***Напоминание основных грамматических правил английского языка***

**Grammar Rules Reminder**

**Nouns**

* **Plural of Nouns**

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| Во множественном числе к английскому существительному прибавляется окончание -s. | Окончание -s читается как [ z ] после гласных и звонких согласных | shoe – shoes  hen – hens |
|  | как [ s ] после глухих согласных | bat – bats |
| Cуществительное оканчивается на свистящий или шипящий звук ( на буквы s, ss, x, sh, ch) | форма множественного числа образуется при помощи окончания -es [ iz ] | bass – basses  match – matches  leash – leashes  box – boxes |
| Cуществительное оканчивается на букву -y, перед которой стоит согласная | во множественном числе -y меняется на i и к слову прибавляется окончание -es | hobby – hobbies  sky – skies |
| Исключения: имена собственные (the two Germanys, the Gatsbys) и составные существительные (stand-bys) | | |
| Перед буквой -y стоит гласная | множественное число образуется по общему правилу при помощи окончания -s, а буква y остается без изменений | bay – bays  day – days  way – ways |
| Существительное оканчивается на букву -о | во множественном числе прибавляется окончание -es | potato – potatoes  tomato – tomatoes  hero – heroes |
| *Исключения*: bamboos, embryos, folios, kangaroos, radios, studios, zoos, Eskimos, kilos, photos, pros, pianos, concertos, dynamos, solos, tangos, tobaccos | | |
| Существительное оканчивается на буквы –f или -fe | во множественном числе буквы –f/-fe меняются на –v и прибавляется окончание -es | thief – thieves  wolf – wolves  half – halves  wife – wives |
| Исключения: proofs, chiefs, safes, cliffs, gulfs, reefs | | |
| Заимствованные слова | сохраняют за собой окончания множественного числа, образованные по правилам «своего» языка (как правило, греческого и латинского) | basis – bases  crisis – crises  phenomenon – phenomena  stimulus – stimuli  formula – formulae  datum – data  index – indices  bureau – bureaux |
| Составные существительные | форму множественного числа обычно принимает только второй элемент | housewives – домохозяйки  schoolchildren – школьники |
| Составные существительные с первым элементом man / woman | во множественном числе изменяются обе части | women-writers – писательницы  gentlemen-farmers – фермеры-джентльмены |
| В составном слове нет элемента-существительного | для образования множественного числа нужно прибавить -s к последнему элементу | forget-me-nots – незабудки  drop-outs – выпавшие  go-betweens – посредники |
| Неисчисляемые существительные | используются только в форме единственного числа | gold – золото  silver – серебро  oil – нефть  music – музыка  information – информация, сведения  progress – успех, достижения  knowledge – знание, познания |
| Слово news, works (завод), barracks и названия некоторых наук на -ics | имеют форму множественного числа, но используются в значении единственного | This news is horrible.  Ужасная новость.  Physics studies matter and motion.  Физика изучает материю и движение. |
| Слова money и hair (кроме значения «волосок») | употребляются только в единственном числе | her soft hair – ее мягкие волосы  this money – эти деньги |
| Существительные, обозначающие парные предметы, некоторые географические названия и др. | используются только во множественном числе | scissors – ножницы  scales – весы  spectacles – очки  trousers – брюки, штаны  the Netherlands – Нидерланды  the East Indies – Ост-Индия  customs – таможня  outskirts – окраина  annals – анналы, летописи  goods – товар, товары  contents – содержание  clothes – одежда  proceeds – доход, доходы  wages – зарплата  riches – богатство, богатства |
| Существительное people | в значении «люди» имеет значение множественного числа | People are so kind here.  Люди здесь такие добрые. |
|  | в значении «народ» оно может использоваться и в единственном, и в множественном числе | UNO helps all peoples of the world.  ООН помогает всем народам мира |

1. ***Образуй множественное число имен существительных.***

A dog, a ball, a desk, a horse, a fact, a nose, a mother, a father, a sister, a brother, a pen, a pencil, a flower, a lion, an elephant, an apple.

1. ***Образуй множественное число имен существительных.***

A class, a box, a bus, a match, a wish, a tomato, a princess, a boss, an ostrich, a brush, a witch, a fox, a dish, a hero, an address, a glass.

1. ***Образуй множественное число имен существительных.***

A cry, a lady, a baby, a puppy, a strawberry, a cherry, a reply, a party, a spy, the sky, a city, a country, a lorry, a story, an enemy, a family.

1. ***Образуй множественное число имен существительных.***

A loaf, a wife, a wolf, a calf, a half, a shelf, an elf, a roof, a scarf, a thief.

1. ***Раскрой скобки, употребляя имена существительные во множественном числе.***
2. I have two little (*a sister*). They are (*a twin*). They have a lot of (*a pencil*) and (*an album*). They like to draw (*a house, a tree, a puppy, a kitten, a duck, a chicken* and *a doll*). My sisters cannot draw (*a car, a bus, a tram, a ship* and *an elephant*). I help them.
3. My best friend has three elder (*a brother*). They are (*a student*). They have a lot of (*an interest*). They like to play computer (*a game*), to see horror (*a film*), and to collect (*a stamp*) and a toy (*a car*). I think their (*a hobby*) are very interesting.
4. ***Перед тобой пять групп имен существительных. Согласно правилам допиши к каждой группе по три слова из рамки.***

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| Feet, halves, berries, princesses, brothers, tigers, potatoes, buses, women, mice, ladies, wives, knives, cherries, apples |

1. dogs, toys, computers, girls, dolls, …
2. foxes, tomatoes, boxes, classes, …
3. babies, puppies, parties, cities, …
4. wolves, shelves, scarves, lives, …
5. teeth, geese, men, children, …
6. ***Напиши имена существительные в единственном числе***.

Children, shelves, feet, desks, classes, buses, men, pencils, women, babies, tomatoes, potatoes, dresses, mice, teeth, sheep, puppies, fish, foxes, rabbits, boxes, geese, deer, bosses, salmon, animals.

1. ***Найди и зачеркни в каждой группе «лишнее» слово по способу образования множественного числа.***
2. children, men, women, feet, cheese, geese;
3. classes, boxes, buses, puppies, princesses, dishes;
4. babies, ladies, families, tomatoes, stories;
5. fish, salmon, deer, ships, sheep;
6. balls, dolls, elephants, glasses, pencils, pens.

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***Упражнение 1. Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения.***

Story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

1. The students in my class come from many ... of our republic.
2. My money and my ... are in my pocket.
3. By the end of the term we’ll have to read a few ... by S. Maugham.
4. I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.
5. People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.
6. We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
7. Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

***Упражнение 2. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на –f/ fe***

Knife, life, thief, roof, loaf, cliff, wolf

1. Please put the forks, … and spoons on the table.
2. Packs of ... hunting nearby caused so much fear that nobody went to the forest mushrooming.
3. We all have some problems in our ...
4. All the houses were covered with tiled ...
5. The ... were caught and arrested.
6. We could see the white ... of Great Britain in the distance.
7. The kitchen bread-bin contained three ... of sliced white bread and two buns.

***Упражнение 3. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o***

Dish, glass, match, potato, bush, tax, bus, tomato, photo

1. Bob drinks eight... of water every day.
2. Can you take a few ... of me and Rachel?
3. Please put the ... and the silverware on the table.
4. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ...
5. I can see trees and ... outside the window.
6. I want to light the candles. I need some ...
7. When I make salad, I use lettuce and ...
8. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried ... for dinner.
9. Are there any ... from here to the town center?

***Упражнение 4. Найдите 6 ошибок в образовании множественного числа существительных, заканчивающихся на –o.***

*Photoes, dodoes, zeroes, tomatoes, Negroes, potatos, kiloes, buffaloes, videos, pianoes, mosquitoes, stereoes, radios, studios, echos, heroes.*

**Упражнение 5.** Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных, оканчивающихся на – O.

*Cargo, piano, video, zoo, potato, Eskimo, hero, dodo, disco, cockatoo, tomato, Negro, volcano, mosquito, studio, photo, dingo, kangaroo.*

***Упражнение 6. Образуйте множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на –F/-FE***

*Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf, wife, safe, gulf, self, elf, leaf, loaf, wolf, chief.*

***Упражнение 7. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных и аббревиатур***

*Mouse, deer, foot, woman, sheep, p., goose, Norman, ox, swine, aircraft, M.P., tooth, child, man, German, grouse.*

***Упражнение 8. Образуйте множественное число следующих заимствованных существительных***.

*Phenomenon, crisis, stimulus, index, antenna, formula, datum, nucleus, criterion, analysis, apparatus, basis, appendix, tableau, radius, miasma, hypothesis, axis, genus, vertebra.*

***Упражнение 9. Образуйте множественное число следующих сложных существительных***.

*Boy-messenger, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, statesman, fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-servant, hotel-keeper, forget-me-not, lady-bird, woman-doctor, looker-on, editor-in-chief, passer-by, commander-in-chief, handful.*

***Упражнение 10. Напишите перевод слов в скобках, используйте единственное или множественное число***.

1. (Дети) should not forget to brush their (зубы) twice a day.
2. How many (вулканов) are still active in Japan?
3. (Моя свекровь) always got along with her three (невестками).
4. Look! How beautiful the (ландыши) are!
5. On your way home buy some (картофеля) and (помидоров) and pick up the (фотографии) from the photographer’s.
6. The job of (пожарных) is quite dangerous.
7. (Почтальоны) deliver mail early in the morning.
8. They sailed from India with (грузами) of (шелка, чая и табака разных сортов).
9. Laura has always given me good (советы).

***Упражнение 11. Раскройте скобки, употребите в нужном числе и согласуйтепредложение при помощи глагола to be (где необходимо)***

1. All the dirty (одежда)... in the washing machine.
2. These two (перекрестка) ... dangerous places for (водителей) and (пешеходов)...
3. Both the (средства)... of transport save energy.
4. (Эти деньги)... not mine. I can’t take it.
5. The bad (новость)... that the train is delayed by an hour.
6. Many (видов)... of aquatic plants need very little light.
7. She got some (советов) ... from the tourist agency. (Они) ... very useful.
8. Several (пешеходов)... injured during the accident.
9. There (много полезных советов) ... in the book on baby care.
10. (Эти виды)... of birds are very rare.
11. The (полиция) ... investigating a series of attacks in the area.
12. We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (комаров) ... at the campsite.
13. (Физика) ... her favourite subject.
14. (Фонетика)... a brand of linguistics.
15. In summer (скот) ... mainly fed on green grass.

* **Exceptions**

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| Некоторые существительные по историческим причинам имеют свои собственные способы построения множественного числа | man – men  woman – women  tooth – teeth  foot – feet  goose – geese  mouse – mice  louse – lice  child – children  ox – oxen |
| Для некоторых слов форма единственного числа совпадает с формой множественного | sheep – овца, овцы  swine – свинья, свиньи  deer – олень, олени  grouse – куропатка, куропатки  series – серия, серии  species – вид, виды  corps – корпус, корпусы (воен.) |
| Форма единственного числа совпадает с формой множественного числа для названий некоторых национальностей | Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Swiss  a Chinese – (один) китаец  a group of seven Chinese – группа из семи китайцев |

* ***Поставьте множественное число существительных в скобках, обращая внимание на слова-исключения. Переведите предложения***

1. There are … (mouse) in the kitchen.
2. The … (thief) broke the windows in the bank.
3. I have 60 … (sheep) in my flock.
4. You should clean your … (tooth) after meals.
5. My … (child) hate cabbage soup.
6. My favourite fairy-tale is about … (elf).
7. My … (foot) always hurt after jogging in the park.
8. Where are the … (knife)?
9. Our … (sportsman) are the best!
10. How many … (woman) work in your office?
11. It’s autumn, the … (leaf) are falling down.
12. Let’s cut this orange into … (half).
13. We could hear … (deer) wandering in the forest.
14. Sara is feeding … (goose) in the garden.

* **Possessive Case of Nouns**

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| Притяжательный падеж в английском языке используется с существительными, обозначающими названия людей и животных, которым принадлежит какой-то предмет, качество или признак. Эта принадлежность указывается с помощью апострофа (’) и буквы –s. |

* ***Спросите, чьи это предметы и ответьте, используя притяжательный падеж***

*Example:*

1. **Whose** ball is it? — It is **the dog’s** ball.  (Чей это мяч? — Это мяч собаки.)
2. **Whose** balls are these? — They are **the dogs’** balls. (Чьи это мячи? — Это мячи собак.)
3. The ball of the dog.
4. The skateboard of that man.
5. The songs of the children.
6. The umbrella of my grandmother.
7. The room of my friend.
8. The questions of my son.
9. The wife of my brother.
10. The table of our teacher.
11. The poems of Pushkin.
12. The voice of this girl.
13. The new club of the workers.
14. The letter of Pete.
15. The car of my parents.
16. The life of this woman.
17. The handbags of these women.

* ***Перефразируйте приведенные ниже словосочетания, используя притяжательный падеж***

1. The flat of my sister is large.  
2. The children of my brother are at home.  
3. The room of the boy is light.  
4. The name of this girl is Jane.  
5. The work of these students is interesting.  
6. The computer of my son is modern.  
7. He was a friend of my cousins.  
8. These are the books of my children.

* ***Поставьте апостроф в нужное место и переведите предложение.***

*Example:* That’s Jims new girlfriend. — That is **Jim’s** new girlfriend.

1. Can you tell me where the sisters mother is?

2. Where are the childrens books?

3. The students result is very good.

4. They are the teachers textbooks.

5. These are Johns children.

* ***Раскройте скобки, соединив существительные с помощью конструкции притяжательного падежа***

*Example:* Show me (timetable, Kathy). = Show me Kathy’s timetable.

1. Where is (album, Richard)?

2. Is (Tom, school) far from his house?

3. Do you know (Bill, new teacher)?

4. What are (names, their children)?

5. Is ( your mother, car) new?

6. (parrot, Kathy) is smart and funny.

7. (birthday, my mum) is on the 8th of July.

* ***Переведите словосочетания на английский язык***

1. The … … (котенок мальчика) is hiding in the mitten.  
2. The … … (котята мальчиков) are hiding in the mittens.  
3. The … … (кошка женщины) is sleeping on the mat.  
4. The … … (кошки женщин) are sleeping on the mats.  
5. The … … (лица детей) were happy when they saw the new toys.  
6. The … … (лицо ребенка) was happy when he saw the new toys.  
7. The … … (платье девочки) was dirty because she had fallen into a pool.  
8. The … … (платья девочек) were new and beautiful.

* **Countable/Uncountable Nouns**

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| К **исчисляемым** **существительным** относятся объекты, которые можно перечислить и посчитать:a girl – girls; a book – books.  **Неисчисляемые** **существительные** — такие, для которых мы не можем перечислить объекты и посчитать элементы множества:   * Психическое состояние не поддается перечислению, поэтому такие слова относятся к классу неисчисляемых. * Абстрактные существительные: information (информация), space (пространство), time (время) и другие. Их нельзя увидеть или потрогать абстрактные существительные и нельзя их посчитать. Эти понятия нематериальны и не существуют в объективном мире, поэтому они определяются как неисчисляемые. * Погодные явления: weather (погода), cold (холод), wind (ветер)... Такие слова также относятся к классу неисчисляемых. * Вещества и материалы: wood (дерево), salt (соль), flour (мука), water (вода)... Особенностью веществ является то, что они не состоят из элементов, которые можно посчитать. Любая часть муки — та же мука, любая часть воды по-прежнему является водой. |

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| От счетности слова зависит выбор количественного местоимения.  С исчисляемыми существительными употребляются количественные местоимения many/few/a few; с неисчисляемыми существительными употребляются количественные местоимения much/little/a little. |

* ***Find an uncountable noun in each line***

1) glass/ cup/ jar/ water

2) magazine/ newspaper/ news/ article

3) cloud/ weather/ tree/ flower

4) event/ information/ reporter/ programme

5) money/ wallet/ coin/ banknote

6) bookcase/ furniture/ wardrobe/ armchair

7) sheep/ ox/ meat/ cow

8) bag/ luggage/ purse/ suitcase

9) music/ song/ piano/ sound

10) tomato/ potato/ carrot/ soup

* ***Write a/an or some***

\_\_\_\_\_rice

\_\_\_\_\_apple

\_\_\_\_\_spaghetti

\_\_\_\_\_bread

\_\_\_\_\_milk

\_\_\_\_\_salt

\_\_\_\_\_water

\_\_\_\_\_egg

\_\_\_\_\_ice cream

\_\_\_\_\_tea

\_\_\_\_\_coffe

\_\_\_\_\_butter

* ***Choose the right word***

1. We have some banana/ bananas in the fridge.
2. We haven’t got any carrot/carrots in the basket.
3. I usually have an / some apple for lunch.
4. Is there some/ a cup of tea on the table?
5. Have you got any/ an orange in your lunch box?
6. There is some/ a cheese in my bag.

* ***Translate from Russian into English:***

несколько стульев/ несколько песен/ немного воды/ несколько человек/ несколько минут/ несколько кошек/ несколько дней/ немного соли/ несколько ложек,/ несколько машин/ немного сахару/ несколько яиц/ немного сыра

* ***Fill in the gaps with some/any***

1. Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_ juice on the table? – Yes, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_ juice on the table.
2. Give me \_\_\_\_\_\_ butter please. – But there isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ butter in the fridge.
3. Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping malls in the center of the city? – Yes, there are \_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping malls in the center of the city.
4. Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the garden? – No, there aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers there.
5. Give me \_\_\_\_\_\_ bread please.
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_ jam for tea? – Yes, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_ jam for tea.
7. Would you like … (some/any/no) milk?
8. Could you give me … (some/any/no) help, please?
9. We must buy … (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
10. I haven’t got … (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.

* ***Заполните пропуски местоимениями some или any***

1.We need \_\_\_\_ flour, \_\_\_\_ eggs and \_\_\_ sugar.

2. Do you buy \_\_\_\_\_bread and \_\_\_\_\_coffee?

3. I don’t bring you \_\_\_\_ice cream.

4. We have \_\_\_\_ orange juice, but we don’t have \_\_\_ cake.

5. Are there \_\_\_ onions in the basket?

* ***Much or many?***

1. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children are there in your class?
2. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk do you want in your tea?
3. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread do you eat every day?
4. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ players are there in a football team?
5. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs do you need for the salad?
6. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheese did you buy?
7. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends do you have ?
8. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bananas can you eat?
9. How \_\_\_oranges are there? – Not \_\_\_\_\_\_
10. How \_\_\_\_bread is there? – Not \_\_\_\_
11. How \_\_\_olive oil is there? – Not \_\_\_
12. How \_\_strawberries are there? – Not \_\_\_\_
13. How \_\_\_\_tea is there? – Not\_\_\_\_\_
14. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bananas in the basket. – Not\_\_\_\_\_

* ***Find the mistakes in the sentences***

1. I'd like a Coke, please. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Would you like an bread? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. How many does this cost? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We haven't got much tomatoes. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I'd like a milk in my tea, please. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Adjectives / Adverbs**

* **Suffixes of Adjectives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| -able, -ible | образуют прилагательные 1) от глаголов и существительных. Эти прилагательные имеют значения признака, соответствия | to suit (подходить) – suitable (подходящий)  response (ответ, отклик) – responsible (ответственный) |
|  | 2) от глаголов и существительных. Эти прилагательные имеют пассивное значение | to drink (пить) – drinkable (годный для питья)  to separate (отделять) – separable (отделимый)  sale (продажа) – saleable (годный для продажи, ходкий) |
| -ant, -ent | образуют прилагательные от глаголов | to observe (наблюдать) – observant (наблюдательный)  to depend (зависеть) – dependent (зависимый) |
| -ful | образует прилагательные от существительных. Эти прилагательные имеют значение «обладающий (в полной мере) качеством, которое выражено существительным» | peace (мир) – peaceful (мирный) |
| -ic, ical | образуют прилагательные от существительных. Этим прилагательным соответствуют в основном русские прилагательные с суффиксами –ическ, -н | magnet (магнит) –magnetic (магнитный, магнетический)  alphabet (алфавит) – alphabetical (алфавитный) |
| -ish | образует относительные прилагательные 1) от существительных. Эти прилагательные имеют значение «похожий на, напоминающий» | child (ребенок) – childish (ребяческий) |
|  | 2) от основы прилагательного. Тогда этот суффикс придает прилагательным значение неполной степени качества. Этим прилагательным соответствуют русские прилагательные с суффиксом –ат(ый) | white (белый) – whitish (беловатый) |
| -less | образует прилагательное от существительных. Эти прилагательные имеют значение «не имеющий, лишенный того, что обозначено существительным», и им соответствуют русские прилагательные с приставками без-, не- | noise (шум) – noiseless (бесшумный) |
| -ive | образует прилагательное от существительных. Эти прилагательные имеют значение «обладающий качеством, которое выражено существительным» | to repress (подавлять, репрессировать) – repressive (репрессивный) |
| -ous | образует прилагательные от существительных. Эти прилагательные имеют значение «обладающий качеством, которое выражено существительным» | mountain (гора) – mountainous (гористый) |
| -y | образует прилагательные от существительных. Эти прилагательные имеют значение «имеющий качества, выраженные существительным» | rock (скала) – rocky (скалистый) |

* ***Вместо пропусков впишите соответствующие суффиксы прилагательных***

1. enjoy (наслаждаться) – … (приятный)

2. hospitalize (помещать в больницу) – … (гостеприимный)

3. forget (забывать) – … (незабываемый)

4. help (помогать) – … (беспомощный)

5. respond (отвечать) – … (ответственный)

6. humor (юмор) – … (смешной)

7. nerve (нерв) – … (нервный)

8. fame (слава, известность) – … (знаменитый)

9. impress (производить впечатление) – … (впечатляющий)

10. danger (опасность) – … (опасный)

11. use (использовать) – … (бесполезный)

12. create (творить, создавать) – … (творческий)

13. talk (говорить) – … (разговорчивый)

14. expenses (расходы, издержки) – … (дорогой)

15. care (заботиться) – … (заботливый, внимательный)

16. wonder (удивлять) – … (удивительный)

17. beauty (красота) – … (красивый)

18. use (польза) – … (полезный)

19. help (помогать) – … (готовый помочь)

20. industry (трудолюбие) – … (трудолюбивый)

21. succeed (иметь успех) – … (успешный)

22. laze (лентяйничать) – … (ленивый)

23. fantasy (фантазия) – … (фантастический)

24. fun (забава) – … (забавный)

25. socialize (общаться) – … (общительный)

26. dirt (грязь) – … (грязный)

27. noise (шум) – … (шумный)

28. friend (друг) – … (дружелюбный)

29. love (любовь) – … (очаровательный)

30. day (день) – … (ежедневный)

31. friend (друг) – … (недружелюбный)

32. energy (энергия) – … (энергичный)

33. history (история) – … (исторический)

34. science (наука) – … (научный)

35. culture (культура) – … (культурный)

36. music (музыка) – … (музыкальный)

37. classic (классик) – … (классический)

38. type (тип) – … (типичный)

39. chemistry (химия) – … (химический)

40. Russia (Россия) – … (русский)

41. love – … (любящий)

42. use (использовать) – … (использованный)

43. noise (шум) – … (бесшумный)

44. week (неделя) – … (еженедельный)

45. anger (гнев) – … (сердитый)

* ***Образуйте от данных существительных прилагательные при помощи суффиксов –ful и -less.***

 Aim, care, beauty, hope, doubt, fruit, use, power, thank, harm, colour.

* ***Образуйте от данных глаголов прилагательные при помощи суффиксов –able и -ible.***

To change, to eat, to compare, to convert, to profit, to read, to comfort, to respect, to expect.

* ***Образуйте от данных существительных прилагательные при помощи суффикса –al.***

Centre, culture, form, intellect, post, accident, comic.

* ***Образуйте от данных существительных прилагательные при помощи суффикса –y****.*

Cloud, dirt, fog, frost, rain, sun, thirst, wind.

* ***Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали***

А) All my classmates say that I’m (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I enjoy wearing (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes. I like to look smart and (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We can’t go through life with the same hairstyle or make-up. It’s very (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to follow fashion. I hate when people dress alike, because they buy clothes in “chain” stores. I prefer hand-made or design clothes. My classmates say that I’m (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it’s not a sin, is it? Sometimes I turn up in something really (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When you are up with fashion you feel you are individual.

**TREND, STYLE, ATTRACT, IMPORTANCE, MATERIALIST**

**EXTRAVAGANCE**

В) Water pollution is a serious (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem today.

“Water, water everywhere, not any drop to drink,” said the sailor from Coleridge’s poem describing to a friend how awful it was to be without drinking water on a ship in the middle of the ocean. It is strange to think that the water around his ship was probably quite safe to drink. It

was (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - but not polluted. The sea waters today are much more (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Many seas are used for dumping (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and nuclear waste.

**ECOLOGY, SALT, DANGER, INDUSTRY**

* ***Допишите прилагательные, используя подходящий суффикс***
* **Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Положительная** | **Сравнительная** | **Превосходная** |
|  | **+ er** | **The + est** |
| warm  **теплый** | warmer  **теплее** | the warmest  **самый теплый** |
| happy  **счастливый** | happier  **счастливее** | the happiest  **самый счастливый** |
| easy  простой | easier  проще | the easiest  самый простой |
| beautiful  **красивый** | more beautiful  **красивее** | the most beautiful  **самый красивый** |

**Exceptions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Положительная** | **Сравнительная** | **Превосходная** |
| good  хороший | better  лучшее | the best  самый лучший |
| bad  плохой | worse  хуже | the worst  самый плохой |
| much  многое | more  больше | the most  самое большое |
| little  маленькое | less  меньшее | the least  самое маленькое |

* ***What words are missing?***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| fine |  |  |
|  | more interesting |  |
|  |  | the largest |
| smart |  |  |
|  | merrier |  |
|  | more careful | the most careful |
|  |  |  |
| dangerous |  |  |
|  | earlier |  |
|  |  | the most exciting |

* ***Find the mistakes***

1. My father is my goodest friend.
2. Yesterday was the badest day in my life.
3. She is the beautifulest girl in our school.
4. That suitcase is more heavier than this one.
5. His friend’s eyes are the darkest than his ones.

* ***Complete the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets***

1. Ann is twice …… as Bess. (funny)

2. Actually, 7.30 is …… (early) I can meet you.

3. Harry is ……. (popular) boy in the school.

4. The ……. ( much) he said, the……. ( angry) I felt.

5. Jack isn’t …….. (good-looking) as his brother.

* ***Choose the right form of the adjective***

1. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best).
2. Jane’s notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine.
3. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had!
4. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one.
5. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world
6. . This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week.
7. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know.
8. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one.
9. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak.
10. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday?

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

* ***Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени от данных прилагательных***

1. hot
2. small
3. happy
4. expensive
5. bad

* ***Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в превосходную степень.***

1. Everest is………(high) mountain in the world.
2. A whale is…………(big) animal on our planet.
3. He is the…………(good) student in our class.
4. This is……………(interesting) story  by Dickens.
5. I am……………(happy) man in the world.

* ***Исправьте ошибки в предложениях***

1. He is the most oldest student in his group.
2. You are taller then me.
3. My car is beter than his.
4. It is one of most beautiful lakes in the world.
5. These flowers are more cheap than those ones.

* ***Поставьте прилагательное в скобках в нужную форму***

1. The Volga is…………(long) river in Europe.
2. Life in the country is…………(relaxing) than in the city.
3. He is one of…………(rich) people in the world.
4. My house is…………(modern) than yours.
5. The weather today is……………(good) than it was yesterday.

* **Formation of Adverbs**

|  |
| --- |
| **Adjective + -ly – Adverb**  Nicely, beautifully, badly, happily, quickly, carefully, properly, slowly, heavily, terribly.  **Наречия, которые по форме не отличаются от прилагательных:**  fast – high – hard – late – early |

* ***Раскройте скобки, преобразовывая прилагательное в наречие***

*Example:* Linda is ... (amazing) clever. - Linda is amazingly clever.

1. She ... (easy) ended her training.  
2. Kim always acts ... (strange).   
3. This movie is ... (extreme) funny.  
4. His eyes are ... (nervous) shifty.

* ***Из двух возможных вариантов, оставьте один верный***

*Example*: My friends are most / mostly gamers. - My friends are mostly gamers.

1.The dress was pretty / prettily ornamented.   
2. The tree was so high / highly that she couldn't see our window.   
3. The Smiths may be late / lately because they have to meet their relatives at the station.   
4. She warm / warmly smiled at me.   
5. She lives in Spain, so we hard / hardly ever see her.

6.He is good/well at playing tennis.

7.My sister drives very careful/carefully.

8.That cake tastes delicious/deliciously.

9.They live together happy/happily.

10.This book makes me feel sad/sadly.

* ***Поставьте наречие в скобках на нужное место в предложении***

*Example*: Simon is alone in that building. (absolutely) - Simon is absolutely alone in that building.

1. Lucy visits her parents at the weekend. (always)  
2. A pathologist examined the body. (carefully)   
3. I saw him at the cafe. (yesterday)  
4. I'm looking for him. (everywhere)  
5. I'll call you. (then)

* **Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| quickly | more quickly | the most quickly |
| creatively | more creatively | the most creatively |
| easily | more easily | the most easily |
| carefully | more carefully | the most carefully |

**Односложные наречия**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| fast | faster | fastest |
| late | later | latest |
| hard | harder | hardest |
| high | higher | highest |
| early | earlier | earliest |

**Exceptions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| well | better | best |
| badly | worse | worst |
| little | less | least |
| much | more | most |
| far | farther | farthest |
| far | further | furthest |

* ***Выбери правильную форму наречия***

1. You should practice speaking English ( more, the most, many).

2. You can’t run as ( faster, fastest, fast ) as my brother.

3. Peter will pass the exam if he works ( hardly, hard, in a hard way ).

4.Miss Morgan never comes ( of late, lately, late ) to work.

5. I can’t go for a walk with you. I don’t feel ( well, good, badly ).

6. He works ( many, much, more ) than I do.

7.You can become fitter more ( quick, quicker, quickly ) if you put yourself

on a diet.

8. David and Liz thought ( high, highly, higher ) of their school.

9. Her bag is so heavy that she ( lift it hard, can hardly lift it, hardly can lift it).

10.My parents object to the idea ( strong, with strength, strongly ).

11.She works much ( worse, badly, worst ) than he does.

12.She asked me to drive ( more slowly, slower, slowliest ).

13.People choose planes because they travel ( more fast, faster, fastest ) than trains.

* ***Поставьте наречие в скобках в нужную степень сравнения***

Example: We don't have time! Could you go ... (fast)? - We don't have time! Could you go faster?

1. Excuse me, I can't concentrate. Could you speak ... (quietly)?  
2. They came ... (soon) than we thought.  
3. After renovation in our flat we will feel ... (comfortably).   
4. The winner of the beauty contest acted ... (gracefully).

**Verbs**

* **Present Simple/Past Simple**
* **Present Simple**

|  |
| --- |
| Present Simple употребляется для обозначения или выражения:   * постоянной характеристики личности   (She speaks fluent Japanese. – Она бегло говорит пo-японски)   * факта   (They live in Kongo. – Oни живут в Конго)   * повторяющегося действия   (The Ivanovs go to Turkey every summer. – Ивановы ездят в Турцию каждое лето)   * абсолютных истин или законов природы   (Snow melts at O degrees. – Снег тает при температуре 0 градусов)     * *Особые случаи употребления* Present Simple вместо Present Continuous. * объявлениях, выражениях согласия (I declare our meeting open. – Объявляю наше собрание открытым) * для выражения последовательности действий (Now watch: I take some potatoes, peel them and carefully cut them into pieces. – Смотри, я беру картошку, чищу ее и осторожно режу на кусочки) * для обозначения состояний, действий и процессов, выраженных глаголами, не имеющими формы Present Continuous (Who does this truck belong to?  – Кому принадлежит этот грузовик) * *Особые случаи употребления* Present Simple вместо Future Simple. * для обозначения запланированного на будущее действия (с глаголами, обозначающими движение). (I fly to Madrid next Friday. – Я лечу в Мадрид в следующую пятницу) * в придаточной части условных предложений I типа после союзов If, when, after, until, before, unless, provided и др. (Get me know, if they come. – Дай мне знать, если они придут) |

* **Present Simple**
* ***Раскройте скобки в Present Simple***

1. I (read)… read…the newspaper every day.
2. She (like)…computers and going to the cinema.
3. They (go)…to school by bus.
4. We (want)…ice cream now!
5. He (study)…French, German and English.
6. You (walk)…very fast.
7. I (play)…football and basketball.
8. She (finish)…her homework quickly!
9. It (work)…very slowly.

* ***Расставьте слова в правильном порядке***

Example: go/ they /early /home /always…They always go home early.

1. never /sweets /eats /she…
2. we /cinema/ usually/ Saturdays /go /the /to/ on…
3. sometimes /warm /winter /in/ is/ it…
4. football /often /with /friends/ his/ plays/ he…
5. always /January/ it /rains/ in…
6. dancing /usually/ Fridays/ on /go/ they…
7. often/ music /listens/ to/ he /evenings/ the/ in…

* ***Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple***

1. What ... your name? - My name ... Shirley Frank. 2. What ... your address? - My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway. 3. What ... your phone number? - My phone number ... 718-1930. 4. Where ... you from? - I ... from New York. 5. I ... a pupil. 6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 7. ... your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she ... . 8. ... they at home? - No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 9. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work. 10. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I ... .11. ... your sister a typist? - No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student. 12. ... your brother at school? - Yes, he ... . 13. ... your sister at school? - No, she ... not at school. 14. My sister ... at home. 15. ... this your watch? - Yes, it ... . 16. She ... an actress. 17. This ... my bag. 18. My uncle ... an office worker. 19. He ... at work. 20. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

* ***Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple***

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

2. My sister (to get) up at eight o’clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8. She (to speak) French well.

* ***Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple***

1. What time Andrea usually (to get) up? 2. When she (to catch) the bus? 3. She (to take) a shower in the morning? 4. She (to go) home for lunch? 5. When she (to go) swimming? 6. How she (to get) to the pool? 7. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?

* ***Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple***

1. Я работаю. 2. Мы работаем. 3. Они не работают. 4. Вы работаете? - Да. 5. Он работает? - Нет. Он учится. 6. Мой брат не учится. Он работает. 7. Ты носишь очки? 8. Вы помогаете людям? 9. Он любит читать сказки? 10. Она любит играть на скрипке? 11. Моя сестра не читает книг. 12. Наша бабушка любит спать на диване. 13. Вы любите отдыхать в кресле? 14. Мы едим и пьем в кухне. 15. Мой брат не любит читать газеты. 16. Мы спим в спальне. 17. Мой брат спит на диване в жилой комнате. 18. Моя сестра одевается перед зеркалом. 19. Мой дядя пишет книги. 20. Мы делаем упражнения в школе. 21. Я трачу свои карманные деньги на мороженое. 22. Он читает все время и не любит смотреть телевизор.

* ***Вставьте do или does***

1. ... you sleep well? – Yes, I ... . 2. ... your sister wash the plates? – Yes, she ... . 3. What ... the teacher ask you to do? 4. ... Kitty read English books? – Yes, she ... . 5. He ... not like porridge. 6. We ... not go to school in summer.

* ***Вставьте наречия, указанные в скобках, в данные предложения***

1. She is late for work. (Always) - ... . 2. George eats meat. (Never) - ... . 3. You can see foxes in the country. (Sometimes) - ... . 4. Does Tim go to school by taxi? (Usually) - ... . 5. We spend summer in France. (Usually) - ... . 6. Tom and Tim are very busy on Mondays. (Often) - ... . 7. My dog is very funny. (Sometimes) - ... . 8. Kate doesn’t go swimming. (Often) - ... . 9. Simon does his English homework. (Never) - ... .

* ***Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужной форме***

1. He ... a good footballer. (be) 2. We ... at school. (be) 3. The roses ... very beautiful. (be) 4. I ... an interesting book. (have) 5. The sun ... very hot. (be) 6. I ... my lessons very carefully. (do) 7. Elizabeth ... a new dress. (have) 8. The students ... English lessons three times a week. (do) 9. I ... a camera. (have) 10. Harry ... a tennis player. (be) 11. Tony ...a coat. (have) 12. The children’s hands ... dirty. (be) 13. Mike ... late for school. (be) 14. Ted ... a good swimmer. (be) 15. Ted ... swimming very much. (like) 16. I always ... my homework. (do) 17. I ...go to school by foot. (go)

* ***Вставьте глаголы в правильной форме***

1. I \_\_ (go) shopping with my brother.

2. We sometimes \_\_ (use) a dictionary in class.

3. My friends \_\_ (study) Italian at their school.

4. School \_\_ (finish) at three o´clock.

5.You \_\_ (live) near me.

6. He \_\_(like) rap music.

7. She \_\_ (do) her homework before dinner.

8. We \_\_ (play) tennis in school on Wednesday afternoon.

9. I \_\_ (watch) TV in the evening.

10. My mother \_\_ (teach) art.

* ***Образуйте отрицательную форму глаголов в предложениях***

1. I study French.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. School finishes at two o´clock.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. You copy from other students.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. We think English is easy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. My friends play volleyball.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. I watch TV on Saturday morning.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. She speaks Chinese.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. The dog likes cats.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. They listen to pop music.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. I play with my hamster every day.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

* ***Write questions and short answers***

1. live / in / you / Do / Chernigiv / ?

2. in / students / Do / the canteen / ? / eat

3. to school / your brother / on Saturday / ? / Does / go

4. live / near / Do / your friends / you / ?

5. at / school/ finish / Does / three o´clock / ?

* ***Вставьте глагол to be в форме Present Simple***

1. She … a student. She … a good student.

2. Where … you from? – I … from Moscow.

3. My mother … not a teacher.

4. … your brother at school? – Yes, he … .

5. My friend … an engineer. He … at work.

6. Nick … not a coolege student. He … a school boy. He … at school now.

7. Helen … a painter. She has some fine pictures. They … on the wall.

8. … this your book? – This book … not mine. My book … in my bag.

9. These … his newspapers.

10. My uncle … an office worker.

11. … your parents at home? – No, they … not.

12. Michael has a brother. His brother … 30. He … a worker. He … at home.

* ***Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную форму предложений***

1. I visit my parents very often.

2. They live in Great Britain.

3. He goes to school by bus.

4. She lives in this house.

5. He wants to be a doctor.

6. They play tennis every Sunday.

7. We work every day.

8. My sister goes to bed at nine.

9. Usually I have dinner very late.

10. My brother watches TV every evening.

11. She likes classical music.

12. We go to the theatre once a month.

* ***Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в форме Present Simple***

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o’clock.

2. I (not to walk) to work every morning.

3. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.

4. He (to speak) German.

5. I (to visit) my friend every week.

6. Her first class (to start) at eight o’clock.

7. Ann (not to read) a lot.

8. He always (to invite) his friends to his birthday party.

9. I (to go) for a walk every day.

10. She (to wash) her car once a week.

* ***Раскройте скобки в Present Simple***

1. My teacher sometimes (tell) us some funny jokes.

2. The boys never (tell) us any funny jokes.

3. We always (learn) a lot at school.

4. Mary (learn) a lot at school.

5. John (read) a lot of history books.

6. The children (read) a lot of funny books.

7. English children (wear) school uniform at school.

8. Simon (wear) a blue school uniform at school.

9. Sandra (take) sandwiches to school with her.

10. Most children (take) sandwiches to school with them.

11. My parents (work) all day.

12. My father (work) in a shop.

* **Past Simple**

|  |
| --- |
| Past Simple обозначает действие, произошедшее в какой-то момент прошлого. Основные значения прошедшего простого времени.   * действие, произошедшее в прошлом (основной случай).   Действие в прошлом, обычно сопровождается уточнениями вроде yesterday (вчера), last week (на прошлой неделе), in 2011 (в 2011 году), about two hours ago (около двух часов назад) и так далее.  (I returned from the meeting an hour ago. – Я вернулся с собрания час назад.  We arrived in London at seven thirty two PM. – Мы прибыли в Лондон в семь тридцать две вечера.  В приблизительное время в прошлом:  Karen purchased new car yesterday. – Карен купила вчера новую машину.  We met in 2011. – Мы познакомились в 2011 году.  Или просто в прошлом, без уточнения времени:  I lost my phone. – Я потерял свой телефон.  He won. – Он выиграл.)   * повторяющееся в прошлом действие.   В этом случае в предложении есть обстоятельство времени, например: last summer – прошлым летом, every evening – каждый вечер.  (Last summer I spent a lot of time in country – Прошлым летом я проводил много времени за городом (то есть время от времени бывал за городом).  She visited us almost every evening – Она навещала нас почти каждый вечер.  В значении «повторяющееся действие в прошлом» вместо прошедшего простого времени часто используют оборот used to:  I used to spend a lot of time in country – Я (часто) проводил много времени за городом.  She used to visit us almost every evening – Она навещала нас почти каждый вечер.)   * последовательные прошедшие действия.   Пересказывая какие-нибудь события, мы часто используем простое прошедшее время:  (Harry woke up, took a shower and made breakfast. – Гарри проснулся, принял душ и приготовил завтрак.  She closed her eyes and smiled. – Она закрыла глаза и улыбнулась.) |

* **Past Simple**
* ***Укажи номера глаголов в Past Simple***

1. makes
2. cleaned
3. live
4. spent
5. had
6. studied
7. want
8. were

* ***Укажи номера предложений, в которых есть сказуемые в Past Simple***

1. Ann went to school yesterday.

2. I want to study English.

3. She will not go there.

4. Do you want to be a teacher?

5. Did you see this pupil last week?

6. She had a French lesson in the morning.

7. Are you watching a new film?

8. The students often helped the doctors in the hospital.

9. We took wonderful photos last Sunday.

10. I did not tell you the truth yesterday.

* ***Укажи номера предложений, в которых есть сказуемые в Past Simple***

A) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school yesterday.

1. to be 2. went 3. go 4. goes

B) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students last year.

1. are 2. were 3. am 4. was

C) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you like this book?

1. to do 2. did 3. does 4. have

D) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English film a week ago.

1. seen 2. to see 3. saw 4. sees

E) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to visit them in 2008.

1. to ask 2. ask 3. asked 4. Asks

* ***Укажи номер глагола, которого не хватает в предложении***

She \_\_\_\_\_ to school in the morning.

1) to go

2) went

3) go

4) is going

5) will go

6) has gone

7) goes

* ***Укажи номер предложений, содержащих правильный перевод данных русских предложений***

Я жил в Лондоне летом.

1) I live in London in summer.

2) I will live in London in summer.

3) I lived in London in summer.

Он не работал на фабрике в воскресенье.

1) He does not work at the factory on Sunday.

2) He did not work at the factory on Sunday.

3) He will not work at the factory on Sunday.

* ***Заполни пропуски правильной формой глагола***

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school yeasterday. /go, goes, to go, went/

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_London two years ago. /visited, visits, to visit, visit/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you like the book? /do, does, did, to do/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she work at the factory last year? /do, does, to do did/

* ***Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму***

In the 18th century the Russian Government (1 — send) Vitus Bering to explore the lands behind Russia. One day Bering (2 — discover) the strait which (3 — separate) North America from Asia. They (4 — name) it after the discoverer. On a later voyage Bering (5 — see) the mainland of North America. This discovery (6 — give) Russia its right to Alaska. Bering (7 — die) before he (8 — can) take the good news back to Russia. But Chirikov and some other men of Bering's expedition (9 — come) back.

The Russians (10 — explore) the North American continent as far north as the Arctic Ocean. Others (11 — make) settlements or (12 — build) trading posts as far south as Northern California. Not long before G. Washington (13 — become) President of the US, the Russians (14— make) a settlement in Alaska. For more than a hundred years they (15 — carry on) trade between Russia and Alaska. During this time people from the US (16 — become) interested in this far northern territory. Some American ships (17 — sail) to the Arctic Ocean to fish. Others (18 — trade) with Russian settlements. In 1867 the USA (19 — buy) Alaska. They (20 — sell) it for a little more than seven million dollars.

* **Present Progressive/Past Progressive**
* **Present Progressive**

|  |
| --- |
| Present Progressive образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be и третьей формы основного глагола и выражает действие, происходящее в настоящий момент или запланированное будущее действие.  Глаголы, которые не употребляются в Present Progressive:  to be, to see, to hear,  to like, to want, to need,  to understand, to notice,  to know, to believe |

* **Present Progressive**
* ***Добавьте окончание –ing***

read, write, take, sit, play, look, swim, jump, run, go, do, buy, help, eat, clean, make, speak, sleep, listen, talk, fly, lie, die, come, shop, live, sing, dance, work, have, cry, put, use, stop, drive, win.

* ***Вставьте нужную форму глагола BE (am, is, are).***

1) My friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reading a book.

2) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_drinking tea.

3) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ making noise.

4) He \_\_\_\_\_looking through the window.

5) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_helping about the house.

6) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watching TV.

7) Granny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cooking dinner.

8) The birds \_\_\_\_\_\_swimming in the lake.

9) The dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sitting at the door.

10) It \_\_\_\_\_\_looking at me.

* ***Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.***

1. Не (to read) ............. a book now.

2. She (to do) ............. her homework.

3. My mother (to sit) ...........at the table now.

4. I still (to write) .............. a letter.

5. They (to play) .............. football.

6. It (to snow) ............... now.

7. We (to have) ................ dinner now.

8. It still (to rain)............... .

9. Why .............. you (to talk)?

10. The girl (to draw).............. a picture at the moment.

* ***Поставьте данные предложения в отрицательной формe***.

1. Mary is sleeping.

2. You are listening to the radio.

3. I am studying.

4. You are eating now.

5. We are drinking coffee at the moment.

* ***Сделайте данные предложения вопросительными***.

1. We are listening to the teacher. 2. I am writing on the paper 3. You are learning English Grammar. 4. It is raining hard (сильно). 6. He is going to the cinema. 6. The horses are running very fast. 7. Mary is helping her mother to cook. 8. I am working very hard (много). 9. Tom’s brother is coming to the party. 10. You are singing well.

* ***Дайте краткий положительный ответ на вопросы ниже***

1. Is Ann swimming now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Are you reading an interesting book now?\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Am I playing with a cat now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is your mother watering flowers now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Are they going to school now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Is your dog sleeping now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Are your parents having breakfast now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Is Tom listening to the radio now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Are they playing in the garden now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Are they riding a bicycle now?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* ***Составьте вопросы из данных слов. Помните о порядке слов***

1. you/what/are/doing

2. cooking/are/you/what

3. tonight/where/you/going/are

4. playing/we/tennis/what time/are

5. crying/girl/why/is/this

1. dinner/are/they/for/coming/when

* ***Составьте предложения из данных слов. Помните о порядке слов***

1) I/play/tennis/with/my/friend/now.

2) We/walk/on/the/ beach/now.

3) They/have/a/great/time/at/the/camp/at/the/ moment.

4) Angela/paint/a/beautiful/picture/now.

5) Tina/ and/Pam/stay/in/a/five-star/hotel.

6) It/rain/outdoors/at/the/ moment.

7) Bobby/prepare/for/the/test/in/his/room.

8) The/ dog/bark/at/some/strangers.

9) The/water/in/the/kettle/boil.

10) Somebody/knock/at/the/door.

* **Past Progressive**

|  |
| --- |
| Past Progressive образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be в Past Simple и формы основного глагола с окончанием –ing и выражает длительное действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом. |

* **Past Progressive**
* ***Choose the correct for, of the verb***

**a)**

1. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).
2. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep).
3. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys.
4. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework.
5. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep).
6. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet.
7. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea.
8. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV.
9. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football.
10. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table.
11. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir-tree.
12. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall).
13. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend.
14. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother.
15. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard.
16. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub.
17. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare.
18. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa.
19. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep.
20. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend.

**b)**

1. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise-books.
2. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home.
3. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass).
4. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep.
5. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday.
6. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining.
7. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen.
8. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises.
9. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday?
10. At this time yesterday I (to go) home.
11. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out.
12. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him.
13. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass).
14. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her.
15. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom.

* **Present Perfect/Past Perfect**
* **Present Perfect**

|  |
| --- |
| Present Perfect образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола have/has и третьей формы основного глагола и употребляется:  для выражения совершенного в прошлом действия, имеющего результат в настоящем;  для выражения действия, совершенного в прошлом в еще не истекший период времени;  для выражения совершенного в прошлом действия, продолжающегося до настоящего момента. |

* **Present Perfect**

***Укажи номера глаголов в Present Perfect***

1. speaks
2. are running
3. saw
4. have spent
5. has written
6. lived
7. had
8. have asked

* ***Укажи номера предложений, в которых есть сказуемые в Present Perfect***

1. I have to go to school.
2. They have not met him.
3. Has she come home late?
4. She had an English lesson yesterday.
5. Have you a dog?
6. My friend has to rake leaves in the garden.
7. I have walked to school today.
8. We have to follow Internet safety rules.

* ***Укажи номер глагола, которого не хватает в предложении***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you written a letter?

1) am

2) has

3) is

4) are

5) do

6) does

7) did

8) have

* ***Укажи номера предложений, содержащих правильный перевод данных русских предложений***

Я жил в Британии.

1) I lived in Britain.

2) I live in Britain.

3)I have lived in Britain.

Она видела этот фильм год назад.

1) She has seen this film a year ago.

2) She saw this film a year ago.

3) She sees this film a year ago.

* ***Вставь вместо пропусков глаголы в Present Perfect***

I (never see) \_\_\_ a tiger.

We (already make) \_\_\_our beds.

My brother (not finish) \_\_\_ his model plane yet.

We (meet) \_\_\_ many English people this year.

Mike’s father (buy) \_\_\_ a new car.

He (read) \_\_\_ many books.

They (be) \_\_\_ on a trip around the world.

* ***Вставь вместо пропусков since, for, already, yet, never***

We haven’t decided \_\_\_\_\_ what present we want to buy.

Terry hasn’t been at school \_\_\_\_\_\_ a week.

They haven’t sold their car \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Jane has been my friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last summer.

We have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ written all the postcards.

We have lived in this village \_\_\_\_\_\_ a long time.

They have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_seen such an exciting show.

* ***Работа над ошибками***

We played football this afternoon.

They has seen three films today.

He has been to America in this year.

She has not already translated two texts today.

Have you ever to catch a crocodile?

Your friend has never have a dog.

Has the travellers been to the hottest place in the world?

* **Past Perfect**

|  |
| --- |
| Past Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось до определенного момента в прошлом и образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола had и третьей формы основного глагола. |

* **Past Perfect**
* ***Восстановите порядок действий***

1. The prisoner ran across the yard. He jumped out of the window. He climbed over the wall.
2. The bank clerk gave it to me. He looked at my check. He counted out the money.
3. The tourists got out of the coach. They got back in the coach. They took photos.
4. The reporter wrote a report on an accident. She interviewed the people there. She went to the scene of the accident.
5. The mechanic put a new tyre on. He put the wheel back on. He took the wheel off the car.

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

* ***Answer the questions using the Past Perfect Tense***

*Example: Why didn’t you want to translate the article? – I didn’t want to translate the article because I had translated it.*

1. Why didn’t you make notes on the lecture?
2. Why did you refuse to see this new film?
3. Why didn’t you present your course paper in time?
4. Why didn’t you make a report?
5. Why didn’t you speak to her?
6. Why didn’t you do your homework?

* ***Answer the questions using the words given in brackets***

*Example: Why did they look so happy? (to get tickets for the best play) – They looked so happy because they had got tickets for the best play.*

1. Why did the teacher want Pete to revise the rule? (to make a lot of mistakes)
2. Why did your brother come home so soon from his holiday? (to fall ill)
3. Why did you not listen to that play on the radio? (to hear)
4. Why did N. look so happy? (to make a new dress)

* ***Put the verb into the correct form***

1. Last night he (to finish) the book which he (to begin) writing a year ago.
2. By the evening he (to translate) 10 pages.

* ***Past Simple or Past Perfect?***

1. I (enjoy) the film even though I (see) it before.
2. I got up late this morning so when I (arrive) at the station, the train (already , leave).
3. I couldn’t speak to them because when I (phone), they (go) out.
4. We realized that we (meet) before as soon as we (see) each other.
5. They (live) in their house for twenty years when they (decide) to sell it.
6. My sister (buy) me a novel but I (read, already).
7. As soon as I heard his voice, I (know) we (meet) before).
8. When I (open) the door, the lesson (begin, already).
9. She (paint) the wall before the children (come) home.
10. The pupils (not finish) the test when the bell (ring).
11. I (meet) Ann a week ago. She (just, return) from a business trip.
12. As soon as I (hear) a cry, I (run) out of the room.
13. I (try) to phone John in the morning, but he (already, leave).
14. The children (not clean) the room before their parents (come) home.
15. I (finish) writing the project at 6 0’clock yesterday.
16. I (write) the composition by 6 o’clock yesterday.
17. The teacher (understand) that the pupils (not do) their homework.
18. When my brother (return) home, we (go) for a walk together.
19. He (tell) me that he (never, play) football before.
20. She (be) a nurse before she (become) a doctor.

* **Future Simple/Future-in-the Past**
* **Future Simple**

|  |
| --- |
| Future Simple используется, чтобы высказать предположения о будущем или о событиях, которые точно произойдут и на которые мы нельзя повлиять, а также для обещаний, угроз, предупреждений и предостережений.  Future Simple образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола will и инфинитива основного глагола. |

* **Future Simple**
* ***Write in l’ll, we'll, he'll, she'll, they'll, it’ll***

1. I'd like to see animals. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the zoo today.
2. Wendy likes dinosaurs. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the Natural History Museum.
3. We like dancing. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the disco.
4. My parents want to buy presents. I think\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the gift shop. '
5. Jim likes walking. I think\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the park.
6. Put on your scarf and hat. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be cold today.
7. I want to watch a cartoon. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema tomorrow.
8. Mike is ill. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go for a walk with him.

* **Сделайте предложения помощи, используя Future Simple**

1 It's hot in here.

2 These boxes are heavy.

3 The windows are dirty.

4 I haven't got any money.

* **Complete the sentences. Use ‘ll or won't**

1. Amy's brother is thirteen. He\_\_\_\_ be fourteen on his next birthday.
2. I bought a lottery ticket, but I \_\_\_\_  win
3. My dad is thirty-nine. He \_\_\_\_  be forty on his next birthday.
4. My sister Mary is fifteen. She \_\_\_\_ be sixteen until next year.
5. My brother's clever. He\_\_\_\_  pass all his exams.
6. It's raining now. But it\_\_\_\_  be sunny later.
7. Debbie and Bob are always late. They\_\_\_\_   arrive until eight o'clock.

* ***Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форме Future Simple***

 I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more.  Soon it \_\_\_\_ (1 be) Sunday, and all our family  \_\_\_\_\_ (2 be ) at home. I \_\_\_\_\_ (3 get up) at 9 o’clock, and then I\_\_\_\_\_ (4 do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I \_\_\_\_ (5 help) my mother in the kitchen and my father \_\_\_\_ (6 go) shopping. Then we  (7 go) for a I walk in the park or to the cinema.

After dinner my friends \_\_\_\_  (8 come) to me, and we \_\_\_\_ (9 play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother \_\_\_\_ (10 knit), my father \_\_\_\_ (11 watch) a concert on TV and I \_\_\_\_ (12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I \_\_\_\_ (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

b) *Найдите ответы на следующие вопросы. Find the answers to the following questions in the text:*

1. Will all the family be at home on Sunday?
2. When will the boy get up?
3. What will he do in the morning?
4. What will he do after breakfast?
5. Who will come after dinner?
6. What will they do at home or in the yard?
7. What will they do in the evening?
8. The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won’t he?

* **Future-in-the-Past**

|  |
| --- |
| Future-in-the-Past обозначает действие, которое произойдет в будущем с точки зрения момента в прошлом. Эта форма употребляется в придаточных предложениях после глаголов (в прошедшем времени):  say – говорить,  tell– говорить,  know – знать,  believe – верить, полагать,  hope – надеяться.  и др.  Все формы будущего в прошедшем, образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола would и инфинитива основного глагола. В письменной речи обычно используется союз that (что) после глагола, в устной он часто опускается. |

* **Future-in-the-Past**
* ***Перепишите следующие предложения в прошед­шем времени.***

1. I am afraid I shall be late.
2. Do you think we shall pick all the apples in three days?
3. He hopes you will often visit him.
4. They expect he will be at home in a few days.
5. Are you afraid we shan’t be in time?
6. She promises that she will finish the work in a week.
7. I think Henry will help us.
8. I hope we’ll enjoy the show.
9. She expects he’ll win the race.

* ***Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple или Future-in-the-Past Simple***
  1. I know we**(not to be)** late.
  2. I knew we**(not to be)** late.
  3. I want to know whether he **(to be)** at home.
  4. I wanted to know whether he**(to be)** at home.
  5. «When you **(to be)** ready?» he asked.
  6. He asked when I **(to be)** ready.
  7. I can’t say whether Bob **(to do)** the work perfectly, but he **(to do)** his best.
  8. He asked me whether he **(to see)** Olga there.
  9. Are you sure that we **(to have)** time to do that?
  10. I was afraid he **(to say)**, «I don’t think I **(to be)** able to come.»
  11. I did not know what he **(to speak)** about.
* ***Употребите следующие предложения как придаточные дополнительные. В роли главных предложений используйте предложения, данные в скобках***

1. He will solve the problem in no time.
2. The new film will be on in many cinemas.
3. The teacher will have corrected our papers by the beginning of the lesson.
4. She will not like this TV programme.
5. The train will arrive on time.
6. The children will be playing in the yard.
7. All the newspapers will publish this information.
8. They will win the game.
9. I shall go to the south.
10. My sister will not for­get to ring me up.
11. I shall have done my home­work by nine o’clock.
12. The tourists will not re­turn by sunset.
13. My friends will be waiting for me.
14. My friend will have returned by that time.
15. They will be working the whole evening.
16. He will return this book to the library immediately.

**Pronouns**

* **Demonstrative Pronouns**

|  |
| --- |
| Указательные местоимения служат для указания на предметы, людей, а также для описания времени.  Указательное местоимение **such** переводится как «такой» и указывает на определенное качество предмета. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Рядом с говорящим | **this** | **these** |
| На расстоянии от говорящего | **that** | **those** |

* ***Вставьте вместо пропусков this, that, these, those***

1. … jeans over there are quite cheap.
2. … apples are much sweeter that those ones.
3. Could you pass me … dictionary beside you?
4. Look here! Do you like … ring?
5. … dolphins we saw in the sea were so funny.
6. Do you know … woman in black over there?
7. ice-cream I am eating is my favourite.
8. … shoes are very tight. I must take them off.
9. … tower looks so small because it’s far away.
10. … How much are … teddy-bears in the shop-window?

* **Personal/Possessive Pronouns**

|  |
| --- |
| * Личные местоимения обозначают предметы или людей с точки зрения говорящего.   Личные местоимения склоняются по родам, числам, падежам и лицам.  Личные местоимения в именительном падеже, как правило, в предложении выступают в качестве подлежащих и отвечают на вопрос «кто?», «что?», в объектном падеже играют роль дополнений. Объектный падеж местоимений в английском языке заменяет целых пять падежей русского ( кроме именительного), и местоимения отвечают на вопросы этих падежей «кого, чего?», «кому, чему?», «кем, чем?», «о ком, о чем?».  Личное местоимение I (я) всегда пишется с заглавной буквы независимо от места в предложении.   * Притяжательные местоимения на английском языке, как и в русском, обозначают принадлежность к какому-либо предмету или лицу и отвечают на вопрос «чей?».   Притяжательные местоимения зависимой формы не используются вместе с артиклями. Употребляется или артикль, или местоимение.  Притяжательные местоимения зависимой формы стоят перед существительным, принадлежность к которому они описывают, притяжательные местоимения абсолютной формы употребляются без существительного после них: данные местоимения ставятся в конце предложений. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Singular** | | | **Plural** | | |
| I | my | mine | we | our | ours |
| you | your | yours | you | your | yours |
| he | his | his | they | their | theirs |
| she | her | hers |  |  |  |
| it | its | its |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Object Pronouns** | | | |
| **Singular** | | **Plural** | |
| I | me | we | us |
| you | you | you | you |
| he | him | they | them |
| she | her |  |  |
| it | it |  |  |

1. ***Найди пары местоимений***

I her

he its

she my

it his

they our

you their

we your

1. ***Замени существительные подходящими формами притяжательных местоимений***

Ann's - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ daddy's - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

my friends' \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dogs' - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jim's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mummy's - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. ***Прочитай предложения и выбери правильную форму местоимений***
2. You have got a cat. This is (my, his, your) cat.
3. She has got a flower. This is (my, her, our) flower.
4. We have got pens. They are (their, my, our) pens.
5. I have got a big family. This is (our, its, my) family.
6. He has got a little brother. This is (his, her, its) brother.
7. The cat has got toys. They are (her, its, his) toys.
8. They have got books. They are (its, our, their) books.
9. ***Заполни пропуски подходящими местоимениями: my, her, her, her, our, their, its, she, his, they***

This is Ann. \_\_\_\_ has got a small family. \_\_\_\_\_ mummy is a postman. \_\_\_\_ name is Mary. \_\_\_\_\_\_ daddy is a doctor. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Tim. Ann has got two sisters. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ names are Pam and Lulu. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have got a cute puppy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name is Blackie. Ann always says: “I love \_\_\_\_\_\_ family. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family is friendly”.

1. ***Соедини части предложений и переведи их на русский язык***
2. This is me and …
3. This is my mummy and …
4. This is a dog and …
5. They are my grandma and grandpa and …
6. We are boys and …
7. Thais is Mike and …
8. This is you and …
9. this is your car.
10. this is her bag.
11. they are their flowers.
12. this is my doll.
13. this is his ball.
14. this is its food.
15. they are our flags.
16. ***Найди и исправь ошибки***
17. Mary has got a ballerina. It's my ballerina. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. Mike and Mary have got a puppy. Her puppy is brown. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Dad and I have a hobby. His hobby is playing football. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. You live in a big house. My house is big. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. Nick has got a bike. It is your bike. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. I am a pupil. This is his school. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
23. The cat has got kittens. They are our kittens. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Reflexive Pronouns**

|  |
| --- |
| * Возвратные местоимения используют, когда действующие лица или предметы совершают действия, которые направлены на них самих. В русском языке возвратным местоимениям соответствует местоимение «себя», а также возвратный суффикс глагола -ся. * Возвратные местоимения также используются когда нужно подчеркнуть, что кто-то выполнил действие самостоятельно. * Если пол действующего лица, о котором идет речь, не определен, то используется возвратное местоимение мужского пола (himself). * Возвратные местоимения не используются со следующими глаголами:   • dress (одеваться)  • wash (мыться)  • feel (чувствовать)  • relax (расслабляться)  • meet (встречаться)  • afford (позволять)  • focus (сосредоточиваться) |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Singular** | | **Plural** | |
| I | myself | we | ourselves |
| you | yourself | you | yourselves |
| he | himself | they | themselves |
| she | herself |  |  |
| it | itself |  |  |

* ***Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns***

*Example*: The water is hot, don’t burn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The water is hot, don’t burn yourself.

1. I am angry with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. He fell down and hurt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tell me more about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. She believes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. We are sure of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. They did everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Did you translate the text \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. I saw everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The knife was sharp, and she cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. They introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* ***Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns***

1. Can you do many things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
2. Does your friend Nick often talk to you about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
3. Did your mother buy anything for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last week?
4. Are you always sure of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
5. Can a little child take care of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
6. Do you believe in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
7. Did the pupils answer all the questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
8. Did you make the dress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* ***There are mistakes in the use of reflexive pronouns in some of these sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.***

1. My sister taught himself to swim.
2. Anna repaired the chair herself.
3. The children are making themselves something to eat.
4. I hurt me when I fell down the stairs.
5. We're meeting ourselves at 8.00 this evening.
6. We're enjoying ourselves very much.

* **Indefinite Pronouns**

|  |
| --- |
| Если невозможно указать точно какое-либо лицо, предмет, количество, то используются неопределенные местоимения к которым относят производные местоимения от some, any, no.  Some и его производные употребляются в утвердительных предложениях, any и его производные – в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях, no и его производные — в отрицательных. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of sentence** | **Pronoun** | **+body** | **+thing** | **+one** | **+where** |
| **+** | some | somebody | something | someone | somewhere |
| **-/?** | any | anybody | anything | anyone | anywhere |
| **-** | no | nobody | nothing | no one | nowhere |

* ***Make up sentences***

1. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
2. aren’t – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
3. have – I - please – can – some – butter?
4. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?
5. take – book – you – any – can – here.
6. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.
7. something – talk – let’s – else – about.
8. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
9. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight - there.
10. anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

* ***Choose the right pronoun***

1. Would you like … (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at … (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me … (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy … (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven’t got … (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.
6. I think … (something/anything) is burning.
7. … (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
8. I couldn’t find my umbrella … (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).
9. Sorry, I can do … (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.
10. There was … (something/anything/nobody) to answer the phone in the office.

**Numerals**

|  |
| --- |
| Имя числительное в английском языке (The Numeral) — это часть речи, служащая для обозначения количества объектов и порядка их расположения. Соответственно, как и в русском языке, числа в английском подразделяются на количественные и порядковые**.** |

* **Сardinal Numerals**

|  |
| --- |
| * Количественные числительные обозначают количество предметов и дают ответ на вопрос how many? (сколько?).   Правила образования количественных числительных: числа от 13 до 19 образуются добавлением суффикса -teen; числа, обозначающие десятки, образуются добавлением суффикса -ty; составные количественные числительные, как и в русском языке, представляют собой сочетания простых числительных. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **one** |
| **2** | **two** |
| **3** | **three** |
| **4** | **four** |
| **5** | **five** |
| **6** | **six** |
| **7** | **seven** |
| **8** | **eight** |
| **9** | **nine** |
| **10** | **ten** |
| **11** | **eleven** |
| **12** | **twelve** |
| **13** | **thirteen** |
| **14** | **fourteen** |
| **15** | **fifteen** |
| **16** | **sixteen** |
| **17** | **seventeen** |
| **18** | **eighteen** |
| **19** | **nineteen** |
| **20** | **twenty** |
| **30** | **thirty** |
| **40** | **forty** |
| **50** | **fifty** |
| **60** | **sixty** |
| **70** | **seventy** |
| **80** | **eighty** |
| **90** | **ninety** |
| **100** | **one hundred** |

*Перед числительными hundred, thousand, million ставится артикль a или one, например: a (one) thousand – одна тысяча.*

*Если перед ними стоит другое числительное (2 и более), то они не получают окончания –s, например: two hundred – двести, three thousand – три тысячи, ten million – десять миллионов и т.д.*

* ***Hundred or hundreds? Choose the correct item***

1. There were hundreds of people/hundred of people at the pool today.
2. That dress costs hundreds of pounds/hundreds of pound.
3. We’ve driven a hundred miles/а hundred mile in the last two hours.
4. I agree with you one hundred percent/one hundreds percent.
5. Hundreds/hundred of people watched the football match at the i stadium.
6. Eight hundred/eight hundreds is not enough. Her paintings cost thousands/thousand.
7. Benjamin received cards from scores/score of local people.
8. People are leaving the Nationalist Party by the score/by a score.
9. Nearly a thousand/thousands football fans were arrested.
10. There are literally thousands/thousand of people without homes.

* **Ordinal Numerals**

|  |
| --- |
| Порядковые числительные обозначают порядок предметов и дают ответ на вопрос which? (который?).  К основе количественных числительных добавляется суффикс -th (-eth), который произносится [θ] ([iθ]). Кроме того, перед порядковым числом обычно ставится артикль the.  В составных числительных суффикс порядкового числа -th прибавляют только к последнему слову. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **one** | ***the first*** |
| **2** | **two** | ***the second*** |
| **3** | **three** | ***the third*** |
| **4** | **four** | **the forth** |
| **5** | **five** | **the fifth** |
| **6** | **six** | **the sixth** |
| **7** | **seven** | **the seventh** |
| **8** | **eight** | **the eighth** |
| **9** | **nine** | **the ninth** |
| **10** | **ten** | **the tenth** |
| **11** | **eleven** | **the eleventh** |
| **12** | **twelve** | **the twelfth** |
| **13** | **thirteen** | **the thirteenth** |
| **14** | **fourteen** | **the fourteenth** |
| **15** | **fifteen** | **the fifteenth** |
| **16** | **sixteen** | **the sixteenth** |
| **17** | **seventeen** | **the seventeenth** |
| **18** | **eighteen** | **the eighteenth** |
| **19** | **nineteen** | **the nineteenth** |
| **20** | **twenty** | **the twentieth** |
| **30** | **thirty** | **the thirtieth** |
| **40** | **forty** | **the fortieth** |
| **50** | **fifty** | **the fiftieth** |
| **60** | **sixty** | **the sixtieth** |
| **70** | **seventy** | **the seventieth** |
| **80** | **eighty** | **the eightieth** |
| **90** | **ninety** | **the ninetieth** |
| **100** | **one hundred** | **the hundredth** |

* ***Write the correct ordinal number***

1. Saturday is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year is June. .
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_month of the year is March.
4. In a competition the gold medal is for the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place and the silver medal is for the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place.

* ***Choose the correct form***
  1. It happened in the middle of the twentyth/twentieth century.
  2. I usually go to school by bus six/bus sixth.
  3. He is now ranked hundred/hundredth in the world of tennis.
  4. 1999 was the second hundred/the two hundredth anniversary of; Pushkin’s birth.
  5. The car changed the life of people in the 20th/the 20s century.
  6. At least two third/two thirds of the novel is about the life of people in the 19th century.
  7. He was the third/the thirdth to arrive.
  8. 8 The USA ranks third/three in population.
  9. I am the one hundred and first/one hundredth and first in this huge line.
  10. Vincent Van Gogh’s paintings are among the most famous of the 19 century / the 19th century.
* **Fractions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1/2** | a (one) half |
| **1/3** | a (one) third |
| **2/3** | two thirds |
| **1/4** | a (one) quarter / a (one) fourth |
| **1/5** | a (one) fifth |
| **1/20** | a twentieth |
| **5/12** | five twelfths |
| **1 ½** | one and a half |
| **2 ¼** | two and a (one) fourth |

* ***Translate into English***

1. Три с половиной сантиметра
2. Ты съел 1/3 торта!
3. Четыре целых три седьмых
4. Одна четвертая это двадцать пять процентов.
5. Он пробежал 20.5 метра.

* **Naming a Date**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Годы обозначаются количественными числительными. Слово year в этом случае не употребляется | 2000 – twenty hundred  1973 – nineteen seventy three |
| Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными | 14th September 2005  (the fourteenth of September, twenty hundred and five)  September 14th, 2005  September 14, 2005 |

* ***Translate into English***

1. Сегодня 2-е сентября 1998 года.
2. Я родился 12-го марта 2001 года.
3. Мы празднуем День защитника 23-го февраля.
4. Пятого января мы поедем в отпуск.
5. Он приезжал в Москву 28-го января 1976 года.

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