to
 learn how to ski.

Craig: You're so lucky. I wish I could go with you.

Mark: Maybe you can. 8) (I/ask) my parents?

Craig: Definitely!

Mark: OK, then. I 9) (talk) to them tonight.

Craig: Great!

Mark: I think we should go to class now or we
 10) (be) late.

Craig: You're right. Let's go.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи сочинение Михаила на школьный конкурс по английскому языку «Лето моей мечты».

Я проведу лето с пользой и удовольствием. Сначала я поеду в Австралию. Я буду помогать ученым изучать жизнь кенгуру. Я уверен, что они найдут для меня работу. Я собираюсь стать зоологом и помогу сохранить этих замечательных животных. Потом я надеюсь, что поеду в Англию. Я увижу Стоунхендж и посещу музей Мадам Тюссо. Я думаю, я сделаю там много фотографий со знаменитостями. Наверное, я буду жить в английской семье. Мой английский станет лучше после этой поездки, и я смогу переписываться с ребятами из Англии и Америки.



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Модальные глаголы: **can, must, will, would, shall, may, should** и т.д. Они имеют одну форму для всех лиц и чисел. Они ставятся перед подлежащим в вопросах, а в отрицаниях **not** ставится после них. После модальных глаголов инфинитив глагола употребляется без **to**.
Can she sing? No, she **can't** sing but she **can** dance.

Can – Could

Can выражает способность в настоящем (= я в состоянии сделать) или используется, чтобы спросить разрешения (= Вы не возражаете, если.....?)

She **can** type. (способность в настоящем)

Can I use your pen? (прошу разрешения)

Could выражает способность в прошлом (= я мог что-то сделать), вежливый запрос или вежливую просьбу о разрешении (= Вы бы не возражали, если.....?)

He **could** run fast when he was 17. (способность в прошлом)

Could I have some tea? (вежливый запрос)

Could I leave early, please? (вежливая просьба о разрешении)

1 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 **Can** / **Can't** I use your pencil, please?
- 2 You **can** / **can't** borrow my book. I need it.
- 3 Maria **can't** / **can** sing well. She's got a beautiful voice.
- 4 **Could** / **Couldn't** I have a glass of water?
- 5 Dan **couldn't** / **could** write at the age of one.

- 6 She **could** / **can** speak Spanish when she was fifteen.
- 7 John and Phil **could** / **can** play the piano. They're quite good at it, too.
- 8 **Could** / **Couldn't** I go to the cinema with Aya?

2 Подпиши разговорные ситуации, как в примере.

способность в настоящем
способность в прошлом

просьба о разрешении
вежливая просьба (x 2)

~~вежливая просьба о разрешении~~

1 *вежливая просьба о
разрешении*

2

3



Could I use your phone?



They can swim so well.



Could you close the door, please?

4

5

6



*I could walk before
the accident.*



Can I sit here?



Could you help me, please?

3 Впиши в пропуски *can*, *can't*, *could* или *couldn't*.

- Katherine is three years old. She can't write yet.
- I use your computer, please?
- Diane couldn't go to the cinema with her friends yesterday. She had too much homework.
- He read from a very young age.
- Alexa drive now that she is eighteen.
- I'm afraid you use the printer right now. It's broken.
- Emma speak Italian when she was twelve?
- My mum cook very well. Everything she makes is delicious!
- I leave early today, Miss Julie?
- The weather was terrible yesterday, so we go to the beach.

Modal Verbs

Must – Mustn't

Must выражает необходимость (=нужно, необходимо сделать) или долженствование (=я должен что-то сделать)

It's raining. I **must** take my umbrella.

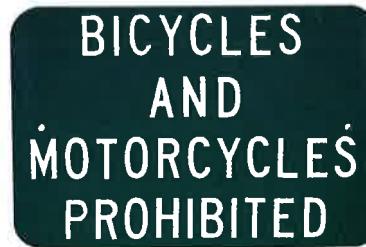
(необходимость)

I **must** tidy my room. (обязанность)

Обрати внимание: **Must not/mustn't** выражает запрет (запрещено/не разрешается), а не отсутствие необходимости/обязанности.

You **mustn't** eat in class.

4 Посмотри на картинки и впиши *must* или *mustn't*.



- 1 You must recycle glass here.
- 2 You ride your bike here.
- 3 You park here.



- 4 You drive slow.
- 5 You stop.
- 6 You throw your rubbish here.

Have to – Don't have to

Have to выражает необходимость (=необходимо что-то сделать). У нас нет выбора, это обязательно.

Nurses **have to** wear a uniform at work.

Don't/doesn't have to выражает отсутствие необходимости (= не нужно, нет необходимости это делать).

You **don't have to** do the ironing. I did it yesterday.

5 Впиши в пропуски правильную форму *have to* или *don't/doesn't have to*.

- 1 You *don't have to* dust the furniture today. I did it yesterday.
- 2 Mark *doesn't have to* wear a uniform at work. He's a doctor.
- 3 We've got plenty of time before the film starts. We *haven't got to* hurry.
- 4 Ann *doesn't have to* get up early on Saturdays because she doesn't work.
- 5 Ken broke his leg. He *has to* go to the doctor's.
- 6 On school nights, I *haven't got to* go to bed early.
- 7 We are going to a restaurant tonight, so Mum *has to* cook.
- 8 My room is a mess. I *have to* tidy it.
- 9 Joey *has to* water the plants because it rained yesterday.
- 10 Samantha *has to* type letters at work. She's a secretary.

6 Посмотри на таблицу и напиши предложения о том, что учитель должен делать и что он делать не обязан.



Teacher	
study very hard	✓
wear formal clothes at work	✗
care about students	✓
work at weekends	✗
fill in reports	✓
prepare material for students	✓

1 A teacher has to study very hard.

2

3

4

5

6

7 Впиши в пропуски *must*, *mustn't* или *don't have to*.



- 1 They *mustn't* go out today.
They *must* stay in bed.



- 2 He *must* do his homework.



- 3 You *mustn't* tell anyone. It's a secret.



- 4 We *haven't got to* buy any eggs. We've got lots.



- 5 You *mustn't* let the dog sleep in your bed.



- 6 You *have to* do the washing-up.

Modal Verbs

8

Впиши в пропуски *mustn't* или *don't have to*.

A teacher is speaking to her students before a test:

"You are going to have a test today. Your test papers are on your desks. You 1) ... *mustn't* begin until I say so. You 2) hurry; there is plenty of time. You 3) speak during the test. You 4) copy your friends' work and you 5) open any of your books. You 6) write in pen; you can write in pencil. You 7) stay when you've finished; you can leave but you 8) be noisy. When you leave, you 9) wait for your friends outside the classroom. Wait outside the building. Finally, I wish you all good luck. You can begin now!"



Must употребляется только в настоящем времени. Во всех остальных временах употребляются формы **have to**. В утверждениях **have to** изменяется на **has to** в 3 л. ед.ч. наст.вр. и на **had to** во всех лицах и числах прош.вр. В отрицательных предложениях и вопросах с **have to** используются **do/does/did**.

He **had to** leave early. Did she **have to** leave early, too?

She **doesn't have to** finish it now. She **has to** finish it by Monday.

I'll water the plants tonight, so you **won't have to** do it tomorrow.

9

Впиши в пропуски *has to*, *don't/doesn't have to*, *had to* или *won't have to*.

- 1 It's Sunday tomorrow, so I *won't have to* get up early.
- 2 You've got lots of time. You *haven't got to* hurry.
- 3 I broke my tooth, so I *had to* go to the dentist's yesterday.
- 4 Let's clean up now so we *haven't got to* clean up tomorrow.
- 5 Lucy feels better now, so she *doesn't have to* take the medicine.
- 6 He *has to* shout or else she can't hear him.

10

Используя модальные глаголы, дополнни предложения, написав о себе.

- 1 At the weekend, *I don't have to go to bed early.*
- 2 At school, *I have to go to school every day.*
- 3 When I was five, *I had to go to bed early.*
- 4 On weeknights, *I don't have to go to school on weekends.*

11

Что люди должны, не обязаны и что запрещено делать на дорогах?

Напиши правила безопасности поведения на дорогах, используя *must/mustn't/don't have to*.

- wear a racing helmet
- always wear a seatbelt
- use your mobile phone while driving
- turn off the music in the car
- follow the speed limit
- go through a red light

1 *You don't have to wear a racing helmet.*

2
3
4
5
6



ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи правила безопасности поведения дома.

1. Нельзя играть со спичками.
2. На ночь нужно обязательно закрывать окна и двери.
3. Взрослые должны прятать все электрические приборы от детей.
4. Не надо оставлять в коридоре свет на ночь.
5. Нельзя открывать дверь незнакомым людям.
6. Нужно звонить родителям или другим взрослым, когда тебе необходима помощь.
7. Детям нельзя приглашать друзей домой без родителей.



ПИШЕМ

Напиши листовку о безопасном поведении на улице, чтобы раздать своим одноклассникам.

**BE
SAFE
NOT
SORRY**

When you are in the street:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Modal Verbs

Shall – Will – Would

Shall используется с *I* или *We* в вопросах и предложениях.

Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

Will используется для предсказания, предупреждения, предложения, обещания, угрозы, просьбы, предположения, моментального решения, мнения, надежды или страха.

Try harder or you'll fail your exams.

Would используется для выражения вежливой или официальной просьбы.

Would you carry my suitcase?

Would like используется для выражения вежливого или официального предложения.

Would you like some more tea?

12 Подбери предложения к картинкам и подпиши ситуации, как в примере.

~~I hope she will come on time.~~

~~Would you like to drink some milk?~~

Would you type these letters, please?

You will get sick if you eat so much.

Shall I close the window?

Will you post this letter, please?

надежда (вежливая) просьба предупреждение предложение (x 2) просьба

1 *надежда*



2



3



4



5



6



13 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- 1 I play the guitar when I was five.
A can B can't C couldn't
- 2 You shout in the library.
A must B mustn't C have to
- 3 you carry this bag for me, please?
A Would B Shall C Must
- 4 You wash the dishes. I'll do it.
A have to B don't have to C must
- 5 I go to the supermarket for you?
A Would B Will C Shall
- 6 We remember to buy some milk.
A could B mustn't C must
- 7 you help me, please?
A Will B Shall C Must
- 8 You stay up late. You have school tomorrow.
A could B couldn't C can't

14 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 **Shall / Would** I help you cook dinner?
- 2 We **don't have to / have to** buy bread. We've already got some.
- 3 You **mustn't / won't** talk in the classroom.
- 4 Paul **can / could** ride a bike when he was six.
- 5 I can't go out tonight. I **have to / could** do my homework.
- 6 **Will / Shall** you help me fix my bike, please?
- 7 You **can / shall** go to the party but don't come home late.
- 8 **Would / Could** you like a cup of tea?

15 Прочти разговор и выбери лучший ответ (A-F). Два ответа лишние.

1 Simone: Were you at Ben's party last night?

Carlisle: **B**

2 Simone: Oh dear. Was it difficult?

Carlisle:

3 Simone: You don't have to go to the library. We can look on the internet.

Carlisle:

4 Simone: Well, would you like to come to my house and use my computer?

Carlisle:

A I had a great time yesterday.

B No, I couldn't go to the party. I had to stay at home and do my homework.

C Yes please! Thanks, Simone!

D No, we can't use my computer. It doesn't work.

E Yes, I had to leave early.

F Yes, it was. I still haven't finished it. I must finish it today or my teacher will be angry. I'm going to the library now. I hope I can find some useful books there.

SHOULD (= хорошо) / **SHOULDN'T** (=плохо) используются для того, чтобы дать совет.

A: My tooth hurts.

B: You **should** see a dentist. You **shouldn't** eat sweets.

16

Дай совет людям на картинках. Подбери к картинкам предложения, как в примере.

1 have / toothache / see / dentist

A: *I have a toothache.*

B: *You should see a dentist.*



A

2 have / temperature / visit / doctor

A:

B:



B

3 have / stomach ache / not / eat too many sweets

A:

B:



C 1

4 have / headache / take / aspirin

A:

B:



D

17 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

1 You **shouldn't** can eat so much fast food.

2 Jane **shouldn't** / **should** go out tonight. She has a test tomorrow.

3 I **should** / **shouldn't** exercise more. It's good for me.

4 Doctors say we **should** / **could** eat a lot of fruit.

5 James **can't** / **shouldn't** drive so fast. He may have an accident.

6 He has a cold. He **shouldn't** / **should** stay at home.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

У твоего гостя из Англии заболело горло. Переведи для него следующие советы. Отметь, какой совет давать все-таки не стоит.

1. Тебе следует сходить к доктору.
2. Тебе нужно выпить горячего молока с медом и поспать.
3. Тебе следует выпить микстуру или таблетку от боли в горле.
4. Тебе не нужно ничего говорить маме, а просто помолчать пару дней.
5. Не следует есть ничего холодного.

COULD / MAY используются для выражения возможности (вероятности).

There are clouds in the sky. It **could/may** rain. (это возможно)

COULD/MAY также используются для выражения вежливой просьбы.

Could I use your dictionary? May I use your computer?

18 Впиши в пропуски *must* или *may*, а затем разыграй диалоги с партнером.

1 A: You must be careful when you cross the street.
B: I know, Mum.

2 A: What are you doing this evening?
B: I'm not sure. I may go to the cinema.

3 A: Are you busy?
B: Yes. I must finish this project tonight.

4 A: Can I go to John's party, Dad?
B: You can but you must be home early.

5 A: Are you coming with us to the beach?
B: I may come but I don't know yet.

6 A: We must have a barbecue next week.
B: Oh, that's great! Call me when you know for sure.

19 Выбери правильный вариант и подчеркни его.

- 1 Good morning. How can / must I help you?
2 Frank may / must be late this evening.
3 I'm sorry. You can't / couldn't park here.

- 4 Could / Must I sit here, please?
5 May / Must I borrow your pen, please?
6 I must / can't go to the hospital. I feel ill.

20 Замени выделенные слова на модальный глагол, как в примере.

- 1 Kate **is able to** use the computer.
2 You **are forbidden to** eat or drink in class.
3 You **are obliged to** tidy your room at the weekend.
4 **It's a good idea to** eat a lot of vegetables.
5 **There's a possibility** it will snow tonight.

- ⇒ Kate can use the computer.
⇒ You
⇒ You
⇒ You
⇒ It

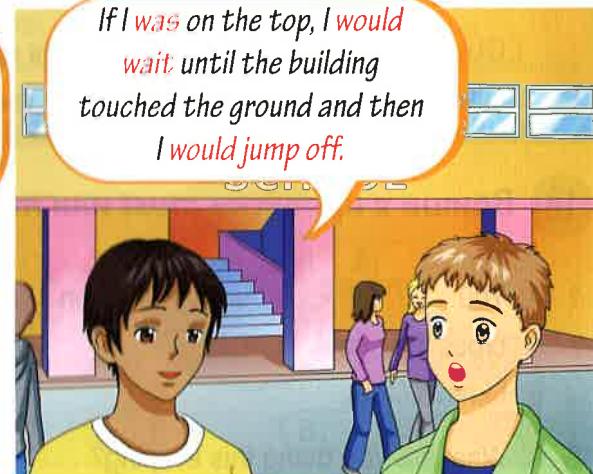
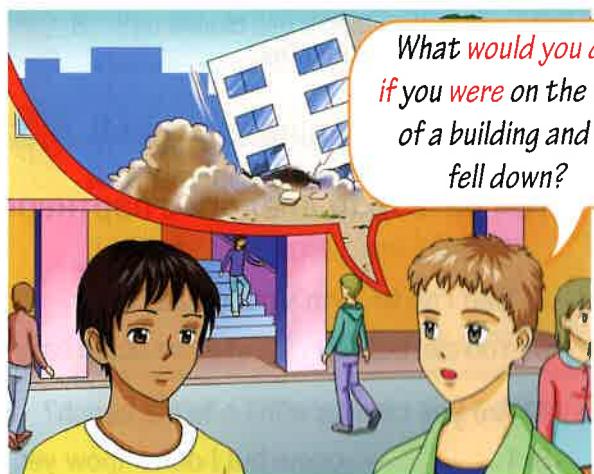
ПИШЕМ

Напиши четыре предложения о том, что ты, возможно, будешь делать в выходные.

- 1 I may go to the cinema with my friends.
2
3
4



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Условные предложения состоят из двух частей: **if-clause (условие)** и **the main clause (результат)**. Если условная часть стоит перед главной частью, то между ними ставится запятая. Запятая не ставится, если условная часть стоит после главной.

If it doesn't rain, we will go to the park.

We will go to the park **if** it doesn't rain.

	Условное предложение (условие)	Главное предложение (результат)	Употребление
Условные предлож. Тип 0	if + present simple If you heat ice, it melts .	present simple	то, что происходит/верно всегда
Условные предлож. Тип 1	if + present simple If he doesn't wear his coat, he will be cold. If you have a headache, take an aspirin.	будущее вр. (will), повелит.наклонение	То, что является правдой, или вероятно случится в настоящем или будущем
Условные предлож. Тип 2	if + past simple If she had a computer, she would send him an email. (Но у нее нет компьютера, поэтому она не пошлет письмо – воображаемая ситуация в настоящем.) If I were you, I would eat lots of vegetables. (совет)	Would + инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i>	Воображаемые ситуации в настоящем или будущем; также для того, чтобы дать совет

В условных предложениях 2-го типа в 1-ом и 3-ем лице ед.ч. используется **were** или **was**.

If he **were/was** older, he would travel around Europe.

1 Посмотри на картинки и, используя подсказки, напиши условные предложения 0-го типа.



- leave ice / sun • melt

If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.



- boil / water • become / steam

.....



- mix / black and white • get / grey



- mix / cocoa and milk • get / chocolate



- exercise • get / fit

2 Заполни пропуски в условных предложениях 1-го типа, используя данные глаголы.

give

have

finish

be

not go

win

- 1 If Peter comes back soon, we will have dinner together.
- 2 If Tom doesn't go to Bella's party, she will be angry.
- 3 If you have time tomorrow, will you give me a call?

- 4 If Dad finishes his work early, we will go for a walk.
- 5 If I win first prize, I will go on a trip to Egypt.
- 6 If you don't go to bed now, you will be tired tomorrow.

3 Прочти предложения и, используя подсказки, напиши условные предложения 1-го типа, как в примере.

- 1 I don't want to put on my hat. (you/get sunburnt)
If you don't put on your hat, you'll get sunburnt.
- 2 Let's go to New York. (we/visit the Statue of Liberty)
- 3 I want to stay up late. (you/not/be able/get up early for school)
- 4 He doesn't want to wear a jacket. (he/catch a cold)
- 5 She must leave soon. (she/not/miss the beginning of the film)

4

Используя подсказки, задай вопросы и ответь на них, как в примере.
Используй условные предложения 2-го типа.

1 meet a famous actress? / ask to take a photo of her

A: *What would you do if you met a famous actress?*

B: *If I met a famous actress, I would ask to take a photo of her.*

2 win £10,000? / buy lots of presents for my family

A:

B:

3 want to be fit and healthy? / stop eating junk food

A:

B:

4 a dog chase you? / run

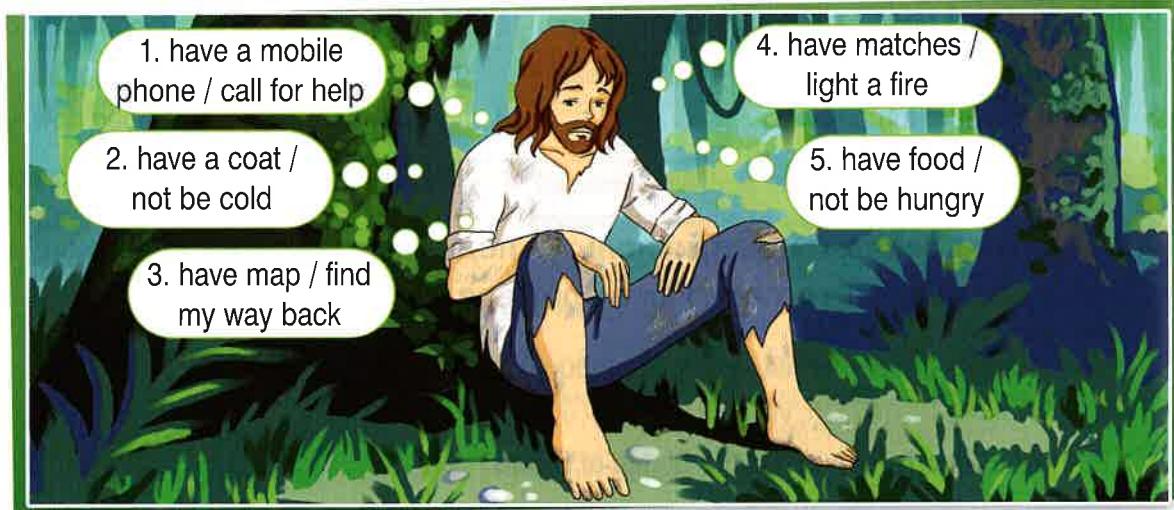
A:

B:

► А теперь сам ответь на эти же вопросы.

5

Джейкоб потерялся в лесу и размышляет о своей ситуации. Посмотри, что он думает, и напиши условные предложения 2-го типа, как в примере.



1 *If I had a mobile phone, I would call for help.*

2

3

4

5

6 Употреби данные в скобках глаголы в нужном времени, как в примере.

- 1 If I had (**have**) more free time, I would take up a hobby.
- 2 If Ben could, he travelled (**travel**) all over the world.
- 3 If Simon didn't enjoy (**not/enjoy**) reading, he wouldn't buy so many books.
- 4 If I were you, I studied (**study**) harder.
- 5 If he wasn't (**not/be**) afraid, he would go bungee jumping.
- 6 If Peter and Jane exercised more often, they would be (**be**) fitter.
- 7 If I saw a ghost, I screamed (**scream**).
- 8 If Jackie won (**win**) lots of money, she would buy a new car.
- 9 If I wasn't (**be**) you, I wouldn't eat so many sweets.
- 10 If I had a good voice, I would become (**become**) a singer.

7 Напиши предложения и скажи, к какому типу условных предложений они относятся.

1 water freeze / turn into ice

If water freezes, it turns into ice.

Type O

2 the weather be good / have a picnic tomorrow

3 he miss the bus / be late for school

4 she have a toothache / go to dentist

5 you not stop jumping around / hit your head

6 I be you / take an aspirin

7 they eat sweets all day / get fat

8 you mix yellow and blue / you get green

9 John be here / help us

10 you add sugar to coffee / become sweet

8

Соедини части предложений и определи, к какому типу они относятся.

- 1 If you drop something,
- 2 She will become a doctor
- 3 If Peter studied harder,
- 4 They would call the police
- 5 If you leave early,

- a he would have better marks.
- b if they saw an accident.
- c if she studies hard.
- d you won't miss the bus.
- e it falls.

1 ...Type Q... 2 3 4 5

9 Употреби данные в скобках глаголы в нужном времени. Разыграй диалоги с партнером.

- 1 A: I want to buy a new computer.
B: Well, if I ... **were** ... (**be**) you, I ... **would buy** ... (**buy**) a good one.
- 2 A: We're going to be late. The film starts soon.
B: Don't worry. If we (**get**) a taxi, we (**be**) there on time.
- 3 A: I'm hungry. Is there anything to eat?
B: Well, if you (**look**) in the fridge, I'm sure you (**find**) something.
- 4 A: What did the teacher tell you in the Science lesson yesterday?
B: He said that if you (**boil**) water, it (**become**) steam.
- 5 A: If I (**find**) someone's wallet in the street, I (**give**) it to the police.
B: That's very nice of you.

10

Дополни предложения, написав о себе.

- 1 If I were old enough, ... **I would buy a car**
- 2 If my friend comes to my house today,
- 3 If I was rich,
- 4 If someone invited me to London,
- 5 If my friends forgot my birthday,
- 6 If I wanted to lose weight,
- 7 If I studied harder,
- 8 If I go to the beach,

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

1. Иногда пустяки приводят к большим неприятностям. Переведи и скажи, случалось ли с тобой подобное.

Если я буду играть на компьютере допоздна, я не смогу встать утром вовремя. Если я просплю, я опоздаю на автобус в школу. Если я опоздаю на автобус, я не успею на первый урок. Если я опоздаю на первый урок, учитель напишет мне замечание в дневник. Если родители увидят замечание в дневнике, то они не пустят меня на день рождения к другу. Это ужасно!

2. Что происходит с тобой в следующих ситуациях? Переведи и закончи фразу.

1. Если я съем много мороженого,
2. Когда я не сделаю домашнюю работу,
3. Если я забуду свой проездной билет,

3. И взрослые и дети любят мечтать. Переведи, о чём мечтает Джеймс.

Если бы Джеймс был богат и знаменит, он купил бы большой дом на берегу океана. Если бы у него был большой дом, он пригласил бы к себе всех друзей. Если бы с ним были все его друзья, он устроил бы веселый праздник. Если бы Джеймс устроил большой праздник, они пригласили бы свою любимую группу. Если бы для них пела их любимая группа, он был бы счастлив со своими друзьями. Если бы он сделал счастливыми своих друзей, они бы всегда были вместе.

ПИШЕМ

Напиши, что бы ты сделал, если бы был богат и знаменит?

If I was rich and famous, I would

Мой шаг вперед 5 (Разделы 13-15)

1 Впиши в пропуски правильные формы *will* или *be going to*.

Alec: What are you doing?

Layla: I'm writing my New Year's resolutions.

Alec: Really? Well, I've already made mine. I 1) ... *am going to* ... learn to drive.

Layla: That's great! I 2) ... give you some lessons if you like. Have you got a car?

Alec: No, but I 3) ... start saving now and I expect I 4) ... buy one in the summer.

Layla: I 5) ... start learning Spanish and, if I can, I 6) ... go to Spain next year.

Alec: 7) ... any of your friends come with you?

Layla: No, I 8) ... probably go alone.

2 Заполни пропуски, употребив данные в скобках глаголы в нужном времени.

- 1 If you ... *mix* ... (*mix*) blue and yellow, you ... *get* ... (*get*) green.
- 2 If John doesn't study hard, he ... *fail* ... his exams.
- 3 If Andy ... *have* ... (*have*) lots of money, he would travel all over the world.
- 4 If I ... *be* ... (*be*) you, I would see a doctor.
- 5 If you need help, please ... *let* ... me know.

- 6 If Mr Pemberton has time, he ... *call* ... you.
- 7 If you ... *be* ... (*be*) cold, close the window.
- 8 If Karen knew you were ill, she ... *visit* ... you.
- 9 If they ... *not stop* ... (*not/stop*) talking, the teacher will be angry.
- 10 If you heat ice, it ... *melt*

3 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 Lisa **started** / **has started** learning Chinese when she **was** / **was being** ten.
- 2 I **am going to learn** / **will learn** French in September.
- 3 Amir is **eating** / **eats** a big breakfast every morning.
- 4 Lucy usually **goes** / **went** cycling at the weekend.
- 5 Keisha was in the bedroom when the phone **has rang** / **rang**.
- 6 I promise I'll **call** / **am going to call** you.
- 7 At eight o'clock yesterday morning, Paul and Charlotte **had** / **were having** breakfast.

- 8 This weekend I **will visit** / **am going to visit** a friend in Cambridge. I've already booked a ticket.
- 9 I **haven't seen** / **didn't see** Harriet for two days.
- 10 Michael **has been** / **went** to Sweden twice.
- 11 You'll never guess what **happened** / **has happened** to Tanya last night.
- 12 At the moment, John **is typing** / **types** his essay on the computer.
- 13 Peter **was walking** / **has walked** down the street when he **was meeting** / **met** Tim.
- 14 I'm so hungry; I'll **make** / **am making** a sandwich.

4 Дополни беседу модальными глаголами *must*, *mustn't*, *have to* или *don't have to*.

Mother: Jane, you 1) *must* tidy your room while I'm out.

Sara: But Mum, I want to watch TV.

Mother: You can watch TV later.

Sara: Do I 2) wash the dishes, too?

Mother: No, and you 3) wash the windows but you 4) dust the furniture. Don't forget!

Sara: Do you want me to water the plants?

Mother: No, it rained yesterday, so you 5) water them.

Sara: OK, Mum. Will you bring me some chocolate?

Mother: I will but you 6) eat it all at once or you'll be sick.

5 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 A firefighter **has to** / **could** wear a uniform.
- 2 **Can** / **Should** I take photos in the museum?
- 3 You **don't have to** / **shouldn't** go to the bakery. We have lots of bread.
- 4 I'm not sure what I am going to do this afternoon. I **may** / **must** go for a walk.

- 5 You **must** / **may** wear a seat belt when driving.
- 6 **Shall** / **Must** I get you a glass of water?
- 7 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** be rude to your teachers.
- 8 You **can** / **should** study harder if you want to pass your exams.

6 Заполни пропуски, употребив данные в скобках глаголы в нужном времени.

Hi Anna,

How 1) *are* (be) you? I know I 2) (not/write) to you for a long time but I have been away on holiday. My parents and I 3) (go) on a safari last month! We 4) (plan) to go last year but we couldn't make it in the end. Our safari holiday 5) (be) in South Africa. We 6) (see) some amazing wild animals but it was quite dangerous. One day, I 7) (take) photos of elephants when I 8) (hear) a lion really close to me. Luckily, it didn't see me but I was really scared.

Next year, we 9) (go) to France. I am sure we 10) (have) a great time. Well, that's all my news. What's new with you? Write soon.

Yours,

Dominique

Мой шаг вперед 5

Слушаем

7



Послушай и отметь галочкой (✓) нужную клетку, как в примере.

What will John do on holiday?



A



B



C

1 What has Amy already packed?



A



B



C

2 What is Kate going to buy?



A

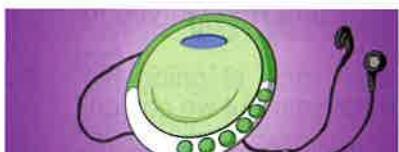


B



C

3 What will Poppy give Jack?



A

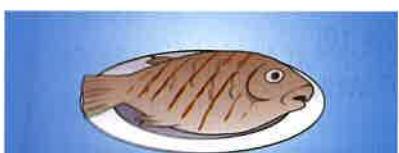


B



C

4 What is Sally going to eat?



A



B

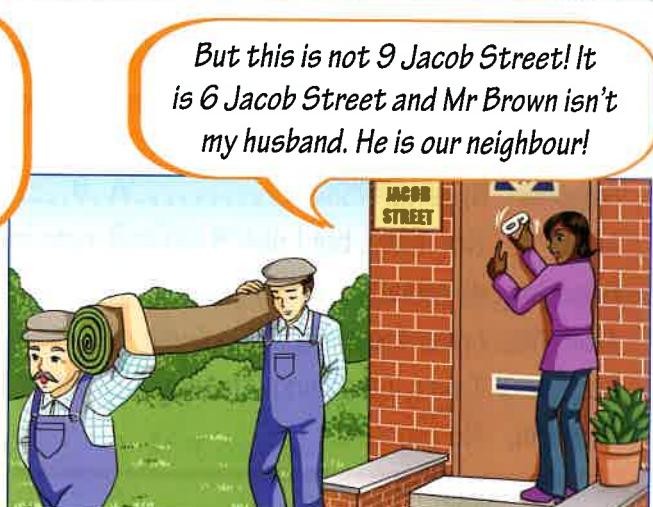
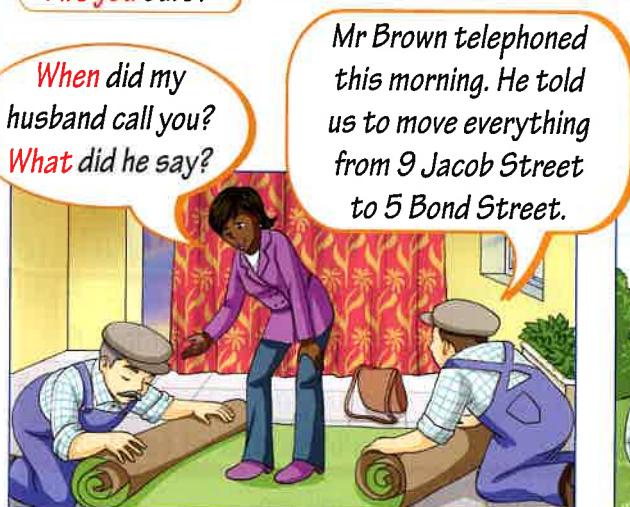


C

Yes/No Questions – Wh- Questions

42

Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



- 1 Обычно вопросы образуются путем изменения порядка слов в предложении: это значит, что вспомогательный или модальный глагол ставятся перед подлежащим. (Вспомогательные/модальные глаголы : **can, have, be, will, shall, must** и др.)

Is she happy?

Will you help me?

Can she type?

Shall we go out tonight?

Have you ever been to Paris?

- 2 В present simple вопросы образуются при помощи **do/does**, в past simple - при помощи **did**.

Do you like sweets?

Does he often visit them?

Did he pass the test?

- 3 Специальные вопросы (**Wh-questions**) начинаются с вопросительного слова: **who, where, what, when, why, how, which** и др.

Who did you go out with?

Where did you meet her?

What is your name?

- 4 Вопросы о количестве/времени/размере/расстоянии/высоте и т.п. образуются при помощи **How + прилагательное**.

How much / long / big / far / high is it?

1



Представь, что ты берешь интервью у известного актера. Впиши свои вопросы в интервью. Прослушай и проверь.

Reporter: Hello, Matt! It's great to finally meet you. I'd like to ask you a few things.

What do you like doing in your free time?

Matt Pitt: I like reading books.

Reporter: 1) (What) *What kind of books?*

Matt Pitt: Science fiction.

Reporter: Do you exercise?

Matt Pitt: Yes, I go to the gym.

Reporter: 2) (How often) *.....?*

Matt Pitt: I usually go to the gym four times a week.

Reporter: What about dancing?

Matt Pitt: Oh, I can dance really well.

Reporter: 3) (sing) *....., too?*

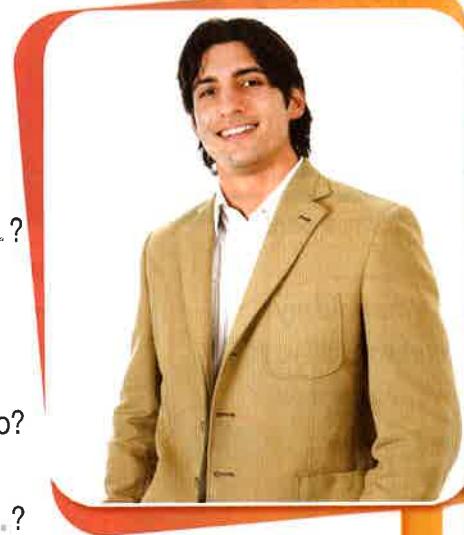
Matt Pitt: Not really, but I play a musical instrument.

Reporter: 4) (What) *.....?*

Matt Pitt: I play the violin.

Reporter: That's interesting. Thank you, Matt.

Matt Pitt: No problem.



люди	Who / Whose / Which (one of)
профессии/предметы/животные/действия	What / Which (one of)
место	Where
время	When / How long / What time / How often
количество	How much / How many
образ действия, способ	How
расстояние/длина/высота	How far / How wide / How long / How high
причина	Why

2

Впиши в пропуски *how*, *who*, *whose*, *when*, *how far*, *why*, *how many* или *where*.

1 " *How many* ... CDs are there?" "100."

2 " are you happy?" "Because it's my birthday."

3 " did Ken go to the USA?" "In 2005."

4 " do you go to school?" "By bus."

5 " is it to the post office?"

"Only 50 metres."

6 " is that?" "That's Sarah."

7 " do you live?" "In Park Road."

8 " is this?" "It's John's."

3

Впиши в пропуски нужное вопросительное слово. Затем подбери к вопросам ответы.

- 1 How old is Ben?
- 2 Where do you live?
- 3 How are you so happy?
- 4 What milk shall I buy?
- 5 When is Katie's birthday?
- 6 Why do you go to the gym?
- 7 How far is the library from their house?
- 8 How does he get to school?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A <input type="checkbox"/> | On July 27th. |
| B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | He's fifteen years old. |
| C <input type="checkbox"/> | By bus. |
| D <input type="checkbox"/> | Four times a week. |
| E <input type="checkbox"/> | In Madrid, Spain. |
| F <input type="checkbox"/> | Because I did well on my Maths test! |
| G <input type="checkbox"/> | Two cartons. |
| H <input type="checkbox"/> | About 100 metres. |

4 Дополни диалоги нужными вопросительными словами.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A: <u>Whose</u> schoolbag is that?
B: Oh, I think it's Tom's schoolbag. | 6 A: <u>How many</u> apples are in the fridge?
B: Only two. |
| 2 A: <u>How long</u> have you lived in London?
B: For two years. | 7 A: <u>Which</u> coat did Beth buy yesterday?
B: She bought the long black coat. |
| 3 A: <u>How often</u> do you go shopping?
B: Three times a month. | 8 A: <u>What</u> time do you go to bed?
B: At 10 o'clock. |
| 4 A: <u>Where</u> are you from?
B: I'm from Toronto, Canada. | 9 A: <u>When</u> is your birthday?
B: On April 12th. |
| 5 A: <u>How far</u> is the beach?
B: About 300 metres. | 10 A: <u>What</u> did you buy at the supermarket?
B: Some eggs and a carton of milk. |

5

Хорошо ли ты знаешь своего партнера? Дополни вопросы, задай их своему партнеру и запиши его/ее ответы.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <u>Where</u> are you from?
<i>I'm from Rome, Italy.</i> | 4 <u>What</u> is your hobby?
..... |
| 2 <u>How</u> old are you?
..... | 5 <u>What</u> is your favourite sport?
..... |
| 3 <u>Where</u> do you live?
..... | 6 <u>What</u> are you like?
..... |

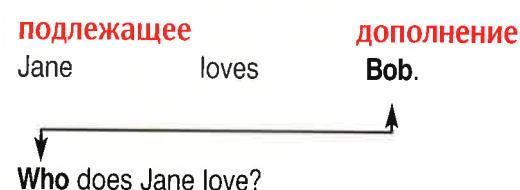
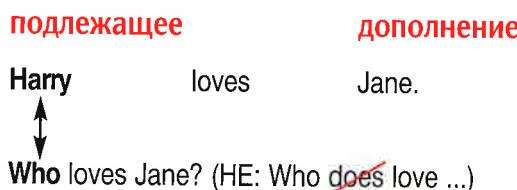
► А теперь расскажи классу о своем партнере.

Yes/No Questions – Wh- Questions

ВОПРОСЫ К ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМУ И ДОПОЛНЕНИЮ

Если **who**, **which** или **what** являются подлежащим в вопросе и ответом будет подлежащее предложения, то глагол не ставится в вопросительную форму, т.е. без do/does/did.

Если ответом будет дополнение предложения – вопрос по общим правилам.



6 Напиши вопросы к следующим предложениям.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Who <i>came home late last night</i> ? | John came home late last night. |
| 2 Where ? | Fish live in the water. |
| 3 Who Mary? ? | Jessie telephoned Mary. |
| 4 When ? | Jessie telephoned Mary a week ago. |
| 5 Which of you ? | All of us want to help. |
| 6 What ? | They sent her some flowers. |
| 7 Who Sue? ? | Paul invited Sue. |
| 8 Which dress ? | She bought the red dress. |

7 Напиши вопросы, ответом на которые являются выделенные в тексте фразы

Dear Tom,

You asked me about my best friend. His name is John Page. He's from Portsmouth, England. He is a student. He's 15 years old. He's got one sister. His sister's name is Sarah. He likes rock music and heavy metal. His favourite group is Iron Maiden.

Write back soon and tell me about your best friend.

Mike

- 1 *Who is Mike's best friend?*
- 2
- 3
- 4

5

6

7

8

Если мы просим кого-то решить или выбрать из двух вариантов, используется вопрос с **or**.

Do you want a ham sandwich **or** a cheese sandwich?
I want a cheese sandwich, please.

Do you like football **or** basketball?
I like football.

8 Напиши вопросы с **or**.

1 you / like / swimming / sailing?

2 the boys / want / pizza / burgers?

3 Helen / read / comics / books?

4 the children / like / apples / oranges?

5 your teacher / walk / cycle / to school?

6 Katie / live in / a big house / a small house?

7 you / usually / listen to music / watch TV?

8 the girls / play / the piano / the guitar?

9 Mark / usually / play / tennis / basketball?

10 they / wake up / early / late / on Saturdays?

9 Как ты ответишь на эти вопросы?

1 Do you like volleyball or tennis?

I like volleyball.

2 Do you like summer or winter?

3 Do you watch cartoons or films?

4 Do you like English or Maths?

5 Do you drink coffee or tea?

6 Do you like staying in or going out?

7 Do you read books or newspapers?

8 Do you like sandwiches or cheeseburgers?

ПЕРЕВОДИМ И ПИШЕМ

Ты собираешься взять интервью у директора английской школы.

Переведи вопросы и напиши, что директор может ответить.

1. Нравится ли Вам быть директором?
2. Когда Вы стали директором?
3. Сколько учеников в Вашей школе?
4. Что Вы собираетесь сделать для своей школы и своих учеников в следующем году?

10 Напиши, какие вопросы задал репортер Спайку Спарклу.

Reporter: 1) *What is your real name* ?

Spike Sparkle: My real name is Eric Stanley Smith.

Reporter: 2) ?

Spike Sparkle: I am twenty-five years old.

Reporter: 3) ?

Spike Sparkle: I made my first record in 2007.

Reporter: 4) ?

Spike Sparkle: I live in the centre of London.

Reporter: 5) ?

Spike Sparkle: Paris is my favourite city.

Reporter: 6) ?

Spike Sparkle: I go there three times a year.

Reporter: 7) ?

Spike Sparkle: My next live performance will be in New York.

Reporter: 8) ?

Spike Sparkle: No, I have never been to New York before.

Reporter: Well, good luck then.

**ПЕРЕВОДИМ И ПИШЕМ**

Помоги журналисту подготовиться к интервью со знаменитостью и переведи его вопросы. Напиши, что бы ты ответил, если бы был этой знаменитостью.

1. Сколько Вам лет?
2. Когда Ваш день рождения?
3. Где Вы живете?
4. Вы живете в квартире или собственном доме? Почему?
5. У Вас дома есть животные? Кто они? Почему Вы выбрали именно их?
6. Какой Ваш любимый город? Как часто Вы там бываете?
7. Есть ли у Вас мечта? О чём она?
8. Где и когда будет Ваше следующее выступление?
9. Над чем Вы сейчас работаете? Что Вы собираетесь делать после этого?
10. Вы уже были в России? Или это Ваш первый визит?

The Passive



44) Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Пассивный (страдательный) залог.

Образуется при помощи **to be** и причастия прош.вр. смыслового глагола.

The letter **was written** by Tim.

Внимательно посмотри, как образуется пассивный залог в **present simple** и **past simple**:

	Активный залог	Пассивный залог
Present Simple	Jack waters the plants.	The plants are watered by Jack.
Past Simple	Tina sent the email.	The email was sent by Tina.

Вопросительная форма

Are the plants watered every week?
Was the email sent by Tina?

Отрицательная форма

The plants aren't watered every week.
The email wasn't sent by Tina.

Когда в предложении мы хотим заменить активный залог на пассивный:

- дополнение в предложении становится подлежащим;
- форма активного залога изменяется на форму пассивного (**to be** + причастие пр.вр. глагола);
- бывшее подлежащее ставится в конец предложения, перед ним ставится предлог **by** (кем производится действие), или оно опускается совсем.

	подлежащее	глагол	дополнение
Активный залог	George	fed	the dog.
Пассивный залог	The dog	was fed	by George.

Мы используем пассивный залог:

- когда лицо, производящее действие, неизвестно, неважно или очевидно из контекста.

My wallet **was stolen** yesterday. (кто украл - неизвестно)

The house **is cleaned** twice a week. (неважно, кто это делает)

The thief **was arrested**. (арестован полицией – это очевидно)

- когда в качестве лица, производящего действие, выступает одно из следующих слов: **people, one, someone/somebody, they, he** и т.д.

They **published** the report last week.

The report **was published** last week.

1 Выбери правильное слово и обведи его.

- 1 Coffee is / **are** made from coffee beans.
- 2 Cola is / **are** drunk by millions of people around the world.
- 3 *Great Expectations* was / **is** written by Charles Dickens.
- 4 This ring was / **were** given to me as a gift.
- 5 Foreign languages is / **are** taught in every school.
- 6 Our car was / **is** washed every week.

2 Впиши в пропуски *is, are, was* или *were*.

- 1 *Macbeth* was written by Shakespeare.
- 2 Fiat cars made in Italy.
- 3 Tamara and José invited to a party last week.
- 4 Our flat cleaned every week.
- 5 The telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
- 6 The World Cup held every four years.
- 7 The Parthenon visited by thousands of tourists every year.
- 8 A short story competition organised every year.
- 9 The castle destroyed by a fire in the fifteenth century.
- 10 Dinner served at 7 o'clock every evening.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи и напиши, какой предмет описан.

1. Это сделано из стекла и используется в основном старыми людьми, когда они читают или пишут.
2. Это делается из дерева, пластика или металла и используется, чтобы нарисовать прямую линию.
3. Это готовится из сливок и сахара и должно храниться в холодильнике. Оно бывает шоколадное, ванильное, клубничное. Все дети это любят.
4. Этот предмет из металла и помогает нам открывать двери.
5. Этот предмет изготовлен из кожи, он используется деловыми людьми, в нем носят деловые бумаги.
6. Это сделано из бумаги и используется для письма.

3 Из слов в колонках составь и запиши предложения, используя прошедшее время пассивного залога, как в примере.

A	B	C
The film <i>ET</i>	paint	Vincent van Gogh
The Golden Gate Bridge	build	Lewis Carroll
Radium	direct	Steven Spielberg
<i>Alice in Wonderland</i>	discover	Joseph Baermann Strauss
<i>The Starry Night</i>	write	Marie and Pierre Curie

1 *The film ET was directed by Steven Spielberg.*

2

3

4

5

4 Перепиши данные предложения в пассивном залоге.

1 James Joyce wrote this book.

This book was written by James Joyce.

2 They deliver the post every day.

3 Birds eat seeds.

4 A storm destroyed three houses in the neighbourhood.

5 They built the school in 1956.

6 Does she cook dinner every night?

7 Did Nicky wash the dishes?

8 Ben didn't steal Johnny's bag.

9 They found the missing painting.

10 Fiona takes the dog for a walk every day.

5 Напиши газетные заголовки в пассивном залоге.

1 **FIRE DESTROYED LOCAL LIBRARY**

2 **QUEEN OPENS NEW SCIENCE MUSEUM**

3 **TSUNAMI HIT COASTAL VILLAGE**

4 **FISHERMAN SAVED TEENAGER**

5 **FACTORY POLLUTES RIVER**

1 *The local library was destroyed by a fire.*

2

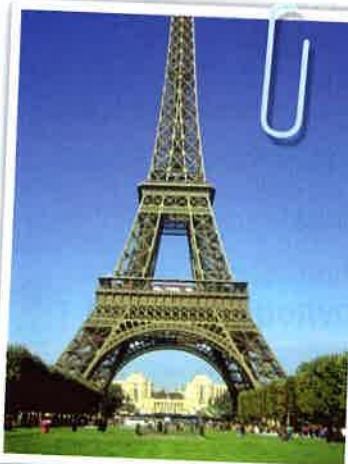
3

4

5

The Passive

6 Перепиши текст в пассивном залоге. Где это нужно, укажи, кто произвел действие.



Gustave Eiffel designed the Eiffel Tower. Workers built it between 1887 and 1889. They used iron to build it. The City Mayor opened it to the public on May 6th, 1889. Many tourists visit the tower every year. They buy souvenirs, take photos of Paris and admire the view from the top.

The Eiffel Tower was designed by Gustave Eiffel.



ПИШЕМ

Используя данную информацию и глаголы, напиши о Великой Китайской стене. Используй пассивный залог.

- locate • make of • complete • build • visit by



Name: The Great Wall of China

Location: northern China

Made of: granite

Reason built: to protect China from the Mongols

Completed: early sixteenth century

Visited: thousands of tourists every year

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Твои зарубежные сверстники интересуются, как празднуется Новый Год в российских городах. Переведи для них этот рассказ.

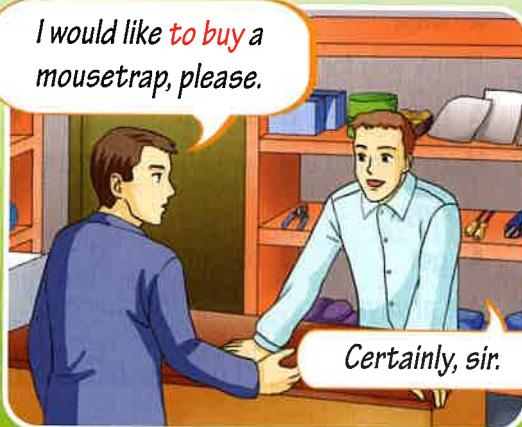
Каждый год главную площадь города украшают большой елкой, ледяными фигурами и символами года. Например, в прошлом году везде развесили плакаты с тиграми. На площади заливают большой каток и устраивают разные веселые соревнования и игры. А по вечерам в центре катка ставят сцену и приглашают артистов. Для Деда Мороза каждый год строят большие сани. В них он развозит подарки для маленьких детей (В них развозятся подарки для маленьких детей). Это время - самое любимое для детей.

The Infinitive / -ing form / Too – Enough



45) Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.

I would like **to buy** a mousetrap, please.



Certainly, sir.

Could you **be** quick, please?
I have **to catch** a bus.



I'm sorry sir, but I don't like **telling** people lies. This is the biggest trap in the shop, but it won't **catch** a bus.

Инфинитив используется:

- для выражения цели (с частицей **to**).
Why did you go to the baker's? **To buy** bread.
- после глаголов **want**, **would love/like** (с частицей **to**).
I would like **to visit** Madrid.
- после таких глаголов, как **know**, **remember**, **ask** и т.п., когда после них идут союзы **who**, **what**, **where** и **how**.
I know **how to make** an omelette.
- после модальных глаголов (без частицы **to**) **can**, **must**, **will** и др.
He **can dance** but he **can't sing**.

- ing форма глагола используется:

- в качестве существительного.
I like **swimming**.
- после глаголов: **enjoy**, **love**, **hate**, **like**, **dislike**, **stop**.
He **enjoys reading**.
- после глагола **go** + различные виды физической активности
He goes **fishing** every Sunday.
- после предлогов.
She's tired **of working** long hours.

1 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- I love **play** / **playing** football.
- The children want **go** / **to go** to the park.
- You can't **have** / **to have** any sweets now.
- I don't remember **how to get** / **getting** there.
- My brother enjoys **watch** / **watching** TV.
- Please stop **to make** / **making** that noise.
- You must **do** / **doing** your homework.
- We went to the supermarket **to buy** / **buying** some food.
- Patrick goes **to walk** / **walking** every day after work.
- I'd like **to order** / **ordering** a pizza, please.

The Infinitive / -ing form / Too – Enough

2 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- 1 Lisa hates horror films.
A watch B to watch C watching
- 2 I can't the guitar.
A play B to play C playing
- 3 We don't want breakfast.
A eat B to eat C eating
- 4 Gary would like to the cinema tonight.
A go B to go C going

- 5 Do you enjoy in the park?
A walk B to walk C walking
- 6 Thank you for me with my homework.
A helping B to help C help
- 7 Mum went to the bank some money.
A get B to get C getting
- 8 We always go in the summer.
A swim B to swim C swimming

3 Впиши в пропуски инфинитив с *to*/ без *to* или –*ing* форму глагола.

- 1 You must ... *finish* ... (*finish*) your dinner.
- 2 I would like (*visit*) London.
- 3 Please stop (*talk*) in class.
- 4 My friends love (*go*) to the beach.

- 5 Nick can (*sing*) very well.
- 6 Mum will (*take*) us to the zoo soon.
- 7 Dad enjoys (*work*) in the garden.
- 8 I don't like (*play*) tennis.

4 Прочти телефонный разговор двух подружек. Поставь глаголы в скобках в форму инфинитива с *to* или –*ing* форму.

Kelly: Hey, Marcella! What do you want 1) *to do*
(*do*) this weekend?

Marcella: Well, I'd like 2) (*visit*) the exhibition
at the National Gallery and go 3) (*shop*) in Oxford Street. What about you?

Kelly: Well, I don't enjoy 4) (*shop*) as much as you
do but I want 5) (*see*) the exhibition, too. I
might also 6) (*go*) to the gym.

Marcella: Oh, no. I've just remembered I must 7) (*do*) the
housework. My cousins are coming over on Sunday afternoon.

Kelly: You must be looking forward to 8) (*see*) them.

Marcella: Oh, yes! I really like 9) (*spend*) time with them. We always have
lots of fun together.



5 Прочти электронное письмо. Выбери правильный вариант (A-C) и заполни пропуски (1-6).

Hey Youssef,

In your last email you asked me what I'd like 1) *to do* in 15 years' time. Well, I don't think I've 2) told you this but I have always wanted to become a doctor. Ever since I can remember, I have enjoyed 3) people. When people in my family have got 4) flu, I usually take care of them. I enjoy making tea and soup for them and I just love 5) them their medicine. I really enjoy programmes like *ER* and *Grey's Anatomy*, which are about doctors 6) hospitals. What about you? What would you like to be when you grow up? Write back soon!

Your friend,

Alexis

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 A to do | B do | C doing |
| 2 A never | B ever | C just |
| 3 A help | B to help | C helping |

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 4 A the | B a | C some |
| 5 A give | B to give | C giving |
| 6 A but | B and | C or |

6 Напиши предложения о себе, используя инфинитив (с *to* или без *to*) или –*ing* форму.

- 1 I love *meeting my friends*.
 2 I hate
 3 I enjoy

- 4 I would like
 5 I like
 6 I want

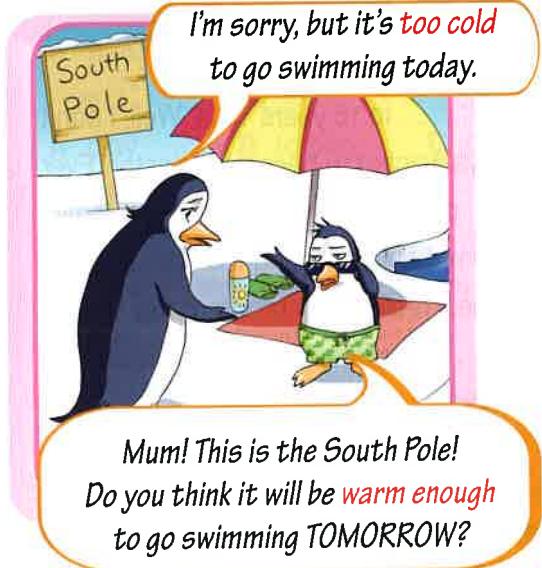
ПЕРЕВОДИМ И ПИШЕМ

Переведи предложения, используя *like*, *love*, *enjoy*, *don't like*, *hate*. Затем напиши о себе.

1. Тебе нравится смотреть мультфильмы?
2. Мой брат не любит играть в футбол, а хоккей он вообще терпеть не может.
3. Твои родители любят играть в компьютерные игры?
4. Мне кажется, никто не любит вытирать пыль.
5. Я думаю, тебе понравится покататься на лыжах в горах на каникулах.
6. В нашем классе все обожают читать фантастику.
7. Кому из твоих друзей нравится слушать рэп?
8. Мне нравится помогать маме по дому, но я терпеть не могу походы по магазинам.
9. Мне нравится, но я не люблю и терпеть не могу



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



*I'm sorry, but it's **too cold** to go swimming today.*

*Mum! This is the South Pole!
Do you think it will be **warm enough** to go swimming **TOMORROW?***

Too - Enough

Too + прилагательное/наречие = слишком ..., чтобы

Всегда имеет отрицательный смысл.

He's **too young** to travel alone. (слишком молод, он не может путешествовать один)

He drove **too slowly** to win the race. (слишком медленно, он не выиграл гонку)

Прилагательное/наречие + enough = достаточно ..., чтобы.

Enough + существительное = достаточно ..., чтобы
Обычно имеет положительный смысл; обрати внимание на порядок слов!

She's **old enough** to drive a car. (достаточно взрослая, она может водить машину.)

He left **early enough** to catch the train. (достаточно рано, он успел на поезд.)

He's got **enough money** to buy a car. (достаточно)

7 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- It's **too** / **enough** cold to go to the beach.
- The food is **too** / **enough** hot to eat.
- Mum has got **enough** / **too** sugar and flour to make the cake.

4 That CD is cheap **too** / **enough** to buy.

5 I'm **too** / **enough** ill to go to school today.

6 Ben is **too** / **enough** tired to go to the party.

8 Дополни предложения, используя *too* или *enough*.



- “Can he pay for his dinner?”
“No, he can't. (**money**)
He hasn't got **enough** **money**.”



- “Can he lift the table?”
“Yes, he can. (**strong**)
He is **strong enough**.”



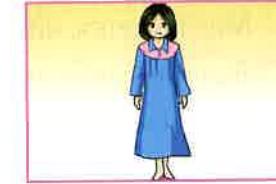
- “Can Sally go to the party?”
“No, she can't. (**ill**)
She is **not well enough**.”



- “Can he climb the tree?”
“No, he can't. (**old**)
He is **too old** **to climb** a tree.”



- “Can she drink the tea?”
“No, she can't. (**hot**)
It's **too hot** **to drink** tea.”



- “Can she wear the dress?”
“Yes, she can. (**big**)
It is **big enough** **for her**.”

9 Соедини предложения (1-5) с предложениями (а-е) в одно высказывание.

- 1 Helen can't drive a car.
 2 You mustn't go to work today.
 3 She can buy this dress.
 4 I don't want to swim in the sea.
 5 Ben can reach the top shelf.

- a She isn't old enough.
 b He's tall enough.
 c It's too cold today.
 d It's cheap enough.
 e You're too ill.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи эту историю для школьной газеты о первоапрельских шутках.

Как-то нам с Катей стало скучно. Мы решили побегать (go jogging) в парке около дома. Но сначала мы позвонили однокласснику Роме и предложили ему к нам присоединиться. Роман пообещал подойти попозже. Не спеша мы дошли до парка и начали пробежку. И вдруг мы увидели, что навстречу нам бежал медведь. Мы жутко испугались. Мы постарались успокоиться, но не смогли и начали визжать от страха. В это время медведь был совсем рядом с нами. Это было так жутко, что я даже заплакала. Я посмотрела на Катю, а она смеялась. Я не могла понять ее. Она объяснила, что медведь был не настоящий, что это кто-то, одетый как медведь. Ведь это было 1 апреля! Роман хотел пошутить и оделся в костюм медведя. Но издалека все выглядело очень реально. Вскоре все мы хохотали. Роман хотел удивить нас, а на самом деле здорово напугал.

ПИШЕМ

Ты решил/а принять участие в конкурсе рассказов на тему «Самый жуткий день в моей жизни». Используй воображение!

My Scariest Experience by

Мой шаг вперед 6 (Разделы 16-18)

1 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 “**Where** / **When** do you usually go on holiday?” “To the beach.”
- 2 “**How much** / **How many** is this comic?” “It’s €1.”
- 3 “**What** / **Who** is this?” “It’s a hat.”
- 4 “**How old** / **How many** is Ellie?” “She’s twelve.”
- 5 “**What** / **What time** do you have lunch?” “At one o’clock.”
- 6 “**What** / **How** does your dad go to work?” “By car.”

- 7 “**What** / **Who** is that?” “That’s my aunt.”
- 8 “**How far** / **How long** is it to the bank?” “About 100 metres.”
- 9 “**Whose** / **Who** house is that?” “It’s Ann’s house.”
- 10 “**How much** / **How many** sisters have you got?” “Two.”
- 11 “**What** / **Why** are you sad?” “Because I’m ill.”
- 12 “**When** / **Where** is your mum’s birthday?” “Next week.”

2 Напиши вопросы, ответом на которые являются выделенные слова/фразы .

- 1 The Smiths have bought a new house.
Who has bought a new house?
- 2 Mary has sold her old car.
- 3 Harriet is writing an email.

- 4 Joseph likes this book.
- 5 Joseph likes **this book**.
- 6 Maya lost **her ring**.

3 Дополни предложения, используя *too* или *enough*.



- 1 “Can he buy the car?”
“No, he can’t. The car is *too expensive*.”
(expensive)

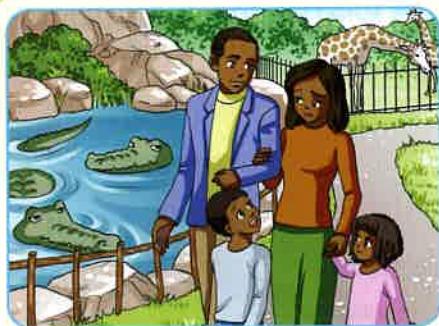


- 2 “Can she reach the cake?”
“No, she can’t. She is *short*.”



- 3 “Does the skirt fit?”
“Yes, it does. It is *big*.”

4 Поставь глаголы в скобках в форму инфинитива с *to* или *-ing* форме глагола.



Benjamin and his family love 1) ... *going* ... (go) to the zoo. They enjoy 2) (watch) the monkeys. Benjamin's mother hates 3) (look) at the crocodiles. She doesn't want 4) (go) near them. Benjamin and his sister like 5) (watch) the lions. When Benjamin grows up, he wants 6) (be) a lion tamer. Benjamin's father likes 7) (listen) to the exotic birds and 8) (see) them fly. He would like 9) (have) one at home but he can't because these birds can't 10) (live) in houses.

5 Впиши в пропуски *is, are, was* или *were*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Romeo and Juliet ... <i>was</i> ... written by Shakespeare. | 6 A dance competition organised in our school every year. |
| 2 BMW cars made in Germany. | 7 The Empire State Building completed in 1930. |
| 3 The art gallery visited by many people every day. | 8 The World Cup held every four years. |
| 4 Maria Callas born in New York. | 9 Penicillin discovered by A. Fleming. |
| 5 The house destroyed in the earthquake last year. | 10 Thousands of emails sent every day. |

6 Перепиши предложения, используя пассивный залог.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 David fixed the computer. | 6 They sent Paul a letter from Italy. |
| <i>The computer was fixed by David.</i> | |
| 2 Does Latisha clean the house everyday? | 7 Tom takes the children to school. |
| | |
| 3 Sally decorated the living room. | 8 Alex cooked dinner last night. |
| | |
| 4 They send text messages every day. | 9 A van hit John's car. |
| | |
| 5 Bees make honey. | 10 Did Rosalie bake the cake? |

Мой шаг вперед 6

Слушаем

7



Послушай и отметь галочкой (✓) нужную клетку, как в примере.

Whose birthday was it on Saturday?



A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	-------------------------------------



C	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

1 How old is Claire now?



A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

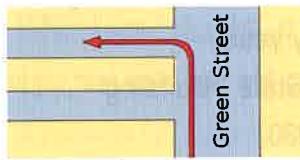


B	<input type="checkbox"/>
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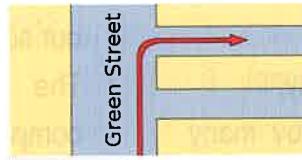


C	<input type="checkbox"/>
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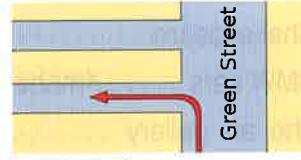
2 How do you get to Jack's house?



A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



B	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



C	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

3 What did Chloe give Mary?



A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



B	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



C	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

4 Who gave Beth a present?



A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



B	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



C	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

5 Who dances well?



A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



B	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



C	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

Relative Pronouns



48 Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.

Относительные местоимения (**who, which, whose, that**) вводят определительное придаточное предложение, которое дает дополнительную информацию о существительном.

The boy **who** is wearing the red T-shirt is my brother. (Какой мальчик?)

The bag **which** is on the desk is Mary's. (Какая сумка?)

люди	предметы/животные	принадлежность
who / that	which / that	whose

- Определляемое существ. – люди, используем **who/that**.

The girl – she is talking on the phone – is Mary.



The girl **who** is talking on the phone is Mary.

- Определяемое существ. – предметы или животные, используем **which/that**.

The car – it is parked outside – is Jack's



The car **which** is parked outside is Jack's.

The dog – it is under the table – is Lucy's.



The dog **which** is under the table is Lucy's.

- **Whose** используется с людьми, предметами и животными и вводит предложение, указывающее, что что-то кому-то принадлежит.

That's the man – his daughter is a nurse.



That's the man **whose** daughter is a nurse.

- **Who/which/that** нельзя опустить, когда они являются подлежащим придаточного предложения, т.е. когда между ними и глаголом нет сущ. или личного местоимения.

I saw a film. It was really exciting.



I saw a film **which / that** was really exciting.

- **Who/which/that** можно опустить, когда они являются дополнением придаточного предложения, т.е. когда между ними и глаголом есть сущ. или личное местоимение.

That's the man. Ann met him last week.



That's the man **(who/that)** Ann met last week.

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- 10 “**How much** / **How many** sisters have you got?” “Two.”
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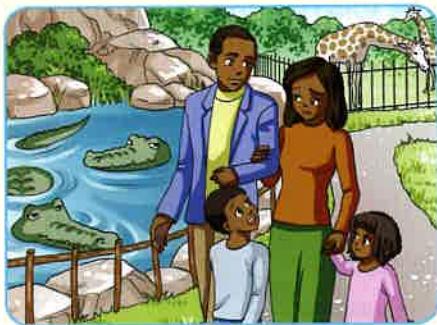


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“No, she can’t. She is *short*.”



- 3 “Does the skirt fit?”
“Yes, it does. It is *big*.”

4 Поставь глаголы в скобках в форму инфинитива с *to* или *-ing* форме глагола.



Benjamin and his family love 1) ... *going* ... (go) to the zoo. They enjoy 2) (watch) the monkeys. Benjamin's mother hates 3) (look) at the crocodiles. She doesn't want 4) (go) near them. Benjamin and his sister like 5) (watch) the lions. When Benjamin grows up, he wants 6) (be) a lion tamer. Benjamin's father likes 7) (listen) to the exotic birds and 8) (see) them fly. He would like 9) (have) one at home but he can't because these birds can't 10) (live) in houses.

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Мой шаг вперед 6

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47

Whose birthday was it on Saturday?



A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	-------------------------------------



C	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

1 How old is Claire now?



A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

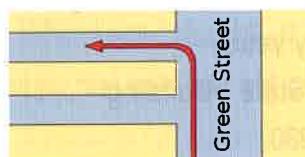


B	<input type="checkbox"/>
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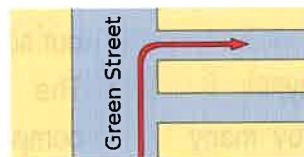


C	<input type="checkbox"/>
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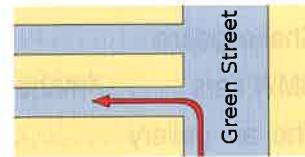
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---	--------------------------



B	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



C	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

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A	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



B	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------



C	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

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A	<input type="checkbox"/>
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B	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

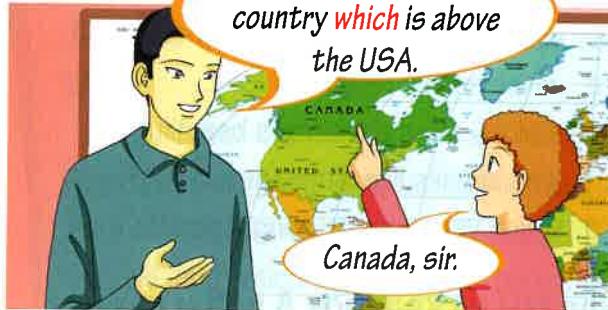


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Relative Pronouns

1 Соедини фразы (1-7) и (a-g) так, чтобы получились предложения.

- 1 Is this the car
- 2 The bracelet
- 3 I met a girl
- 4 The article
- 5 Is he the man
- 6 That is the restaurant
- 7 The boy

- a who won the lottery?
- b which you wrote was very interesting.
- c who is playing football is my best friend.
- d which serves Japanese food.
- e that my mum gave me is beautiful.
- f who speaks five languages.
- g which your parents bought you?

2 Напиши предложения, используя фразы из колонок А и В и нужное местоимение.

A

- 1 A printer is a machine
- 2 Shakira is a singer
- 3 An armchair is a piece of furniture
- 4 This is Amanda
- 5 A teacher is a person

who
which / that
whose

B

- a has sung many hit songs.
- b you sit on.
- c mother is a famous actress.
- d teaches children.
- e prints out documents.

Обрати внимание: Who's = краткая форма who is
 Whose = указание на принадлежность кому/чему-либо.

3 Выбери правильный вариант и подчеркни его.

- 1 She is the girl who's / whose the best student in class.
- 2 That's the man who's / whose wife is a doctor.
- 3 Is that the boy who's / whose family lives next to you?
- 4 Did you meet the man who's / whose our new Maths teacher?
- 5 That's the girl who's / whose dog chased my cat.

4 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 This is the dress <u>.....</u> I bought last week.
A who B which C whose | 4 The girl <u>.....</u> parents are doctors lives next door to us.
A who B whose C that |
| 2 The kangaroo is an animal <u>.....</u> lives in Australia.
A who B whose C that | 5 Katrina is the hurricane <u>.....</u> hit New Orleans.
A which B whose C who |
| 3 Meryl Streep is the actress <u>.....</u> played in <i>Mamma Mia</i> .
A whose B who C which | 6 Maria is the one <u>.....</u> is always late for class.
A whose B which C who |

5 Прочти письмо и впиши пропущенные слова, по одному слову в каждый пропуск.

Dear Annie,

I'm so glad you're coming to Berlin next week! 1) We ^{we} 're going to have the time of 2) lives!

Hey, listen! I know you're crazy about musicals, so I 3) tickets for the *Wizard of Oz*. Isn't that great? It's a musical 4) everyone loves. It tells the story of a girl named Dorothy 5) life changes when a storm takes her to a magical land which is called Oz. There she meets three characters 6) take her to the *Wizard of Oz*. The *Wizard of Oz* is a strange creature who promises to make all their wishes come true if they bring 7) the broomstick of the Wicked Witch. Dorothy's wish is to return home to Kansas. I'm sure you'll love 8) ! I can't wait to see you!

Love,

Carrie

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи предложения, обращая внимание на относительные местоимения.

- Кошка - это животное, которое много спит в течение дня.
- Ложка - это предмет, которым мы едим суп или варенье.
- Сколько у тебя друзей, у которых дома есть животные?
- Словарь - это книга, в которой можно найти значение слов.
- Он - композитор, чьи песни сейчас очень популярны.
- Пицца - это блюдо, которое пришло из Италии.
- Калькулятор – это маленькая электронная машина, которая используется для счета.
- Ты знаешь имя писателя, который написал книги о Гарри Потере?

6 Используя *who* или *which/that*, допиши предложения, написав о себе.

- I really like reading books *which* ^{are} _{are} *about science*.
- My best friend is someone *who* ^{is} _{is} *kind*.
- I enjoy doing sports *which* ^{are} _{are} *my hobbies*.
- I like people *who* ^{are} _{are} *friendly*.
- I love buying clothes *which* ^{are} _{are} *expensive*.

Relative Pronouns

7 Впиши в пропуски нужное относительное местоимение. Напиши П там, где оно подлежащее, и Д там, где дополнение, и подпиши, где оно может быть опущено.

- 1 That's the blouse *which / that* I bought last week. М (может)
- 2 My best friend is a person loves reading.
- 3 The dog bit me lives next door.
- 4 Is this the dress you borrowed from your sister?
- 5 Do you know the name of the person discovered America?
- 6 The documentary I saw last night was about nature.

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи и напиши ответ.

1. Это здание, которое все дети должны посещать по будням.
2. Это люди, чей дом или квартира находятся рядом с твоим домом или квартирой.
3. Это знаменитый актер, который сыграл роль Терминатора.
4. Он был пилотом, который первым полетел в космос.
5. Это океан, который омывает Россию на севере.
6. Это русский поэт, чьи произведения знают во всем мире.
7. Это планета, которую называют «красной».
8. Он был певцом, которого называли королем поп-музыки.
9. Это город, который был столицей России.
10. Это континент, где июль - зимний месяц.

ПИШЕМ

Напиши предложения об известном певце/актере, интересной профессии, необычных предметах, животных. Попробуй найти иллюстрации к своим предложениям. И не забудь использовать *which/that, who* и *whose*.



- A giraffe is an animal whose neck is very long, etc.

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons



Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



● Прилагательные описывают существительные. Они всегда идут перед существительным или после глагола **to be** и имеют одинаковую форму в ед. и мн. числе.

This is a **nice** dress.

(Какое платье? Красивое.)

This train is **slow**.

(Какой это поезд? Медленный) (HE slow\$)

These trains are **slow**.

Наречия описывают глаголы. Они указывают на то, как/где/когда/как часто кто-то что-то делает.

He left the room **quickly**. (Как он вышел из комнаты? Быстро.)

She usually drinks coffee in the **morning**. (Как часто? Обычно.)

Образование наречий

Наречия обычно образуются от прилагательных при помощи суффикса **-ly**.
bad → badly

	Прилагательное	Наречие
Прилаг. на -le : убираем -e и добавляем -y	simple terrible	simply terribly
Прилаг. на согл. + y : убираем -y и добавляем -ily	happy angry	happily angrily

Исключения

Прилагательное	good	fast	hard	He's a good dancer. He dances well .
Наречие	well	fast	hard	He's a hard worker. He works hard .

HO The children were so excited they could **hardly speak**. (hardly = едва, сле-сле)

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

1



Образуй наречия от данных прилагательных. Послушай и повтори.

- 1 nice *nicely*
- 2 angry *angrily*
- 3 quiet *quietly*
- 4 good *well*

- 5 slow *slowly*
- 6 easy *easily*
- 7 quick *quickly*
- 8 comfortable *comfortably*

- 9 fresh *freshly*
- 10 fine *finely*
- 11 first *firstly*
- 12 lucky *luckily*

2

Подпиши картинки, используя данные прилагательные.

beautiful / ugly

interesting / boring

old / young

thin / fat

~~heavy~~ / light

old / new



1 *heavy*

2 *light*

3

4

5

6



7

8

9

10

11

12

3 Напиши, чем является подчеркнутое слово - прилагательным или наречием.

- 1 Fast runners win races.
- 2 Mathematics is difficult.
- 3 You've done well on your test.
- 4 The clowns are very funny.
- 5 He runs fast.
- 6 She plays the piano beautifully.
- 7 Dad is very busy in his office.
- 8 The doctor arrived immediately.

прилагательное

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Выбери правильный вариант и подчеркни его.

- 1 He left the room **quiet** / **quietly**.
- 2 Jane works **hard** / **hardly**.
- 3 He's a very **nice** / **nicely** man.
- 4 The sun is shining **bright** / **brightly**.

- 5 She behaves very **good** / **well**.
- 6 He always dresses **smart** / **smartly**.
- 7 He shouted **angry** / **angrily** at me.
- 8 You drive very **slow** / **slowly**.

5 Впиши в пропуски прилагательные и наречия.

- 1 boring – great – hardly

A: Did you enjoy your trip?

B: Oh, yes! I had a great time. I had time to sleep!
A: That's great. I wish I could say the same but I had a very holiday.

- 2 busy – beautiful – many – lately

A: Hey Kate! Where have you been? I have called you times in the past two weeks. You never answered your phone.

B: I'm sorry. I've been very with school and work. I'm free now though.
Let's have lunch together. We can have a picnic in the park.

A: Well ...OK! After all, it's a day!

6 Подчеркни нужное слово. Затем подбери окончание к началу каждой истории.

1 **C** Jackie was 1) **slow** / **slowly** walking home after a long day at work when 2) **sudden** / **suddenly** a poster caught her attention. It was a very 3) **beautiful** / **beautifully** girl. She looked at the poster 4) **careful** / **carefully** one more time. That was Amy!

2 **C** Mark loves driving his 1) **expensive** / **expensively** new sports car. 2) **Unfortunate** / **Unfortunately**, he also loves driving fast. On that cold winter night, the weather was really 3) **bad** / **badly** but Mark didn't care. And then he saw the big van in front of him.

3 **C** Jennifer was smiling 1) **proud** / **proudly** as she arrived at the church. She looked perfect in her 2) **simple** / **simply** white dress as she walked 3) **slow** / **slowly** towards John.

a Later that night, Mark was in hospital but he felt 1) **lucky** / **luckily** he was alive. He decided never to drive so 2) **careless** / **carelessly** again.

b When the service finished, the 1) **pretty** / **prettily** couple ran 2) **quick** / **quickly** into the car waiting for them outside. A new life was in front of them!

c Jackie looked at Amy and smiled 1) **happy** / **happily**. She then said to her 2) **soft** / **softly**: "Congratulations, Amy!"

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

51

Послушай и повтори. Затем разыграй сценку.



Степени сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательные	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Один слог	long	longer than	the longest of / in
Два слова, на -y, -w, -er	happy	happier than	the happiest of / in
Два и более слов	modern beautiful	more modern than more beautiful than	the most modern of / in the most beautiful of / in

- Мы используем сравнительную степень, чтобы сравнить двух людей или предмета, а превосходную – для сравнения трех и более людей или предметов.
Jenny is **younger** than Mary. Jenny is **the youngest** of all her friends.
- Со сравнительной степенью всегда используется **than**, а с превосходной – **the ... of/in**. **In** обычно используется, когда мы сравниваем географические места.
London is **bigger** than Leeds. It is **the biggest** city **in** England.
- Некоторые прилагательные имеют два способа образования сравнительной степени: или добавляется **-er/-est**, или при помощи слов **more/most**.
Вот некоторые из них: **clever, stupid, narrow, gentle**.
clever – cleverer – the cleverest ИЛИ clever – more clever – the most clever

Правильно пишем

Прилагательные, заканчивающиеся на:

-e → -r / -st

-y → -ier / -iest

Одну ударную гласную между двумя согласными - удваивается согласная

large – larger – largest

heavy – heavier – heaviest

big – bigger – biggest

Исключения

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	further/farther	furthest / farthest

further / farther = дальше (по расстоянию)

I can't run any **further / farther**.

further = больше

There is no **further** news at the moment.

7



Напиши степени сравнения данных прилагательных. Прослушай и проверь. Послушай и повтори.

1 tall

taller

tallest

2 careful

.....

3 cheap

.....

4 fat

.....

5 modern

.....

6 nice

.....

7 fast

.....

8 thin

.....

8

Прочти и подчеркни нужный вариант.

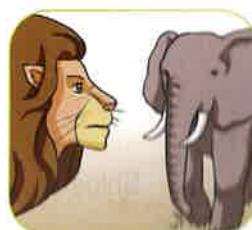
- 1 Mary is thinner than / from from Ann.



- 3 Emeka is **better** / **the best** athlete of all.



- 2 This bike is **cheaper** / **cheapest** than this car.



- 4 A lion is **more** / **most dangerous** than an elephant.

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

9 Заполни пропуски и ответь на вопросы викторины. Проверь свои ответы и узнай свой балл.

Geography Quiz

- 1 Which is the **longest** (long) river in the world?
A The Nile B The Amazon
- 2 Which desert is **larger** (large) than the Kalahari Desert?
A The Sahara Desert B The Syrian Desert
- 3 Which is the **highest** (high) mountain in the world?
A Kilimanjaro B Mount Everest
- 4 Which ocean is **smaller** (small) than the Atlantic?
A The Arctic Ocean B The Pacific Ocean
- 5 Which is the **cold** (cold) country in the world?
A the Russian Federation
B Norway

10 Напиши предложения об известных тебе местах, как в примере.

- 1 (beautiful) *The most beautiful place I know is Venice.*
- 2 (expensive)
- 3 (cheap)
- 4 (cold)
- 5 (hot)
- 6 (ancient)

Мы используем **as ... as**, когда сравниваем двух одинаковых людей или предмета.
He's **as tall as** Peter.

Not as / so ... as используется в отрицаниях.

11 Сравни то, что ты видишь на картинках.



safe



dangerous



fast



slow



expensive



cheap

1 Cars are **safer** than motorbikes. Motorbikes are **more dangerous** than cars. Motorbikes are not as **safe as** cars.

2 Planes are
Ships are
Ships are not

3 Trains are
Buses are
Buses are not

12 Посмотри на картинку и прочти предложения.

Напиши yes или no.

- 1 There are six of them in Mary's family. *yes*
- 2 Her two brothers are older than her. *no*
- 3 Tony is shorter than Peter.
- 4 Tina is as tall as Mary.
- 5 Mary's hair is longer than Tina's.
- 6 Tina is heavier than Mary.



13 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- 1 They were dancing all night.
A happy B happier C happily
- 2 Helen is a student.
A good B well C best
- 3 Joanna is the of the three sisters.
A young B younger C youngest
- 4 Sue has got as CDs as Ann.
A many B more C most

- 5 I can't walk any I'm exhausted.
A far B furthest C further
- 6 Kim is older Martin.
A so B as C than
- 7 My flat is not as modern yours.
A so B as C than
- 8 Lisa is girl in the neighbourhood.
A friendly B friendlier
C the friendliest

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи диалоги, используя степени сравнения прилагательных.

- Москва - очень старый город.
- Это так, но Новгород старше Москвы.
- Мое платье очень модное.
- Не такое модное, как мой костюм.
- Мерседес - самая быстрая машина.
- Да, конечно, это быстрая машина, но БМВ еще быстрее.
- Не люблю весну, потому что улицы очень грязные.
- А я считаю, что грязнее всего они осенью.

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

14 Сравни девочек и, используя подсказки, напиши предложения о них.



1 Jenny / old / Emma

Jenny is as old as Emma.

2 Mary / short hair / all

3 Jenny / thin / Emma

4 Mary / tall / Jenny

5 Mary / old / all

6 Emma / short / Jenny

Степени сравнения наречий

	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
наречия, совпадающие по форме с прилагат.	hard	harder than	the hardest of / in
двусложные наречия	early	earlier than	the earliest of / in
наречия, образованные от прилаг. + ly (slow - slowly)	slowly	more slowly than	the most slowly of / in

Исключения

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
many / a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

further / farther = дальше (по расстоянию)

I can't run any **further / farther**.

further = больше

There is no **further** news at the moment.

15



54

Напиши степени сравнения данных наречий. Прослушай и проверь. Послушай и повтори.

- 1 cheaply *more cheaply* *most cheaply*
 2 fast
 3 quickly
 4 early

- 5 late
 6 loudly
 7 hard
 8 politely

16

Заполни пропуски в предложениях, как в примере.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 It rained <i>more heavily</i> today than yesterday. (heavily) | 4 She earns <i>more money</i> than her friend. (much) |
| 2 Anne talks <i>more loudly</i> than Lisa. (loudly) | 5 The girls are all good singers but Emma sings <i>more beautifully</i> . (beautifully) |
| 3 Broccoli is my <i>least favourite</i> food. (little) | 6 We left the party <i>later</i> than you. (late) |

17 Прочти рекламную листовку и заполни пропуски прилагательными из скобок в нужной форме.



TurboX
Stores: 325 photos
• Screen size: 7.62 cm • Weight: 116.2 g



Smile100
Stores: 200 photos
• Screen size: 6.35 cm • Weight: 116.2 g



Flash 350
Stores: 450 photos
• Screen size: 8.89 cm • Weight: 127.6 g

Camera World

Special! Special!

Check out this week's special offers and don't miss the chance to buy your new camera now!

- The TurboX can store 1) *more* (**many**) photos than the Smile100, it has got a 2) *bigger* (**big**) screen than the Smile 100 and it is as 3) *lighter* (**light**) as the Smile 100.
- The Smile100 can store the 4) *fewest* (**few**) photos of all but it is one of our best-sellers because it is the 5) *cheapest* (**cheap**) of all.
- The Flash 350 is the 6) *most expensive* (**expensive**) of the three models but it can store the 7) *most* (**many**) photos. While it is 8) *heavier* (**heavy**) than the other two models, it has got the 9) *biggest* (**big**) screen of all, so it is great quality.

Check out our special offers and find the digital camera that is perfect for you!

ПЕРЕВОДИМ

Переведи разговор двух друзей.

A: Наверное, надо купить самый

легкий – XS 100. Его можно в кармане носить.

B: Да, но у него самый маленький экран, и JAMS 300 может вместить (to store) больше песен.

A: Но JAMS 300 песен вмещает меньше, чем Music 200. Music 200 чуть тяжелее XS 100, но легче, чем JAMS 300.

B: Но он самый дорогой. Да и песни я люблю менять часто.

A: Тогда JAMS 300 - самый лучший выбор.

B: Да, ты прав. И денег у нас на него хватит.

Music 200

Stores: 4,000 songs

Screen size: 3 cm x 6 cm

Weight: 25 g



£150

XS 100

Stores: 500 songs

Screen size: 4 cm x 1 cm

Weight: 22 g



£35

JAMS 300

Stores: 1,000 songs

Screen size: 5 cm x 1,5 cm

Weight: 51 g



£75

ПИШЕМ

Напиши рекламную листовку о трех MP3 плеерах из предыдущего упражнения.

(Name of Shop)

Special offers this week!

Don't miss this week's special offers. We've got three new models at very special prices: the XS 100, the Music 200 and the JAMS 300.

- The XS 100 is the cheapest MP3 player of all.

-

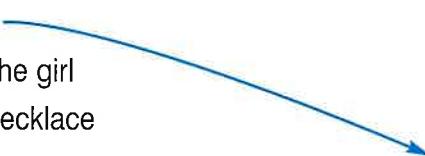
-

Check out our special offers and find the MP3 player that is perfect for you!

1 Впиши в пропуски *who*, *which* или *whose*.

- 1 She is the girl *whose* brother is a Hollywood actor.
- 2 Marianne is the girl father is a dentist.
- 3 The new house my parents bought is very big.
- 4 A spoon is something we use to eat with.
- 5 Robbie Williams is a singer has sung in many concerts.
- 6 A doctor is a person treats ill people.
- 7 This is the sofa we bought in May.
- 8 I like people are happy and kind.
- 9 Radiohead is the band I like best.
- 10 Kevin is the boy lives next door.

2 Соедини половинки предложений, используя *who*, *which* или *whose*.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 The dress |  | a who works in a hospital. |
| 2 Amanda is the girl | | b who are twins. |
| 3 This is the necklace | | c whose family owns a bakery. |
| 4 I like books | | d which Petra bought is beautiful. |
| 5 A nurse is a person | | e which I want to buy. |
| 6 I met two girls | | f which have interesting pictures. |

1 *The dress which Petra bought is beautiful.*

2

3

4

5

6

3 Измени предложения, как в примере.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 She's a fantastic cook. | She cooks <i>fantastically</i> . |
| 2 He's a careful driver. | He drives |
| 3 He's a wonderful painter. | He paints |
| 4 She is a slow driver. | She drives |
| 5 She is a quick typist. | She types |

4

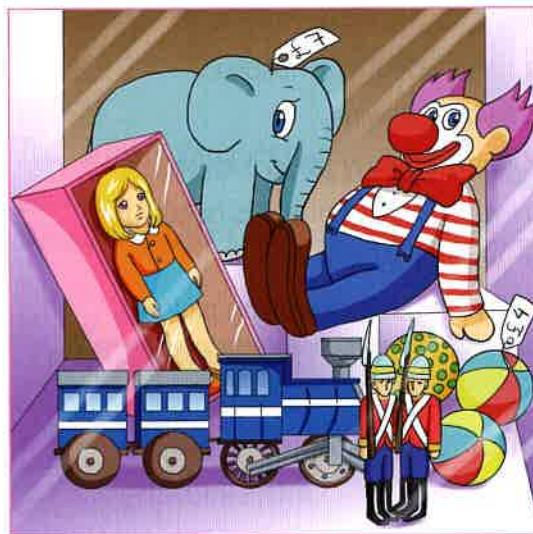
Впиши в пропуски прилагательные из скобок в нужной форме.

In last year's Olympics, the Russians were 1) better (good) than all the other countries. The Americans won 2) more (many) silver medals than the British but not as 3) many (many) gold medals as the Russians. The Americans ran 4) faster (fast) than the British but they did not jump as 5) high (high) as the French. The Italians were the 6) quickest (quick) cyclists of all but they were the 7) slowest (slow) swimmers.

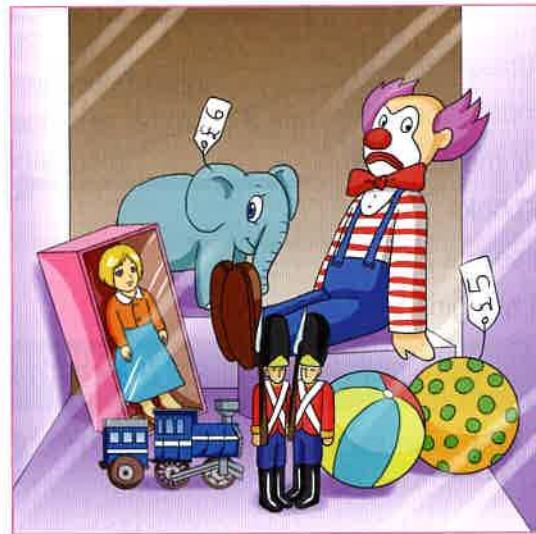
5

Сравни картинки А и В, как в примере.

Picture A



Picture B



- 1 In picture A, the doll is taller. It has got longer hair. Its dress is shorter.
- 2 ...
- 3 ...
- 4 ...
- 5 ...
- 6 ...

6 Заполни пропуски в тексте правильными формами глаголов в скобках.

Tony 1) worked (work) in a bank two years ago.
 Now he 2) (not/work) there
 because he 3) (win) a lot of
 money one year ago. He 4)
 (travel) to many countries since then but he
 5) (not/be) to America yet. He
 6) (already/decide) to fly to
 America where he thinks he 7)
 (stay) for three weeks.



7 Заполни пропуски в тексте правильными формами глаголов в скобках.

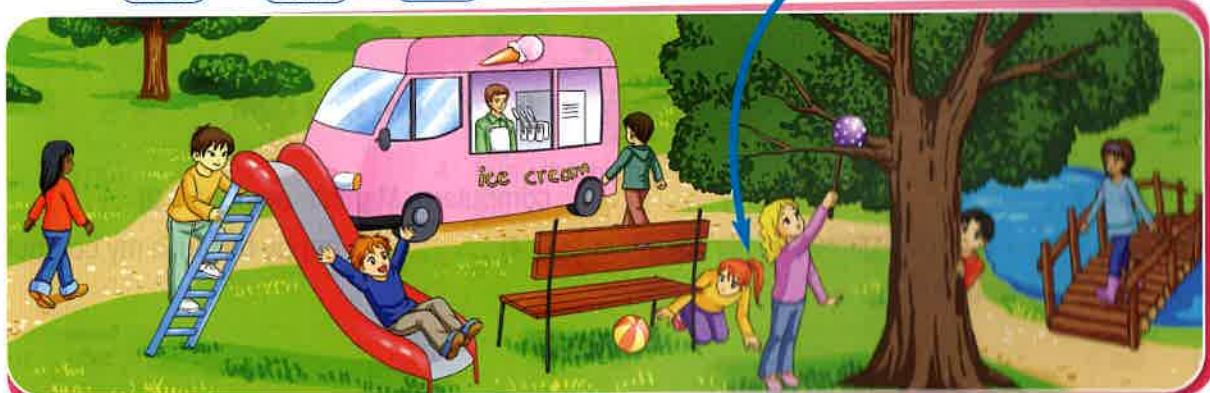


Jane 1) has worked (work) in a shop since 1989. She 2) (not/like) her job because she 3) (not/earn) enough money. Yesterday, she 4) (have) an interview for another job in a bank. The interview 5) (go) well and she 6) (wait) for their answer at the moment. She hopes she 7) (get) the job.

Слушаем

8 **54** Послушай и соедини линиями имена с детьми на картинке, как в примере.

Lisa Sam Tom Mark Ben Emma Clare



Повторение 1 (Разделы 1-3)

1 Напиши множественное число существительных.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|
| one bus | — two | <i>buses</i> |
| 1 one fly | — two | |
| 2 some chocolate | — two | |
| 3 one mouse | — two | |
| 4 one fox | — two | |

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|--|
| 5 some meat | — two | |
| 6 one brush | — two | |
| 7 some cheese | — two | |
| 8 one foot | — two | |
| 9 one day | — two | |

(Баллы: / 18)

2 Впиши *a*, *an* или *some*.

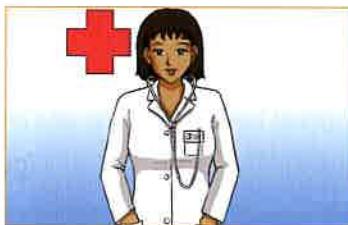
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| <i>some</i> | tea |
| 1 | banana |
| 2 | umbrella |

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 3 | milk |
| 4 | orange |
| 5 | bread |

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 6 | hour |
| 7 | butter |

(Баллы: / 14)

3 Заполни пропуски, как в примере, затем дополните вопросы и ответы.

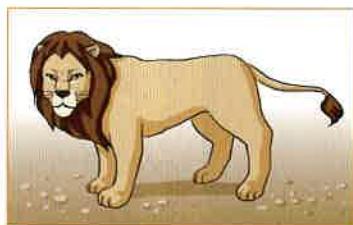


Look at *her* !

Is she a policeman?

No, she isn't.

She's a doctor.



1 Look at !

a dog?

a lion.



2 Look at !

teachers?

dancers.

(Баллы: / 4)

4 Впиши в пропуски *have got*, *has got*, *is*, *are*, *am* или *can*.

Martin and I *are* friends. We 1 computers. Martin's computer 2 new. He 3 play games on his computer but I 4 happy because my computer 5 a webcam.

(Баллы: / 10)

Повторение 1

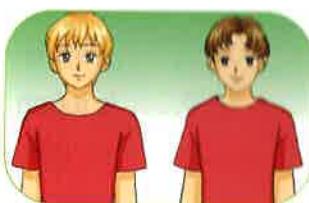
5 Ответь на вопросы.



A: Has she got a CD player?
B: No, she hasn't.



1 A: Has it got a fish?
B:



2 A: Have they got blue T-shirts?
B:



3 A: Has he got a plane?
B:



4 A: Have they got balls?
B:



5 A: Has it got a short tail?
B:

(Баллы: 10
5x2 = 10)

6 Что могут делать эти люди/животные? Напиши вопросы и ответы.



(dance)
A: Can he dance? ?
B: Yes, he can.



1 (ride a horse)
A: ?
B:



2 (walk)
A: ?
B:



3 (jump)
A: ?
B:



4 (play the piano)
A: ?
B:



5 (talk)
A: ?
B:

(Баллы: 10
5x2 = 10)

Повторение 1

7 Впиши в пропуски *This*, *That*, *These* или *Those*.

This is a frog.



1 are cats.



2 is a man.



3 are books.



4 is a butterfly.



(Баллы: / 8)

8 Впиши в пропуски *he*, *its*, *their* или *his*.

I have got a brother, Tom. *He* is fifteen years old and 1) hobbies are swimming and skiing. Tom also likes animals and 2) has got two pets; a dog and a cat. 3) names are Rumbo and Gretta. He has a bicycle, too. 4) colour is red! He likes his bicycle so much!

(Баллы: / 8)

9 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

Look at the **womens'** / **women's** hats.

- 1 My **brother's** / **brothers** house is big.
- 2 This is **Robert and Ann's** / **Roberts and Anns'** book.
- 3 Look at the **houses windows** / **windows of the house**.
- 4 These are the **children's** / **childrens'** toys.

5 Look at the **chair legs** / **legs of the chair**.

- 6 My **teacher's** / **teachers'** name is Mr Brown.
- 7 The **house roof** / **roof of the house** is red.
- 8 Her **cousin's** / **cousins'** names are Betty and Kristi.
- 9 The **men's** / **mens'** ties are new.

(Баллы: / 18)

(Итого: / 100)

Повторение 2 (Разделы 1-6)

1 Напиши множественное число существительных.

woman	<u>women</u>	4 potato	8 child
1 brush	5 glass	9 proof
2 scarf	6 foot	10 boy
3 baby	7 piano	11 mouse

(Баллы: / 11)

2 Впиши в пропуски *he, they, it, their, her, his* или *him*.

Mary is in the garden with ... *her* ... sister. 1) name is Judy. 2) are both very happy because 3) parents gave them a pet as a present. 4) is a dog. 5) name is Sam. Judy loves 6) very much. She plays with Sam every day. Sam can do so many things because 7) is so smart!

(Баллы: / 7)

3 Напиши вопросы и ответы, используя нужную форму глаголов *be*, *have got* или *can*.

George / Italian

... *Is George Italian?*

No, ... *he isn't.*

1 Pam / red hair

?

Yes,

2 Peter and John / teachers

?

No,

3 Liz / ride a bike

?

No,

4 Ben / brown eyes

?

Yes,

5 Amy and Mary / German

?

No,

6 Mike / sing

?

Yes,

7 Sue / a dog

?

No,

8 Phil / a laptop

?

Yes,

9 Lucy and Jack / drive

?

Yes,

(Баллы: / 18)

Повторение 2

4 Впиши *a*, *an* или *some*.

1	<i>a</i>	piano	4	furniture	8	children
2	<i>a</i>	money	5	horse	9	umbrella
3	<i>a</i>	pepper	6	octopus	10	money
	<i>a</i>	egg	7	pear		

(Баллы: $\frac{10 \times 1}{10}$)

5 Впиши в пропуски *a*, *an*, *the* или *-*.

Mario is from *-* Italy. He is 1) *student*. His house is in 2) *Rome*. Mario's mum is 3) *teacher* and his dad is 4) *artist*. He has got 5) *sister*. His sister has got 6) *iguana*. Mario has got 7) *cat*. 8) *iguana* and 9) *cat* are friends!

(Баллы: $\frac{9 \times 2}{18}$)

6 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- That's *book*.
A mine **B** my **C** me
- 1 Paul is *brother*.
A Jenny **B** Jenny's **C** Jennys'
- 2 *trees* are very tall.
A The **B** A **C** This
- 3 The *are* in the garden.
A child's **B** children **C** children's
- 4 There is *milk* in the fridge.
A a **B** some **C** the
- 5 Those sweets are *.*.
A my **B** me **C** mine
- 6 He lives in *Paris*.
A - **B** the **C** a
- 7 Look at *!*.
A they **B** their **C** them

- 8 This is *teacher*.
A we **B** our **C** ours
- 9 These are *grapes*.
A Bill's **B** Bill **C** Bills'
- 10 There's *sugar* in the bowl.
A a **B** an **C** some
- 11 *Eiffel Tower* is in Paris.
A - **B** The **C** An
- 12 My uncle is *teacher*.
A the **B** a **C** some
- 13 Mary is *sister*.
A them **B** theirs **C** their
- 14 We eat *breakfast* every day.
A the **B** - **C** a
- 15 Can we have *grapes*?
A some **B** a **C** an

(Баллы: $\frac{15 \times 1}{15}$)

Повторение 2

7 Впиши в пропуски *This*, *That*, *These* или *Those*.

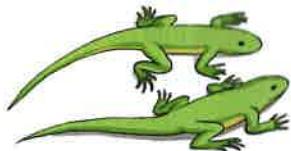
These

..... are cats.



1

..... are lizards.



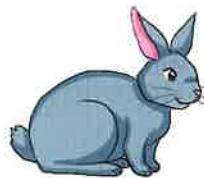
2

..... is a bird.



3

..... is a rabbit.



(Баллы: / 3)

8 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

Billy wants to buy **much** / **a lot of** things for his party tonight. He must buy 1) **some** / **any** bread and 2) **some** / **no** cheese. There isn't 3) **no** / **any** juice in the fridge but there are **much** / **many** cans of cola. There are 5) **some** / **any** packets of biscuits in the cupboard but there aren't 6) **much** / **any** cakes. There are 7) **no** / **many** things Billy has to do and there isn't 8) **any** / **no** time left. Can you help him?

(Баллы: / 8)

9

Впиши в пропуски *something*, *anything*, *somewhere*, *nothing* или *someone*.



Emma is shopping at a local department store. She wants to buy **something** new. She is starting a new job tomorrow and she hasn't got 1) nice to wear. She wants to find 2) to help her but everyone is so busy. Emma also wants to buy 3) for her parents but there is 4) here that she likes, so she may go 5) else.

(Баллы: / 10)

(Итого: / 100)

Повторение 3 (Разделы 1-9)

1 Перепиши предложения, используя мн.число.

He's a funny man. *They are funny men.*

1 This is a glass of water.

2 That's a can of cola.

3 Look at this baby.

4 It's an orange fish.

5 She's a pretty woman.

(Баллы: / 10)

2 Заполни пропуски личными местоимениями, данными ниже.

my

him

your

them

hers

their

me

The boys are with *their* grandfather today.

1 Hello, Lucy. Where is mum?

2 The birds are in the tree. Can you see ?

3 Jenny has got a new coat. That coat is .

4 I'm Emma and this is house.

5 Dad is in the car. Look at .

6 Look at ! I can ride a bike.

(Баллы: / 12)

3 Впиши в пропуски *a, an, the* или *-*.

Amy is my friend.

1 My dad is astronaut.

2 I've got red bike.

3 Do you want orange?

4 Is Eiffel Tower in Paris?

5 Chinese eat a lot of rice.

(Баллы: / 10)

4 Впиши в пропуски *much, many, some* или *any*.

A: How *much* milk is there?

B: Not *much*.

1 A: Can I have juice, please?

B: I'm sorry. There isn't left.

2 A: How brothers and sisters have you got?

B: I've got a sister but I haven't got brothers.

3 A: I need apples for the pie.

B: How ?

4 A: How water do you drink every day?

B: Not .

(Баллы: / 8)

Повторение 3

5 Впиши в пропуски *some*, *any*, *no* или их производные.

...*Someone*... is sitting at the train station but there aren't 1) trains and the café is closed, so she can't get 2) to drink. There is 3) to do and 4) to talk to. There are just 5) birds walking around, looking for 6) to eat.



(Баллы: 12)

6 Посмотри на таблицу. Что эти люди делают по субботам? Напиши вопросы и ответы, как в примере.

	go to the park	watch films	play tennis
Tony	never	always	sometimes
Jenny and Lucy	sometimes	never	always

Jenny and Lucy / go to the park

Do Jenny and Lucy go to the park on Saturdays?

Yes, they do.

They sometimes go to the park on Saturdays.

1 Tony / play tennis

2 Tony / go to the park

3 Jenny and Lucy / play tennis

4 Jenny and Lucy / watch films

5 Tony / watch films

(Баллы: 10)

Повторение 3

7 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *present continuous*.

- She plays tennis every Sunday. (*play*)
1 Every morning, he a cup of tea. (*drink*)
2 We to school now. (*go*)
3 Dad to Mum at the moment. (*talk*)
4 He usually football every Saturday afternoon. (*watch*)
5 I always my homework. (*do*)
6 Look! The baby . (*walk*)

(Баллы: / 12)

8 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *present continuous*.

- a Mary: What are you drawing (*you/draw*)?
Jack It 1) (*be*) a picture of my dad.
b Lucy: Where 2) (*you/live*)?
Frank: We 3) (*live*) in a flat but we 4) (*not/like*) it, so we 5) (*look*) for a new house at the moment.

(Баллы: / 10)

9 Посмотри на картинку и заполни пропуски предлогами *on*, *in*, *under*, *beside* или *in front of*.



This is Riverside Park. I can see some swans under the bridge 1) the river and there are some people 2) the bridge. There's a van 3) the bridge and there is a boy 4) it. He has got an ice cream in his hand.

10 Впиши в пропуски предлоги *on*, *in* или *at*.

(Баллы: / 8)

At weekends, my family and I do many things together. 1) Saturdays, we usually go shopping. It's really fun. 2) the evenings, we have dinner at a nice restaurant or we watch a film at the cinema. 3) Sundays, we usually get up 4) around 10 o'clock and spend the day with our friends and relatives. I love weekends.

(Баллы: / 8)

(Итого: / 100)

Повторение 4 (Разделы 1-12)

1 Напиши множественное число существительных:

man	<i>men</i>	3 tooth	6 child
1 watch	4 tomato	7 radio
2 knife	5 bus	8 baby

(Баллы: $\frac{8 \times 1}{8}$)

2 Заполни пропуски личными местоимениями, данными ниже.

her my him your us his them hers their mine

- | | |
|--|---|
| I'm Sam and this is ... <i>my</i> ... dad. | 6 The dogs are in the park. Can you see ? |
| 1 Ben is in the garden. Look at | 7 Emma has got a cat. That cat is |
| 2 We can jump! Look at! | 8 This book is It has my name on it. |
| 3 That's David and that's bike. | 9 Look at She dances so beautifully. |
| 4 The children are with mum today. | |
| 5 Hello, James. Where is coat? | |

(Баллы: $\frac{9 \times 1}{9}$)

3 Впиши в пропуски *a*, *an*, *the* или -.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Paul is from London. | 3 Can I have apple? | 6 Japanese eat sushi. |
| 1 We've got new car. | 4 John is eight years old. | 7 Madrid is the capital of Spain. |
| 2 Is Acropolis in Athens? | 5 Smiths live in New York. | 8 My mum is artist. |

(Баллы: $\frac{8 \times 1}{8}$)

4 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его

- There are **a lot of** / **much** apples in the basket.
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Are / Have you got a pen? | 5 Can I have some / any oranges, please? |
| 2 This is Amy's book. It's her / hers . | 6 I haven't / can't come to the party. |
| 3 There isn't much / many cheese in my sandwich. | 7 Miriam is / has twelve years old. |
| 4 Those / That is my bag. | 8 There is someone / anyone in the house. |
| | 9 Someone / Some is in the garage. |

(Баллы: $\frac{9 \times 1}{9}$)

Повторение 4

- 5** Заполни пропуски предлогами *in, on, in front of, next to, above, beside, into* или *by*.



Ann is *in* bed 1) hospital.
 2) the bed there's a small table and
 3) the table there's a vase of
 flowers. 4) the vase there's a glass
 of water. There's a TV 5) the bed.
 6) the bed there's a lovely picture. A
 nurse is 7) the bed. A doctor is coming
 8) the room. She has got some
 papers 9) her hands.

(Баллы: $\frac{9}{9}$)

- 6** Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple, present continuous* или *past simple*.

Every weekend, we do something different. Last weekend, we *went* (*go*) to the beach. We 1) (*play*) beach volley and 2) (*swim*) in the sea. This weekend, we 3) (*go*) to the country to visit my grandparents. The sun 4) (*shine*). We usually 5) (*travel*) by train but today my father 6) (*drive*) us there. We 7) (*be*) all so happy.

(Баллы: $\frac{14}{14}$)

- 7** Заполни пропуски в тексте, употребив данные глаголы в *past simple*.

be **watch** **not/enjoy** **leave** **decide** **take** **not/have** **fall**

Last night, we *didn't have* anything special to do, so we 1) to watch TV. The first programme 2) terrible – we 3) it at all. The next programme we 4) was much better. It was about a girl who 5) from a plane into the jungle. Some people found her and 6) her to their village. After several weeks, some English people found her. When she 7) , the villagers were very sorry to see her go.



(Баллы: $\frac{14}{14}$)

Повторение 4

8 Заполни пропуски в тексте, употребив глаголы в скобках в *past simple* или *present perfect*.

- Policeman: Mr Laton, when ... *did you discover* ... (*you/discover*) the painting was missing?
- Mr Laton: When I 1) (*arrive*) here at 8 o'clock in the morning. It 2) (*be*) there when I 3) (*leave*) last night at 9 o'clock. I think someone 4) (*steal*) it during the night.
- Policeman: How long 5) (*you/work*) in this gallery, Mr Laton?
- Mr Laton: I 6) (*start*) last month.
- Policeman: Where 7) (*you/be*) last night?
- Mr Laton: I 8) (*go*) to the Rex cinema with my wife.
- Policeman: That is very strange Mr Laton. That cinema 9) (*be*) closed last night. In fact, it 10) (*not/open*) for more than a week.
- Mr Laton: Oh yes, I 11) (*make*) a mistake. It 12) (*be*) last week. Last night, I ... umm umm ...
- Policeman: 13) (*you/forget*)? Well, I think you have to come to the police station with me, Mr Laton!

(Баллы: ————— 13
13x1)

9 Заполни пропуски в тексте, употребив глаголы в скобках в *past simple* или *past continuous*.

- Last Sunday, we ... *went* (*go*) to the beach. The weather 1) (*be*) very nice. The sun 2) (*shine*) all day. Karen 3) (*read*) her favourite book, while I 4) (*swim*). We 5) (*leave*) the beach at 8:30 pm. The sun 6) (*set*) below the horizon when we 7) (*leave*). It 8) (*be*) so beautiful.

(Баллы: ————— 16
8x2)

(Итого: ————— 100
100)

Повторение 5 (Разделы 1-15)

1 Впиши в пропуски *a*, *an* или *some*.

<i>some</i>	money	4	orange	8	cherries
1	children	5	can of cola	9	bread
2	bag of flour	6	carton of milk		
3	soap	7	hour		

(Баллы: / 9)

2 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

The children hungry.

- A am B is C are

1 Jenny my sister.

- A isn't B aren't C am not

2 Ben and I are in the park. are happy.

- A They B We C You

3 Emma got a cat.

- A haven't B isn't C has

4 I ride a horse.

- A can B am C have

5 This is Katie. is a student.

- A He B She C It

6 We can dance. Look at !

- A us B them C you

7 I go out tonight?

- A Have B Can C Am

(Баллы: / 7)

3 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

These books are **your** / **yours**.

- 1 There is **a** / **the** cat in the garden.
 2 **These** / **This** are Jack's toys.
 3 Sarah is in **a** / **the** living room.
 4 This is **our** / **ours** new car.

5 There isn't **much** / **many** cola in the bottle.

6 **Those** / **That** is a snake.

7 There are **a lot of** / **much** cakes on the table.

8 My **friend's** / **friends'** name is Akim.

(Баллы: / 8)

4 Впиши в пропуски *some*, *any*, *no* или их производные.

Chris was on his way home last night when happened to his car and it stopped. He looked at the engine but he couldn't see 1) wrong. He tried to start the car again but 2) happened. Then he realised that there was 3) petrol left. Chris didn't know what to do. There was 4) else on the road. Suddenly, 5) came past on a bicycle. Luckily, the man lived nearby and ten minutes later he returned with 6) petrol. Chris thanked the man and went on his way.

(Баллы: / 6)

Повторение 5

5 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в *present simple* или *present continuous*.

We *are* (**be**) in the playground. We
1) (**have**) a break at the moment. I
2) (**sit**) on a bench. I usually
3) (**eat**) a sandwich but today I
4) (**drink**) some juice. Our teacher
5) (**walk**) around the playground. She
always 6) (**play**) with us. We all love her a lot.



(Баллы: 12
6x2 = 12)

6 Впиши в пропуски предлоги *on*, *in* или *at*.

In summer, we usually go to the beach every day. We wake up early 1) the morning and have breakfast 2) around 8 o'clock. Then we leave for the beach. We swim for many hours and always have lunch late 3) the afternoon. After a short rest, we go out 4) night. Sometimes we go to the cinema or to a restaurant. 5) Saturdays, we usually go to the market to buy fresh fruit and vegetables and then we go to the beach. 6) Sundays, we always wake up late. We usually get up 7) around 10 o'clock and enjoy a long breakfast before heading off for the beach. I just love summers!

(Баллы: 7
7x1 = 7)

7 Поставь глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужное время.

At 8 o'clock last night, Marion *was watching* (**watch**) her favourite DVD, while her sister, Georgia, 1) (**read**) a book. Suddenly, the phone 2) (**ring**). Marion 3) (**pick**) up the phone and 4) (**say**) hello but there 5) (**be**) no answer. Then the phone 6) (**ring**) again. This time there was a strange voice on the line. "I 7) (**just/arrive**)," the voice 8) (**say**). "I 9) (**not/forget**) you." The girls 10) (**get**) so scared they 11) (**start**) screaming. Then the phone 12) (**ring**) again. "It's your brother, Peter," the voice said. "I 13) (**only/tease**) you! Let me in!" The girls 14) (**start**) laughing and they 15) (**open**) the door for him.

(Баллы: 15
15x1 = 15)

Повторение 5

8 Заполни пропуски в диалоге, используя *shall*, *will* или нужную форму *be going to*.

- A: Your garden needs tidying.
- B: I know. I do it this afternoon.
- A: 1) I lend you my gardening tools?
- B: Thank you. I 2) come round to collect them later.
- A: I 3) visit my brother this afternoon, so I 4) bring them to you now, if you like.

(Баллы:
4x2 8)

9 Дополни предложения одним из приведенных ниже модальных глаголов.

must mustn't don't have to can should couldn't may can't

- She *couldn't* dance at the party because she had a broken leg.
- 1 Your father is sleeping. You be noisy.
- 2 Birds fly.
- 3 He is late; he run to school.
- 4 We book a table in the restaurant. John has already booked one for us.
- 5 If you are not feeling well, you see a doctor.
- 6 She come to the party but she isn't sure yet.
- 7 He drive a car. He is too young.

(Баллы:
7x2 14)

10 Заполни пропуски нужной формой глаголов, данных в скобках.

- If she *arrives* (*arrive*) early, we *will get* (*get*) to the theatre on time.
- 1 If you (*heat*) ice, it (*melt*).
- 2 If Tim (*have*) a computer, he (*use*) the internet.
- 3 If you (*not/put*) on sun cream, you (*get*) a sunburn.
- 4 If I (*go*) to Spain, I (*watch*) a flamenco performance.
- 5 If you (*freeze*) water, it (*become*) ice.
- 6 If he (*be*) younger, he (*exercise*) more.
- 7 If I (*be*) you, I (*see*) a doctor immediately.

(Баллы:
7x2 14)

(Итого:
100)

Повторение 6 (Разделы 1-18)

1 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

Harry's birthday is 18th February.

- A at B on C in

1 I my bike when I fell and hurt my knee.

- A was riding B ride C rode

2 She is eating orange.

- A a B an C –

3 We haven't got eggs to make an omelette.

- A any B some C none

4 This is my sister's dog. It is

- A her B hers C she

5 There's in the garden!

- A somebody B anybody C no

6 Tom usually golf on Saturdays.

- A has played B is playing C plays

7 I that film yet.

- A didn't see B don't see
C haven't seen

8 They to the zoo yesterday.

- A have gone B go C went

9 I will meet you 10 o'clock.

- A at B on C in

10 She met him Tuesday.

- A at B on C in

11 Mr Morgan is my teacher. Do you know?

- A his B him C he

12 I don't know at this party.

- A anybody B somebody C nobody

13 he like cats?

- A Does B Do C Don't

14 They an expensive car last year.

- A buy B bought
C have bought

15 I to Paris twice last year.

- A went B go C was

16 Could you lend me money, please?

- A many B some C much

17 Mum the washing-up at the moment.

- A is doing B does C did

18 Look at cake! It's so nice.

- A this B these C those

19 Martin a good singer.

- A has B is C aren't

(Баллы: _____ / 19)

2 Заполни пропуски в диалоге, используя *shall*, *will* или нужную форму *be going to*.

A: Shall I cook something for dinner?

B: Let's go out instead.

A: That's a good idea. I 1) phone Chris and ask him to come, too.

B: Don't bother. He's got other plans. He 2) have dinner with his grandparents.

A: Oh! OK, then. I 3) call the restaurant and book a table.

B: 4) I get the number for you?

A: That would be great. Thanks!

(Баллы: _____ / 4)

Повторение 6

3 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

Could / Need I borrow your pen, please?

- 1 I'm afraid you **can't / shouldn't** park here.
- 2 Peter **must / can** study hard for the exams.
- 3 You **don't have to / mustn't** wash the dishes. I'll do it.
- 4 He **may / must** come with us but he isn't sure yet.
- 5 You **can / must** always pay your bills on time.

- 6 I **must / could** finish the job today, otherwise I will be in trouble.
- 7 You **should / mustn't** touch that hot pan. You'll burn yourself.
- 8 We **mustn't / don't have to** wear uniforms at my school.
- 9 You **shouldn't / can** have so much sugar. It's bad for you.

(Баллы: 9)

4 Заполни пропуски нужной формой глаголов, данных в скобках.

If Patrick doesn't study (not/study) hard, he will fail his exams.

- 1 If you need any help, let me know.
- 2 If you mix red and yellow, you get orange.
- 3 If I be you, I would stop eating junk food.
- 4 If I had lots of money, I travel all over the world.

- 5 Call us if you are in town.
- 6 You'll be late if you not/leave now.
- 7 If you mix red and white, you get pink.
- 8 If I see Mark, I'll tell him about the party.
- 9 If I were you, I call her.

(Баллы: 18)

5 Поставь глаголы в скобках в форму инфинитива или -ing форму.

Sarah is very pretty. She wants to be (be) a model when she grows up. She loves 1) go (go) to fashion shows and 2) buy (buy) fashion magazines. She always enjoys 3) watch (watch) fashion programmes on TV. Sarah also likes 4) listen (listen) to music and she wants 5) start (start) music lessons this year. However, her mother says that she must 6) work (work) harder at school if she wants 7) have (have) these lessons. She wants Sarah 8) get (get) good marks and then she will 9) take (take) her to a music school herself.

(Баллы: 18)

Повторение 6

6 Впиши в пропуски *too* или *enough*.



"Can he wear the shirt?"
"No, he can't. It is
too small
(small)"



1 "Can the cat catch the mouse?"
"No, it can't. The cat isn't
fast"



2 "Can she jump across the river?"
"No, she can't. The river is
wide"

(Баллы: $\frac{2 \times 2}{4}$)

7 Напиши вопросы, используя вопросительные слова в скобках.

Jim is going to eat a pizza. (**What**) *What is Jim going to eat?*

- I saw an old friend last week. (**Who**) ?
- Tom has got a radio. (**What**) ?
- Jane cleans her room once a week. (**How often**) ?
- He works in a bank. (**Where**) ?
- I left school ten years ago. (**When**) ?
- Jill goes to the cinema once a month. (**How often**) ?
- I have been a teacher for ten years. (**How long**) ?
- Mike is going to cut the grass. (**What**) ?
- I am happy because I am going to Disneyland. (**Why**) ?

(Баллы: $\frac{9 \times 2}{18}$)

8 Измени предложения из активного залога в пассивный.

They burgled a house last week.

A house was burgled last week.

- They clean the living room every Saturday.
- We invited her to the party.
- We use fruit to make jam.
- The photographer took many pictures of her.
- They feed the animals every morning.

6 They filled the bag with sweets.

- Tokio Groovie released a new album last week.
- They serve breakfast at 8 o'clock.
- J.K. Rowling wrote Harry Potter.
- The Queen opened a school.

(Баллы: $\frac{10 \times 1}{10}$)

(Итого: $\frac{\text{_____}}{100}$)

Повторение 7 (Разделы 1-20)

1 Выбери правильный вариант (A, B или C).

- He always at 7 o'clock.
A is getting up B has got up
C gets up
- 1 Ann to Paris in 1991.
A has moved B moved C moves
- 2 We haven't heard from him months.
A since B yet C for
- 3 He goes to work taxi.
A on B by C in
- 4 we go out tonight?
A Shall B Will C Have
- 5 You cross the street without looking first.
A mustn't B don't have to
C couldn't
- 6 He's wearing uniform.
A — B an C a
- 7 There are two of bread on the table.
A packets B bars C loaves
- 8 He his car a month ago.
A bought B buys
C has bought
- 9 If I you, I'd eat less sweets.
A am B has been C were

- 10 is Ted? In his bedroom.
A Where B What C Who
- 11 Mum while dad was digging in the garden.
A cooks B is cooking
C was cooking
- 12 you lend me £10, please?
A Shall B Could C Must
- 13 Look at him! He across the street.
A is running B runs C ran
- 14 This is umbrella.
A Mary B Mary's C Marys'
- 15 There aren't flowers in the vase.
A some B no C any
- 16 " left first?" "Peter."
A What B Who C Which
- 17 I haven't got bread.
A many B much C lot of
- 18 He to work since Monday.
A won't come B didn't come
C hasn't come
- 19 I promise I you a new sweater.
A am going to buy B bought
C will buy

(Баллы: _____
19x1 19)

2 Заполни пропуски нужной формой глаголов, данных в скобках.

Sally *lives* (*live*) in a flat on the third floor. At the moment, she 1) (*decorate*) it for the party tonight. All morning, Sally 2) (*clean*) the flat, while her sister, Karen, 3) (*cook*) dinner. Sally hopes that a lot of people 4) (*come*). She 5) (*already/buy*) lots of food. Last year, forty people 6) (*come*) to her birthday party and they all 7) (*have*) a great time. Let's hope the party 8) (*be*) a big success as it 9) (*be*) last year.

(Баллы: _____
9x1 9)

Повторение 7

3 Впиши в пропуски *since, for, ago, yet* или *already*.

- We went to Paris three weeks ... *ago*.
- 1 I haven't seen him ...
 - 2 I have ... met them.
 - 3 She's been at work ... 8:00 am.
 - 4 He left work three hours ...
 - 5 They have lived there ... 2 years.

- 6 I've been in Germany ... a long time.
- 7 We have ... finished lunch.
- 8 We haven't found a new house ...
- 9 You haven't telephoned him ... last week.

(Баллы: —
9x1 9)

4 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- Petra is **too** / **enough** young to enter the competition.
- 1 It was **enough** / **too** cold to go to the beach.
 - 2 Are you well **enough** / **too** to go to school?
 - 3 I am not brave **enough** / **too** to go on stage.
 - 4 Lisa and Nick want **to go** / **going** on holiday.
 - 5 Do you know how to **ski** / **skiing**?

- 6 Karen hates **to go** / **going** to the dentist.
- 7 We're looking forward to **travel** / **travelling** to China.
- 8 I'm sure everyone is tired of **listen** / **listening** to the same song over and over again.
- 9 I always go **to swim** / **swimming** in the summer.

(Баллы: —
9x1 9)

5 Напиши вопросы, как в примере.

A: *Where did you go last night?*

B: I went to a fast food restaurant.

A: 1) ...

B: John and Helen.

A: 2) ...

B: Cheeseburgers and chips.

A: 3) ...

B: We left at 9:30.

A: 4) ...

B: Because John had a headache.

A: Oh really? 5) ...

with you?

?

?

so early?

now?

last night?

A: Nothing. I stayed at home and watched TV.



(Баллы: —
6x2 12)

Повторение 7

6 Измени предложения из активного залога в пассивный.

They cut the grass every week.

The grass is cut every week.

- 1 They teach English at every school.
- 2 James Joyce wrote my favourite book.
- 3 Santiago Calatrava designed the building.

4 Who sent the letter?

5 They make pizza in Italy.

6 Do they produce cars in Germany?

7 The police arrested the thieves.

(Баллы: / 7)

7 Заполни пропуски прилагательными из скобок в нужной форме.

I am the oldest. (old) child in my family.

- 1 Jack is as (tall) his brother, Dan.
- 2 Diane is the (clever) student in her class.
- 3 My mum is (young) than my dad.
- 4 Simon is the (handsome) boy in our school.
- 5 He is (short) than his sister.

6 This is the (beautiful) dress I have ever seen.

7 My room is as (big) my sister's room.

8 Joan's car is (new) than Bill's car.

9 This is a (interesting) book than the one I read last week.

(Баллы: / 9)

8 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

Maria always drives **careful** / carefully.

- 1 Joseph is such a **good** / well boy.
- 2 The children were playing **happy** / happily.
- 3 The homework was really **easy** / easily.

4 She spoke **quiet** / quietly, so I couldn't hear her.

5 He ran **quick** / quickly to catch the bus.

6 She is a **beautiful** / beautifully girl.

(Баллы: / 12)

9 Впиши в пропуски *who*, *whose* или *which*.

Is she the girl ... whose... parents are university professors?

- 1 The dress you wore to the party was beautiful.
- 2 is the man in the dark glasses?
- 3 A scarf is something we wear in the winter.

4 Henry is the boy won the race.

5 I like restaurants are quiet.

6 is this bag? It's Joanna's.

7 He is the man saved the girl.

(Баллы: / 14)

(Итого: / 100)

Список основных грамматических терминов.

Adjective – имя прилагательное
Adverb – наречие
Affirmative – утвердительная (форма)
Article – artikel
Bare verb – смысловой глагол без *to*
Comparative (degree) – сравнительная (степень)
Comparisons – степени сравнения
Conditionals – условные предложения
Consonant – согласный
Countable – исчисляемый
Demonstratives – указательные местоимения
Future tense – будущее время
Imperative – повелительное (наклонение)
Indefinite pronouns – неопределенные местоимения
Infinitive – инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола)
-ing form – -ing-форма глагола; герундий
Long form – полная форма
Modal verb – модальный глагол
Negative – отрицательная (форма)
Noun – имя существительное
Object – дополнение (в предложении)
Passive – пассивный (страдательный) залог
Past continuous – прошедшее продолженное время
Past participle – причастие прошедшего времени, 3-я форма глагола
Past simple – простое прошедшее время
Personal pronoun – личное местоимение
Plural – множественное число
Positive (degree) – положительная (степень)
Possessive adjective – притяжательное прилагательное (в русском языке – притяжательное местоимение, после которого идет им.существ. – *Это моя книга.*)
Possessive case – притяжательный падеж
Possessive pronoun – притяжательное местоимение (в русском языке – притяжательное местоимения без им.существ. – *Эта книга моя.*)
Preposition – предлог
Preposition of place – предлог места
Preposition of time – предлог времени
Present continuous – настоящее продолженное время
Present perfect – настоящее законченное время
Present simple – настоящее простое время
Pronoun – местоимение
Question – вопрос/вопросительная форма
Question word – вопросительное слово
Short answer – краткий ответ
Short form – краткая форма
Singular – единственное число
Subject – подлежащее (в предложении)
Superlative (degree) – превосходная (степень)
Uncountable – неисчисляемый
Verb – глагол
Vowel – гласный

Фонетическая таблица

Phonetic symbols

/p/	=	p en	/j/	=	y et
/b/	=	b ad	/w/	=	w ay
/t/	=	t op	/e/	=	l et
/d/	=	d o	/æ/	=	a ct
/k/	=	c an	/i:/	=	s leep
/g/	=	g et	/ɪ/	=	b it
/f/	=	f ish	/a:/	=	a rt
/v/	=	v an	/ɒ/	=	d og
/θ/	=	th ree	/ɔ:/	=	f orm
/ð/	=	th ere	/ʊ/	=	p ut
/s/	=	s ee	/u:/	=	boot
/z/	=	z oo	/ʌ/	=	c up
/ʃ/	=	sh op	/ɜ:/	=	skirt
/ʒ/	=	tre asure	/ə/	=	the
/tʃ/	=	ch eese	/eɪ/	=	m ake
/dʒ/	=	j ob	/eʊ/	=	h ome
/m/	=	m an	/aɪ/	=	sh y
/n/	=	n ot	/aʊ/	=	n ow
/ŋ/	=	r ing	/ɔɪ/	=	b oy
/h/	=	h ot	/ɪə/	=	ne ar
/l/	=	l et	/eə/	=	ca re
/r/	=	r ain	/ʊə/	=	cu re

НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ



Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was	been	lie	lay	lain
bear	bore	born(e)	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bite	bit	bitten	meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown	pay	paid	pald
break	broke	broken	put	put	put
bring	brought	brought	read	read	read
build	built	built	ride	rode	ridden
burn	burnt	burnt	ring	rang	rung
burst	burst	burst	rise	rose	risen
buy	bought	bought	run	ran	run
can	could	(been able to)	say	said	said
catch	caught	caught	see	saw	seen
choose	chose	chosen	seek	sought	sought
come	came	come	sell	sold	sold
cost	cost	cost	send	sent	sent
cut	cut	cut	set	set	set
deal	dealt	dealt	sew	sewed	sewn
dig	dug	dug	shake	shook	shaken
do	did	done	shine	shone	shone
draw	drew	drawn	shoot	shot	shot
dream	dreamt	dreamt	show	Showed	shown
drink	drank	drunk	shut	shut	shut
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	smell	smelt	smelt
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
fight	fought	fought	spell	spelt	spelt
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spill	spilt	spilt
forbid	forbade	forbidden	split	split	split
forget	forgot	forgotten	spoil	spoilt	spoilt
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spread	spread	spread
freeze	froze	frozen	spring	sprang	sprung
get	got	got	stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given	steal	stole	stolen
go	went	gone	stick	stuck	stuck
grow	grew	grown	sting	stung	stung
hang	hung	hung	strike	struck	struck
have	had	had	swear	swore	sworn
hear	heard	heard	sweep	swept	swept
hide	hid	hidden	swim	swam	swum
hit	hit	hit	take	took	taken
hold	held	held	teach	taught	taught
hurt	hurt	hurt	tear	tore	torn
keep	kept	kept	tell	told	told
know	knew	known	think	thought	thought
lay	laid	laid	throw	threw	thrown
lead	led	led	understand	understood	understood
learn	learnt	learnt	wake	woke	woken
leave	left	left	wear	wore	worn
lend	lent	lent	win	won	won
let	let	let	write	wrote	written

New Round-Up

Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Irina Kondrasheva

3

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