

А. В. Смирнов, Ю. А. Смирнов

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК
С УПРАЖНЕНИЯМИ

СДАЁМ
БЕЗ
ПРОБЛЕМ!

ОГЭ
2022

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НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ С ОТВЕТАМИ



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Москва
2021

УДК 373.5:811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-922
С50

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Смирнов, Алексей Валерьевич.

С50 ОГЭ 2022. Английский язык : грамматический справочник с упражнениями / А.В. Смирнов, Ю.А. Смирнов. — Москва : Эксмо, 2021. — 176 с. — (ОГЭ. Сдаём без проблем).

ISBN 978-5-04-117416-3

Издание содержит теоретический материал по основным грамматическим явлениям английского языка за курс основной школы и тренировочные упражнения различных форматов с ответами.

Пособие предназначено для обобщения, повторения и отработки изученного грамматического материала с целью подготовки к разделу «Грамматика и лексика» ОГЭ, а также к различным диагностическим и контрольным работам, в том числе ВПР.

Издание может использоваться на уроках английского языка в 5–9-х классах общеобразовательных организаций РФ, а также самостоятельно.

УДК 373.5:811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-922

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2021

ISBN 978-5-04-117416-3

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Введение

Грамматический справочник с тренировочными упражнениями поможет обучающимся обобщить и закрепить изученный грамматический материал за курс основного образования (5–9 классы) по предмету «Английский язык».

Пособие содержит теоретическую справку по основным грамматическим явлениям английского языка, изучаемым в основной школе, и набор тренировочных упражнений различных форматов и разного уровня сложности для их отработки и закрепления.

Специальный раздел “Getting ready for GSE” («Готовимся к ОГЭ») содержит задания, соответствующие формату заданий 20–28 и 29–34 основного государственного экзамена по английскому языку (раздел «Грамматика и лексика»). Содержание предлагаемых заданий разработано в соответствии с требованиями кодификатора ОГЭ (коды контролируемого умения 2.3 — грамматическая сторона речи и 2.4 — лексическая сторона речи).

В конце пособия предлагаются ключи к каждому заданию, что позволит работать с изданием индивидуально и объективно оценить свои знания.

В приложении размещён список самых распространённых неправильных глаголов английского языка.

Использование данного справочника предполагает не просто механическое выполнение упражнений или натаскивание на сдачу ОГЭ. Издание прежде всего ориентировано на развитие анализа и совершенствование теоретических знаний и грамматических навыков с целью тщательной подготовки к экзамену. Упражнения составлены с учётом разного уровня обучающихся, что даст возможность поэтапного совершенствования знаний, а разнообразный формат повысит их мотивацию к более осознанному и наглядному усвоению не

только грамматической, но и лексической стороны английского языка.

Издание будет полезно и учителям английского языка для организации образовательного процесса с целью отработки и закрепления грамматического материала уроков, а также при подготовке обучающихся к основному государственному экзамену по английскому языку.

Желаем успехов!

Авторы

THE NOUN (Существительное)

Существительные в английском языке, как и в русском, обозначают предметы и вещества (**a table** — стол; **a house** — дом; **water** — вода), живые существа (**a girl** — девочка; **a cat** — кошка), явления и отвлечённые понятия (**rain** — дождь; **peace** — мир; **beauty** — красота; **work** — работа; **darkness** — темнота).

Существительные в английском языке имеют ряд свойств, которые отличают их от существительных в русском языке. Основные из них следующие:

1. Перед существительными обычно ставятся особые служебные слова — артикли **a, an, the**:

- *I am a student.* Я студент.
- *Open the door, please.* Откройте дверь, пожалуйста.

2. Большинство существительных не изменяются по падежам. Только одушевлённые существительные имеют два падежа: общий (**a boy, boys**) и притяжательный (**boy's, boys'**):

- *What is the boy's name?* Как зовут мальчика?
- *Where are the girls' hats?* Где шляпы девочек?

3. Существительные могут употребляться в качестве беспредложного определения к другим существительным. В этом случае они часто соответствуют по значению прилагательным в русском языке:

• *You must follow school rules.* Вы должны соблюдать правила школы.

• *What do you like best: winter or summer sports?* Какие виды спорта вы любите больше: зимние или летние?

Plurals

(Множественное число существительных)

1. Множественное число имён существительных в английском языке образуется путём добавления окончания **-s**, например:

- *a pen* /pen/ ручка — *pens* /penz/ ручки
- *a book* /buk/ книга — *books* /bʊks/ книги
- *a girl* /gɜ:l/ девочка — *girls* /gɜ:lz/ девочки

2. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-s**, **-ch**, **-x**, **-sh**, **-ss**, **-o**, во множественном числе добавляют окончание **-es**, например:

- *a bus* /bʌs/ автобус — *buses* /'bʌsɪz/ автобусы
- *a match* /mætʃ/ матч — *matches* /'mætʃɪz/ матчи
- *a box* /bɒks/ коробка — *boxes* /'bɒksɪz/ коробки
- *a bush* /bʊʃ/ куст — *bushes* /'bʊʃɪz/ кусты
- *a glass* /glɑ:s/ стакан — *glasses* /'glɑ:sɪz/ стаканы
- *a dress* /dres/ платье — *dresses* /'dresɪz/ платья
- *a hero* /'hɪərəʊ/ герой — *heroes* /'hɪərəʊz/ герои

3. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-f**, **-fe**, обычно меняют во множественном числе **-f**, **-fe** на **-v** и добавляют окончание **-es**, например:

- *a knife* /naɪf/ нож — *knives* /naɪvz/ ножи
- *a wolf* /wʊlf/ волк — *wolves* /wʊlvz/ волки

4. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-y** с предшествующей согласной, меняют во множественном числе букву **y** на **i** и добавляют окончание **-es**, например:

- *a company* /'kʌmpəni/ компания — *companies* /'kʌmpənɪz/ компании

5. Некоторые существительные образуют множественное число путём изменения корневой гласной буквы, не добавляя никаких окончаний, например:

- *a man* /mæn/ мужчина — *men* /men/ мужчины
- *a woman* /'wʊmən/ женщина — *women* /'wɪmɪn/ женщины
- *a tooth* /tu:θ/ зуб — *teeth* /ti:θ/ зубы
- *a foot* /fʊt/ ступня, нога — *feet* /fi:t/ ноги

6. Некоторые существительные в английском языке употребляются только в единственном числе, например:

- *advice* /əd'vaɪs/ совет, советы
- *permission* /pə'mɪʃ(ə)n/ разрешение
- *information* /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n/ информация, сведение(-я)
- *progress* /'prəʊɡres/ успех, успехи
- *iron* /'aɪən/ утюг
- *water* /'wɔ:tə/ вода
- *money* /'mʌni/ деньги
- *weather* /'weðə/ погода
- *news* /nju:z/ новость, новости
- *work* /wɜ:k/ работа

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Write the nouns in the plural.

- a boy — _____,
a man — _____,
a girl — _____,
a woman — _____,
a song — _____,
a road — _____,
a question — _____,
a text — _____,
a piece — _____,
a week — _____,
a child — _____,
a class — _____,
a box — _____,
a car — _____,
a teacher — _____,
a nurse — _____,
a cottage — _____,
a farmer — _____,
a sister — _____,
a brother — _____,
a hospital — _____.

2. Classify the countable and uncountable nouns from the list and fill in the table.

office, money, information, secret, company, mother, advice, date, news, table, police, weather, calendar, deer, foot, permission, mouse, progress, chance, work, iron, week, dress, tooth

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns

3. Write the nouns in plural form.

0. This is a manager. These are _____.
— *This is a manager. These are managers.*
1. That is a vet. Those are _____.
2. This is a businessman. These are _____.
3. This is a teacher. These are _____.
4. That is a driver. Those are _____.
5. This is a doctor. These are _____.
6. That is a nurse. Those are _____.
7. This is a deer. These are _____.
8. That is a company. Those are _____.
9. This is a policeman. These are _____.
10. This is our mother. These are our _____.

4. Complete the sentences using nouns in brackets in plural form.

0. I've got no sister, but I've got two _____ (brother).
— *I've got no sister, but I've got two brothers.*
1. Ann has no brother, but she has got three _____ (sister).
2. Peter has no pencils, but he has five _____ (pen).
3. They have no table, but they have four _____ (chair).

4. They have no teachers, but they have seven _____ (student).
5. They have no cats, but they have two _____ (dog).
6. Boris has no notebooks in his bag, but he has three _____ (rubber).
7. We have no map on the desk, but we have two _____ on the wall (poster).
8. She hasn't got grandparents, but she's got four _____ (aunt).
9. Tom hasn't got drums, but he's got a lot of _____ (guitar).
10. We haven't got many books, but we've got a lot of _____ (picture).

5. Complete the sentences using nouns in brackets in plural form if necessary.

1. Do you know the latest _____? (news)
2. The _____ is on the table. (money)
3. There are no _____ in the yard as it's too late. (child)
4. What kind of _____ do you have in your place? (winter)
5. The _____ around Moscow have modern supermarkets. (town)
6. Can you see any _____ in the car? (policeman)
7. _____ and elks live in the wild nature resort. (deer)
8. My mother always gives me good _____. (advice)
9. Tom's and Sam's _____ usually work from home. (wife)
10. Harry goes to the dentist to check his _____ regularly. (tooth)

The Possessive Case (Притяжательный падеж существительных)

Существительные в английском языке имеют только два падежа: общий падеж (the Common Case) и притяжательный падеж (the Possessive Case).

Притяжательный падеж выражает принадлежность и таким образом соответствует в русском языке родительному падежу.

В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются в основном существительные, обозначающие одушевлённые предметы.

1. Притяжательный падеж существительных в единственном числе образуется прибавлением апострофа и буквы *s* (*'s*) к форме существительного в общем падеже. Окончание *'s* произносится как /s/ после глухих согласных, как /z/ после звонких согласных и гласных, после шипящих и свистящих, т.е. так же, как и окончание *-s* при образовании множественного числа существительных.

Единственное число

Общий падеж	Притяжательный падеж
<i>aunt</i> /a:nt/ тётя	<i>aunt's</i> /a:nts/ <i>house</i> — дом тётя
<i>dog</i> /dɒg/ собака	<i>dog's</i> /'dɒgz/ <i>name</i> — кличка собаки
<i>father</i> /fa:ðə/ отец	<i>father's</i> /'fa:ðəz/ <i>laptop</i> — ноутбук отца
<i>James</i> /dʒeɪmz/ Джеймс	<i>James's</i> /'dʒeɪmzɪz/ <i>friend</i> — друг Джеймса
<i>George</i> /'dʒɔ:dʒ/ Джордж	<i>George's</i> /'dʒɔ:dʒɪz/ <i>son</i> — сын Джорджа

2. Притяжательный падеж существительных во множественном числе, оканчивающихся на *-(e)s*, образуется путём добавления только апострофа (*'*).

Множественное число

Общий падеж	Притяжательный падеж
<i>horses</i> /'hɔ: sɪz/ лошади	<i>horses'</i> /'hɔ:sɪz/ <i>masters</i> — хозяйка лошадей
<i>cats</i> /kæts/ кошки	<i>cats'</i> /kæts/ <i>games</i> — игры кошек (кошачьи игры)

3. Существительные, не имеющие окончания *-(e)s* во множественном числе, образуют притяжательный падеж множественного числа так же, как существительные в единственном числе — путём добавления окончания *-s'*, например:

- *children's* /'tʃɪldrənz/ *literature* — детская литература
- *mice's* /'maɪsɪz/ *barn* — мышиный амбар

 REVISION EXERCISES**1. Complete the word combinations using the *Possessive Case*.**

0. Granny___ glasses — *Granny's glasses*

1. father___ smartphone

2. children___ photos

3. Alice___ books

4. baby___ toy

5. parents___ car

6. dog___ house

7. officers___ uniforms

8. Tom___ wife

9. animals___ cages

10. Emily___ teddy bear

2. Rewrite the sentences using the *Possessive Case*.

0. James has got a white rabbit. — *James's rabbit is white.*

1. Henry has got a young wife. _____

2. Alice has nice grandparents. _____

3. Emily has got a big dog. _____

4. Liza and George have got three little children. _____

5. My sister has got two clever aunts. _____

6. Carley has got three big pigs. _____

7. Her brothers have got colourful books. _____

8. My mother has got a new tablet PC. _____

9. Your brother has got a modern computer. _____

10. The Ivanovs have got a small country house. _____

3. Write the apostrophe or 's where necessary.

1. My mothers papers are in the bag.
2. Our children photos are in the album.
3. Amys pen is in the desk.
4. The child's toy is under the bed.
5. My grannys car is in the garage.
6. Rexs kennel isn't in the garden.
7. The policemen's uniforms are in the lockers.
8. Tims wife is a beautiful young woman.
9. The animals cages are large and clean.
10. Sammys board game is in the childrens room.

4. Rewrite in English.

1. папина машина — _____
2. фотографии Сэма — _____
3. бабушкин сад — _____
4. игрушки Дэна — _____
5. деньги родителей — _____
6. мячик кошки — _____
7. книги учителей — _____
8. жена моего друга — _____
9. платья моих сестёр — _____
10. дедушкины очки — _____

5. Write in English.

1. мамины советы — _____
2. детская литература — _____
3. хозяйева кошек — _____
4. школы для девочек и мальчиков — _____

5. родители детей — _____
6. планшет Тома — _____
7. косметика их сестёр — _____
8. адрес её подруги — _____
9. велосипеды их братьев — _____

10. корзинка Бесс — _____

THE ARTICLE

(Артикль)

В английском языке существует два артикля: неопределённый **a (an)** и определённый **the**.

The Indefinite Article

(Неопределённый артикль *a/an*)

Неопределённый артикль **a (an)** произошёл от числительного **one** — «один» и поэтому употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

Неопределённый артикль имеет две формы:

1. Форма **a** ставится перед существительными, начинающимися с согласного звука или имеющими впереди себя определение, начинающееся с согласного звука, например:

- *a smartphone* — смартфон
- *a big orange* — большой апельсин

2. Форма **an** ставится перед существительными, начинающимися с гласного звука или имеющими впереди себя определение, начинающееся с гласного звука, например:

- *an elephant* — слон
- *an old man* — старик

3. Неопределённый артикль на русский язык не переводится и передаёт лишь указание на принадлежность предмета к какому-либо классу однородных предметов. Например:

- *a book* — «какая-то», «одна из», «любая», «какая-нибудь» книга
- *Give me a book.* Дайте мне книгу. (Говорящий подчёркивает, что ему нужна книга, а не тетрадь, ручка, карандаш и т.д.)

Употребление неопределённого артикля

Неопределённый артикль употребляется:

1) с существительным — именным членом составного сказуемого:

- *Misha is a student.* Миша студент.

2) с существительным-подлежащим после оборота **there is (there was, there will be)**:

- *There's a good library in our school.* В нашей школе есть хорошая библиотека.

3) с дополнением после глагола **have**:

- *I have a sister.* У меня есть сестра.

The Definite Article (Определённый артикль *the*)

Определённый артикль происходит от указательного местоимения **that** («тот») и имеет одну форму **the**.

1. Определённый артикль произносится как /ðə/ перед существительными, начинающимися с согласного звука, например:

- *the /ðə/ room* — (эта) комната
- *the /ðə/ big apple* — (это) большое яблоко

2. Определённый артикль произносится как /ði/ перед существительным, начинающимся с гласного звука, или перед определением, начинающимся с гласного звука, например:

- *the /ði/ evening* — (этот) вечер
- *the /ði/ old house* — (этот) старый дом

3. Определённый артикль может употребляться как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе.

4. Определённый артикль употребляется, когда нужно выделить какой-либо предмет, лицо или явление из класса ему подобных, например:

- *Give me the mobile.* Дайте мне этот мобильный. (Тот, который лежит на столе.)
- *Open the books!* Откройте книги! (Те, которые лежат перед вами.)

Употребление определённого артикля с исчисляемыми существительными

Определённый артикль употребляется, когда собеседникам (или пишущему и читателю) известно из окружающей обстановки (ситуации), предшествующего опыта или словесного окружения (контекста), о каком или каких именно предметах (лицах, явлениях) идёт речь.

1. Определённый артикль обычно употребляется, когда перед существительным стоит:

а) порядковое числительное:

- *Gagarin was **the first** man to fly into space.* Гагарин был первым человеком, который полетел в космос.

б) прилагательное в превосходной степени:

- *Petya is **the best** runner at our school.* Петя — лучший бегун нашей школы.
- *This is **the shortest** way to the university.* Это кратчайший путь к университету.

в) прилагательные **following, last, next, same**:

- *Write down **the following** words.* Запишите следующие слова.
- *He's made **the same** mistake again.* Он снова сделал ту же самую ошибку.
- ***The next** stop is ours.* Следующая остановка наша.

Примечание. Существительные с прилагательными **next** и **last** употребляются без артикля в сочетаниях **next door** (в соседнем доме), **next week** (на будущей неделе), **next month**, **next summer**, **next year**, **next Sunday** (в будущее воскресенье), **next time** (в следующий раз), **last week** (на прошлой неделе), **last month**, **last year**, **last Saturday** и т.п.:

- *Linda lives **next door** to me.* Линда живёт рядом со мной.
- *I'll visit him **next week**.* Я навещу его на следующей неделе.
- *Olga wasn't at home **last night**.* Ольги не было дома вчера.

2. Определённый артикль употребляется, когда за существительным следует определение:

- *Here is **the laptop I bought yesterday**.* Вот ноутбук, который я вчера купил.

- *Can you show me the way to the nearest mall?* Вы можете показать мне дорогу до ближайшего торгового центра?
- *Thomas still wears the jumper knitted by his granny.* Томас до сих пор носит джемпер, связанный его бабушкой.
- *This is the house where Pushkin was born.* Вот дом, где родился Пушкин.

3. Определённый артикль употребляется в тех случаях, когда из предшествующего контекста ясно, о каком предмете (лице, явлении) или каких предметах (лицах, явлениях) идёт речь:

- *I received an email from an English journalist. The journalist writes in the email that he wants to take an interview.*
- *This sentence is wrong. Who has noticed the mistake?*

В данных примерах из первых предложений ясно, о каких именно предметах (лицах, явлениях) идёт речь (*the email, the journalist, the mistake*).

4. Определённый артикль употребляется с уникальными (единственными в своём роде) существительными *the sun, the moon, the earth, the ground, the world, the sky, the air* и некоторыми другими:

- *The sun was shining brightly.* Солнце ярко светило.
- *Russian sportspeople are among the best in the world.* Российские спортсмены среди лучших в мире.

5. Определённый артикль может употребляться с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, не выделяя предмет из ряда ему подобных, а обозначая весь класс однородных предметов:

- *The dog is man's friend.* Собака — друг человека.
- *The lily is a beautiful flower.* Лилия — красивый цветок.

Употребление артиклей с неисчисляемыми существительными

1. Неисчисляемые существительные (отвлечённые и вещественные) употребляются, как правило, без артиклей:

- *She has always liked money.* Она всегда любила деньги.
- *Give me a bottle of water, please.* Дайте мне бутылку воды, пожалуйста.

2. Если отвлечённые и вещественные существительные имеют при себе ограничительные определения или уточняются ситуацией, они употребляются с определённым артиклем:

Pass me **the bread**, please. Передайте мне хлеб, пожалуйста.

Артикли с именами собственными

1. Имена собственные употребляются, как правило, без артиклей: *Mike, Moscow, Russia, England, Pushkin Street* (но: *the Cannes, the Netherlands, the Hague*).

2. С определённым артиклем употребляются следующие имена собственные:

- а) названия музеев, театров и кинотеатров: *the Pushkin Museum, the Maly Theatre, the Odeon*;
- б) названия стран, в состав которых входят слова *kingdom, federation, state, republic*: *the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, the United States*;
- в) названия морей, океанов, рек, озёр, каналов, проливов, горных цепей, пустынь, групп островов: *the Red Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Ob, the Thames, the Baikal* (но: *Lake Baikal, the English Channel, the Urals, the Gobi* и т.д.);
- г) названия сторон света: *the North, the South, the East, the West*;
- д) названия национальностей и языков (при наличии слова **language**): *the Russians, the English, the Indian language, the French language*;
- е) фамилии во множественном числе для обозначения всех членов семьи (семьи в целом): *Last month the Ivanovs moved to the Far East*.

Zero Article (Нулевой артикль)

Артикли не употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными в следующих случаях:

- 1) если существительное является обращением:
 - *Class, be quiet!* Класс, тише.
 - *Come here, children.* Дети, подойдите сюда.
- 2) перед названиями дней недели, месяцев и времён года:
 - *I love spring.* Я люблю весну.
 - *My birthday is in July.* Мой день рождения в июле.

- *We do not wake up early on Sunday.* Мы не встаём рано в воскресенье.

3) перед существительными **breakfast, dinner, lunch, supper:**

- *We usually have breakfast at 7.30.* Обычно мы завтракаем в полвосьмого.
- *Would you like to stay for dinner?* Ты хочешь остаться и поужинать?

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Fill in *a (an)* или *the* where necessary.

1. _____ student has got _____ new leather bag.
2. _____ girl has got _____ hamster.
3. That woman has got _____ blonde hair.
4. _____ doll has got _____ long legs and arms.
5. _____ child has got _____ nice funny clown.
6. My sister has got _____ good camera.
7. This man has got _____ modern car.
8. _____ rabbit has got _____ short white tail.
9. Her grandparents have got _____ old house.
10. His uncle has got _____ interesting book.

2. Circle the right article where necessary.

1. There is **a / an / the** bus in **a / an / the** street.
2. There are **a / an / the** cars in **a / an / the** yard.
3. There is **a / an / the** smartphone on **a / an / the** desk.
4. There is **a / an / the** hospital near **a / an / the** house.
5. There is **a / an / the** IT specialist in **a / an / the** office.
6. Our school is near **a / an / the** park.
7. There are **a / an / the** people on **a / an / the** bus.
8. There are **a / an / the** new trainers in **a / an / the** box.
9. **A / An / The** supermarket is next to **a / an / the** bookstore.
10. There are **a / an / the** students near **a / an / the** school.

3. Fill in *the* where necessary.

1. _____ winter has come at last!
2. Give me a glass of _____ juice, please.
3. Our IT specialists are among _____ best in _____ world.
4. Can you see anything in _____ sky?

5. _____ water in _____ cup is hot.
6. _____ moon is bright tonight.
7. _____ children are very funny.
8. This is _____ town where _____ Shakespeare was born.
9. Excuse me, can you show me _____ way to _____ museum?
10. _____ dog ran away from _____ country house to _____ forest.

4. Complete the sentences with *a, an* or *the* where necessary.

Here is _____ street. There are some cars and buses on _____ road. There are people at _____ bus stop. There is _____ bus near _____ bus stop and there are six people in the line for _____ bus.

_____ first man in the line is fat. _____ second man in the line is thin. There is _____ old woman in the line, too. The boy in the line has got _____ bag with _____ cat. _____ cat is quiet. The fifth man in _____ line is young. He is with his son who has got _____ drone.

5. Fill in *the* where necessary.

1. They went to live in _____ East last year.
2. _____ Huron is one of the five lakes in the north of _____ USA.
3. _____ Orlovs bought a nice cottage outside _____ Irkutsk last year.
4. _____ Netherlands is famous for its tulips.
5. _____ Great Britain has long and interesting history.
6. My grandparents often go to _____ Black Sea coast in summer.
7. Do you have any pen friends from _____ Australia?
8. _____ Volga is one of the most famous rivers in _____ Russia.
9. _____ English Channel connects _____ UK with _____ France.
10. _____ Lake Ontario is known for its wild and beautiful nature.

THE ADJECTIVE (Прилагательное)

В английском языке, как и в русском, прилагательные обозначают признаки, качества или свойства предметов. По значению прилагательные делятся на две группы: качественные и относительные. Качественные прилагательные обозначают признаки и качества предметов, а следовательно, имеют степени сравнения.

Относительные прилагательные обозначают признаки и качества предметов через отношение к другим предметам, например: **golden hair** — золотистые волосы, **political issues** — политические проблемы.

В значении относительных прилагательных в английском языке выступают существительные-определители:

- *a university canteen* — университетская столовая
- *a silver bracelet* — серебряный браслет
- *the summer sky* — летнее небо
- *a Moscow street* — московская улица

Comparative degrees (Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий)

1. Односложные и двусложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения путём добавления суффиксов **-er** в сравнительной степени и **-est** в превосходной степени.

2. При образовании простых форм сравнительной и превосходной степеней необходимо:

- а) удваивать в написании конечную согласную в сравнительной и превосходной степенях односложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на одну согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком:

- *hot — hotter — (the) hottest*

- *big — bigger — (the) biggest*

б) изменять букву *y* на *i* в сравнительной и превосходной степенях прилагательных, оканчивающихся на *-y* с предшествующей согласной:

- *happy — happier — (the) happiest*

- *lazy — lazier — (the) laziest*

в) добавлять окончание *-r* в сравнительной и *-st* в превосходной степенях к прилагательным, оканчивающимся на *-e*:

- *large — larger — (the) largest*

- *simple — simpler — (the) simplest*

2. Прилагательные, состоящие более чем из двух слогов, образуют степени сравнения путём постановки перед ними слов **more** / **less** (в сравнительной степени) и **most** / **least** (в превосходной степени).

- *interesting — more / less interesting — the most / least interesting*

- *beautiful — more / less beautiful — the most / least beautiful*

3. Русскому обороту «такой же ..., как» соответствует английский оборот **as ... as**, обороту «не такой ... как» — оборот **not so ... as**, оборотам «более ... чем», «менее ... чем» — конструкция с **than**:

- *This computer is as fast as that one.* Этот компьютер такой же быстрый, как и тот (**one** заменяет слово «компьютер» во избежание повтора).

- *This film is not so interesting as that one.* Этот фильм не такой интересный, как тот (фильм).

- *This text is easier than that one.* Этот текст легче, чем тот (текст).

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

long — _____ — _____

short — _____ — _____

cold — _____ — _____

warm — _____ — _____

good — _____ — _____
small — _____ — _____
tall — _____ — _____
old — _____ — _____
fast — _____ — _____
dirty — _____ — _____
clean — _____ — _____
bad — _____ — _____

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. In summer days are **shorter** / **longer** than in winter.
2. In winter days are **warmer** / **shorter**.
3. In autumn nights are **longer** / **shorter** than in spring.
4. In winter nights are **shorter** / **longer** than in summer.
5. The **longest** / **shortest** days are in June.
6. The **shortest** / **longest** nights are in December.
7. The **coldest** / **hottest** season is summer.
8. The **coldest** / **warmest** season is winter.
9. The **hottest** / **coolest** month is July.
10. The **coldest** / **warmest** month is January.

3. Write correct forms of the adjectives in brackets if necessary.

1. Mike is as _____ as Pete. (tall)
2. Kate isn't so _____ as Ann. (young)
3. My room is _____ than my brother's. (large)
4. This new laptop is even _____ than a notebook. (thin)
5. Sergei is _____ than his wife. (old)
6. She is _____ Oleg's sister. (young)
7. This woman is as _____ as that one. (kind)
8. Pete can speak English _____ than his friend. (good)
9. It's _____ in this part of the country in winter than in our hometown. (cold)
10. He is _____ student in his group. (good)

4. Write correct forms of the adjectives in brackets if necessary.

1. Summer nights are _____ (short) than winter nights.
2. His bedroom is _____ (small) room in the flat.
3. My brother is _____ (young) than my sister.
4. This letter is _____ (long) than that one.
5. Olga is as _____ (pretty) as Kate.
6. This car is _____ (fast).
7. This season of the year is _____ (good).
8. A bike is _____ (expensive) than a scooter.
9. The weather _____ (bad) today than it was yesterday.
10. He thinks he is _____ (happy) man in the world.

5. Complete the sentences using the information from the table. Use adjectives *large, small, many, big, hot, cold, old* in their correct forms.

City (город)	Founded (основан)	Area (площадь)	Population (население)	Temperature (температура)
Rome	753 BC*	1,285 sq km	2,860,009 (2019)	+8°C — 25°C
London	43 AD**	1,572 sq km	8,908,081 (2018)	+4°C — 18°C
New York	1624 AD	1,213 sq km	8,336,817 (2019)	-1°C — +23°C
Tokyo	1456 AD	2,194 sq km	13,929,280 (2019)	+2°C — 26°C

* BC — до нашей эры; ** AD — нашей эры

0. Rome is _____ than London. — *Rome is older than London.*
1. There are _____ people in London than in Rome.
2. It is _____ in London than in Rome.
3. The population of New York isn't as _____ as in Tokyo.
4. The population of Tokyo is _____ than in Rome.
5. New York is not as _____ as Tokyo.
6. It is _____ in Tokyo than in New York.
7. New York is _____ than London.
8. Rome has _____ winters than other capitals.
9. Tokyo has _____ population.
10. Rome is _____ city by foundation.

NUMERALS (Числительное)

В английском языке, как и в русском, есть количественные (**cardinal**) и порядковые (**ordinal**) числительные.

1. Количественные числительные обозначают число предметов и отвечают на вопрос **How many?** («Сколько?»):

- *I have got **two** pens and **three** pencils.*
- *Julia bought **one** laptop and **two** smartphones.*

2. Порядковые числительные обозначают порядок при счёте и отвечают на вопрос **Which?** («Который по порядку?»)

- *The school year begins on **the first** of September.*
- *July is **the seventh** month of the year.*

Countable and uncountable numerals (Количественные и порядковые числительные)

1. Присоединяя суффикс **-teen** к соответствующим простым числительным, можно образовать числительные от 13 (**thirteen**) до 19 (**nineteen**):

- *four + **teen** = fourteen*
- *six + **teen** = sixteen*
- *seven + **teen** = seventeen*

Примечание. Числительные **thirteen** и **fifteen** имеют изменения в основе (сравните: **three**, **five**).

2. Суффикс **-ty**, присоединяясь к простым числительным, образует десятки от 20 (**twenty**) до 90 (**ninety**):

- *seven + **-ty** = seventy*
- *six + **-ty** = sixty*
- *nine + **-ty** = ninety*

Примечание. Числительные **twenty**, **thirty** и **fifty** имеют изменения в основе (сравните: **two**, **three**, **five**), а в числительном **forty** буква **u** опускается.

3. В составных числительных единицы присоединяются к десяткам и пишутся через дефис, а между десятками и сотнями стоит союз **and**:

- *thirty-seven*
- *eight hundred and fifty-four*

4. Перед числительными **hundred**, **thousand**, **million** ставится неопределённый артикль **a** или числительное **one**:

- *a (one) hundred*
- *a (one) thousand*
- *a (one) million*

5. К числительным **hundred**, **thousand** и **million** не добавляется окончание **-s**, когда перед ними стоят числительные **two**, **three**, **four** и т.д.:

- *two hundred*
- *three thousand*
- *four million*

Примечание. **Hundred**, **thousand** и **million** могут употребляться с окончанием **-s**, когда они выражают неопределённое количество сотен, тысяч, миллионов. В этом случае они превращаются в существительные и после них употребляется существительное с предлогом **of**:

- *Hundreds of students were present at the meeting.* Сотни учащихся присутствовали на собрании.
- *Thousands of people met the Russian President.* Тысячи людей встречали президента России.

6. Порядковые числительные, кроме **first**, **second**, **third**, образуются от соответствующих количественных числительных путём добавления суффикса **-th** или **-eth**. Суффикс **-eth** прибавляется к числительным, оканчивающимся на **-ty**, причём буква **y** при этом заменяется на **i**:

- *thirty — thirtieth*
- *sixty — sixtieth*

В остальных случаях прибавляется суффикс **-th**:

- *six — sixth*
- *seven — seventh*
- *hundred — hundredth*

7. **Составные порядковые числительные** образуются от соответствующих количественных числительных путём замены последнего количественного числительного порядковым:

- *twenty-four — twenty-fourth*
- *forty-seven — forty-seventh*

Количественные числительные (Cardinal numerals)	Порядковые числительные (Ordinal numerals)
1 — one	1st — the first
2 — two	2nd — the second
3 — three	3rd — the third
4 — four	4th — the fourth
5 — five	5th — the fifth
6 — six	6th — the sixth
7 — seven	7th — the seventh
8 — eight	8th — the eighth
9 — nine	9th — the ninth
10 — ten	10th — the tenth
11 — eleven	11th — the eleventh
12 — twelve	12th — the twelfth
13 — thirteen	13th — the thirteenth
14 — fourteen	14th — the fourteenth
15 — fifteen	15th — the fifteenth
16 — sixteen	16th — the sixteenth
17 — seventeen	17th — the seventeenth
18 — eighteen	18th — the eighteenth
19 — nineteen	19th — the nineteenth
20 — twenty	20th — the twentieth
21 — twenty-one	21st — the twenty-first
30 — thirty	30th — the thirtieth
40 — forty	40th — the fortieth
50 — fifty	50th — the fiftieth
60 — sixty	60th — the sixtieth
70 — seventy	70th — the seventieth
80 — eighty	80th — the eightieth
90 — ninety	90th — the ninetieth
100 — one hundred	100th — the one hundredth
101 — one hundred and one	101th — the one hundred and first
110 — one hundred and ten	110th — the one hundred and tenth
1,000 — one thousand	1,000th — the thousandth
1,000,000 — one million	1,000,000th — the millionth

Measurements and Money (Меры длины и деньги)

Написание	Произношение
1/2	a / one half
1/3	one third (числитель меньше знаменателя)
3/4	three fourths (числитель больше знаменателя)
1.7	one point seven
2.73	two point seven three
11%	eleven percent
70°C	seventy degrees Celsius
50°F	fifty degrees Fahrenheit
\$3.50	three dollars fifty (cents)
€5	five euros
£10.25	ten pounds twenty-five (pence)
10 km	ten kilometres
40 kg	forty kilogrammes
5 lb	five pounds
30 m	thirty metres / miles / minutes
21 ft	twenty-one feet
1 ft 5 in	one foot five inches
10 kmph	ten kilometres an / per hour
55 mph	fifty-five miles an / per hour

Dates (Даты)

Написание	Произношение
21 Dec(ember) 1960	the twenty-first of December, nineteen sixty
25 Sept(ember) 1983	the twenty-fifth of September, nineteen eighty-three
2020	two thousand (and) twenty

 REVISION EXERCISES

1. Write the cardinal numerals in words.

- 21 — _____
- 36 — _____
- 40 — _____
- 59 — _____
- 68 — _____
- 70 — _____
- 83 — _____
- 99 — _____
- 112 — _____
- 287 — _____
- 345 — _____
- 493 — _____
- 657 — _____
- 984 — _____
- 599 — _____
- 600 — _____

2. Write the ordinal numerals in words.

- 25th — _____
- 39th — _____
- 47th — _____
- 59th — _____
- 64th — _____
- 71st — _____
- 86th — _____
- 92nd — _____
- 112th — _____
- 277th — _____
- 395th — _____
- 434th — _____
- 656th — _____
- 974th — _____
- 593rd — _____
- 800th — _____

3. Write measurements and money in words.

2/3 — _____

5.32 — _____

15% — _____

22°C — _____

€25 — _____

£90.25 — _____

12 lb — _____

7 ft 10 in — _____

80 kmph — _____

67 mph — _____

4. Write the dates in words.

31 JUL 1961 — _____

11 DEC 1980 — _____

20 NOV 1989 — _____

25 SEP 2006 — _____

9 MAR 2015 — _____

1 FEB 1780 — _____

24 APR 1971 — _____

3 OCT 2001 — _____

5 JAN 1947 — _____

16 MAY 1995 — _____

5. Write the numbers in figures.

1. My friend owes me (twenty-eight euros) _____ for the souvenirs.
2. The weight of the box is about (four pounds) _____.
3. His speed was (eighty kilometres per hour) _____ in the city centre, so he has to pay a fine.
4. I don't know his birthday date exactly. I think it's on (the eleventh of March, two thousand and nine) _____.
5. — What will the temperature be tomorrow? — I think about (plus seven degrees Celsius) _____.
6. (One third) _____ of the class has got excellent marks for the test.
7. Less than (5 per cent) _____ of the Australian population lives in the Outback.
8. Joanna's telephone number is (four seven two nine one eight) _____.
9. — How much money do you have? — (Six pounds thirty-two pence) _____. Do you think it's enough?
10. The length of the cupboard is (fifteen feet seven inches) _____.

THE PRONOUN

(Местоимение)

В английском языке местоимения делятся на несколько групп. Каждая из них имеет свои особенности как по значению, так и по синтаксическим и морфологическим функциям.

Personal Pronouns

(Личные местоимения)

Единственное число

1-е лицо *I* — я

2-е лицо *you* — ты

3-е лицо — $\begin{cases} he — он \\ she — она \\ it — он, она, оно \end{cases}$
(о неодушевлённых предметах и животных)

Множественное число

we — мы

you — вы

they — они

1. Личное местоимение **I** всегда пишется с заглавной буквы.

2. В английском языке есть только одно личное местоимение для 2-го лица единственного и множественного числа — **you**, которое пишется со строчной буквы. На русский язык **you** переводится как «вы» или «ты» в зависимости от контекста.

3. Личные местоимения имеют только два падежа: именительный и объектный. Объектный падеж личных местоимений переводится на русский язык одним из косвенных падежей.

Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Possessive Pronouns (Притяжательные местоимения)

Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность. Каждое личное местоимение имеет соответствующее притяжательное местоимение.

Существуют две формы притяжательных местоимений: первая форма, *определяющая существительное*, и вторая форма, *заменяющая существительное*.

Притяжательные местоимения первой формы

Единственное число

1-е лицо *my* — мой

2-е лицо *your* — твой

3-е лицо — $\begin{cases} his & \text{— его} \\ her & \text{— её} \\ its & \text{— его, её} \end{cases}$

(для неодушевлённых
предметов)

Множественное число

our — наш

your — ваш

their — их

Притяжательное местоимение первой формы в предложении имеет функцию прилагательного — определения к существительному:

- *Please give me my textbook.* Пожалуйста, дай мне мой учебник.
- *His presentation is too long.* Его презентация слишком длинная.

Притяжательные местоимения второй формы

Единственное число	Множественное число
1-е лицо — <i>mine</i>	<i>ours</i>
2-е лицо — <i>yours</i>	<i>yours</i>
3-е лицо — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{his} \\ \textit{hers} \\ \textit{its} \end{array} \right.$	<i>theirs</i>

Притяжательные местоимения второй формы заменяют существительные в функции подлежащего, части составного сказуемого и дополнения:

- *My smartphone is expensive, yours is more expensive and hers is the most expensive.* Мой смартфон дорогой, твой — дороже, а её — самый дорогой.
- *Whose school did the Minister visit? Ours.* Чью школу посетил министр? Нашу.

Reflexive and Emphatic pronouns (Возвратные и усилительные местоимения)

Возвратные местоимения образуются путём добавления окончания **-self** к личным или притяжательным местоимениям единственного числа и окончания **-selves** к личным или притяжательным местоимениям множественного числа. Возвратным местоимениям в русском языке соответствует частица «-ся(-сь)» в возвратных глаголах и местоимения «себя», «себе».

Единственное число	Множественное число
1-е лицо — <i>myself</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
2-е лицо — <i>yourself</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
3-е лицо — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{himself} \\ \textit{herself} \\ \textit{itself} \end{array} \right.$	<i>themselves</i>

- *I learnt to use the camera myself.* Я научился сам пользоваться камерой.
- *She said to herself.* Она сказала себе.
- *I myself saw the man.* Я сам увидел этого человека.

✍ REVISION EXERCISES

1. Fill in the table with pronouns.

Personal	Possessive 1	Possessive 2	Reflexive
I	my	mine	myself
	your		
		him	
she			
			itself
	our		
		yours	yourselves
they			

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct pronouns.

Tom: Hi, 1. _____'m Tom. This is my sister Jane.

2. _____'re from England.

Nancy: And 3. _____'m Nancy. 4. _____'m American.

Fill: Nice to meet you! 5. _____'m Fill.

Jane: Are 6. _____ from Germany, Fill?

Fill: No, 7. _____'m not German. 8. _____'m from Vancouver. 9. _____'m Canadian.

Nancy: Are 10. _____ a new student in this school?

Fill: Yes, 11. _____ am. And 12. _____? Are

13. _____ new here, too?

Rose: No, 14. _____ aren't. 15. _____'s our second year here.

3. Fill in the possessive pronouns.

0. Her laptop is better than _____ (his laptop). —
Her laptop is better than his.

1. Your room is smaller than _____ (my room).

2. The doctor's garden is more beautiful than _____
(your garden).

3. Her bag is better than _____ (his bag).
4. My book is older than _____ (her book).
5. This drone is larger than _____ (our drone).
6. Our classroom is cleaner than _____ (their classroom).
7. Something is wrong with my pen. Can you lend me _____ (your pen)?
8. Their reports are better than _____ (our reports).
9. You should take care of your pet and change _____ food and water regularly (pet's food and water).
10. Tim is an old friend of _____ (my friend).

4. Underline the correct answer.

1. I / My aunt isn't a teacher. **She / Her** is a manager. These books are **her / hers**.
2. Nina is from Italy. **She / Her** is thirteen years old. **She / Her** favourite singer is Adriano Celentano.
3. The young men aren't from Canada. **They / There** are from Malta.
4. **We / Our** are American. **We / Our** favourite actor is Michael Douglas. **He / His** is great.
5. Alex's from Russia. **He / His** is sixteen years old. **He / His** favourite sport is squash. This ball is **he / his**.
6. Pam and Liza are fourteen years old. **They / Their** are from Wales. **They / Their** favourite subject is Art. These brushes are **theirs / their**.

5. Fill in the correct pronouns.

1. We live in a flat. 1. _____ flat is not large. There is a dining room, a bedroom and a kitchen there. There are two large windows in the dining room. The bedroom is small but nice. 2. _____ sleep in the bedroom. The kitchen is smaller than the bedroom. There is a table and three stools there. There is a fridge and a stove.
2. John invites his friend Sam to 3. _____ house. He introduces 4. _____ to his mother, father and brother. 5. _____ are happy to welcome Sam in 6. _____ new flat. They say: "Nice to meet you!" Sam says, "Nice to meet you!, too." They go to the kitchen to have tea. "Help 7. _____, Sam!" says John.

3. 8. _____ school starts at 8.30 am. I stay at school till 3 pm. I stay in the library. I have a lot of subjects at school and I must work hard. I take books from the library and study 9. _____. There are boys and girls in the library, too. The librarian helps 10. _____ to choose books. We often do homework together.

Pronouns *a lot of, many, much, (a) few, (a) little* **(Количественные местоимения)**

Неопределённые местоимения **a lot of / many** («много», «многие»), **few** («мало»), **a few** («немного»), **much** («много»), **little** («мало»), **a little** («немного»), выражающие неопределённое количество, различаются в своём употреблении.

1. Местоимения **a lot of / many, few, a few** определяют или заменяют **исчисляемые** существительные во множественном числе. Эти местоимения отвечают на вопрос: **How many?** («Сколько?»):

- *She bought a lot of pencils for her son.* Она купила много карандашей сыну.
- *There weren't many students in the group.* В группе не было много студентов.
- *Few students were in the room.* В комнате было мало студентов.
- *I saw a few buses in the village.* В деревне я увидел несколько автобусов.

Примечание. **A lot of** употребляется обычно в утвердительных предложениях, а **many** и **much** — в отрицательных.

2. Местоимения **much, little, a little** определяют или заменяют **неисчисляемые** существительные (имеющие только единственное число). Эти местоимения отвечают на вопрос: **How much?** («Сколько?»):

- *I don't eat much bread.* Я не ем много хлеба.
- *My brother puts little sugar in his tea.* Мой брат кладёт мало сахара в чай.
- *We've got a little orange juice left.* У нас есть немного апельсинового сока.

3. Слова **much**, **little**, **a little** могут относиться не только к существительным, но также к глаголам, причастиям и прилагательным и в этом случае имеют значение наречий:

- *Irina doesn't read much.* Ирина не читает много.
- *Denis looked a little tired.* Денис выглядел немного уставшим.

4. Слова **a few**, **a little** имеют положительное значение и обозначают **небольшое количество** чего-либо, в то время как **few** и **little** имеют отрицательное значение и подчёркивают **недостаточное количество** чего-либо:

- *The student has few English books.* У этого студента мало английских книг.
- *This student has a few English books.* У этого студента есть несколько английских книг.

5. Неопределённые местоимения **some**, **any** и **no** употребляются с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными, чтобы подчеркнуть неопределённое количество чего-либо:

- *We've got some fresh vegetables.* У нас есть немного свежих овощей.
- *They didn't see any people outside.* Они не видели людей на улице.
- *Jack has got no tablet PC.* У Джека нет планшета.

Примечание. **Some** употребляется обычно в утвердительных предложениях или вопросах-просьбах. **Any** — в отрицательных предложениях и вопросах. **No** — только в утвердительных предложениях без глагола в отрицательной форме.

6. **Too** / **enough** употребляются с прилагательными в значении **избыточности** какого-либо качества в отрицательную — **too** («слишком») или положительную — **enough** («достаточно») сторону:

- *His new T-shirt is too tight.* Его новая футболка слишком узкая.
- *Grandmother's got enough flour to bake a cake.* У бабушки достаточно муки, чтобы испечь торт.

Примечания

1. **Enough** употребляется перед существительными, но **после** прилагательных или наречий. При этом без дополнения: *strong enough*.

2. После **too** могут употребляться **much** / **many**, но никогда — **a lot of**.

✍ REVISION EXERCISES

1. Fill in the missing quantifiers.

Countable	Uncountable
Many _____	_____
Some / a few _____	A lot of _____
_____	Little / isn't much
_____	Any / no

2. Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

0. He has got *apples*. (few) — *He has got few apples.*
1. She has got sisters. (some) _____.
2. They have got friends. (many) _____.
3. Nick has got sweets. (many) _____.
4. We have got brothers. (no) _____.
5. Steve and Mary have got PlayStation games. (some) _____.
6. They need milk to make cheese. (much) _____.
7. Don't eat fast food. (much) _____.
8. There's cheese on the table. (very little) _____.
9. Have you got friends? (many) _____?
10. There are students in the hall. (a lot of) _____.

3. Write the correct answer.

1. There's _____ (no; any) need to worry.
2. Can we have _____ (few; some) sandwiches while watching TV?
3. There was _____ (no; any) juice in the bottle, only fizzy drinks.
4. I'd like to have _____ (little; some) coffee in the park. What about you?
5. How _____ (many; much) time do you have, Pam?

6. Tom eats _____ (a lot of; some) seafood.
7. Are they ready? — Not yet. They need a _____ (few; little) more minutes.
8. Would you like _____ (some; a lot of) tea?
9. Does she do _____ (any; few) work from home?
10. There's _____ (few; little) bread left. We must do the shopping.

4. Underline the correct answer.

1. The chips are **too** / **enough** hot. I can't eat them.
2. It's warm **too** / **enough**, so they can go for a ride.
3. The air is getting **too** / **enough** polluted.
4. The cities are not safe **too** / **enough** to live in.
5. She's clever **too** / **enough** to understand the rules.
6. The story is **too** / **enough** ridiculous to believe.
7. The tourists have got **too** / **enough** food to travel to the farthest point.
8. She has got **too** / **enough** water and can share with us.
9. Do you have **too** / **enough** time to listen to my plan?
10. There are **too** / **enough** many people in the restaurant.

5. Fill in *too* / *enough*.

1. We can't see anything. It's _____ misty outdoors.
2. That year winter was _____ freezing to go skiing.
3. They don't have _____ food to invite friends.
4. The gloves are _____ small for her. She needs size 17.
5. He can run fast _____ to compete with the last year winner.
6. Jess is tall _____ to take the apple from the tree.
7. My smartphone is _____ old. I need a new one.
8. The child can't drink coffee. It's _____ strong and he won't fall asleep.
9. Mum cooks a cake tasty _____ to eat it all.
10. The face of the clock is _____ small for my grandad to tell the time.

THE VERB (Глагол)

SIMPLE TENSES (Времена группы *Simple*)

Все времена группы **Simple** употребляются для выражения факта совершения действия, а также для выражения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся действий в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.

Present Simple (Настоящее простое время)

1. **Present Simple** образуется из основной формы глагола (инфинитива глагола без частицы *to*) для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа.

Слова-подсказки, которые обычно употребляются с **Present Simple**: *always* — всегда, *as a rule* — как правило, *every day/month/year* — каждый день/месяц/год, *from time to time* — время от времени, *generally* — обычно, *never* — никогда, *often* — часто, *once a week* — раз в неделю, *rarely* — редко, *seldom* — редко, *sometimes* — иногда, *usually* — обычно.

2. Для образования 3-го лица единственного числа к основной форме глагола добавляется окончание **-(e)s**:

I write.

We write.

You write.

You write.

He / She / It writes.

They write.

3. Окончание **-s** произносится как /s/ после глухих согласных и как /z/ после звонких согласных и гласных:

- *He works* /wɜ:ks/

- *She sees* /si:z/

- *It learns* /lɜ:nz/

Глагол *to have*

Формы глагола **to have** в **Present Simple**:

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I have He } She } has It }	Do I have? Does he have?	I don't have . He doesn't have .
We } You } have They }	Do we have?	We don't have .

Примечание. В отрицательной форме глагол **to have** может употребляться с отрицанием **no**: *I have no books*. Но: *I haven't got / don't have a book*. Глагол **have** также может употребляться с **got** (**have got** — иметь в данный момент): *I have got a family*. Тогда вопрос строится так: *Have you got a family?*, а отрицание: *I haven't got a family*.

Word Order in Questions (Порядок слов в вопросах)

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** (**does** в 3-м лице единственного числа), который ставится перед подлежащим, за ним следует подлежащее и глагол в основной форме. Если в предложении имеется **вопросительное слово** (**what, who, when, where, how**), то оно ставится в самом начале предложения.

Примечание. Если вопрос начинается с **Who**, то после него в вопросе сохраняется прямой порядок слов, но основной глагол употребляется в 3-м лице единственного числа: *I walk home every day. Who walks home every day?*

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Fill in the table.

Infinitive	Present Simple
To work	
To learn	

Infinitive	Present Simple
To swim	
To clean	
To go	
To jog	
To like	
To do	
To have	
To come	

2. Complete the sentences in *Present Simple*.

1. We _____ (to live) in the mountains.
2. _____ (you / to jog) much?
3. You always _____ (to return) on time.
4. The bus _____ (to leave) at 8.30 am.
5. Jamie _____ (to walk) to school.
6. Kim and Nick _____ (to take) a school bus every morning.
7. _____ (Ann / to miss) her parents?
8. We usually _____ (to play) tennis on Friday.
9. I always _____ (to walk) through the park on my way home.
10. Water _____ (to boil) at 100°C.

3. Write negative sentences in *Present Simple*.

1. My granny cooks borsch for lunch. _____

2. I walk home on Sundays. _____

3. Water boils at 20°C. _____

4. My brother comes home late at night. _____

5. We have dancing classes every day. _____

6. My friend trains on Sunday. _____

7. My dad can speak Chinese and Japanese. _____

8. My brother plays the guitar. _____

9. Most young people do gardening. _____

10. Cats brush their teeth every morning. _____

4. Write *Wh-* questions in *Present Simple*.

1. My granny often cooks borsch for lunch. What _____?

2. I walk home on Sundays. When _____?

3. Water boils at 100°C. What _____?

4. My brother comes home late at night. Who _____?

5. We have dancing classes every day. How often _____?

6. My friend trains on Sunday. What _____?

7. My dad can speak Chinese and Japanese. What _____?

8. My brother plays the guitar. What _____?

9. Most elderly people do gardening. Who _____?

10. Children brush their teeth every morning. What _____?

5. Complete the sentences in *Present Simple*.

1. She often _____ (to get) up at 8 o'clock.
2. After breakfast Pam _____ (to go) to school.

3. Emily _____ (to have) 4 lessons every day.
4. Dad _____ (to have) lunch at home.
5. After school Peter _____ (to go) to the gym.
6. Michael _____ (to do) his homework after school.
7. Harry _____ (to walk) his dog in the evening.
8. When the weather is fine, she _____ (to visit) her granny.
9. When the weather is bad, he _____ (to play) video games.
10. Children usually _____ (to go) to bed at 10 pm.

Past Simple (Прошедшее простое время)

1. Глаголы в **Past Simple** ни по лицам, ни по числам не изменяются. Слова-подсказки, которые обычно употребляются с **Past Simple**: *yesterday* — вчера, *at that time* — в то время, *the day before yesterday* — позавчера, *last week (month, year)* — на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, году), *two days ago* — два дня тому назад.

2. Правильные глаголы в **Past Simple** обычно добавляют окончание **-d / -ed**, а неправильные глаголы имеют особую форму **Past Simple**:

- *They watched a new YouTube show yesterday.*
- *Dad bought a new leather bag last weekend.*

Примечание. Список наиболее распространённых неправильных глаголов находится в приложении.

3. Отрицательная и вопросительная формы в **Past Simple** строятся по тому же принципу, что и в **Present Simple**. Однако вспомогательный глагол в **Past Simple** имеет форму **did**:

- *We did not see the film yesterday.* Мы не видели этот фильм вчера.
- *Did Ann go to the park yesterday?* Анна ходила в парк вчера?

Примечание. В вопросах и отрицаниях после **did** употребляется инфинитив глагола без частицы **to**.

4. Глагол **to be** в **Past Simple** имеет формы **was / were** и не требует вспомогательного глагола, так как является вспомогательным сам по себе:

- *Ivan was the best student in his group.*
- *I was not (wasn't) at school yesterday.*
- *Where were the children?*

Структура **used to**

Структура **used to** употребляется, когда говорится о прошлых привычках и состояниях, которые имели место в прошлом и не повторяются или вообще не существуют сейчас:

- *We used to walk to school, but now we take the bus.* Мы ходили (имели обыкновение ходить) пешком в школу, но сейчас мы ездим на автобусе.
- *How did they use to communicate before the mobile phone was invented?* Как обычно общались до того, как изобрели мобильный телефон?
- *She used to be shy, but now she is more confident.* Она была застенчивой, но сейчас она более уверенная.

Примечания

1. **Used to** не употребляется для описания срока действия.
2. Не следует путать **used to** с формой **be / get used to +** существительное или герундий (**-ing** форма). Такая конструкция означает «привыкнуть или привыкать к чему-либо»:

- *She is used to working days and nights.* Она привыкла работать дни и ночи.
- *We can't get used to living alone.* Мы не можем привыкнуть жить в одиночестве.
- *I don't understand how I can get used to such a noise!* Я не понимаю, как можно привыкнуть к такому шуму!

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Write the past forms of the verbs.

To do — _____
To read — _____
To come — _____
To teach — _____
To take — _____
To fly — _____

To leave — _____
To understand — _____
To meet — _____
To be — _____
To drink — _____
To think — _____

2. Choose the correct past form of the verb *to be*.

1. We **was** / **were** in the garden an hour ago.
2. There **was** / **were** three shelves in the kitchen.
3. Last winter Ann **was** / **were** in Moscow.
4. The students **was** / **were** on the farm for a month.
5. There **was** / **were** a lot of snow outside.
6. There **was** / **were** a very interesting football match last Saturday.
7. Andrew **was** / **were** ill and couldn't visit his granny.
8. He had to stay at home, because his mother **was** / **were** away in London and he had to look after his little brother.
9. When dad **was** / **were** back from work, he found John and Brett at home.
10. The family couldn't watch TV, because it **was** / **were** late and their child had to go to bed.

3. Write *Wh-* questions in *Past Simple*.

1. He came home at 10 o'clock last night.
When _____?
2. Mike and Pete met at the bus stop yesterday.
Who _____?
3. She worked as a manager in an office last year.
Where _____?
4. Tommy sang a new song at the rehearsal.
What _____?
5. We studied different subjects last year.
Who _____?
6. It often rained last summer.
When _____?
7. The grandfather stayed with us for a week.
With whom _____?

8. I got up at 9 o'clock last Monday because of the holidays.
Why _____?
9. They watched TV last week and didn't revise for the test.
What _____?
10. Ann read and learnt the rhyme for her Literature class last week.
When _____?

4. Put the verbs in brackets in *Past Simple*.

1. Andrew _____ (to live) in England in 2017.
2. Mike _____ (to stay) at the hotel last year.
3. The rain _____ (to stop) an hour ago.
4. The snowfall _____ (to begin) last night.
5. Jane _____ (to buy) a new hat at Camden Town last year.
6. I _____ (to draw) a couple of pictures yesterday.
7. The strong wind _____ (to blow) in the sea a week ago.
8. The weather _____ (to change), so we had to stay indoors.
9. The tourists _____ (to exchange) money a day ago.
10. We _____ (to travel) around Italy last year and had a nice holiday.

5. Complete the sentences with the past form of the verbs in the box. One verb is extra.

*to become, to get, to happen, to found, to read, to die,
to build, to create, to make, to draw, to explore*

1. James Cook _____ faraway lands.
2. Ivan the Terrible _____ strong Russia.
3. The Great Fire of London _____ in 1666.
4. Alexander Suvorov _____ one of the most talented commanders.
5. In the old legend Prince Igor _____ of the poisonous snake's bite.
6. Joanne Rowling _____ books about Harry Potter.

7. Benjamin Britten _____ many international awards for his music.
8. Famous Russian artists _____ fine pictures that are now housed in the Tretyakov Gallery.
9. Michael Lomonosov _____ Moscow State University.
10. Many famous people _____ our country one of the most powerful in the world.

Future Simple (Будущее простое время)

1. Будущее простое время (**Future Simple**) образуется из вспомогательного глагола **will** и основной формы глагола без частицы **to**:

I will write.

We will write.

You will write.

You will write.

He (she, it) will write.

They will write.

Слова-подсказки, которые обычно употребляются с **Future Simple**: *in 2021* — в 2021 году, *in a week / month / year* — через неделю / месяц / год, *in summer / autumn / ...* — летом / осенью / ..., *next month / year* — в следующем месяце / году, *soon* — скоро, *the day after tomorrow* — послезавтра, *tomorrow* — завтра, *tonight* — сегодня вечером.

2. Вопросительная форма строится с помощью вспомогательного глагола **will**:

- *Will you go to the cinema tomorrow?* Ты пойдёшь в кино завтра?

Примечание. Вспомогательный глагол **shall** употребляется обычно в общих вопросах, но только с местоимениями **I** и **We**: *Shall I open the window? Shall we go now?*

3. Отрицательная форма образуется путём постановки отрицания **not** после вспомогательного глагола **will**, например:

- *I will not / won't go to the cinema tomorrow.* Я завтра не пойду в кино.
- *They will not / won't fly a drone next Sunday.* Они не будут запускать дрон в следующее воскресенье.

 REVISION EXERCISES**1. Fill in the blanks with the *Future Simple* form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I _____ (remember) you.
2. We _____ (travel) next summer.
3. I _____ (stay) at home.
4. We _____ (be) glad to see you.
5. I _____ (arrive) in Moscow early in the morning.
6. We _____ (leave) school next year.
7. We _____ (not go) to the cinema.
8. I _____ there (not work).
9. _____ (We, read) this text?
10. _____ (I, see) you tomorrow?

2. Write the sentences in *Future Simple*.

1. Sam and Nick / go windsurfing in the ocean tomorrow.

2. I believe they / not worry about this in a year.

3. My friends / play volleyball next week.

4. They / have a good time swimming in the river the day after tomorrow.

5. My parents / go boating in Crimea in July.

6. The club / organise a music festival for the guests next September.

7. It / be great to learn parachuting tomorrow.

8. There / be more than a dozen clubs to join at the summer camp in August.

9. The weather tomorrow / be perfect for a picnic in the park.

10. She / do different types of activities at the ecology camp next month.

3. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Pete will make his holiday plans in a week.

2. They will make an unforgettable reunion party for the relatives.

3. Sam will go horse riding tomorrow.

4. Rose will have a fabulous holiday with her mates.

5. I will remember the time we spent there.

6. Brett will have fun drawing with us.

7. Our friends will take dancing lessons at the school tomorrow.

8. She will send us an invitation card in a day or two.

9. Our tutor will organise a lecture on Biology tomorrow.

10. The idea of making a trip to Africa will be great.

4. Fill in the blanks with the verbs from the box in *Future Simple*. You can use some of them several times.

<i>to give, to go, to be, to have, to buy, to make</i>
--

Mother's birthday

Next Sunday 1. _____ an unusual day for our family — our mother's birthday. My brother Nick and I decided to go to town and buy a present for her. Dad 2. _____ us some money.

We 3. _____ to town next Saturday after school to do the shopping. We can go there either by train or by bus. Nick likes to go by bus, but I don't like buses. I think we 4. _____ by bus, we 5. _____ by train.

What 6. _____ we _____? As we 7. _____ a party, we need good sweets, coffee, cheese, sausage, biscuits and cakes. I know mother likes cakes very much. So we 8. _____ cakes.

We 9. _____ also _____ a new dress and a raincoat or an umbrella for her.

It is a great pleasure to make people happy and we 10. _____ our mother happy.

5. Fill in the gaps with the future form of the verbs in the box. One verb is extra.

*to play, to climb, to drive, to learn, to do, to go, to teach,
to miss, to take, to worry, to swim*

1. Our team _____ windsurfing in the ocean tomorrow.
2. What time _____ the instructor _____ us to put up tents?
3. I don't think the child _____ a car. It's extremely dangerous for him.
4. You _____ the train. Hurry up!
5. They _____ in the pond if the weather is sunny and warm.
6. The children _____ walls at the Rock-Climbing Club.
7. She _____ about it if she doesn't make a try.
8. My cousins _____ canoeing next summer holidays.
9. Ann and Mike _____ a ride tomorrow morning.
10. I _____ football in the park next week.

CONTINUOUS TENSES

(Времена группы Continuous)

Present Continuous

(Настоящее продолженное время)

1. **Present Continuous** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в настоящем времени (**am, is, are**) и причастия настоящего времени смыслового глагола (глагол с окончанием **-ing**):

- *I am browsing the Net.*
- *He is reading.*
- *We are dancing.*

Примечание. Правила образования причастия настоящего времени см. на с. 101.

Слова-подсказки, которые обычно употребляются с **Present Continuous**: *at present* — в настоящее время, *at the moment* — в данный момент, *currently* — в настоящее время, *now* — сейчас, *nowadays* — в наши дни, *still* — всё ещё, *these days* — теперь, *today* — сегодня.

2. Вопросительная форма образуется путём постановки вспомогательного глагола **to be** (**am, is, are**) перед подлежащим, например:

- *Am I reading?*
- *Is he reading?*
- *What are they doing?*

3. Отрицательная форма образуется путём постановки отрицания **not** после вспомогательного глагола, например:

- *I am / 'm not reading.*
- *He is not / isn't reading.*
- *We are not / aren't reading.*

4. **Present Continuous** употребляется для выражения действия, происходящего в данный момент, сейчас:

- *I am speaking now.* Я разговариваю сейчас.
- *The boy is using his smartphone at the moment.* Мальчик сидит в смартфоне в настоящий момент.
- *They are doing a project.* Они делают проект.

5. **Present Continuous** также употребляется для выражения запланированного в будущем действия. Для выражения намерения совершить что-либо в будущем употребляется конструкция **to be going to**. Сравните:

- *I am playing tennis this afternoon. She is travelling to Spain next summer.* (действие, запланированное к совершению)
- *I am going to play tennis this afternoon. She is going to travel to Spain next summer.* (действие, которое вероятно совершится)

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences using *Present Continuous*.

1. I _____ (to write) a message to my girlfriend now.
2. The author _____ (to work) on his new article at the moment.
3. We _____ (to read) a book now.
4. My Mum _____ (to watch) TV now.
5. Tom _____ (to play) basketball at the moment.
6. The family _____ (to have) dinner now.
7. My cat _____ (to sleep) right now.
8. Our parents _____ (to fish) at the moment.
9. He _____ (to make) a call now.
10. The dog _____ (to jump) with my brother at the moment.

2. Write general questions to the sentences.

1. Dan is going to the cinema now.
_____?
2. He is visiting grandparents at the moment.
_____?
3. Jane and her sister are reading a fairy tale now.
_____?
4. Granny is washing her car at the moment.
_____?
5. They are walking their dog now.
_____?
6. Oleg is playing tennis in the yard at the moment.
_____?
7. We are watching a funny film now.
_____?
8. He is doing his homework now.
_____?
9. Denise is doing an English exercise now.
_____?
10. It's 4 pm. Tim is listening to music.
_____?

3. Make the statements negative.

1. I am taking piano lessons next summer.

2. Their friends are playing golf from 2 pm to 4 pm tomorrow.

3. She is going jogging on Sunday.

4. She is making a party for them tomorrow.

5. Mike is playing darts in the afternoon.

6. The sportsmen are doing water sports tomorrow morning.

7. I am organising a meeting for our guests on Tuesday.

8. The weather is getting colder next week.

9. I am going fishing at 5 am on Saturday.

10. The village shop is working next weekend.

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. I **am** / **are** going to take guitar lessons.
2. Their friends **am** / **are** going to play soccer at the weekend.
3. Sally **is** / **are** going to find a job next year.
4. We **am** / **are** going to arrange a tour for the delegation around the city.
5. Paul and David **is** / **are** going to write a song for the spring show.
6. The tourists **am** / **are** going to climb mountains during their summer holidays.
7. We **am** / **are** going to organise an unforgettable disco for our colleagues.
8. The water in the sea **is** / **are** going to get warmer in a day or two.
9. You **am** / **are** going to go biking next month.
10. The holiday camp **is** / **are** going to be built next October.

5. Write sentences with *to be going to*, using the words and word combinations from the box.

to organise a music festival, to go fishing, to do parachuting, not to dive, to play badminton, not to learn boating, to have a nice holiday, not to climb trees, to do waterskiing, to drive a car

1. Alex _____ in a strange place. He's afraid of drowning.
2. Eugene _____. It has always been his dream to jump off a plane.
3. I _____ as I am a fan of the sport.
4. — _____ a car next summer? — No, I can't drive.
5. My friends _____ in Astrakhan. There's lots of fish there.
6. My sister _____ at a summer camp as her leg hurts.

7. Our children _____ during their summer holidays. We have bought new rackets.
8. The Music club _____ for its members.
9. They _____ as it takes much time. They prefer to hire a captain.
10. We _____ in the Crimea next summer. They say the weather is nice there all the time.

Past Continuous

(Прошедшее продолженное время)

1. **Past Continuous** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в прошедшем времени (**was / were**) в сочетании с причастием настоящего времени смыслового глагола:

- *I was speaking.*
- *They were arguing.*

Слова-подсказки, которые обычно употребляются с **Past Continuous**: *all day / night yesterday* — весь день / всю ночь вчера, *at ... yesterday* — в ... часов вчера, *at that time* — в то время, *from (5) to (7) yesterday* — с (пяти) до (семи) вчера, *the whole day* — весь день, *the whole evening / morning yesterday* — весь вечер / всё утро вчера, *this time last year* — в это время в прошлом году, *while* — в то время как.

2. Вопросительная форма образуется путём постановки вспомогательного глагола **to be (was, were)** перед подлежащим:

- *Was I speaking?*
- *Were they speaking?*
- *What were the Smiths doing?*

3. Отрицательная форма образуется путём постановки отрицания **not** после вспомогательного глагола:

- *I was not / wasn't browsing the Net.*
- *They were not / weren't looking at each other.*

4. **Past Continuous** употребляется:

- 1) когда точно указано время (или отрезок времени) совершения действия в прошлом:
- *I was writing an email at 8 o'clock yesterday.* Я писал электронное письмо в 8 часов вчера.

2) когда совершены два действия в прошлом, и одно из них имеет продолженную форму (**Past Continuous**), а другое — законченную форму (**Past Simple**):

- *Pete was going to the university when he met his schoolmate.* Петя шёл в университет, когда встретил своего школьного друга. (*Петя шёл в университет до встречи с другом и после, поэтому это действие рассматривается как длительное.*)
- *She was watching YouTube when her mother entered the room.* Она смотрела видео в YouTube, когда в комнату вошла мама. (*Она смотрела видео до прихода мамы в течение какого-то времени, поэтому это действие рассматривается как длительное.*)

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Underline the correct answer.

1. Lionel **was** / **were** writing a letter at 7 o'clock. 2. It **was** / **were** raining when we returned home. 3. The wind **was** / **were** blowing from the east. 4. It **was** / **were** snowing the whole day yesterday. 5. The children **was** / **were** fighting when the teacher came up to them. 6. Ann **was** / **were** waiting for Nick when we saw her. 7. The rain and the wind **was** / **were** beating against the window when I shut the door. 8. The car **was** / **were** running along the street when we saw a child crossing the road. 9. We **was** / **were** sitting in the park when they came up to us. 10. The boys **was** / **were** playing computer games from 2 till 4 o'clock.

2. Rewrite the sentences in *Past Continuous* making necessary changes.

0. Susan is making a new dress. — *Susan was making a new dress the whole week yesterday.*

1. Mike is driving his father's bike.

2. Peter is feeding a dog. Karen comes home.

3. The Browns are living in Brighton at the moment.

4. The girls are making nice dresses.

5. The Williamsons are not keeping rabbits.

6. Children are walking in the forest now.

7. My uncle is washing his car now.

8. Granny is cooking an apple cake.

9. We are speaking Arabic now.

10. Philip is sitting in the garden at the moment.

3. Complete the sentences using the verbs from the box in *Past Continuous*.

<i>to cook, to have, to sit, to play, to watch, to make, to dream, to write, to ask, to answer</i>
--

1. My sister _____ Monopoly with her dad at 7 o'clock yesterday.
2. The students _____ the professor different questions at the yesterday's lecture.
3. She _____ of the past yesterday.
4. The tutor _____ a lot of questions at the seminar yesterday.
5. Dad _____ steak when he heard the radio announcement.
6. Grandpa _____ an article to a mag when the doorbell rang.
7. We _____ a documentary about Abraham Lincoln at 11 pm yesterday.
8. She _____ lunch when we called her and asked for help.
9. My parents _____ in park when it happened.
10. The neighbours _____ a terrible noise from 10 to 11 pm yesterday.

4. Circle the correct answer.

1. The Smiths _____ lunch at 12.30 pm yesterday.
a) *were having*
b) *had*
2. Ilya _____ the Net when his mum _____ home.
a) *was browsing, came*
b) *browsed, came*
3. At 4 pm last Sunday we _____ a parcel at the post office.
a) *sent*
b) *were sending*
4. — What _____ at 10 am yesterday?
— I _____ my walls.
a) *were you doing, was painting*
b) *did you do, painted*
5. Two years ago, we _____ to Asia.
a) *were travelling*
b) *travelled*
6. At 11 pm yesterday Maria _____ to St. Petersburg.
a) *was flying*
b) *flew*
7. When I _____ Kostya, he _____ an email.
a) *was messaging, wrote*
b) *messed, was writing*
8. Olga _____ home when a car _____ into a tree.
a) *walked, crashed*
b) *was walking, crashed*
9. At 11 o'clock yesterday the students _____ an English exam.
a) *were taking*
b) *took*
10. What _____ in the spring of 2020?
a) *was she doing*
b) *did she do*

5. Complete the sentences with the verbs in *Past Simple* or *Past Continuous*.

It 1. _____ (to be) a fine morning when the two men, Tom and Ben, were sailing to the village to get some food. Ben 2. _____ (to sit) at the back of the boat reading. He had a book in his hands. It was a survival manual for explorers with advice on how to survive in the mountains, in the jungle, and in the open sea. Tom 3. _____ (to look) at the flat blue sea around the boat. Ben talked and talked. Tom 4. _____ (not, to listen) to him, he sat looking at the sky.

At first the sky was blue and the sea was flat. Then the storm began. The sky went black, and the boat 5. _____ (to go) up and down like a yo-yo. Water 6. _____ (to come) over the sides of the boat, and then the engine stopped. Tom 7. _____ (to shout) something, but Ben didn't hear him because of the wind. Suddenly the boat hit the rock, and stopped. Then the friends saw something in the distance. It was a small island. They 8. _____ (to swim) to the island. The storm was quite short and soon the sun 9. _____ (to shine) again. The sea was calm. The men were wet and cold and had to make a fire. They 10. _____ (to collect) some wood and leaves and the book helped them to build a fire.

PERFECT TENSES

(Времена группы Perfect)

Present Perfect

(Настоящее совершенное время)

1. **Present Perfect** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в настоящем времени (**have, has**) и причастия прошедшего времени (3-я форма) смыслового глагола:

- *I (We, You, They) have worked.*
- *He (She, It) has worked.*

2. Вопросительная форма образуется путём постановки вспомогательного глагола **to have** перед подлежащим:

- *Has she emailed the boss?*
- *What have you done?*

3. Отрицательная форма образуется путём постановки отрицания **not** после вспомогательного глагола:

- *They have not / haven't been to Perm.*
- *He has not / hasn't worked hard.*

4. **Present Perfect** употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершилось в неопределённое время, но результат его налично в настоящий момент. **Present Perfect** чаще всего переводится на русский язык глаголами совершенного вида в прошедшем времени:

- *I have written a letter.* Я написал письмо. (Письмо написано, но не указано, когда, поэтому употребляется **Present Perfect**.)
- *Sergei has bought a new smartphone.* Сергей купил новый смартфон. (Смартфон куплен. Он у Сергея. Есть результат, а время покупки не указано.)

Примечание. Когда время совершения действия в прошлом указывается определённо, употребляется **Past Simple**: *They broke their car last night.*

5. **Present Perfect** часто употребляется с наречиями неопределённого времени, которые ставятся между вспомогательным глаголом и причастием прошедшего времени спрягаемого глагола (3-й формой глагола):

- *Katya has just come in.* Катя только что вошла.
- *We have already seen this show.* Мы уже видели это шоу.

Слова-подсказки, которые обычно употребляются с **Present Perfect**:

Ever — когда-либо, *never* — никогда, *just* — только что, *already* — уже, *(not) yet* — ещё (не), *always* — всегда, *before* — раньше, *lately* — недавно, *recently* — недавно, *since* — с ..., *so far* — до сих пор

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. She **have** / **has** never ridden a bike.
2. The cliffhangers **have** / **has** already climbed the mountain.
3. The milk in the glass **have** / **has** become cold.
4. The child **have** / **has** just returned home.
5. She **have** / **has** sailed around Lake Onega twice.
6. The baby **have** / **has** already slept.
7. Helen **have** / **has** lived in Rostov since childhood.
8. The men **have** / **has** not been to the World Championship in Moscow.
9. **Have** / **Has** you ever gone scuba diving?
10. The doctor **have** / **has** just examined his chest.

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

1. My mates know so much because they have _____ travelled a lot.
2. We haven't heard from Timothy _____ last year.
3. I haven't seen this play _____.
4. Harry has _____ met his friend.

5. I have _____ spoken to our teacher.
6. The children have _____ played in the yard.
7. They haven't decided to call him _____.
8. I haven't visited my family _____ a long time.
9. Have you _____ ridden a horse?
10. Nelly has _____ gone out. She is so boring!

3. Use *Present Perfect* to write about the result of the actions.

1. I'm writing my report.

2. Sarah is feeding her dog.

3. Sonya is travelling to the Netherlands.

4. The mountaineers are climbing the mountain.

5. Mary is skiing down a hill.

6. I am riding an elephant.

7. We are swimming with dolphins.

8. My cousins are going down the water ride.

9. The rabbit is eating a carrot.

10. My grandparents are having a good time at the resort.

4. Write the sentences using *Present Perfect* and the words in brackets to the model:

0. I'm not hungry. (to have lunch) *I have had lunch.*
1. His face is clean. (to wash)

2. Here's the pizza. (she, to buy)

3. The letter is on the desk. (dad, to receive)

4. I'm upset. (to get a bad mark)

5. Lucy is tired. (to tidy up the flat)

6. Peter is glad. (to fix the car)

7. My sister uses her tablet all the time. (to buy a new one)

8. I'm so excited. (to take a water ride)

9. My parents are delighted. (to go on a river cruise)

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

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. I **have seen** / **saw** the doctor. I **have seen** / **saw** him two hours ago.
2. My friend **has been** / **was** there last winter.
3. The postman **has brought** / **brought** a letter for you. He **has brought** / **brought** the letter half an hour ago.
4. We **have lived** / **lived** in Tokyo in 1978. He **has lived** / **lived** in that town for some time.
5. The student **has caught** / **caught** a cold and he stays in bed.
6. Mike **has missed** / **missed** two days. He **has missed** / **missed** two days last week.
7. **Have you ever made** / **Did you ever make** mistakes in your English tests?
8. I **have never seen** / **never saw** a ghost.
9. We **have already been** / **were already** there and we don't want to go again.
10. The rain **has stopped** / **stopped** an hour ago.

Present Perfect Continuous (Совершённое продолженное время)

1. **Present Perfect Continuous** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в настоящем времени (**have, has**), причастия прошедшего времени глагола **to be (been)** и причастия настоящего времени (**-ing** форма) смыслового глагола:

- *I (we, you, they) have been playing computer games.*
- *He (she, it) has been studying hard.*

2. Вопросительная форма образуется путём постановки вспомогательного глагола **to have** перед подлежащим:

- *Have you been running?*
- *Has he been reading?*
- *What have you been doing?*

3. Отрицательная форма образуется путём постановки отрицания **not** после вспомогательного глагола:

- *We have not / haven't been playing the guitar.*
- *He has not / hasn't been writing stories.*

4. **Present Perfect Continuous** употребляется:

1) для выражения длительного действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжавшегося к настоящему моменту:

- *I've been learning English for three years.* Я учу английский три года.
- *How long has she been working there?* Как долго она работает здесь?

2) для выражения длительного действия, начавшегося в прошлом и вызвавшего определённый результат в настоящем:

- *I've been working all day. I'm exhausted.* Я работаю весь день. Я вымотан.

Примечание. Действие в прошлом может быть незавершённым или завершённым. В этом случае это будет ясно из контекста: *The road is wet. It's been raining.* Дорога мокрая. Шёл дождь. (Но уже прекратился.)

5. **Present Perfect Continuous** часто употребляется с предлогами **since** («с какого-то времени») и **for** («какое-то время»):

- *They have been reading the book since 2 o'clock.* Они читают книгу с 2 часов.
- *Katya has been living here for five years.* Катя живёт здесь пять лет.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. She **has** / **have** been playing golf for a long time.
2. It **has** / **have** been raining since early morning.
3. They **has** / **have** been driving since 10 pm.
4. The river **has** / **have** been flooding the city since afternoon.
5. We **has** / **have** been touring for a week.
6. The storm **has** / **have** been going on since last night.
7. I **has** / **have** been learning to drive since September.
8. Our village **has** / **have** been growing for a long time.
9. The tornado **has** / **have** been roaring for 10 minutes.
10. My grandparents **has** / **have** been living in Italy since 1984.

2. Make sentences.

1. The city centre / to grow / since last year.
_____.
2. They / to work hard / since morning.
_____.
3. Our parents / to travel / for 12 days.
_____.
4. The forest fire / to destroy / the farm / since 3 pm.
_____.
5. Mary / to work / as a volunteer / for a long time.
_____.
6. Flood / to damage / fields / since early spring.
_____.
7. Strong winds / to blow / since summer.
_____.
8. My friend / to take pictures / since the beginning of the trip.
_____.

9. The rainforest / to turn into desert / since last year.
_____.
10. Our grandparents / to run the house / since their youth.
_____.

3. Open the brackets, using the verbs in *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. People in many countries _____ (to play) football for hundreds of years.
2. His garden _____ (to grow) for a year.
3. The city historic sights _____ (to change) since the past centuries.
4. She _____ (to study) French since she was 10.
5. Tourists _____ (to use) different kinds of transport for a long time.
6. We _____ (to work) as volunteers for some years.
7. The English Queen _____ (to rule) the country for a long time.
8. People _____ (to pollute) our planet since early times.
9. The lake _____ (to flood) the village since the 1970s.
10. I _____ (to stay) at the seaside since August.

4. Underline the correct answer.

1. Michael **played** / **has been playing** football since he was 15.
2. It **snowed** / **has been snowing** hard last winter.
3. She **typed** / **has been typing** since 12 pm.
4. The lake **flooded** / **has been flooding** the village since late winter.
5. The family **travelled** / **has been travelling** for a weekend.
6. The avalanche **destroyed** / **has been destroying** a cottage last night.
7. I **taught** / **have been teaching** her to ski since December.
8. Our city **grew** / **has been growing** bigger and bigger for a long time.

9. The water in the kettle **has been going** / **went** cold an hour ago.
10. My grandparents **lived** / **have been living** in Spain since 1990.

5. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous? Choose the correct answer.

1. The forest **has grown** / **has been growing** since last year.
2. They **have worked** / **have been working** hard and now can have a break.
3. Our parents **have played** / **have been playing** watersports for a week.
4. The fire **has destroyed** / **has been destroying** the building by the afternoon.
5. Tina **has worked** / **has been working** here as a singer for a long time.
6. Flood **has damaged** / **has been damaging** corn since early autumn.
7. Strong tornadoes **have blown** / **have been blowing** off the roof of the church.
8. My friend **has written** / **has been writing** emails since the beginning of the school year.
9. The river **has dried** / **has been drying** out during hot weather.
10. Our teachers **have run** / **have been running** the race with the students for 10 years already.

Past Perfect **(Прошедшее совершенное время)**

1. Past Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в прошедшем времени (**had**) и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола (3-я форма глагола):

- *I **had made** that project.*
- *He **had worked** for a big company.*

2. Вопросительная форма образуется путём постановки вспомогательного глагола **to have (had)** перед подлежащим, например:

- ***Had** I made the project?*

- *Had he worked for a big company?*
- *What had the boy done?*

3. Отрицательная форма образуется путём постановки отрицания **not** после вспомогательного глагола, например:

- *I had not / hadn't made that project.*
- *He had not / hadn't worked for a big company.*

4. **Past Perfect** употребляется для выражения действия, совершённого к какому-то моменту в прошлом. Этот момент может быть обозначен либо точным указанием времени, либо другим действием в прошлом:

- *He had checked email by 2 pm.* Он проверил электронную почту к 14:00.
- *We had finished the test before the lesson ended.* Мы закончили тест до того, как закончился урок.

5. Часто **Past Perfect** употребляется в придаточных предложениях, когда подчёркивается предшествование одного действия другому, или в косвенной речи:

- *Nina said (that) she had read that magazine.* Нина сказала, что читала тот журнал. (Сначала она прочитала журнал, а потом об этом сказала.)

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Make the sentences interrogative.

1. She had broken her arm before the ambulance took her to hospital.
_____?
2. The sportsman had set a world record by 2020.
_____?
3. They had booked a hotel before they went to Switzerland.
_____?
4. The film had ended before we reached home.
_____?
5. She had left for home before the snow began.
_____?
6. I had received the call before the article was over.
_____?

7. The cat had run away before we could catch it.
_____?
8. His dreams had come true by winter.
_____?
9. Sarah's family had moved to another place before she went to school.
_____?
10. By the time I visited him, he had returned.
_____?

2. Fill in *after, before, by*.

1. It had stopped raining _____ we went to sleep.
2. She received the invitation _____ she had reminded us about it.
3. My parents had moved to another city _____ 1990s.
4. His life changed greatly _____ he had given up bad habits.
5. The sportsmen had fallen ill _____ the competition.
6. George had lost the opportunity to finish school _____ he understood it.
7. _____ the end of the year, the tourists had visited a lot of countries.
8. The children had stopped playing _____ the rain started.
9. We had achieved much success _____ last year.
10. She had learned Chinese _____ she visited the country.

3. Rewrite the sentences in *Past Perfect* making necessary changes.

1. I was injured. I went waterskiing.
_____.
2. She finished her music classes. Her dad arrived.
_____.
3. The child hit his leg. We could take him home.
_____.
4. The snowstorm stopped. We moved further on.
_____.

5. He decided to study Computer Science. He left school.
_____.
6. Sally worked hard. She could get good results.
_____.
7. A new bridge was built. The earthquake destroyed the old one.
_____.
8. My sister received an invitation. She wrote back.
_____.
9. I bought a new laptop. My old one stopped working.
_____.
10. My friends took up biology. They saw a documentary on YouTube.
_____.

4. Complete the sentences with the *Past Perfect* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. It _____ (to become) warmer before we reached the camp.
2. She _____ (to win) the game before the last round.
3. My dad _____ (to give) up playing tennis before he was 15.
4. The village life _____ (to change) greatly by the 2000s.
5. The child _____ (to twist) his ankle before the competition.
6. May _____ (to lose) her purse before she left the supermarket.
7. By the end of the year, the tornado _____ (to ruin) the town.
8. The students _____ (to finish) the apprenticeship before the summer was over.
9. We _____ (to understand) everything before he messaged us about the problem.
10. Richard _____ (to learn) to play the drums before he joined the band.

5. Complete the sentences in *Past Simple* or *Past Perfect*.

1. I _____ (can) speak English fluently after I _____ (to be) to the UK.
2. The sportsman _____ (to work) hard before he _____ (to become) famous.
3. Before Alexander Pushkin _____ (to die) young he _____ (to write) a lot of nice poetry.
4. Madam Tussaud _____ (to study) the anatomy before she _____ (to create) wax figures of prominent people.
5. It _____ (to snow) a lot before we _____ (to go) out.
6. There _____ (to be) a theatre in this part of the town before the war _____ (to break) out.
7. Cleopatra _____ (to die) after a snake _____ (to bite) her.
8. Roald Dahl _____ (to write) books for children before he _____ (to begin) writing film scripts.
9. I _____ (to play) football well before I _____ (to grow up).
10. By the time we _____ (to arrive) in the country the rain _____ (to stop).

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES (Согласование времён)

1. В английском языке существует правило согласования (последовательности) времён в сложноподчинённых предложениях с придаточными дополнительными. Если в главном предложении глагол стоит в настоящем или будущем времени, то в придаточном дополнительном предложении глагол может стоять в любом времени, требуемом по смыслу, и в этом случае правило согласования времён не действует:

- *He says that Ann takes English lessons.* Он говорит, что Анна берёт уроки английского языка.
- *He says that they have been good friends for many years.* Он говорит, что они хорошие друзья многие годы.
- *He says that they will go to Thailand in winter.* Он говорит, что они поедут в Таиланд зимой.

2. Правило согласования времён действует лишь в том случае, если в главном предложении глагол стоит в **Past Simple** или **Past Continuous**. В этом случае в придаточном предложении:

1) для выражения одновременного действия употребляется **Past Simple** или **Past Continuous**:

- *He said (that) Ann took English lessons.* Он сказал, что Анна берёт уроки английского языка.
- *Jack said (that) he was doing homework.* Джек сказал, что он делает домашнюю работу.

2) для выражения действия, предшествующего действию главного предложения, или в косвенной речи употребляется **Past Perfect**:

- *He said (that) they had been good friends for many years.* Он сказал, что они были хорошими друзьями в течение многих лет.

3) для выражения будущего действия употребляется особое время, которое называется **Future-in-the Past** (будущее в прошедшем):

- *He said that they would go to Thailand in winter.* Он сказал, что они поедут в Таиланд зимой.
- *He said that we would learn English.* Он сказал, что мы будем изучать английский язык.

Примечание. **Future-in-the-Past** образует утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы таким же образом, как и **Future Simple**. Разница заключается лишь в том, что в **Future-in-the-Past** вместо **will** употребляется **would**. На русский язык предложения в **Future-in-the-Past** переводятся будущим временем. **Future-in-the-Past** употребляется только в придаточных дополнительных предложениях:

- *She knew that I would attend these lectures.* Она знала, что я буду посещать эти лекции.
- *They knew that he would pass the test.* Они знали, что он сдаст тест.

3. Вопросительные предложения сохраняют порядок слов. Общие вопросы образуются при помощи **if** или **whether**, которые переводятся как «ли»: *The boy asked his mother, "Have you bought me an ice cream?" — The boy asked his mother if she had bought him an ice cream.* Специальные вопросы образуются с помощью **вопросительных слов** из вопроса: *A student asked the teacher, "What will you show us today?" — A student asked the teacher what he would show them that day.*

Примечание. В косвенной речи временные формы глагола меняются на время назад. **Present Simple** меняется на **Past Simple**, **Past Simple** меняется на **Past Perfect** и т.д. Местоимения, предлоги и наречия также меняются: **this — that, today — that day, tomorrow — the next day, yesterday — the day before** и т.д.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences using the sequence of tenses.

1. Mike said he _____ (to watch) TV every day.
2. Ann said she always _____ (forget) about her friends' birthdays.

3. She remembered they _____ (to leave) Tomsk the year before.
4. We knew the boy _____ (to be interested) in biology.
5. Mike said he _____ (to collect) insects the following summer.
6. The teacher thought the boys _____ (to live) in the nearest village.
7. I thought Emily _____ (to help) her parents about the house before Tuesday.
8. John said he sometimes _____ (to have rest) there.
9. I knew they _____ (to like) this thick forest.
10. We knew the children _____ (to study) the life of birds the following school year.

2. Write the sentences in the past.

1. They say they have a school meeting.

2. We think Oleg is at the station.

3. The doctor knows the child gets ill.

4. The nurse says the doctor is in the hospital.

5. She thinks you are a mountaineer.

6. Mother thinks the baby is sleeping.

7. I say Pete and Mike are playing chess in the park.

8. He thinks I am waiting for Mary.

9. We know the boys are angry with us.

10. Igor tells me you often quarrel.

3. Write the sentences in *Past Perfect*.

1. They said they _____ (to visit) the museum.
2. The children told their mother they _____ (to have) a meeting after school.
3. He told us he _____ (not to swim) in cold water.
4. She said she _____ (not to sleep) the night before.
5. I told Mary we _____ (to organise) a school theatre.
6. Nick said he _____ (to promise) to work hard.
7. We said that we _____ (to get) there by bus.
8. They told us they _____ (to include) you in that group.
9. Mike said he _____ (to promise) not to miss lessons.
10. They told us they _____ (to listen) to classical music.

4. Report the sentences.

1. "I went to the opera yesterday," she said to me.
_____.
2. "She is coming to see grandparents tonight," they said to us.
_____.
3. "I'll buy you a new smartphone for your birthday," mother said to me.
_____.
4. "I've played the guitar once," John said to him.
_____.
5. "There is a lot of danger in the cave," the guide said to the tourists.
_____.
6. "The water in the sea was cold last week," my granny said.
_____.
7. "I can't hear the radio," said my father to me.
_____.
8. "Our volunteers helped to look for the lost boy last year," said the man.
_____.

9. "I can't listen to this tuneless music," said Alina to Jack.

10. "She has composed the song herself," said the producer.

5. Report the questions.

1. "Can she stay with us?" he asked.

2. "Are they going to leave on Friday?" asked granny.

3. "When did they go hiking?" asked dad.

4. "Has she bought souvenirs this summer?" asked Joan.

5. "Will the weather be fine next week?" asked the son.

6. "How much did the guitar cost?" asked my friend.

7. "Where are they going tomorrow?" asked the parents.

8. "How did you get home so late?" asked my mum.

9. "Why are you going to stay at school so late?" asked my sister.

10. "Where is the museum?" asked the tourists.

PASSIVE VOICE (Страдательный залог)

1. В английском языке существует два залога глагола: действительный (**Active Voice**) и страдательный (**Passive Voice**). В том случае, когда подлежащее является действующим лицом, употребляется действительный залог:

- *My grandfather reads a newspaper every day.*

2. Если подлежащее не является действующим лицом, а действие направлено на подлежащее, то в этом случае употребляется страдательный залог:

- *The book was written by my friend.* Книга была написана моим другом. (Здесь действие направлено на подлежащее **the book**.)

3. Страдательный залог образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** (или модального глагола) в соответствующем времени, лице и числе в сочетании с причастием прошедшего времени (3-ей формой) смыслового глагола:

- *The house was built last month.* Дом построили (был построен) в прошлом месяце.
- *The doctor was sent for.* За доктором послали.
- *The train can be operated automatically.* Поезд может управляться автоматически.

4. Глагол в страдательном залоге в английском языке можно переводить на русский язык следующими способами:

- 1) сочетанием глагола «быть» с краткой формой страдательного причастия — в этом сочетании глагол **to be** в настоящем времени на русский язык не переводится;
- 2) глаголом, оканчивающимся на «-ся (-сь)»;
- 3) глаголом в действительном залоге в 3-м лице множественного числа в составе неопределённо-личного предложения.

5. Страдательный залог употребляется:

1) когда нам неизвестно лицо, совершающее действие, или по каким-то причинам мы не хотим упоминать его:

- *A lot of books **are published** in our country every year.*
Очень много книг ежегодно издаётся в нашей стране.

2) когда предмет действия представляет для нас больший интерес, чем действующее лицо: *The picture **was bought yesterday**.* Картина была куплена вчера.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	run / runs	is / are run
Present Continuous	is / are running	is / are being run
Past Simple	ran	was / were run
Past Continuous	was / were running	was / were being run
Present Perfect Simple	have / has run	have / has been run
Future Simple	will run	will be run
Modals	may run could run should run have to run	may be run could be run should be run have to be run

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. This tradition **is / are** kept in Great Britain.
2. She **is / are** interested in Russian traditions.
3. I **am / is** listened to every time I sing The Beatles' song.
4. The books by English writers **is / are** read by our students.
5. The presents **is / are** brought by Santa Claus.
6. Christmas **is / are** celebrated all the world.
7. The lunch **is / are** cooked by my Dad.
8. My brother **is / are** given nice presents every birthday.
9. Homework **is / are** done very bad.
10. Vegetables **is / are** bought at the market.

2. Underline the correct answer.

1. The new school **is opened** / **was opened** in Moscow last month.
2. The new bridge **is made** / **has been made** of steel and glass.
3. His colleagues **will be met** / **are met** at the exhibition.
4. The town **is being transformed** / **are being transformed** by new unusual buildings.
5. Videos **can't be made** / **were made** in the gallery. You'll have to pay a fine.
6. Fine China cups **are recently bought** / **have been recently bought** at the gift shop.
7. The National Gallery **is visited** / **will be visited** by millions of tourists.
8. They **are invited** / **were invited** to a show last week.
9. The proposal **has to be made** / **is made** in some days.
10. A work of art **has just been** / **is being** created by an artist.

3. Change the sentences using *Past Simple Passive*.

1. She wrote the book. _____
2. Buy some bread, please. _____
3. She cooked breakfast. _____
4. Mum boiled the water. _____
5. Dad fixed his car. _____
6. They took the pictures of the volcano.

7. He sailed solo around the Caribbean.

8. They rode an elephant. _____
9. They wore new jackets. _____
10. We shared emails with Michelle. _____

4. Complete the sentences with *Present / Past Simple active or passive forms of the verbs in brackets*.

1. The letters _____ (to bring) yesterday morning.
Mark _____ (to bring) the books from the library regularly.
2. They usually _____ (to celebrate) holidays with their grandparents. Holidays _____ (to celebrate) by the Russians very eagerly.

3. Children _____ (to play) games in the playground. Cricket matches _____ (to play) in the school sports field a week ago.
4. Rock music _____ (to listen) on Capitol radio. Anthony _____ (to listen) to music on TV.
5. Travel guides _____ (to use) for giving information to tourists. He _____ (to use) the library for studying when he was a student.
6. Tomatoes and cherries _____ (to buy) at the greengrocer's last week. Mum _____ (to buy) fresh buns every day.
7. The manager _____ (to see) my profile on Facebook yesterday. My profile _____ (to see) on Facebook.
8. Sim _____ (to choose) this smartphone himself last Friday. The new smartphone _____ (to choose) by a great number of customers.
9. My colleague _____ (to win) an iPad at the spring contest in Maths. The tournament _____ (to win) by the Australian national rugby team.
10. We usually _____ (to shake) hands when we meet friends. Hands _____ (to shake) and the conference began.

5. Open the brackets using the verbs in the passive form.

1. The art gallery _____ (to visit) by tourists since March 2020.
2. The date and time of the meeting _____ (to arrange) last Monday.
3. This part of the country _____ (to consider) the hottest.
4. Tom's proposal _____ (to discuss) carefully tomorrow.
5. The theatre tickets _____ (to buy) next week.
6. His flat _____ (to repair) now.
7. The parcel _____ (to send) by airmail and received last week.
8. The broken headphones _____ (to return) to the shop a few days ago.
9. The modern sports arena _____ (to construct) when we arrived in the city.
10. The problem _____ (to solve) already.

ОБОРОТ *THERE* + *TO BE*

1. В сочетании с вводным словом **there** глагол **to be** в личной форме образует оборот **there is / are / was / were / will be** со значением «есть (был, будет)», «имеется (имелся, будет иметься)», «находится (находился, будет находиться)». Глагол **to be** в этом обороте может стоять в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени (**Present, Past, Future Simple**) и согласуется с последующим существительным:

- *There is a new laptop on the desk.*
- *There are too many children in the park today.*
- *There was a lot of snow outside.*
- *There were a lot of mistakes in his test.*

2. На русский язык предложения с **there + to be** рекомендуется переводить, начиная с обстоятельства места:

- *There is a bus in the street.* На улице (есть, находится) автобус.
- *There is a book on the table.* На столе книга.
- *There are two pens on the desk.* На парте две ручки.
- *There was a man there.* Там был мужчина.

3. В вопросительной форме глагол **to be** ставится перед **there**:

- *Is there a pencil in your bag?* В твоём портфеле есть карандаш?
- *Were there any cars in the street?* На улице стояли машины?

4. Для образования отрицательной формы отрицание **no** ставится после оборота **there + to be**:

- *There is no book on the table.* На столе нет книги.
- *There are no buses in the street.* На улице нет автобусов.

5. Однако в кратких отрицательных ответах используется отрицание **not**:

- — *Is there a laptop on the table?* — **No, there is not / isn't.** — На столе есть ноутбук? — Нет.
- — *Were there any notebooks in your bag?* — **No, there were not / weren't.** — Были ли у вас в портфеле тетради? — Нет.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Circle the correct answer.

1. There **is** / **are** a tradition kept in Great Britain to pull crackers at Christmas dinner.
2. There **is** / **are** a wardrobe and a table in the bedroom.
3. There **is** / **are** a nice old film on TV tonight.
4. There **is** / **are** books about English writers on the shelves.
5. There **is** / **are** presents for Michael in the sock.
6. There **is** / **are** a nice smartphone for sale in the supermarket.
7. There **is** / **are** a lunch for 50% price here.
8. There **is** / **are** a brother, a sister and a cousin in the photo.
9. There **is** / **are** plenty of things in the fridge.
10. There **is** / **are** no clothes at the market.

2. Write *is* / *are*.

1. There _____ a Lamborghini in the street.
2. There _____ some drones in the sky.
3. There _____ a laptop on the desk.
4. There _____ a hospital near the school.
5. There _____ a vet on the farm.
6. There _____ some meat in the fridge.
7. There _____ no people on the bus.
8. There _____ a smartphone in the box.
9. There _____ a pen under the notebook.
10. There _____ a lot of animals in this zoo.

3. Write *There is* / *There are*.

1. _____ art galleries in the city centre.
2. _____ a date to celebrate on Monday.
3. _____ a part of the country with the hottest climate.
4. _____ Tom's and Becky's invitations for the party.
5. _____ no plane tickets left.
6. _____ a kitchen and a living room in his flat.
7. _____ parcels, packets and an old book on his desk.
8. _____ a broken smart TV in the corner of the bedroom.
9. _____ modern sports facilities at the gym.
10. _____ a detailed plan of the museum on the wall opposite you.

4. Write question tags.

1. There is no milk in the fridge, _____?
2. There are a lot of customers in the shop, _____?
3. There is a police station near the post office, _____?
4. There aren't many students at the school now, _____?
5. There are some notebooks on the teacher's desk, _____?
6. There are a lot of people in the underground today, _____?
7. There isn't anyone on the road at the moment, _____?
8. There are some DVDs on the shelves, _____?
9. There is a charger in his bag, _____?
10. There is cold tea in the cup, _____?

5. Make interrogative sentences using the question words in brackets.

1. There is a big stadium in the suburbs. (Where) _____?
2. There are modern supermarkets everywhere. (What) _____?

-
3. There is a long river in the countryside just next to the village. (What kind of)
_____?
 4. There are Mary's parents in the picture. (Who)
_____?
 5. There are no Bieber's CDs in the shop. (Whose)
_____?
 6. There is a nice living room in her flat. (Where)
_____?
 7. There are boxes everywhere in the cellar. (What)
_____?
 8. There is an original Persian carpet in the bedroom. (What kind)
_____?
 9. There is a funny comedy on TV today. (When)
_____?
 10. There are pictures of his studio in the Internet. (Where)
_____?

MODAL VERBS (Модальные глаголы)

1. В английском языке есть группа глаголов, которые называются модальными. В эту группу входят такие глаголы, как, например, **can** («могу», «умею»), **may** («могу», «мне позволено», «разрешено»), **must** («должен»).

Эти глаголы имеют только некоторые личные формы и совсем не имеют неличных форм (инфинитива, причастий и герундия), а поэтому не имеют никаких сложных глагольных форм.

2. Модальные глаголы не имеют окончания **-s** в 3-м лице единственного числа настоящего времени (**Present Simple**). Самостоятельно эти глаголы не употребляются. За ними всегда следует инфинитив без частицы **to**:

- *I can speak English.* Я умею говорить по-английски.
- *You may sit down.* Вы можете сесть (я вам разрешаю).

Глагол **can**

1. Глагол **can** имеет две формы: форму настоящего времени (**I can, he can**) и форму прошедшего времени (**I could, he could**).

2. Для выражения будущего времени или каких-либо других временных форм глагол **can** не употребляется, а употребляется выражение **be able to**:

- *He will be able to travel abroad in a month.* Он сможет путешествовать за границу через месяц.
- *Olga was able to take part in the sports competition last month.* Ольга смогла принять участие в спортивном соревновании в прошлом месяце.

3. Глагол **can** выражает физическую или умственную способность совершения действия, а также умение совершить какое-либо действие:

- *She can run quickly.* Она может быстро бегать.
- *He can skate.* Он умеет кататься на коньках.
- *Can you play tennis?* Вы умеете играть в теннис? *Yes, I can.* Да. *No, I cannot / can't.* Нет.

Глагол *may*

1. Глагол **may** имеет также две формы: форму настоящего времени (*I may, he may*) и форму прошедшего времени (*I might, he might*):

You may go for a walk, Dean.

She said she might leave for another city.

2. Для выражения будущего времени или каких-либо других временных форм вместо глагола **may** употребляется выражение **be allowed to**:

- *Ann will be allowed to take an exam in chemistry.* Анне разрешат сдать экзамен по химии.
- *The children have just been allowed to swim in the river.* Детям только что разрешили искупаться в реке.

3. Глагол **may** имеет значение возможности совершения действия в зависимости от разрешения или вероятности его совершения:

- *May I take the book?* Можно мне взять книгу?
- *Yes, you may.* Да, можете (я разрешаю).
- *No, you can't.* Нет, нельзя.
- *It may snow today.* Возможно, сегодня будет снег.

Глагол *must*

1. Глагол **must** имеет только форму настоящего времени (*I must, he must*):

- *We must do our homework every day.* Мы должны делать домашнюю работу ежедневно.
- *Must he go there?* Должен он пойти туда? *Yes, he must.* Да. *No, he needn't.* Нет.

2. Для выражения прошедшего времени или будущего времени употребляется глагол **have to**:

- *She **had to** do this work.* Она должна была (ей пришлось) сделать эту работу.
- *He **will have to** write an email with the explanation.* Он должен будет (ему придётся) написать электронное письмо с объяснением.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The child is rather small, he **mustn't** / **can't** be awake so late.
2. I think she **mustn't** / **can't** work more.
3. **Mustn't** / **Can't** you be quiet?
4. The car is his brother's we **mustn't** / **can't** take it without his permission.
5. Our manager **mustn't** / **can't** be late for work either.
6. The soup is rather cold, but I think you **must** / **can** eat it.
7. The players **must** / **can** obey their coaches.
8. Mary **must** / **can** pay for her dinner herself if she wants.
9. **Must** / **May** I use your phone?
10. I **must** / **can** work shifts, and I think it may be helpful.

2. Fill in *can* / *can't*, *must* / *mustn't* или *may*.

1. You _____ use my napkin if you want.
2. _____ I come right now? — I don't think you need.
3. Sorry, but you _____ take dogs with you here. It's a rule.
4. There's no one to do it instead. We _____ do it ourselves.
5. The water in the sea is rather cold, but you _____ take a swim.
6. Ron _____ take his sister's CDs. She doesn't allow him.
7. _____ I come in? — Yes, you _____.

8. I _____ speak French, only English.
9. They are running late. They _____ hurry up.
10. You _____ take a bus or a train to get to the camp.

3. Underline the correct modal verb.

1. You **must** / **can** drive carefully near the school.
2. The soil **was able to** / **couldn't** be wet. It hadn't been rainy those days.
3. Most dogs **can't** / **mustn't** stand cats.
4. My sister **could** / **mustn't** speak several foreign languages when she was a teen.
5. People **mustn't** / **are not able to** make noise in the city late at night.
6. He wasn't strong and everybody **had to** / **was able to** beat him.
7. **Can** / **Could** you see a strange thing out there?
8. She **could** / **had to** smell something delicious.
9. People **are able to** / **mustn't** talk with their mouthful.
10. Harry **was able to** / **had to** go to the office last Sunday to finish a presentation.

4. Complete the sentences with *can* or *(be) able to* in the correct form.

1. Our dad has lived in different countries and he _____ speak a few languages.
2. She _____ sleep well lately.
3. Jake _____ drive a scooter but he hasn't got one.
4. She _____ walk again after the terrible accident.
5. The man _____ drive carefully if he wants.
6. I _____ understand her, she is talking too fast.
7. Be careful with the spider. It _____ be poisonous.
8. Elephants _____ run very fast.
9. Alice _____ take up the job. She does not have any experience in this field.
10. I _____ come and help you tomorrow if you have time.

5. Complete the sentences with the correct modals in proper tense forms.

1. You _____ play loud music here, it's strictly forbidden.
2. _____ you _____ to understand her language?
3. Everyone _____ wash their hands before meals.
4. Peter is too sick. He _____ walk and _____ stay in bed.
5. I _____ take a bus, because I didn't have any money for a taxi.
6. You _____ park your car here. It's only for the employees.
7. The city is rather busy and you _____ get lost easily.
8. Everybody _____ to escape from earthquake.
9. Donkeys _____ carry big weight.
10. The cat _____ open the door somehow and ran away.

THE INFINITIVE (Инфинитив)

1. Как в русском, так и в английском языке инфинитив имеет свойства глагола и существительного. Инфинитив обычно употребляется с частицей **to**:

1) в роли подлежащего:

- *To clean the flat is your duty.* Убраться в квартире — ваша обязанность.
- *To speak English is not difficult.* Говорить по-английски не сложно.

2) в функции прямого дополнения:

- *The new generation likes to take selfies.* Новое поколение любит делать селфи.
- *My sister asked me to go there with her.* Моя сестра попросила меня пойти туда с ней.

3) в функции именной части составного сказуемого:

- *Your task is to make a presentation on the topic.* Ваша задача — сделать презентацию по теме.

2. За инфинитивом может следовать прямое дополнение:

- *He likes to watch English shows on YouTube.* Он любит смотреть английские шоу на Ютьюбе.

3. Инфинитив может определяться наречием:

- *They were surprised to see me so early.* Они удивились, увидев меня так рано.

4. Инфинитив может быть частью составного глагольного сказуемого:

- *He must finish his essay tonight.* Он должен закончить сочинение вечером.
- *Ann began to read English books.* Анна начала читать английские книги.

5. Инфинитив может быть определением:

- *My friend sent me a link to a new app to download.* Мой друг прислал мне ссылку на приложение, которое я могу скачать.

6. Инфинитив может быть обстоятельством цели:

- *He gave me his pen to write a letter to Mike.* Он дал мне ручку, чтобы я написал письмо Майку.

7. Инфинитив может входить в состав сложного дополнения (**complex object**):

- *I want you to install this game.* Я хочу, чтобы ты установил эту игру.

Примечание. После *make* и *let* употребляется инфинитив без частицы **to** (за исключением того, когда эти глаголы употребляются в страдательном залоге):

- *She made him send an email to the author.* Она заставила его отправить электронное письмо автору.
- *Let me go!* Отпусти!
- *Jack was made to wash the dishes.* Джека заставили вымыть посуду.

THE GERUND (Герундий)

1. В английском языке есть неличная форма глагола, оканчивающаяся на **-ing**, которой нет в русском языке. Эта форма называется «герундий» (или «**-ing** форма»). Герундию присущи черты как глагола, так и существительного.

2. Герундий употребляется в роли подлежащего:

- *Reading is useful.* Чтение полезно.
- *Sleeping is important for your body.* Сон важен для вашего тела.

3. Герундий употребляется в роли дополнения:

1) после глаголов **admit, advise, appreciate, avoid, begin, consider, continue, discuss, enjoy, fancy, finish, forgive, give up, hate, insist on, keep (on), mind, put off, quit** и других:

- *I appreciate your coming here today.* Я благодарен вам за то, что вы пришли сегодня.
- *Please forgive his lying to you.* Пожалуйста, прости его за ложь.

2) после выражений **as well as, be in favour of, be busy, how about, spend / waste time / money, can't help, can't stand, be worth, be no good / use, no chance of, no point in**:

- *I can't stand running late.* Я ненавижу опаздывать.
- *There's no point in crying now.* Сейчас нет смысла плакать.

3) после **agree to, complain of, congratulate on, depend on, dream of, feel like, insist on, in spite of, look forward to, rely on, think of, be afraid of, be ashamed of, be aware of, be fed up with, be fond of, be good at, be interested in, be pleased at, be proud of, be responsible for, be sorry for, be surprised at, be sure of, be tired of, be used to** и других:

- *I'm afraid of taking a trip to Africa.* Я боюсь ехать в Африку.
- *Maria is proud of being the best student at school.* Мария гордится тем, что она лучшая ученица школы.

Примечание. После некоторых глаголов может употребляться как инфинитив с частицей **to**, так и герундий. Сравните:

- *Jake stopped driving and went out of the car.* Джейк **остановил** машину и вышел из неё.
- *Margaret stopped to buy a kilo of tomatoes.* Маргарет **остановилась, чтобы купить** килограмм помидоров.

3. Герундий может иметь при себе определение, выраженное притяжательным местоимением или существительным:

- *We were pleased with Alex's coming.* Мы были довольны, что пришёл Алекс (приходом Алекса).

4. В роли определения или обстоятельства герундий всегда употребляется с предлогом:

- *I don't like his way of doing it.* Мне не нравится, как он это делает.

5. Герундий определяется наречием:

- *He likes driving quickly.* Он любит быстро ездить.

6. Герундий может иметь при себе прямое дополнение:

- *She likes browsing the Net before bed.* Она любит лазать в Интернете перед сном.

Примечание. Герундий переводится на русский язык существительным, глаголом в неопределённой форме или придаточным предложением.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Classify the verbs from the box in the table.

Like, don't mind, it's worth, want, ask, can't stand, look forward to, can't help, like, avoid, imagine, hope, suggest, fancy, enjoy, promise, expect.

-ing form	(to-) infinitive

2. Underline the correct answer.

1. I don't mind **to have** / **having** a cup of tea and a roll.
2. Alex looks forward to **meet** / **meeting** his relatives.
3. We want **to visit** / **visiting** our grandparents at the weekend, at a reunion party.
4. Jane can't imagine her **to get** / **getting** married to Steve.
5. I'd like to make her **study** / **studying** better.
6. Let's stop **to eat** / **eating** at this canteen.
7. The classmates couldn't help **to laugh** / **laughing** at the new boy.
8. Do you prefer **to travel** / **travelling** by bike or on foot?
9. Does he enjoy **to eat** / **eating** out?
10. It was difficult for him **to learn** / **learning** to play the violin.

3. Put the verbs into the (to-) infinitive or -ing form.

1. We can't _____ (to imagine) him to be a teacher.
2. My neighbours don't want us _____ (to disturb) them.
3. I don't mind _____ (to close) the window, it's so cold.
4. I would like my dad to stop _____ (to smoke)!
5. The fable is worth _____ (to retell).
6. Would you rather _____ (to start) with soup?
7. I don't fancy _____ (to read) this book.
8. It's difficult enough _____ (to workout) in such heat.
9. They promised her _____ (to come) the other day.
10. Avoid _____ (to drink) tap water. Buy bottled water instead.

4. a) Write a correct preposition.

1. to be fed _____
2. to live _____
3. instead _____
4. to insist _____
5. to feel _____
6. to apologise _____

b) Complete the sentences with the collocations from a) in the correct form.

1. She is _____ with all these crazy arguments with her siblings.
2. Let me _____ being late.
3. We _____ paying more attention to people like them in the streets.
4. He's always had a strong drive to survive, so he _____ helping us with the issue.
5. You should talk politely _____ shouting at the poor thing.
6. I can't _____ your hugs and kisses.

5. Complete the sentences with the *Infinitive* or *Gerund*.

1. I've got much spare time, so how about _____ (have) a bite at the Holiday Inn?
2. Are you interested in _____ (go) to a new exhibition tomorrow?
3. Ann has _____ (meet) the deadline not to be fired.
4. He doesn't enjoy _____ (work) there.
5. They're sick and tired of _____ (sit) at home during the quarantine.
6. Unlike Johanna, Kate wanted _____ (take) exams in the Humanities.
7. I am happy _____ (know) that you are not an intern anymore.
8. Let me _____ (help) you!
9. Jack loves _____ (eat) vegetables. They are good for his health.
10. Last year I gave up _____ (collect) magnets from Russian towns and cities.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE or PARTICIPLE I (Причастие настоящего времени)

1. **Present Participle** может быть образовано от любого глагола (кроме модальных и вспомогательных глаголов **shall** и **will**) путём добавления окончания **-ing**, соответствующего русским окончаниям «-ащ(-ящ)ий(-ся)», «-ущ(-ющ)ий(-ся)»:

- *standing* — стоящий
- *turning* — вращающийся

2. Если глагол оканчивается на непронизносимое **e**, то при образовании **Present Participle -e** опускается:

- *smile* — *smiling*
- *write* — *writing*

3. Если глагол состоит из одного слога, то при образовании **Present Participle** удваивается конечная согласная:

- *sit* — *sitting*
- *run* — *running*
- *swim* — *swimming*

4. **Present Participle** участвует в образовании времён группы **Continuous** в сочетании с личными формами вспомогательного глагола **to be**:

- *They are drawing now*. Они рисуют сейчас.

5. В предложении **Present Participle** может выступать в функции:

1) определения к существительному:

- *I like to see smiling faces*. Я люблю видеть улыбающиеся лица.

2) обособленного определения, заменяющего придаточное определительное предложение:

- *The boy **sitting** at the table is her brother.* Мальчик, сидящий за столом, её брат. (*The boy **who is sitting** at the table is her brother.*) (Мальчик, который сидит за столом, её брат.)
- 3) обстоятельства (в этом случае английское причастие настоящего времени переводится на русский язык деепричастием):
- *They went out **smiling**.* Они вышли улыбаясь.

PAST PARTICIPLE or PARTICIPLE II (Причастие прошедшего времени)

1. **Past Participle** правильных глаголов образуется путём добавления суффикса **-ed** к основной форме глагола, например:

- *decide* — ***decided*** (решённый)

2. **Past Participle** неправильных глаголов образуется особыми способами, которые нужно выучить (см. таблицу неправильных глаголов в приложении):

- *write* — ***written*** (написанный)

3. **Past Participle** участвует в образовании времён группы **Perfect** и страдательного залога:

- *I have just **got** tickets to the cinema.*
- *This article **was written** by my friend.*

4. В предложении **Past Participle** может выступать в функции:

1) определения к существительному:

- *The **broken** cup was on the floor.* Разбитая чашка лежала на полу.

2) обособленного определения, заменяющего придаточное определительное предложение:

- *Here is the message **received** from Stan yesterday.* Вот сообщение, полученное вчера от Стэна. (*Here is the message **which** I received from Stan yesterday.* Вот сообщение, которое я получил от Стэна вчера.)

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Write *Participle I* of the verbs.

1. to stop — _____

2. to come — _____

3. to enter — _____
4. to destroy — _____
5. to listen — _____
6. to study — _____
7. to build — _____
8. to call — _____
9. to design — _____
10. to practise — _____

2. Join the sentences using *Participle I*.

0. I can see a car. It is moving slowly. — *I can see a slowly moving car.*
1. Look at the girl who is dancing. She is Anna's daughter.

2. The tall thin man is standing near the bookshelf. It's our teacher of history.

3. The man is playing the violin. He is Nick's grandfather.

4. The people are entering the room. They are my relatives.

5. The girl is arriving at the station. She is Mandy.

6. The woman is looking out of the window. She is my aunt.

7. The sportsmen are playing. They are my friends.

8. The man is coming into the office. He is our boss.

9. The horse is running. It is Tom's.

10. The band is singing a nice song. It's "The Rescuers".

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. The book **writing** / **written** by this scientist is very interesting.
2. We could not see the sun **covering** / **covered** by dark clouds.
3. The coat **buying** / **bought** at the new shop is really nice.
4. Name some places **visiting** / **visited** by you last year.
5. Yesterday we were at the meeting **organising** / **organised** by the pupils of the 10th form.
6. I'll show you the picture **painting** / **painted** by Dali.
7. His hat **blowing** / **blown** off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.
8. I like the flowers **bringing** / **brought** by Nick.
9. They could not listen to the music **playing** / **played** at the club.
10. The **falling** / **fallen** leaves were of different colours.

4. Complete the sentences with *Participle II*.

1. I like _____ (to boil) potatoes.
2. Pieces of _____ (to break) glass were seen everywhere.
3. _____ (to tie) to the tree the goat couldn't run away.
4. We stopped before a _____ (to shut) door.
5. This is the house _____ (to build) several hundred years ago.
6. The letter _____ (to write) by my father was on the table.
7. She put a plate of _____ (to fry) fish in front of each.
8. The jacket _____ (to buy) for Nick is too small for him.
9. The man showed us the horse _____ (to call) Beauty.
10. Nobody saw things _____ (to keep) in this box.

5. Complete the text with the verbs in *Participle I* or *Participle II*.

The British Museum in London is one of the world's greatest museums of human history and culture
1. _____ (to locate) in London. Its collections,
2. _____ (to contain) more than 13 million objects from all continents, illustrate the story of human culture. The Museum 3. _____ (to find) 250 years ago was first opened to the public on 1759 in Bloomsbury. At that time, Sloane's collection 4. _____ (to consist) of around 71,000 objects was from different parts of the world. 5. _____ (to include) a great number of objects, the collection was available to the public for free.

The original 1753 collection 6. _____ (to grow) to over thirteen million objects is now at the British Museum. The Museum contains Departments, 7. _____ (to exhibit) relics of ancient nations. The British Museum 8. _____ (to house) the world's largest collection of Egyptian antiquities is very popular with the world scientists. There were a lot of lectures 9. _____ (to hold) in the Museum which were of great scientific value. 10. _____ (to have) the greatest collection of Mesopotamian antiquities outside Iraq the British Museum is similar to the word excellence.

PREPOSITIONS

(Предлоги)

Ввиду того, что в английском языке почти отсутствуют падежи, предлоги показывают не только отношения между существительными и другими частями речи, но и выполняют функцию падежных окончаний.

Запомните значения основных предлогов английского языка:

1. Предлог **of** выполняет функцию русского родительного падежа:

- *Moscow is the capital of Russia.* Москва — столица России.

2. Предлог **to** выполняет функцию дательного падежа при выражении отношения глагола к дополнению:

- *I gave the drone to my brother.* Я отдал дрон брату.

3. Предлог **about** соответствует форме предложного падежа:

- *He told me about that party.* Он рассказал мне о той вечеринке.

4. Предлоги **by**, **with** выполняют функцию творительного падежа. **By** обозначает одушевлённого деятеля, **with** — орудие действия:

- *He cut meat with a knife.* Он порезал мясо ножом.
- *“Master and Margarita” was written by Bulgakov.* «Мастер и Маргарита» написан Булгаковым.

5. Один и тот же предлог может переводиться на русский язык по-разному:

in	at	to
<i>He was in the street.</i> Он был на улице.	<i>She was at the lesson.</i> Она была на уроке.	<i>He goes to school in the morning.</i> Он ходит в школу утром.

in	at	to
<i>We shall meet in a month.</i> Мы встретимся через месяц. <i>The work was done in May.</i> Работа была сделана в мае.	<i>I worked at my new book.</i> Я работал над своей новой книгой. <i>The teacher was at his desk when students came in.</i> Учитель был за своим столом, когда вошли ученики. <i>At 7 o'clock we are going to Beijing.</i> В семь часов мы летим в Пекин.	<i>"Come to the blackboard!"</i> «Подойди к доске!» <i>Sam is going to a meeting now.</i> Сэм идёт на совещание.

Запомните значения следующих предлогов:

- **above** — над
- **across** — через
- **along** — вдоль
- **before** — перед, до
- **behind** — сзади
- **below** — ниже
- **down** — вниз
- **from** — из, от (*указывает движение от предмета*)
- **in** — внутри
- **in front of** — перед
- **into** — в, внутрь
- **near** — около, возле
- **on** — на
- **out of** — из, изнутри
- **over** — над
- **past** — мимо
- **through** — сквозь, через
- **to** — в, к (*указывает движение к предмету*)
- **towards** — в сторону, к, по направлению
- **under** — под
- **up** — вверх

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Fill in the missing information.

Preposition	Translation
over	
up	
	ПОД
out of	
	ВДОЛЬ
	МИМО
into	
through	
	по направлению
down	
	через

2. Underline the correct preposition.

- Go **along** / **across** the avenue and you will see the museum to the left.
- The road **through** / **under** the bridge is closed.
- If you walk **down** / **into** the building, you will see the reception desk.
- The tunnel **past** / **across** the river was built a few years ago.
- The lorry was moving **towards** / **along** him and he stopped.
- When mother came **into** / **up** the room, everybody looked at her.
- James went **out of** / **past** the building and saw it was snowing.
- The car moved **past** / **across** the park fence and stopped.
- The plane went **down** / **up** and soon it was flying above the seashore.
- The travellers had to push **across** / **through** the bush and **over** / **under** the hill to reach the river.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. They went _____ several souvenir shops, but couldn't find what they wanted.
2. Moving over small bridges _____ rivers is very dangerous.
3. When we came _____ the gallery, there were many tourists.
4. The village we were looking for stood _____ the field.
5. Going _____ the room, remember to switch off the light.
6. There are nice trees growing _____ Fitzroy Park Street.
7. During the flight, the plane went _____ and _____.
8. In the past, there were no special ships to go _____ ice in Antarctica.
9. The English believe that walking _____ a ladder brings bad luck.
10. The ship was moving _____ the port, so we had to get to our cabin to prepare for a tour.

4. Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. The Vikings were cruel people _____ the North.
2. We spend our holidays _____ the seaside.
3. There was a big picture of the family _____ the wall.
4. My brother was good _____ playing darts.
5. Her sisters were afraid _____ dogs when they were small.
6. The Sea-life Museum was built _____ 1998.
7. Naples was destroyed _____ an earthquake.
8. There were a lot of farms in the southern part _____ the country.
9. The family was _____ the theatre last week.
10. There was no hot water _____ our house because of long repairs.

5. Complete the text with the correct prepositions.

Some people have good memory and can easily learn long poems 1. _____ heart. But they often forget them almost as quickly as they learn them. There are other people who can only remember things when they have repeated them 2. _____ and _____ again, but when they do know them, they don't forget them.

Charles Dickens, a famous English author, said that he could walk down any long street in London and then tell you the name 3. _____ every shop he had passed. The ability 4. _____ memorise quickly and well could tell great thinkers from common people.

The human brain is just like a camera, but it takes pictures not only of what we see but of what we feel, hear, smell and taste. Memory is the diary that we all carry 5. _____ us.

Our brain is like a sleeping computer. A recent research has shown that the brain is more intelligent than we imagine. The usual statement that we use only one percent 6. _____ our brain may be wrong. It now seems that we use less than one percent. It means that a great amount of our brain can still be developed.

A good example of what the brain is able to do is a man called 'X'. He was famous 7. _____ having a perfect memory. If you asked him what happened to him 8. _____ a particular day fifteen years before, he would not only tell you 9. _____ it, but also name the date and the time when it happened. His extraordinary ability was studied for many years by a psychologist who finally concluded that, 10. _____ a very early age, 'X's brain had the power to remember every detail about his life.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

(Вопросительные предложения)

Наиболее распространёнными типами вопросов в английском языке являются общие и специальные вопросы.

General Questions

(Общие вопросы)

1. Общими вопросами называются вопросы, цель которых — получить от собеседника подтверждение или отрицание высказанной в вопросе мысли. Эти вопросы требуют утвердительного или отрицательного ответа (например, **yes** или **no**).

2. Общие вопросы, как правило, не содержат вопросительного слова. Они образуются так: вспомогательный глагол + местоимение / существительное + дополнение. Они произносятся с повышающейся к концу предложения интонацией:

- *Are you a nurse?* — *Yes, I am.*
- *Have you seen this film?* — *No, I haven't.*

Question Tags

(Разделительные вопросы)

1. Разделительные вопросы состоят из двух частей. Первая — повествовательное предложение в утвердительной или отрицательной форме, вторая — краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из подлежащего-местоимения и вспомогательного, или модального, глагола или глаголов **to be**, **to have** в зависимости от сказуемого первой части. Если первая часть утвердительная (когда ожидается ответ **yes**), то вторая — отрицательная; если первая часть отрицательная (когда ожидается ответ **no**), то вторая не содержит отрицания.

2. Первая часть разделительного вопроса произносится с понижающейся интонацией, вторая часть — с повышающейся. Подобные вопросы соответствуют в русском языке вопросам с вводными словами «Не так ли?», «Не правда ли?», «Правда?»:

- *She is late again, isn't she?* Она опять опаздывает, не так ли?
- *Jake isn't here, is he?* Джейка здесь нет, правда?
- *You will come, won't you?* Ты придёшь, не правда ли?
- *Tim doesn't play hockey, does he?*
- *You don't have to go to work tomorrow, do you?*
- *John spoke French very well, didn't he?*
- *Your brother can repair smartphones, can't he?*
- *You have such a nice car, don't you?*

3. На разделительные вопросы обычно даются ответы с краткими утвердительными или отрицательными фразами:

- *Today is Monday, isn't it? — Yes, it is.*
- *You don't like coffee, do you? — No, I don't.*

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. You can't see it, **can** / **can't** you?
2. Mary hasn't left yet, **has** / **hasn't** she?
3. The exam was too complicated, **was** / **wasn't** it?
4. They are playing squash now, **are** / **aren't** they?
5. The tea in the cup is too cold, **is** / **isn't** it?
6. She hasn't answered the question, **has** / **does** she?
7. He doesn't like giving autographs, **has** / **does** he?
8. The film has been very interesting, **isn't** / **hasn't** it?
9. Your neighbour isn't polite, **is** / **isn't** he?
10. Our grandparents won't go out for the weekend, **will** / **won't** they?

2. Write tag questions.

1. Jack is a sailor, _____?
2. He has a family, _____?

3. This is a sentence, _____?
4. This isn't a difficult sentence, _____?
5. There is a lake near the village, _____?
6. I haven't read a nice poem, _____?
7. Mike has brought a bunch of flowers, _____?
8. There wasn't a high tower in the town, _____?
9. Pete has a good dog, _____?
10. An idea came to him, _____?

3. Write tag questions.

1. It's easy to do, _____?
2. I can't imagine her without him, _____?
3. We have made the most interesting investigation, _____?
4. The theatre play isn't so boring, _____?
5. The city transport is quite convenient, _____?
6. She arrived yesterday, _____?
7. The forest is situated in the southern part of the area, _____?
8. The children are tired, _____?
9. You can't see anything in the mist, _____?
10. His letter is quite informative, _____?

4. Write tag questions.

1. Nearly half of the people have bought them for personal use, _____?
2. Many young people use the phones to contact their parents, _____?
3. The phones have also become fashionable, _____?
4. Some models have a music player, _____?
5. Young people enjoy having different types of ringing tones, _____?
6. 3 million mobile phones have been bought as Christmas presents this year, _____?
7. The Internet is an open interconnection of networks, _____?

8. The Internet continues to grow each year, _____?
9. A lot of parents want their children to stop using PC too much, _____?
10. Email is an important service, _____?

Special Questions (Специальные вопросы)

1. Специальными вопросами называются такие вопросы, целью которых является не простое подтверждение или отрицание мысли, высказанной в вопросе, а получение какой-либо дополнительной информации:

- *What's your name?* — *My name is Pete.*
- *Where are you going?* — *To the park.*

2. Специальный вопрос ставится к какому-либо одному члену предложения. Он обязательно начинается с вопросительного слова, которое указывает, к какому именно члену предложения относится вопрос. Специальный вопрос произносится с понижающейся интонацией. Запомните вопросительные слова, которые употребляются в специальных вопросах:

- **how** — как?
- **how many / much** — сколько?
- **what** — что? какой?
- **when** — когда?
- **where** — куда? где?
- **which** — который?
- **who** — кто?
- **whom** — кого? кому?
- **whose** — чей?
- **why** — почему? зачем?

Alternative Questions (Альтернативные вопросы)

1. Альтернативные вопросы состоят из двух частей, соединённых союзом **or**. Эти вопросы по форме совпадают с общими, но предусматривают выбор между двумя возможностями и требуют таких же ответов, как и специальные вопросы.

2. Первая часть таких вопросов произносится с повышающейся интонацией, вторая — с понижающейся:

- *Is this Ann or Kate?* — *Kate.*
- *Do you like tea or coffee?* — *Tea.*
- *Is this your book or mine?* — *It's yours.*
- *Will you go to the theatre or to the cinema?* — *To the theatre.*

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. **What / Who** is your favourite football player?
2. **When / Who** was the first Prime Minister of Britain?
3. **When / Where** did the first manned spaceship fly into space?
4. **When / Where** was Robert Burns born, in England or Wales?
5. **Where / Who** did Christopher Columbus sail?
6. **When / Who** was the Cambridge University founded?
7. **Where / Who** discovered Australia?
8. **Who / When** built St. Basil's Cathedral?
9. **Who / When** did the World War II break out?
10. **Where / What** did Captain Cook travel?

2. Complete the questions with the appropriate question words.

1. _____ invented steam engine?
2. _____ did she live in 2008?
3. _____ was Leonardo Di Caprio born?
4. _____ did "The Beatles" start their career, in Liverpool or London?
5. _____ created Mickey Mouse?
6. _____ was Benjamin Britten?
7. _____ country was Alexander Fleming from?
8. _____ wrote the famous novel "Robinson Crusoe"?
9. _____ was the Mona Lisa created, in America or Italy?
10. _____ was Fleming's most famous character?

3. Ask special questions with the question words in brackets.

1. Agnia Barto was born in Russia. (Where)
_____?
2. Marie Curie died in France. (Who)
_____?
3. Michael Owen began his career in England. (What)
_____?
4. Konstantin Paustovsky was a famous Russian writer. (What)
_____?
5. Captain Cook made his sea voyage to America. (Where)
_____?
6. Mary Groholtz, known as Madame Tussaud, studied the anatomy. (What)
_____?
7. Diego Maradona was an outstanding football player in the 90s. (Who)
_____?
8. "The Beatles" became famous in the late 1950s. (When)
_____?
9. The English actor Sean Connery played the role of James Bond several times. (Who)
_____?
10. David Cameron created a lot of well-known Hollywood blockbusters. (What)
_____?

4. Read the ad and write general and special questions according to the given plan.

A new digital shop opens. Visit our shop to get digital stuff of your dream!

1. location;
2. way to get there;
3. working hours;
4. prices;
5. brands of smartphones;
6. variety of gadgets;

7. competence of personnel;
8. availability of online orders;
9. possibility of buying used gadgets;
10. discounts

- 5. Read the ad and ask general and special questions according to the given plan.**

A new gym opens. Keep fit with us!

1. location;
2. way to get there;
3. working hours;
4. cost of the membership;
5. choice of sports activities;
6. variety of fitness machines;
7. fitness coaches;
8. availability of checking-in online;
9. age restrictions;
10. discounts

COMPLEX OBJECT

(Сложное дополнение)

1. В английском языке существуют сочетания двух или нескольких слов, представляющие собой один член предложения. Наиболее распространённым синтаксическим комплексом является сложное дополнение (**Complex Object**).

2. **Complex Object** состоит из именной части (существительного или местоимения) и глагольной части (инфинитива, герундия или причастия) и может быть развёрнут в целое придаточное предложение, где именная часть комплекса будет подлежащим, а глагольная — сказуемым.

3. Сложное дополнение может состоять из прямого дополнения и инфинитива:

- *I want you to buy some fruit on your way home.* Я хочу, чтобы ты купил фруктов по дороге домой.
- *Sam wants me to message Jerry.* Сэм хочет, чтобы я написал сообщение Джерри.

4. После глаголов **see, hear, watch, make, feel, let** в сложном дополнении инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**:

- *I saw him come into the house.* Я видел, что он вошёл в дом.
- *She heard me open the door.* Она слышала, что я открыл дверь.

5. Сложное дополнение может также состоять из прямого дополнения и причастия:

- *I heard her singing an English song.* Я слышал, как она пела английскую песню.
- *He watched them playing in the garden.* Он наблюдал за тем, как они играли в саду.

Примечание. Разница между ними заключается в следующем. Сложное дополнение с инфинитивом обозначает **однократное** действие:

- *I heard her say these words.* Я слышал, что она сказала эти слова.
- *We saw her run into the house.* Мы видели, что она вбежала в дом.

Сложное дополнение с причастием настоящего времени подчёркивает **процесс** протекания действия:

- *I saw her crossing the street.* Я видел, как она **переходила** улицу.
- *I watched the kittens playing with a ball.* Я наблюдал за тем, как котята **играли** в мяч.

6. Сложное дополнение не имеет точного соответствия в русском языке и переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением с союзами **что, чтобы** (если в сложное дополнение входит инфинитив) и **как** (если в сложное дополнение входит причастие настоящего времени).

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences with *Complex Object*.

1. Jim doesn't want me _____ (talk) on my mobile phone for too long.
2. Mum wanted me _____ (help) her buy a new computer.
3. He doesn't want us _____ (come) late.
4. Pete's granny wants her grandson _____ (become) an IT-specialist.
5. The manager wanted us _____ (organise) a trip to Kizhi.
6. I want you _____ (get) ready for the party.
7. The teacher of French wanted her pupils _____ (find) some material about the Norman Conquest.
8. Jacky wanted her friend _____ (go) with her to the mountains.
9. The teacher doesn't want the children _____ (meet) with him.
10. I don't want you _____ (pick) this flower.

2. Make negative sentences. Use *Complex Object*.

0. I want you to help me. — *I don't want you to help me.*

1. She wants Nick to stay in bed.

2. Mum wanted Amy to join us.

3. I want you to go to the stadium.

4. Ann wanted her sister to buy this book.

5. I wanted my brother to help me with my homework.

6. They want us to invite Mike to the party.

7. She wants us to watch the game.

8. Karen wants her sister to keep in touch with her.

9. Dad wants me to buy a new smartphone.

10. Michael wants his son to play hockey.

3. Ask 'what' questions. Use *Complex Object*.

0. I want Mike to answer this question. — *What do you want Mike to answer?*

1. I want them to go to the library.

?

2. We want him to go by bus.

?

3. Helen wants her mother to order a new dress for her.

?

4. Pete wants his parents to buy him a new mobile phone.

?

5. The doctor wants the boy to lie in bed for two days.

?

6. I wanted you to read the message.

?

7. They wanted us to see her.
_____?
8. Ann wanted the teacher to ask her some questions.
_____?
9. The man wanted his son to stay with him.
_____?
10. The author wanted me to read his article.
_____?

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. They wanted a child **go** / **to go** skiing with them.
2. We saw the man **leave** / **leaving** the house. He was moving slowly.
3. Pete watched them **go** / **going** along the street. They were holding hands.
4. I heard him **say** / **saying** something rude to his secretary.
5. The woman heard the baby **cry** / **crying**. It lasted for an hour.
6. We watched her **water** / **watering** the flowers. She was doing it carefully and slowly.
7. The grandmother saw Ann **do** / **doing** her homework.
8. She felt something **touch** / **touching** her arm and jumped away.
9. The teacher watched us **write** / **writing** the test.
10. The father wanted his son **study** / **to study** hard.

5. Join the following sentences. Use *Complex Object*.

0. The father repaired the car. We saw it. — *We saw the father repair the car.*
1. The schoolchildren were planting some trees. The teacher watched them.
_____.
2. Ann watered flowers. The woman saw it.
_____.
3. Somebody was singing in the room. I heard it.
_____.
4. The doctor touched his leg. The patient felt it.
_____.

5. The boy bought some pictures. His friends saw it.
_____.
6. The house was burning. People watched it.
_____.
7. The father got angry. The children felt it.
_____.
8. The farmers were picking strawberries. We saw it.
_____.
9. My little sister watered a flower. I didn't see it.
_____.
10. They told us about voluntary work. She heard them too.
_____.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Условные предложения)

Формообразование	Употребление	Пример
Conditional 0		
<i>if / when</i> + + Present Simple, Present Simple	Когда речь идёт о законах природы, правилах и общеизвестных фактах	<i>When / If you put ice into water it melts.</i> Если положить лёд в воду, он растает. <i>If we don't water plants, they die.</i> Если растения не поливать, они завянут.
Conditional 1		
<i>if</i> + Present Simple, will / 'll + infinitive	а) Когда речь идёт о возможности совершения какого-либо действия, выполнение которого зависит от реального условия; б) Если нужно дать кому-либо совет, сделать предупреждение или запретить что-то делать	а) <i>If it doesn't rain, we'll go out for a picnic.</i> Если не будет дождя, мы сможем пойти на пикник. <i>You'll catch a taxi, if you hurry.</i> Если вы поспешите, вы поймаете такси. б) <i>If he does the shopping for me, I'll give him five pounds.</i> Если он сходит для меня в магазин, я дам ему пять фунтов. <i>I'll punish you, if you do that again.</i> Я тебя накажу, если ты это повторишь.

Формообразование	Употребление	Пример
Conditional 2		
<i>if + Past Simple, would / 'd + infinitive</i>	а) Когда речь идёт о не-возможности совершения какого-либо действия, т.е. о воображаемой ситуации; б) В модели If I were you, I'd ... , чтобы дать кому-либо совет	<i>If he had enough money, he would buy the car.</i> Если бы у него были деньги, он бы купил машину. <i>If I were you, I'd try harder.</i> На вашем месте я бы постарался больше.
Conditional 3		
<i>if + Past Perfect, would / 'd have + Participle II (3-я форма глагола)</i>	Когда речь идёт о возможном действии в прошлом, которое не было выполнено	<i>If he had written his essay better, he would have got a higher mark.</i> Если бы он написал эссе лучше, то получил бы отметку выше (= <i>но он не написал эссе лучше и не получил отметку выше</i>).
Mixed Conditional (Смешанные условные предложения)		
<i>if + Past Perfect, would / 'd + infinitive</i>	Когда возможные события в прошлом связаны с настоящим или будущим	<i>If Jim had married Louisa, he would be wealthy now.</i> Если бы Джим женился на Луизе, он сейчас был бы богатым (= <i>но он на ней не женился, поэтому сейчас он небогат</i>). <i>I would be at the party, if I hadn't been late for the bus.</i> Я бы был на вечеринке, если бы не опоздал на автобус (= <i>но я опоздал на автобус, поэтому сейчас не на вечеринке</i>).

 REVISION EXERCISES**1. Write the statements in *Conditional 0*.**

1. Mix red and white (to get pink).

2. Leave plasticine in the sun (to melt).

3. Stay in the sun without a hat (to get sunstroke).

4. Study a subject thoroughly (to get good results).

5. Drink tea with honey (to treat a sore throat).

6. Boil water (to turn into steam).

7. Smoke (to have lung disease).

8. Work much (to be successful).

9. Add lemon to tea (to get Russian tea).

10. Heat ice (to turn into water).

2. Combine the sentences and write them in *Conditional 1*.

1. He comes. We invite him.

2. It is sunny. Larry goes for a picnic.

3. She books tickets. We go to the theatre.

4. We go to the seaside. We do water sports.

5. He takes dancing lessons. He becomes a professional dancer.

6. We ride a horse. We have a nice day.

7. They go to the beach. They get suntanned.

8. I go to France. I try local food.

9. It is rainy. They don't play paintball.

10. She goes to the mountains. She takes nice photos.

3. Combine the ideas and write about you using *Conditional 2*.

1. to have enough money; to travel to Tibet _____

2. to have relatives in Paris; to visit them _____

3. to live at the seaside; to do water sports _____

4. to go to the USA; to practise English _____

5. to have time; to master PC _____

6. to live in the country; to go boating _____

7. to book tickets beforehand; to go to the stadium _____

8. in your place; learn to draw _____

9. to be free; to go on a safari _____

10. to win a lottery; to buy an expensive guitar _____

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. He **would have arrived** / **would arrive** on time, if he had hurried.

2. I **would have seen** / **would see** her, if I had looked better.

3. They would have won the tournament, if they **did** / **had done** their best.

4. The student **would have passed** / **would pass** the exam, if he had studied better.
5. We would have gone surfing, if the storm **stopped** / **had stopped**.
6. My grandparents **would have travelled** / **would travel**, if they had had enough money.
7. James would have studied better, if he **tried** / **had tried**.
8. Our children **would have gone** / **would go** camping, if the workers had finished repairing the summer camp.
9. She would have arrived late, if she **waited** / **had waited** for the taxi.
10. The problem **would have been solved** / **would be solved**, if the scientist had studied it earlier.

5. Complete the conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He _____ (to travel) much, if he had had enough money.
2. They would have visited them, if they _____ (to have) time.
3. I would have won the lottery, if I _____ (to be) lucky.
4. The girl _____ (to pass) the test, if she had studied hard.
5. They would have gone swimming, if the rain _____ (to stop).
6. My friends _____ (to understand) everything, if I _____ (to explain) the problem.
7. The sportsmen _____ (to get) injured, if they _____ (to be) careless.
8. Many people _____ (to die), if the rescue team _____ (to come) late.
9. Mary _____ (to be) late, if she _____ (to wait) for me any longer.
10. The catastrophe _____ (to happen), if the sailor _____ (to be) unexperienced.

WORD FORMATION

(Словообразование)

В английском языке слова образуются несколькими способами. Основные два способа — приставочный (слова образуются с помощью приставок) и суффиксальный (слова образуются с помощью суффиксов). Приставки и суффиксы имеют общее название — «аффиксы». Кроме этого, для образования новых слов в английском языке используется также конверсия и словосложение.

Affixes for Verb Formation

(Аффиксы для образования глаголов)

Аффикс	Пример
re- (сделать что-то снова, ещё раз)	<i>rebuild, redesign</i>
dis- (противоположное действие)	<i>disrespect, disregard</i>
mis- (сделать что-то неправильно или плохо)	<i>misread, misbehave</i>
(прил. / сущ.) + -ize (AmE) / -ise (BrE)	<i>realise, memorise</i>

Affixes for Noun Formation

(Аффиксы для образования существительных)

Аффикс	Пример
(гл.) + -er / -or	<i>teacher, sailor</i>
(прил.) + -ness	<i>happiness, sadness</i>
(гл. / прил.) + -ist	<i>pianist, artist</i>
(сущ.) + -ship	<i>membership, friendship</i>

Аффикс	Пример
(гл.) + -ing	<i>making, cleaning</i>
(гл.) + -sion / -tion	<i>pretension, addition</i>
(гл.) + -ance / -ence	<i>performance, coincidence</i>
(гл.) + -ment	<i>government, development</i>
(прил.) + -ity / -ty	<i>relativity, loyalty</i>

Affixes for Adjective Formation (Аффиксы для образования прилагательных)

Аффикс	Пример
(сущ.) + -y	<i>moody, rainy</i>
(сущ.) + -ic	<i>historic, basic</i>
(сущ.) + -ful	<i>useful, beautiful</i>
(сущ.) + -al	<i>central, emotional</i>
(сущ.) + -ly	<i>friendly, lively</i>
(сущ.) + -ian / -an	<i>Russian, American</i>
(гл.) + -ent	<i>dependent, different</i>
(гл. / сущ.) + -ing	<i>boring, interesting</i>
(сущ.) + -ous	<i>dangerous, adventurous</i>
(гл.) + -ible / -able	<i>incredible, understandable</i>
(сущ.) + -less	<i>hopeless, restless</i>
(сущ. / гл.) + -ive	<i>expensive, creative</i>
inter- (между)	<i>interactive, international</i>
un- (противоположное значение)	<i>unhappy, unimportant</i>
in- / im- (отрицательное значение)	<i>informal, impossible</i>

Affixes for adverb formation (Аффиксы для образования наречий)

Аффикс	Пример
(прил.) + -ly	<i>hardly, nearly</i>
(прил.) + -ward(s)	<i>backwards, afterwards</i>

Functional Shift (Конверсия)

Конверсия — это способ словообразования, при котором слово из одной части речи переходит в другую. Форма слова при этом не меняется. Например: *a hand* (сущ.) — *to hand* (гл.), *water* (сущ.) — *to water* (гл.), *a work* (сущ.) — *to work* (гл.).

Composition (Словосложение)

Словосложение — это способ словообразования, при котором два и более слов соединяются в одно. Образованные слова пишутся либо слитно, либо через дефис, а иногда и раздельно: *a snowman, a father-in-law, to broadcast, a driving licence*.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Make the verbs out of the words in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. I understand her opinion, but I _____ (AGREE) with her.
2. What did you say? I'm afraid I _____ (HEAR) you.
3. The criminal was caught and _____ (ARM) by the police.
4. Maria _____ (UNDERSTAND) her teacher and did not do the task.
5. More than a hundred employees _____ (APPROVE) of their new boss today.
6. "I'm sorry, I'm afraid I _____ (UNDERSTAND) you yesterday."
7. The moon _____ (APPEAR) behind the clouds and it got dark outside.
8. My smartphone needs to be _____ (CHARGE) every 2 hours.
9. Sonya _____ (REAL) that she had made a big mistake.
10. Kirill divorced a year ago and _____ (MARRY) within a month.

2. Make nouns out of the words in brackets.

1. Sergey owns a company that specialises in _____ (CLEAN).
2. We've got a premium _____ (MEMBER) on YouTube.
3. _____ (HAPPY) is not hard to find.
4. It took years for the _____ (DEVELOP) of this vaccine.
5. Denis Matsuev is a popular Russian _____ (PIANO).
6. Lena's _____ (PERFORM) at the concert was perfect.
7. In _____ (ADD) to his excellent marks, Oleg received a golden medal.
8. Vasya's dad is a _____ (SAIL). He goes to sea every half a year.
9. The _____ (GOVERN) issued a new law that bans drones in the city.
10. Mark Shagal was a popular Russian _____ (ART).

3. Make adjectives out of the words in brackets.

1. Students are asked to write an _____ (FORMAL) letter at the exam.
2. Hiking can be _____ (DANGER) if you go alone.
3. Last year, Masha took part in an _____ (NATIONAL) music contest.
4. Cleopatra was an _____ (EGYPT) queen.
5. I don't know why they are friends. They are so _____ (DIFFER)!
6. Unfortunately, the detective said the case was _____ (HOPE).
7. There is a _____ (HISTORY) building in the centre of this town.
8. She couldn't arrive at the meeting on time. This is _____ (UNDERSTAND), because her car broke down.
9. Tanya told us some _____ (USE) information about travelling to Cambodia.

10. The play was very _____ (LIVE) and we enjoyed it.

4. Make adjectives or adverbs out of the words in brackets.

1. "Let me help you," Mum said _____ (SOFT).
2. Sandra looked _____ (BEAUTY) in her new dress.
3. My little brother looked at me _____ (ANGRY) after I had broken his toy car.
4. Maksim bought a _____ (COMFORT) chair for his daughter.
5. This actress has always dressed _____ (FASHIONABLE).
6. Katya is a _____ (RELY) girl. She never breaks her promises.
7. I _____ (PERSONAL) think that Dr. Michaels' theory is not good.
8. It was _____ (RAIN) outside, so we stayed at home.
9. Petya and Masha are friends on VK, but they have never _____ (ACTUAL) met.
10. The Smiths used _____ (VARY) cleaning products, but they couldn't remove the stains on their sofa.

5. Make nouns, adjectives, verbs or adverbs out of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. It is important to _____ (STORE) old buildings and monuments.
2. This singer has _____ (RECENT) released a new single.
3. His hard work made him _____ (WEALTH) in the end.
4. We were all surprised by her sudden _____ (APPEAR) at the party.
5. Natasha felt very _____ (COMFORT) when she noticed her teacher's disapproval of her essay.
6. You should be _____ (CARE) with what you say.

7. Healthy _____ (EAT) is of great importance to sportspeople.
8. Bungee jumping is a form of _____ (ENTERTAIN).
9. The politician gave the _____ (JOURNAL) some valuable information.
10. Peter's condition was still unstable and the doctor _____ (AGREE) to allow relatives to see him.

Getting ready for GSE

(Готовимся к ОГЭ)

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **1–9**, так, чтобы они **грамматически** соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **1–9**.

1. Using a map

Maps usually have compass rose that shows you which way is north. On most maps it is straight up. Distances on a map are much **1.** _____ than distances in the real world. The scale **2.** _____ you how to estimate the real distance.

SHORT

SHOW

Maps usually have little pictures or symbols that represent real things like roads, towns, airports, or other points of interest. The map legend (or key) tells **3.** _____ meaning.

THEY

Rather than use longitude or latitude to locate features, many maps use a grid system with numbers on one side and letters on another. An index, **4.** _____ place names in alphabetical order, gives a letter and a number for each. If you use this system, the letter and number **5.** _____ you in which square to look for a place on the map's grid.

LIST

TELL

6. _____ use maps to help them travel from one place to another. What if you lived in Moscow and wanted to go to Yaroslavl? **7.** _____, locate the two places on the map.

PERSON

ONE

Next, look at the roads that connect them and decide on the best route. (There could be several different ways to go.). Today, most people use GPS to find their way easily. Some time ago, Yandex maps 8. _____ in Russia. They 9. _____ not only to find a way, but to locate traffic jams or public transport. In Europe and America citizens often use Google maps.

APPEAR
USE

2. A food pyramid

1. _____ healthy is important. To do that you need to eat the right food and to exercise. In 2005, the U.S. government 2. _____ a new food pyramid to help people track what they should eat. The pyramid recommends people different amounts of food depending on 3. _____ age, gender, and activity level.

STAY

DESIGN

THEY

The coloured parts of the pyramid stand for different foods. The width of each part shows you about how much of that food should 4. _____. The figure on the steps reminds you 5. _____ physically active. The pyramid has been very popular since it 6. _____.

EAT
BE

RELEASE

Make half of the grains you eat whole, such as whole grain bread, cereal, brown rice, and pasta. Try more dark-green and orange vegetables. Eat more dry beans and peas. Choose from fresh, frozen, canned, or dried fruit. Oils are not a food group but they are essential for good health. Get 7. _____ of your fats from fish, nuts, and vegetable oils like corn and canola oil. If you have low-fat or fat-free milk, yogurt, and cheese, you 8. _____ the necessary amount of calcium. Eat lean meat. Don't forget to try fish, beans, peas, nuts, and seeds. Find this pyramid in the Net and use it. Then you will feel much 9. _____.

MANY

GET

GOOD

3. Sources of energy

The 1. _____ uses of energy at home are to control heating and cooling and to provide electricity for lighting and appliances.

COMMON

Most electricity is generated at power stations by wheel-shaped engines 2. _____ “turbines”. Water and wind both push turbines but usually a turbine is pushed with steam. Water is heated into steam by burning biomass or fossil fuels, or by splitting uranium atoms during nuclear fission. Half of our electricity is generated from 3. _____ coal. But two-thirds of the energy stored in coal is lost when it is burned. Natural steam from hot springs can 4. _____ to spin turbines, but natural hot springs are rare.

CALL

BURN

USE

Recently, some homes 5. _____ solar panels that use the sun’s energy to heat water. Other types of panels use solar cells to convert sunlight into electricity. Many people have natural gas delivered to 6. _____ homes through pipes. The flames on stoves burn natural gas, which can also power home furnaces and hot water heaters.

HAVE

THEY

Washington state is the America’s 7. _____ producer of hydroelectricity and gets nearly three-quarters of its power from renewable resources. Iceland gets 8. _____ of its heat from geothermal sources. Water 9. _____ in hot springs by underground volcanoes and piped into buildings like a giant radiator.

BIG

MORE
BOIL

4. Lines on the globe

Imaginary lines that run east and west around the Earth, parallel to the equator, 1. _____ “parallels”. They tell you the latitude of a place, or how far it is from the equator. The equator is at 0 degrees latitude. As you go 2. _____ north or south, the latitude increases. The North Pole is at 90 degrees north latitude; the South Pole is at 90 degrees south latitude.

CALL

FAR

Meridians 3. _____ imaginary lines that run north and south around the globe, from one pole to the other. If you look at 4. _____, they will tell you the degree of longitude, or how far east or west a place is from the prime meridian (0 degrees). Draw an imaginary line around the middle of Earth. This is the equator. It splits Earth into two 5. _____, or “hemispheres”. The part north of the equator, 6. _____ North America, is the northern hemisphere. The part south of the equator is the southern hemisphere.

The Earth 7. _____ into east and west by the Greenwich meridian or prime meridian. It runs north and south around the globe, passing through the city of Greenwich in England. This is one of the 8. _____ tourist places in the UK. North and South America are in the western hemisphere. Africa, Asia, and 9. _____ of Europe are in the eastern hemisphere.

BE
THEY
HALF
INCLUDE
DIVIDE
POPULAR
MUCH

5. Biomimetics

Spider web silk is 1. _____ than steel. A beetle in Africa’s Namib Desert uses its bumpy wings to collect drinking water from fog. Sharks 2. _____ in teeth-like scales that help them swim faster.

Humans 3. _____ lots of great inventions over the years, but sometimes nature still does things better.

Researchers who study biomimetics use animals’ natural abilities and designs for new advances in engineering, medicine, and other sciences. 4. _____ research mimics nature to create new inventions. Swiss engineer George de Mestral 5. _____ “the father” of biomimicry. Mestral liked to hike but he was always removing sticky seeds from his clothes and his dog’s fur. Curious about their sticking power, he looked at one under a microscope and 6. _____ hundreds of tiny hooks.

STRONG
COVER
MAKE
THEY
CALL
SEE

After several years of research, he made a tape with burr-like hooks that 7. _____ stick to a tape of wool-like loops: Velcro. Geckos' 8. _____ aren't sticky but, thanks to millions of microscopic hairs, they can climb up most surfaces whether wet, dry, dirty, smooth, or bumpy.

Ron Fearing and students at the University of California have mimicked those tiny foot hairs with plastic microfibers to create an adhesive, like tape. It attaches by sliding instead of 9. _____.

CAN

FOOT

PUSH

6. Art and its kinds

Art reveals something that you can see, that then makes you think and feel. Is artistic talent something that people are born with or something we can learn? In fact, 1. _____ to draw is a skill like writing or playing a sport. Some people are naturally 2. _____, but anyone can learn to draw. Throughout history, artists 3. _____ pictures of nature (landscapes), pictures of people (portraits) and pictures of flowers in vases, food, and other objects (4. _____ as still lifes). Today a lot of artists create pictures that do not look like anything in the real world. 5. _____ works are examples of abstract art.

Photography is a form of art, too. Photos record both the commonplace and the exotic and help us look at events in new ways. Sculpture is a 3D form. It 6. _____ from clay, stone, metal, or other material. Sculptures can be large, like "Motherland Calls" in Volgograd, Russia. It is the 7. _____ wonder on the List of the Seven Modern Wonders of Russia. Some sculptures are realistic; others have no form you can recognise. Contemporary artists today often use computers and video screens 8. _____ art. Some video art uses 20 or 30 video screens that show different colours or images and represent one big work of art. If you go to the Museum of Modern Art in Moscow, you 9. _____ such examples.

LEARN

TALENTED

PAINT

KNOW

THEY

MAKE

SIX

CREATE

SEE

7. Gymnastics

Although the sport dates back to ancient Egypt, modern-day gymnastics 1. _____ in Europe in the early 1800s. It 2. _____ part of the Olympics since 1896. The 3. _____ World Gymnastics Championships took place in Belgium in 1903. They 4. _____ in the city of Antwerp. Artistic gymnastics is the 5. _____ form of gymnastics. Men compete in the high bar, parallel bars, rings, vault, pommel horse, floor exercise, individual all-around, and team events. 6. _____ compete in the uneven parallel bars, vault, balance beam, floor exercise, individual all-around, and team competitions. They also compete in rhythmic gymnastics, 7. _____ the rope, hoop, ball, clubs, ribbon, and all-around events. The two biggest American stars of the 2008 Olympics, Shawn Johnson and Nastia Liukin, took time off from gymnastics in 2009. That gave other U.S. artistic gymnasts a chance 8. _____. In August that year, 17-year-old Bridget Sloan from Pittsboro, Indiana, 9. _____ the all-around competition at the Visa National Championships.

BEGIN
BE

ONE

HOLD
POPULAR

WOMAN

INCLUDE

SHINE

WIN

8. Currency

Most countries have 1. _____ own currency. Sometimes currency has the same name in different states, but the money usually has different designs and may have different values. Often currency 2. _____ with cultural symbols and pictures of important people in the country's history. The designs are colourful and interesting, and they also make it 3. _____ to counterfeit the money.

An exchange rate is the price of a country's currency in terms of another. 4. _____ rates are based on a country's economy, the value of products it makes and buys, and inflation, the increase in how much money is needed to buy goods.

THEY

DECORATE

HARD

THIS

When people want to buy goods or services from someone in another country, they need to exchange their money for, or buy, some of the other country's currency.

For 5. _____ of their histories, countries in Europe, like countries around the world, all had their own currencies. France, for example, 6. _____ the franc. Germany's currency was called the mark, and Italy's was called the lira. Because many European countries wanted 7. _____ it easier for companies in one country to do business with companies in other countries, an organisation was formed to find ways to eliminate barriers to trade. This organisation, now 8. _____ the European Union (EU), decided, among other things, to create one currency that could be used by many countries. The euro 9. _____ the official currency of 11 EU members since January 1, 2002.

MANY

USE

MAKE

CALL

BE

9. Water protection

Polluted water can't 1. _____ for drinking, swimming, or watering crops, nor can it provide a habitat for plants and animals. Even fish 2. _____ in such waters may be inedible if they contain high levels of toxins (poisons), such as mercury. Major 3. _____ of water pollutants are sewage, chemicals from factories, fertilizers and pesticides, and landfills that leak. In general, anything that anyone dumps on the ground finds 4. _____ way into the water cycle.

USE

CATCH

SOURCE

IT

Each year, the United Nations 5. _____ March 22 as "World Water Day" to remind people how important it is to protect precious freshwater. Using water 6. _____ than nature can pass it through the hydrological cycle can create other problems. When 7. _____ water is taken out of lakes and reservoirs (for drinking, washing, watering lawns, and other uses) than is put back in, the water levels begin to drop. Combined with lower than normal

PROMOTE

FAST

MUCH

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **1–6** так, чтобы они **грамматически и лексически** соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **1–6**.

11. Greatest explorers

There were a lot of prominent explorers in the past. They often went on voyages to **1.** _____ places. Let's look at some of them.

Ferdinand Magellan (1480–1521) was a Portuguese **2.** _____. He set sail from Spain in 1519, looking for a western route to the Spice Islands of Indonesia. He became the first **3.** _____ to cross the Pacific Ocean, but was killed by natives in the Philippines. However, because he passed the easternmost point he had reached on an earlier voyage, he is **4.** _____ considered to be the first person to circumnavigate the Earth.

Mary Henrietta Kingsley (1862–1900) was British. Those times women were discouraged from **5.** _____ to remote regions. Despite of that, she made two trips to West Africa, visiting areas never seen by the people of Europe. She studied and wrote about the customs and **6.** _____ environment.

KNOWN

NAVIGATE

EUROPE

ACTUAL

TRAVEL

NATURE

12. First books

At first, books were not easy to make and **1.** _____. Each letter was on a separate piece of type, and a typesetter had to put each letter into place **2.** _____. Once all the letters for the page were in place, they were covered with ink and printed, one page at a time, by hand on a press. By the 19th century, however, steam-powered presses could print out hundreds of pages at a time. Another **3.** _____ was the linotype

EXPENSE

INDIVIDUAL

INVENT

machine, which stamped out individual letters and set them up much faster than a typesetter could. The books became truly 4. _____. The skill of 5. _____ was something that everyone was expected to learn. Today, with the use of computers, books can be easily transferred into 6. _____ files, and read as e-books.

AFFORD
READ

ELECTRON

13. Insects

Insects do not have backbones. They have three pairs of 1. _____ legs. (Spiders, which have eight legs, are arachnids, not insects.) Also, insects' bodies can be divided into a head, thorax, and abdomen. Another thing they lack is lungs. Instead, insects breathe through tubes that open 2. _____ onto the surface of their bodies. There are a lot of insects that can be 3. _____ for people and animals.

WALK

DIRECT

HARM

Scientists say the mosquito is one of the most 4. _____ creatures in the world. 5. _____, this is true. Malaria, a disease transmitted through mosquito bites, kills more than one million people each year. Malaria can be prevented and cured, but over one million people still die from it each year. Most of the victims are 6. _____ children, because in Africa people often do not have the resources to prevent the spread of the disease.

DANGER
ACTUAL

AFRICA

14. Grand Canyon reserve

Grand Canyon, a 1. _____ park in the USA was established in 1919. It has one of the world's most 2. _____ landscapes, covering more than a million acres in northwestern Arizona. The canyon is 6,000 feet deep at its deepest point and 15 miles wide at its widest. Most of the 40 identified rock layers that form the canyon's 277-mile-long wall

NATION

BEAUTY

offer a 3. _____ look at the Earth's geologic history. The walls of this 4. _____ wonder show a cross section of the Earth's crust from two billion years ago. The Colorado River, which carved out the giant canyon, still runs through the park, which is a 5. _____ wildlife preserve with many rare and endangered animals. The pine and fir forests, painted deserts, plateaus, caves, and sandstone canyons offer a wide range of habitats. The place is 6. _____ worth a visit.	DETAIL AMERICA VALUE DEFINITE
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15. Browsing the Net

You can find huge amounts of data on the Internet. This makes the Internet great for research, but not all sources are 1. _____. There is a wide variety of 2. _____ available, from facts and statistics to stories and opinions. Unlike 3. _____ books, many web sources are not checked for accuracy. For this reason, it is very important to review the content and purpose of a website. It can be difficult to distinguish informative sites from those that try to sell goods or have a special interest. Examine the site 4. _____. The URL ending in web addresses may give you clues to the type of a web page. For example, 5. _____ sites often end in <i>gov.ru</i> or <i>.pdf</i> . These sites are official sources for data and objective reports. 6. _____ institutions often have 'edu' in the domain name.	RELY INFORM PUBLISH CAREFUL GOVERN EDUCATION
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16. Forests

Forests cover about one-third of Earth's land surface. There are 1. _____ types of forests depending on climate zones. Pines, hemlocks, firs, and spruces grow in evergreen forests.	DIFFER
--	--------

Temperate forests have warm summers with lots of rain and cold, 2. _____ winters. They are home to maple, oak, beech, and poplar trees, and to wildflowers and shrubs. These forests are 3. _____ for the eastern United States, south-eastern Canada, northern Europe and Asia, and southern Australia.

SNOW

TYPE

Still closer to the equator are the tropical rainforests, home to the greatest variety of 4. _____ plants on Earth. Trees there stay green all year. They grow close together, shading the ground. Tropical rainforests are found 5. _____ in Central America, South America, Asia, and Africa. Today, only 5% of rainforests remain because of their 6. _____ by humans.

USUAL

MAIN

CUT

17. The Special Olympics

The Special Olympics is the world's largest programme of sports training and athletic 1. _____ for children and adults with intellectual disabilities.

COMPETE

Founded in 1968 in the USA, Special Olympics has become an 2. _____ programme with offices in all the US states and throughout the world. The 3. _____ offers training to more than 2.5 million athletes in more than 180 countries.

NATION

ORGANISE

In 2006, the US held the first ever National Special Olympics. The Games took place in Ames, Iowa. More than 3,000 4. _____ athletes from all 50 states competed. Special Olympics holds World Games every two years in summer or in winter. These events help participants to demonstrate courage, and share gifts, skills and 5. _____ with their families and other athletes. The next Special Olympics Winter Games are scheduled for January 2022 in Kazan, the 6. _____ Federation.

AMAZE

FRIEND

RUSSIA

18. On a road trip in America

Wherever you are in the USA, there is likely to be a festival, amusement park, **1.** _____ site, or national park just a short drive away. A road trip — short or long — can fun, with plenty of **2.** _____ sights along the way. At the **3.** _____ of the 20th century, few people could afford a car in the US.

The first cross-country drive was made in 1903. H. Nelson Jackson and Sewall K. Crocker (and a bulldog named Bud) drove from San Francisco to New York City in an early car. It seemed **4.** _____ at first, but everything was fine in the end. The whole trip took 63 days and cost \$8,000, including the price of the car. By 1930, more than half of American families owned a car. People wanted to see things and go places — **5.** _____ west. The most **6.** _____ highway was Route 66, completed in 1926. It connected Chicago and Los Angeles. Now it is called “Historic Route 66”.

HISTORY

INTEREST
BEGIN

POSSIBLE

MAIN
FAME

19. Doing research

Your school or public library is a good start. It **1.** _____ has a digital catalogue of its books, newspapers and magazines available. The Internet is also a great way to look things up. You can look up **2.** _____ on hobbies or musical instruments, or read a magazine or newspaper online. You can search using keywords (words that describe your subject) in three **3.** _____ ways: by author, by title, or by subject. For example, doing a subject search for “Leo Tolstoy” will give you a list of websites with articles about him. Search engines use different ways of measuring which websites are likely to be the most **4.** _____. The site that’s listed first may not have what you want. Explore as many sites as possible, but keep in mind that there are fake

PROBABLE

INFORM

BASE

HELP

sites that may 5. _____ you. In
 6. _____, you may have to narrow
 your search by using more keywords or directories
 to help find what you need.

LEAD
 ADD

20. Tornadoes and climate change

Tornadoes are columns of air spinning
 1. _____. They form when winds change
 2. _____, speed up, and spin around
 in or near a thunderstorm. They can also spin off
 from hurricanes. They look 3. _____
 when we watch them on TV or on the Internet,
 but they are extremely 4. _____.
 Tornadoes are only one sign of the world's cli-
 mate change. There are many others. For exam-
 ple, the number of thunderstorms, hurricanes and
 floods is increasing. Scientists say this happens
 because 5. _____ temperatures are
 rising and the weather will get worse in the fu-
 ture. The problems of climate change will not
 6. _____ unless we do something
 about the causes. Cutting down trees, burning too
 much oil, air pollution caused by cars are some
 of the things that cause the problems.

RAPID
 DIRECT
 FANTASY
 DANGER
 GLOBE
 APPEAR

Keys to revision exercises

(Ключи к тренировочным упражнениям)

The Noun

The Article

1. a boy — boys; a man — men; a girl — girls; a woman — women; a song — songs; a road — roads; a question — questions; a text — texts; a piece — pieces; a week — weeks; a child — children; a class — classes; a box — boxes; a car — cars; a teacher — teachers; a nurse — nurses; a cottage — cottages; a farmer — farmers; a sister — sisters; a brother — brothers; a hospital — hospitals

2.	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
	Office, secret, company, mother, date, table, calendar, deer, foot, mouse, progress, chance, week, dress, tooth	Money, information, advice, date, news, weather, permission, progress, work, iron

3. 1. That is a vet. Those are vets. 2. This is a businessman. These are businessmen. 3. This is a teacher. These are teachers. 4. That is a driver. Those are drivers. 5. This is a doctor. These are doctors. 6. That is a nurse. Those are nurses. 7. This is a deer. These are deer. 8. That is a company. Those are companies. 9. This is a policeman. These are policemen. 10. This is our mother. These are our mothers.
4. 1. Ann has no brother, but she has got three sisters. 2. Peter has no pencils, but he has five pens. 3. They have no table, but they have four chairs. 4. They have no teachers, but they have seven students. 5. They have no cats, but they have two dogs. 6. Boris has no notebooks in his bag,

but he has three rubbers. 7. We have no map on the desk, but we have two posters on the wall. 8. She hasn't got grandparents, but she's got four aunts. 9. Tom hasn't got drums, but he's got a lot of guitars. 10. We haven't got many books, but we've got a lot of pictures.

5. 1. Do you know the latest news? 2. The money is on the table. 3. There are no children in the yard as it's too late. 4. What kind of winters do you have in your place? 5. The towns around Moscow have modern supermarkets. 6. Can you see any policemen in the car? 7. Deer and elks live in the wild nature resort. 8. My mother always gives me good advice. 9. Tom's and Sam's wives usually work from home. 10. Harry goes to the dentist to check his teeth regularly.

The Possessive Case

1. 1. father's smartphone; 2. children's photos; 3. Alice's books; 4. baby's toy; 5. parents' car; 6. dog's house; 7. officers' uniforms; 8. Tom's wife; 9. animals' cages; 10. Emily's teddy bear.
2. 1. Henry's wife is young. 2. Alice's grandparents are nice. 3. Emily's dog is big. 4. Liza and George's children are little. 5. My sister's aunts are clever. 6. Carley's pigs are big. 7. Her brothers' books are colourful. 8. My mother's tablet PC is new. 9. Your brother's computer is modern. 10. The Ivanovs' country house is small.
3. 1. My mother's papers are in the bag. 2. Our children's photos are in the album. 3. Amy's pen is in the desk. 4. The child's toy is under the bed. 5. My granny's car is in the garage. 6. Rex's kennel isn't in the garden. 7. The policemen's uniforms are in the lockers. 8. Tim's wife is a beautiful young woman. 9. The animals' cages are large and clean. 10. Sammy's board game is in the children's room.
4. 1. father's car; 2. Sam's photos; 3. granny's garden; 4. Dan's toys; 5. parents' money; 6. cat's ball; 7. teachers' books; 8. my friend's wife; 9. my sisters' dresses; 10. grandpa's glasses.
5. 1. mother's advice; 2. children's literature; 3. cats' owners; 4. boy's and girl's schools; 5. children's parents; 6. Tom's tablet PC; 7. their sisters' make-up; 8. her pen friend's address; 9. their brothers' bikes; 10. Bess's basket.

The Article

1. 1. The student has got a new leather bag. 2. The girl has got a hamster. 3. That woman has got blonde hair. 4. The doll has got long legs and arms. 5. The child has got a nice funny clown. 6. My sister has got a good camera. 7. This man has got a modern car. 8. The rabbit has got a short white tail. 9. Her grandparents have got an old house. 10. His uncle has got an interesting book.
2. 1. There is a bus in the street. 2. There are cars in the yard. 3. There is a smartphone on the desk. 4. There is a hospital near the house. 5. There is an IT specialist in the office. 6. Our school is near the park. 7. There are people on the bus. 8. There are rubbers in the box. 9. The super-market is next to the bookstore. 10. There are students near the school.
3. 1. Winter has come at last! 2. Give me a glass of juice, please. 3. Our IT specialists are among the best in the world. 4. Can you see anything in the sky? 5. The water in the cup is hot. 6. The moon is bright tonight. 7. Children are very funny. 8. This is the town where Shakespeare was born. 9. Excuse me, can you show me the way to the museum? 10. The dog ran away from the country house to the forest.
4. Here is a street. There are some cars and buses on the road. There are people at the bus stop. There is a bus near the bus stop and there are six people in the line for the bus. The first man in the line is fat. The second man in the line is thin. There is an old woman in the line too. The boy in the line has got a bag with a cat. The cat is quiet. The fifth man in the line is young. He is with his son who has got a drone.
5. 1. They went to live in the East last year. 2. The Huron is one of the five lakes in the north of the USA. 3. The Orlovs bought a nice cottage outside Irkutsk last year. 4. The Netherlands is famous for its tulips. 5. Great Britain has long and interesting history. 6. My grandparents often go to the Black Sea coast in summer. 7. Do you have any pen friends from Australia? 8. The Volga is one of the most famous rivers in Russia. 9. The English Channel connects the UK with France. 10. Lake Ontario is known for its wild and beautiful nature.

The Adjective

1. long — longer — the longest; short — shorter — the shortest; cold — colder — the coldest; warm — warmer — the warmest; good — better — the best; small — smaller — the smallest; tall — taller — the tallest; old — older — the oldest; fast — faster — the fastest; dirty — dirtier — the dirtiest; clean — cleaner — the cleanest; bad — worse — the worst
2. 1. longer; 2. shorter; 3. longer; 4. shorter; 5. longest; 6. longest; 7. hottest; 8. coldest; 9. hottest; 10. coldest
3. 1. Mike is as tall as Pete. 2. Kate isn't so young as Ann. 3. My room is larger than my brother's. 4. This new laptop is even thinner than a notebook. 5. Sergei is older than his wife. 6. She is the youngest Oleg's sister. 7. This woman is as kind as that one. 8. Pete can speak English better than his friend. 9. The weather is colder in this part of the country in winter than in our hometown. 10. He is the best student in his group.
4. 1. Summer nights are shorter than winter nights. 2. His bedroom is the smallest room in the flat. 3. My brother is younger than my sister. 4. This letter is longer than that one. 5. Olga is as pretty as Kate. 6. This car is the fastest. 7. This season of the year is the best. 8. A bike is more expensive than a scooter. 9. The weather is worse today than it was yesterday. 10. He thinks he is the happiest man in the world.
5. 1. There are more people in London than in Rome. 2. It is colder in London than in Rome. 3. The population of New York isn't as big as in Tokyo. 4. The population of Tokyo is bigger than in Rome. 5. New York is not as large as Tokyo. 6. It is hotter in Tokyo than in New York. 7. New York is smaller than London. 8. Rome has the hottest winters than other capitals. 9. Tokyo has the biggest population. 10. Rome is the oldest city by foundation.

Numerals

1. 21 — twenty-one, 36 — thirty-six, 40 — forty, 59 — fifty-nine, 68 — sixty-eight, 70 — seventy, 83 — eighty-three, 99 — ninety-nine, 112 — one hundred (and) twelve, 287 —

two hundred (and) eighty-seven, 345 — three hundred (and) forty-five, 493 — four hundred (and) ninety-three, 657 — six hundred (and) fifty-seven, 984 — nine hundred (and) eighty-four, 599 — five hundred (and) ninety-nine, 600 — six hundred

2. 25th — twenty-fifth, 39th — thirty-ninth, 47th — forty-seventh, 59th — fifty-ninth, 64th — sixty-fourth, 71st — seventy-first, 86th — eighty-sixth, 92nd — ninety-second, 112th — one hundred (and) twelfth, 277th — two hundred (and) seventy-seventh, 395th — three hundred (and) ninety-fifth, 434th — four hundred (and) thirty-fourth, 656th — six hundred (and) fifty-sixth, 974th — nine hundred (and) seventy-fourth, 593rd — five hundred (and) ninety-third, 800th — eight hundredth
3. $\frac{2}{3}$ — two thirds, 5.32 — five point thirty-two, 15% — fifteen per cent, 22°C — twenty-two degrees Celsius, €25 — twenty-five euros, £90.25 — ninety pounds twenty-five (cents), 12 lb — twelve pounds, 7 ft 10 in — seven feet ten inches, 80 kmph — eighty kilometres an / per hour, 67 mph — sixty-seven miles an / per hour
4. 31 JUL 1961 — the thirty-first of July, nineteen sixty-one; 11 DEC 1980 — the eleventh of December, nineteen eighty; 20 NOV 1989 — the twentieth of November, nineteen eighty-nine; 25 SEP 2006 — the twenty-fifth of September, two thousand (and) six; 9 MAR 2015 — the ninth of March, two thousand fifteen; 1 FEB 1780 — the first of February, seventeen eighty; 24 APR 1971 — the twenty-fourth of April, ninety seventy-one; 3 OCT 2001 — the third of October, two thousand (and) one; 5 JAN 1947 — the fifth of January, nineteen forty-seven; 16 MAY 1995 — the sixteenth of May, nineteen ninety-five
5. 1. My friend owes me € 28 for the souvenirs. 2. The weight of the box is about 4 lbs. 3. His speed was 80 kmph in the city centre, so he has to pay a fine. 4. I don't remember his birthday date exactly. I think it's on 11 March / March 11, 2009. 5. — What will the temperature be tomorrow? — I think about +7°C. 6. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the class has got excellent marks for the test. 7. Less than 5% of the Australian population lives in the Outback. 8. Joanna's telephone number is 472918. 9. — How much money do you have? — £6.32 / £6 32p. Do you think it's enough? 10. — The length of the cupboard is 15 ft 7 in.

The Pronoun

1.

Personal	Possessive 1	Possessive 2	Reflexive
I	my	mine	myself
you	your	yours	yourself
he	his	him	himself
she	her	hers	herself
it	its	its	itself
we	our	ours	ourselves
you	your	yours	yourselves
they	their	them	themselves

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

3. 1. Your room is smaller than mine. 2. The doctor's garden is more beautiful than yours. 3. Her bag is better than his. 4. My book is older than hers. 5. This drone is larger than ours. 6. Our classroom is cleaner than theirs. 7. Something is wrong with my pen. Can you lend me yours? 8. Their reports are better than ours. 9. You should take care of your pet and change its food and water regularly. 10. Tim is an old friend of mine.

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

5. 1. We live in a flat. Our flat is not large. There is a dining room, a bedroom and a kitchen there. There are two large windows in the dining room. The bedroom is small but nice. We sleep in the bedroom. The kitchen is smaller than the bedroom. There is a table and three stools there. There is a fridge and a stove. 2. John invites his friend Sam to his house. He introduces him to his mother, father and brother. They are happy to welcome Sam in their new flat. They say: "Nice to meet you!" Sam says, "Nice to meet you, too." They go to the kitchen to have tea. "Help yourself, Sam!" says John. 3. My school starts at 8.30 am. I stay at school till 3 pm. I stay in the library. I have a lot of subjects at school and I must work hard. I take books from the library and study them. There are boys and girls in the library, too. The librarian helps us/them to choose books. We often do homework together.

Countable and uncountable nouns

1.	Countable	Uncountable
	Many	Much
	A lot of	A lot of
	Some / a few	Some / a little
	Few / aren't many	Little / isn't much
	Any / no	Any / no

2. 1. She has got some sisters. 2. They have got many friends. 3. Nick has got many sweets. 4. We have got no brothers. 5. Steve and Mary have got some PlayStation games. 6. They need a lot of milk to make cheese. 7. Don't eat much fast food. 8. There's very little cheese on the table. 9. Have you got many friends? 10. There are a lot of students in the hall.
3. 1. There's no need to worry. 2. Can we have some sandwiches while watching TV? 3. There was no juice in the bottle, only fizzy drinks. 4. I'd like to have some coffee in the park. What about you? 5. How much time do you have, Pam? 6. Tom eats a lot of seafood. 7. Are they ready? — Not yet. They need a few more minutes. 8. Would you like some tea? 9. Does she do any work from home? 10. There's little bread left. We must do the shopping.
4. 1. The chips are too hot. I can't eat them. 2. It's warm enough, so they can go for a ride. 3. The air is getting too polluted. 4. The cities are not safe enough to live in. 5. She's clever enough to understand the rules. 6. The story is too ridiculous to believe. 7. The tourists have got enough food to travel to the farthest point. 8. She has got enough water and can share with us. 9. Do you have enough time to listen to my plan? 10. There are too many people in the restaurant.
5. 1. We can't see anything. It's too misty outdoors. 2. That year winter was too freezing to go skiing. 3. They don't have enough food to invite friends. 4. The gloves are too small for her. She needs size 17. 5. He can run fast enough to compete with the last year winner. 6. Jess is tall enough to take the apple from the tree. 7. My smartphone is too old. I need a new one. 8. The child can't drink coffee. It's too strong and he won't fall asleep. 9. Mum cooks a cake tasty enough to eat it all. 10. The face of the clock is too small for my grandad to tell the time.

The verb

Времена группы Simple

1.	Infinitive	Present Simple
	To work	work; works
	To learn	learn; learns
	To swim	swim; swims
	To clean	clean; cleans
	To go	go; goes
	To jog	jog; jogs
	To like	like; likes
	To do	do; does
	To have	have; has
	To come	come; comes

2. 1. We live in the mountains. 2. Do you jog much? 3. You always return on time. 4. The bus leaves at 8.30 am. 5. Jamie walks to school. 6. Kim and Nick take a school bus every morning. 7. Does Ann miss her parents? 8. We usually play tennis on Friday. 9. I always walk through the park on my way home. 10. Water boils at 100°C.
3. 1. My granny doesn't cook borsch for lunch. 2. I don't walk home on Sundays. 3. Water doesn't boil at 20°C. 4. My brother doesn't come home late at night. 5. We don't have dancing classes every day. 6. My friend doesn't train on Sunday. 7. My dad can't speak Chinese and Japanese. 8. My brother doesn't play the guitar. 9. Most young people don't do gardening. 10. Cats don't brush their teeth every morning.
4. 1. What does my granny often cook for lunch? 2. When do I walk? 3. What boils at 100°C? 4. Who comes home late at night? 5. How often do we have dancing classes? 6. What does my friend do on Sunday? 7. What languages can my dad speak? 8. What does my brother play? 9. Who does gardening? 10. What do children do every morning?
5. 1. She often gets up at 8 o'clock. 2. After breakfast Pam goes to school. 3. Emily has 4 lessons every day. 4. Dad has lunch at home. 5. After school Peter goes to the gym. 6. Michael does his homework after school. 7. Harry walks his dog in the evening. 8. When the weather is fine, she visits her granny. 9. When the weather is bad, he plays video games. 10. Children usually go to bed at 10 pm.

Past Simple

1. to do — did — done, to read — read — read, to come — came — come, to teach — taught — taught, to take — took — taken, to fly — flew — flown, to leave — left — left, to understand — understood — understood, to meet — met — met, to be — was, were — been, to drink — drank — drunk, to think — thought — thought
2. 1. We were in the garden an hour ago. 2. There were three shelves in the kitchen. 3. Last winter Ann was in Moscow. 4. The students were on the farm for a month. 5. There was a lot of snow outside. 6. There was a very interesting football match last Saturday. 7. Andrew was ill and couldn't visit his granny. 8. He had to stay at home, because his mother was away in London and he had to look after his little brother. 9. When dad was back from work, he found John and Brett at home. 10. The family couldn't watch TV, because it was late and their child had to go to bed.
3. 1. When did he come home last night? 2. Who met at the bus stop yesterday? 3. Where did she work as a manager last year? 4. Where did Tommy sing a new song? 5. Who studied different subjects last year? 6. When did it often rain? 7. With whom did the grandfather stay for a week? / Who did the grandfather stay with for a week? 8. Why did I get up at 9 o'clock last Monday? 9. What did they watch last week? 10. When did Ann read and learn the rhyme for her Literature class?
4. 1 — lived, 2 — stayed, 3 — stopped, 4 — began, 5 — bought, 6 — drew, 7 — blew, 8 — changed, 9 — exchanged, 10 — travelled
5. 1. James Cook explored faraway lands. 2. Ivan the Terrible built strong Russia. 3. The Great Fire of London happened in 1666. 4. Alexander Suvorov became one of the most talented commanders. 5. In the old legend Prince Igor died of the poisonous snake's bite. 6. Joanne Rowling created books about Harry Potter. 7. Benjamin Britten got many international awards for his music. 8. Famous Russian artists drew fine pictures that are now housed in the Tretyakov Gallery. 9. Michael Lomonosov founded Moscow State University. 10. Many famous people made our country one of the most powerful in the world.

Future Simple

1. 1. I'll remember you. 2. We'll travel next summer. 3. I'll stay at home. 4. We'll be glad to see you. 5. I'll arrive in Moscow early in the morning. 6. We'll leave school next year. 7. We'll not / won't go to the cinema. 8. I'll not / won't work there. 9. Will we read this text? 10. Will I see you tomorrow?
2. 1. Sam and Nick will go windsurfing in the ocean tomorrow. 2. I believe they will not worry about this in a year. 3. My friends will play volleyball next week. 4. They will have a good time swimming in the river the day after tomorrow. 5. My parents will go boating in Crimea in July. 6. The club will organise a music festival for the guests next September. 7. It will be great to learn parachuting tomorrow. 8. There will be more than a dozen clubs to join at the summer camp in August. 9. The weather tomorrow will be perfect for a picnic in the park. 10. She will do different types of activities at the ecology camp next month.
3. 1. Will Pete make his holiday plans in a week? Pete won't make his holiday plans next week. 2. Will they make an unforgettable reunion party for the relatives? They won't make an unforgettable reunion party for the relatives. 3. Will Sam go horse-riding tomorrow? Sam won't go horse-riding tomorrow. 4. Will Rose have a fabulous holiday with her mates? Rose won't have a fabulous holiday with her mates. 5. Will you remember the time we spent there? You won't remember the time we spent there. 6. Will Brett have fun drawing with us? Brett won't have fun drawing with us. 7. Will our friends take dancing lessons at the school tomorrow? Our friends won't take dancing lessons at the school tomorrow. 8. Will she send us an invitation card in a day or two? She won't send us an invitation card in a day or two. 9. Will our tutor organise a lecture on Biology tomorrow? Our tutor won't organise a lecture on Biology tomorrow. 10. Will the idea of making a trip to Africa be great? The idea of making a trip to Africa won't be great.
4. Next Sunday will be an unusual day for our family — our mother's birthday. My brother Nick and I decided to go to town and buy a present for her. Dad will give us some money. We will go to town next Saturday after school to do the shopping. We can go there either by train or by bus. Nick likes to go by bus, but I don't like buses. I think

we will not go by bus, we will go by train. What will we buy? As we will have a party, we need good sweets, coffee, cheese, sausage, biscuits and cakes. I know mother likes cakes very much. So we will buy cakes. We will also buy a new dress and a raincoat or an umbrella for her. It is a great pleasure to make people happy and we will make our mother happy.

5. 1. Our team will go windsurfing in the ocean tomorrow. 2. What time will the instructor teach us to put up tents? 3. I don't think the child will drive a car. It's extremely dangerous for him. 4. You will miss the train. Hurry up! 5. They will swim in the pond if the weather is sunny and warm. 6. The children will climb walls at the Rock-Climbing Club. 7. She will worry about it if she doesn't make a try. 8. My cousins will learn canoeing next summer holidays. 9. Ann and Mike will take a ride tomorrow morning. 10. I will play football in the park next week.

Continuous Tenses

Present Continuous

1. 1. I'm writing a message to my girlfriend now. 2. The author is working on his new article at the moment. 3. We are reading a book at the moment. 4. My Mum is watching TV now. 5. Tom is playing basketball at the moment. 6. The family is having dinner now. 7. My cat is sleeping right now. 8. Our parents are fishing now. 9. He is making a call now. 10. The dog is jumping with my brother now.
2. 1. Is Dan going to the cinema now? 2. Is he visiting grandparents at the moment? 3. Are Jane and her sister reading a fairy tale now? 4. Is granny washing her car at the moment? 5. Are they walking their dog now? 6. Is Oleg playing tennis in the yard at the moment? 7. Are we / you watching a funny film now? 8. Is he doing his homework now? 9. Is Denise doing an English exercise now? 10. It's 4 pm. Is Tim listening to music?
3. 1. I am not taking piano lessons next summer. 2. Their friends are not playing golf from 2 pm to 4 pm tomorrow. 3. She is not going jogging on Sunday. 4. She is not making a party for them tomorrow. 5. Mike is not playing darts in the afternoon. 6. The sportsmen are not doing water sports tomorrow morning. 7. I am not organising a meeting for

our guests on Tuesday. 8. The weather is not getting colder next week. 9. I am not going fishing at 5 am on Saturday. 10. The village shop is not working next weekend.

4. 1. I am going to take guitar lessons. 2. Their friends are going to play soccer at the weekend. 3. Sally is going to find a job next year. 4. We are going to arrange a tour for the delegation around the city. 5. Paul and David are going to write a song for the spring show. 6. The tourists are going to climb mountains during their summer holidays. 7. We are going to organise an unforgettable disco for our colleagues. 8. The water in the sea is going to get warmer in a day or two. 9. You are going to go biking next month. 10. The holiday camp is going to be built next October.
5. 1. Alex is not going to dive in a strange place. He's afraid of drowning. 2. Eugene is going to do parachuting. It has always been his dream to jump off a plane. 3. I'm going to do water-skiing as I am a fan of the sport. 4. Are you going to drive a car next summer? — No, I can't drive. 5. My friends are going to go fishing in Astrakhan. There's lots of fish there. 6. My sister is not going to climb trees at a summer camp as her leg hurts. 7. Our children are going to play badminton during their summer holidays. We have bought new rackets. 8. The Music club is going to organise a music festival for its members. 9. They are not going to learn boating as it takes much time. They prefer to hire a captain. 10. We are going to have a nice holiday in the Crimea next summer. They say the weather is nice there all the time.

Past Continuous

1. 1. Lionel was writing a letter at 7 o'clock. 2. It was raining when we returned home. 3. The wind was blowing from the east. 4. It was snowing the whole day yesterday. 5. The children were fighting when the teacher came up to them. 6. Ann was waiting for Nick when we saw her. 7. The rain and the wind were beating against the window when I shut the door. 8. The car was running along the street when we saw a child crossing the road. 9. We were sitting in the park when they came up to us. 10. The boys were playing computer games from 2 till 4 o'clock.
2. *Примерные ответы:* 1. Mike was driving his father's bike in the evening yesterday. 2. Peter was feeding a dog when Karen came home. 3. The Browns were living in Brighton

the whole month. 4. The girls were making nice dresses yesterday morning. 5. The Williamsons were not keeping rabbits from September to March. 6. Children were walking in the forest at 10 pm yesterday. 7. My uncle was washing his car from 3 to 4 o'clock yesterday. 8. Granny was cooking an apple cake all evening yesterday. 9. We were speaking Arabic the whole lesson yesterday. 10. Philip was sitting in the garden at 8 pm yesterday.

3. 1. My sister was playing Monopoly with her dad at 7 o'clock yesterday. 2. The students were asking the professor different questions at the yesterday's lecture. 3. She was dreaming of the past yesterday. 4. The tutor was answering a lot of questions at the seminar yesterday. 5. Dad was cooking steak when he heard the radio announcement. 6. Grandpa was writing an article to a mag when the doorbell rang. 7. We were watching a documentary about Abraham Lincoln at 11 pm yesterday. 8. She was having lunch when we called her and asked for help. 9. My parents were sitting in park when it happened. 10. The neighbours were making a terrible noise from 10 to 11 pm yesterday.

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

5. It was a fine morning when the two men, Tom and Ben, were sailing to the village to get some food. Ben was sitting at the back of the boat reading. He had a book in his hands. It was a survival manual for explorers with advice on how to survive in the mountains, in the jungle, and in the open sea. Tom was looking at the flat blue sea around the boat. Ben talked and talked. Tom was not listening to him, he sat looking at the sky.

At first the sky was blue and the sea was flat. Then the storm began. The sky went black, and the boat was going up and down like a yo-yo. Water was coming over the sides of the boat, and then the engine stopped. Tom was shouting something, but Ben didn't hear him because of the wind. Suddenly the boat hit the rock, and stopped. Then the friends saw something in the distance. It was a small island. They swam to the island. The storm was quite short and soon the sun was shining again. The sea was calm. The men were wet and cold and had to make a fire. They collected some wood and leaves and the book helped them to build a fire.

Perfect Tenses***Present Perfect***

1. 1. has, 2. have, 3. has, 4. has, 5. has, 6. has, 7. has, 8. have, 9. have, 10. has
2. 1. already, 2. since, 3. yet, 4. just, 5. already, 6. already, 7. yet, 8. for, 9. ever, 10. never
3. 1. I have written my report. 2. Sarah has fed her dog. 3. Sonya has travelled to the Netherlands. 4. The mountaineers have climbed the mountain. 5. Mary has skied down a hill. 6. I have ridden an elephant. 7. We have swum with dolphins. 8. My cousins have gone down the water ride. 9. The rabbit has eaten a carrot. 10. My grandparents have had a good time at the resort.
4. 1. He has washed it. 2. She has bought it. 3. Dad has received it. 4. I have got a bad mark. 5. She has tidied up the flat. 6. He has fixed his car. 7. She has bought a new one. 8. I have taken a water ride. 9. They have gone on a river cruise. 10. His dream has come true.
5. 1. I have seen the doctor. I saw him two hours ago. 2. My friend was there last winter. 3. The postman has brought a letter for you. He brought the letter half an hour ago. 4. We lived in Tokyo in 1978. He has lived in that town for some time. 5. The student has caught a cold and he stays in bed. 6. Mike has missed two days. He missed two days last week. 7. Have you ever made mistakes in your English tests? 8. I have never seen a ghost. 9. We have already been there and we don't want to go again. 10. The rain stopped an hour ago.

Present Perfect Continuous

1. 1. She has been playing golf for a long time. 2. It has been raining since early morning. 3. They have been driving since 10 pm. 4. The river has been flooding the city since afternoon. 5. We have been touring for a week. 6. The storm has been going on since last night. 7. I have been learning to drive since September. 8. Our village has been growing for a long time. 9. The tornado has been roaring for 10 minutes. 10. My grandparents have been living in Italy since 1984.
2. 1. The city centre has been growing since last year. 2. They have been working hard since morning. 3. Our parents have been travelling for 12 days. 4. The forest fire has been

destroying the farm since 3 pm. 5. Mary has been working as a volunteer for a long time. 6. Flood has been damaging fields since early spring. 7. Strong winds have been blowing since summer. 8. My friend has been taking pictures since the beginning of the trip. 9. The rainforest has been turning into desert since last year. 10. Our grandparents have been running the house since their youth.

3. 1. People in many countries have been playing football for hundreds of years. 2. His garden has been growing for a year. 3. The city historic sights have been changing since the past centuries. 4. She has been studying French since she was 10. 5. Tourists have been using different kinds of transport for a long time. 6. We have been working as volunteers for some years. 7. The English Queen has been ruling the country for a long time. 8. People have been polluting our planet since early times. 9. The lake has been flooding the village since the 1970s. 10. I have been staying at the seaside since August.
4. 1. has been playing, 2. snowed, 3. has been typing, 4. has been flooding, 5. has been travelling, 6. destroyed, 7. have been teaching, 8. has been growing, 9. went, 10. have been living
5. 1. has been growing, 2. have worked, 3. have been playing, 4. has destroyed, 5. has been working, 6. has been damaging, 7. have blown, 8. has been writing, 9. has dried, 10. have been running

Past Perfect

1. 1. Had she broken her arm before the ambulance took her to hospital? 2. Had the sportsman set a world record by 2020? 3. Had they booked a hotel before they went to Switzerland? 4. Had the film ended before we reached home? 5. Had she left for home before the snow began? 6. Had I received the call before the article was over? 7. Had the cat run away before we could catch it? 8. Had his dreams come true by winter? 9. Had Sarah's family moved to another place before she went to school? 10. Had he returned by the time I visited him?
2. 1. before, 2. after, 3. by, 4. after, 5. before, 6. before, 7. By, 8. before, 9. by, 10. before
3. 1. I was injured after I had gone waterskiing. 2. She had finished her music classes before her dad arrived. 3. The child had hit his leg before we could take him home. 4. The snowstorm had stopped before we moved further on. 5. He

had decided to study Computer Science before he left school. 6. Sally had worked hard before she could get good results. 7. A new bridge was built after the earthquake had destroyed the old one. 8. My sister had received an invitation before she wrote back. 9. I bought a new laptop after my old one had stopped working. 10. My friends took up biology after they had seen a documentary on YouTube.

4. 1. It had become warmer before we reached the camp. 2. She had won the game before the last round. 3. My dad had given up playing tennis before he was 15. 4. The village life had changed greatly by the 2000s. 5. The child had twisted his ankle before the competition. 6. May had lost her purse before she left the supermarket. 7. By the end of the year, the tornado had ruined the town. 8. The students had finished apprenticeship before the summer was over. 9. We had understood everything before he messaged us about the problem. 10. Richard had learned to play the drums before he joined the band.
5. 1. could, had been; 2. had worked, became; 3. died, had written; 4. had studied, created; 5. had snowed, went; 6. had been, broke; 7. died, had bitten; 8. had written, began; 9. had played, grew up; 10. arrived, had stopped

The sequence of tenses

1. 1. Mike said he watched TV every day. 2. Ann said she always forgot about her friends' birthdays. 3. She remembered they had left Tomsk the year before. 4. We knew the boy was interested in biology. 5. Mike said he would collect insects the following summer. 6. The teacher thought the boys lived in the nearest village. 7. I thought Emily had helped her parents about the house before Tuesday. 8. John said he sometimes had rest there. 9. I knew they liked this thick forest. 10. We knew the children would study the life of birds the following school year.
2. 1. They said they had a school meeting. 2. We thought Oleg was at the station. 3. The doctor knew the child got ill. 4. The nurse said the doctor was in the hospital. 5. She thought you were a mountaineer. 6. Mother thought the baby was sleeping. 7. I said Pete and Mike were playing chess in the park. 8. He thought I was waiting for Mary. 9. We knew the boys were angry with us. 10. Igor told me you often quarrelled.

3. 1. They said they had visited the museum. 2. The children told their mother they had had a meeting after school. 3. He told us he hadn't swum in cold water. 4. She said she hadn't slept the night before. 5. I told Mary we had organised a school theatre. 6. Nick said he had promised to work hard. 7. We said that we had got there by bus. 8. They told us they had included you in that group. 9. Mike said he had promised not to miss lessons. 10. They told us they had listened to classical music.
4. 1. She told me she had gone to the opera the day before. 2. They told us she was coming to see grandparents the following night. 3. Mother told me she would buy me a new smartphone for my birthday. 4. John told him he had played the guitar once. 5. The guide told the tourists there was a lot of danger in the cave. 6. My granny told me the water in the sea had been cold the week before. 7. My father told he could not hear the radio. 8. The man said their volunteers had helped to look for the lost boy the year before. 9. Alina told Jack she could not listen to that tuneless music. 10. The producer said she had composed the song herself.
5. 1. He asked if she could stay with them. 2. Granny asked if they were going to leave on Friday. 3. Dad asked when they had gone hiking. 4. Joan asked if she had bought souvenirs that summer. 5. The son asked if the weather would be fine the following week. 6. My friend asked how much the guitar had cost. 7. The parents asked where they were going the next day. 8. My mum asked how he had got home so late. 9. My sister asked why they / we were going to stay at school so late. 10. The tourists asked where the museum was.

Passive Voice

1. 1. is, 2. is, 3. am, 4. are, 5. are, 6. is, 7. is, 8. is, 9. is, 10. are
2. 1. The new school was opened in Moscow last month. 2. The new bridge is made of steel and glass. 3. His colleagues will be met at the exhibition. 4. The town is being transformed by new unusual buildings. 5. Videos can't be made in the gallery. You'll have to pay a fine. 6. Fine China cups have been recently bought at the gift shop. 7. The National Gallery is visited by millions of tourists. 8. They were invited to a show last week. 9. The proposal has to be made in some days. 10. A work of art has just been created by an artist.

3. 1. The book was written. 2. The / Some bread was bought. 3. Breakfast was cooked (by her). 4. The water was boiled (by Mum). 5. The car was fixed (by Dad). 6. The pictures of the volcano were taken (by them). 7. The Caribbean was sailed solo by him. 8. The elephant was ridden (by them). 9. The new jackets were worn (by them). 10. Emails were shared (by us) with Michelle.
4. 1. were brought, brings; 2. celebrate, are celebrated; 3. play, were played; 4. is listened, listens; 5. are used, used; 6. were bought, buys; 7. saw, is seen; 8. chose, is chosen; 9. won, was won; 10. shake, were shaken
5. 1. The art gallery has been visited by tourists since March 2020. 2. The date and time of the meeting were arranged last Monday. 3. This part of the country is considered the hottest. 4. Tom's proposal will be discussed carefully tomorrow. 5. The theatre tickets will be bought next week. 6. His flat is being repaired now. 7. The parcel was sent by airmail and received last week. 8. The broken headphones were returned to the shop a few days ago. 9. The modern sports arena was being constructed when we arrived in the city. 10. The problem has been solved already.

Оборот *there + to be*

1. 1. is, 2. is, 3. is, 4. are, 5. are, 6. is, 7. is, 8. is, 9. are, 10. are
2. 1. is, 2. are, 3. is, 4. is, 5. is, 6. is, 7. are, 8. is, 9. is, 10. are
3. 1. There are, 2. There is, 3. There is, 4. There are, 5. There are, 6. There is, 7. There are, 8. There is, 9. There are, 10. There is
4. 1. is there, 2. aren't there, 3. isn't there, 4. are there, 5. aren't there, 6. aren't there, 7. is there, 8. aren't there, 9. isn't there, 10. isn't there
5. 1. Where is a big stadium? 2. What is everywhere? 3. What kind of a river is there in the countryside next to the village? 4. Who is there in the picture? 5. Whose CDs aren't there in the shop? 6. Where is a nice living room? 7. What is there in the cellar? 8. What kind of a carpet is there in the bedroom? 9. When is a funny comedy on TV? 10. Where are the pictures of his studio?

Modal verbs

1. 1. mustn't, 2. can't, 3. Can't, 4. mustn't, 5. mustn't, 6. can, 7. must, 8. can, 9. May, 10. can
2. 1. can, 2. Must, 3. mustn't, 4. must, 5. can, 6. mustn't, 7. May, may, 8. can't, 9. must, can / may
3. 1. must, 2. couldn't, 3. can't, 4. could, 5. mustn't, 6. was able to, 7. Can, 8. could, 9. mustn't, 10. had to
4. 1. can, 2. hasn't been able to, 3. can, 4. was able to, 5. can, 6. can't, 7. can, 8. can, 9. is not able to, 10. can
5. 1. mustn't, 2. Are you able, 3. must, 4. can't, must, 5. had to, 6. mustn't, 7. can, 8. was able to, 9. can, 10. was able to

The Invinitive, the Gerund

- | | -ing form | (to-) infinitive |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | <i>like, don't mind, it's worth, can't stand, look forward to, can't help, avoid, imagine, suggest, fancy, enjoy</i> | <i>would like, want, ask, hope, promise, expect</i> |
2. 1. having, 2. meeting, 3. to visit, 4. getting, 5. study, 6. to eat, 7. laughing, 8. travelling, 9. eating, 10. to learn
 3. 1. imagine, 2. to disturb, 3. closing, 4. smoking, 5. retelling, 6. start, 7. reading, 8. to workout, 9. to come, 10. drinking
 4. a) 1. to be fed up with, 2. to live without, 3. instead of, 4. to insist on, 5. to feel like, 6. to apologise for; b) 1. fed up with, 2. apologise for, 3. feel like, 4. insists on, 5. instead of, 6. live without
 5. 1. having, 2. going, 3. to meet, 4. working, 5. sitting, 6. to take, 7. to know, 8. help, 9. eating, 10. collecting

Present, Past Participle or Participle I, Participle II

1. 1. to stop — stopping, 2. to come — coming, 3. to enter — entering, 4. to destroy — destroying, 5. to listen — listening, 6. to study — studying, 7. to build — building, 8. to call — calling, 9. to design — designing, 10. to practise — practising
2. 1. The dancing girl is Anna's daughter. 2. The tall thin man standing near the bookshelf is our teacher of history. 3. The man playing the violin is Nick's grandfather. 4. The people entering the room are my relatives. 5. The girl ar-

living at the station is Mandy. 6. The woman looking out of the window is my aunt. 7. The playing sportsmen are my friends. 8. The man coming into the office is our boss. 9. The running horse is Tom's. 10. The band singing a nice song is "The Rescuers".

3. 1. written, 2. covered, 3. bought, 4. visited, 5. organised, 6. painted, 7. blown, 8. brought, 9. played, 10. fallen / falling
4. 1. boiled, 2. broken, 3. Tied, 4. shut, 5. built, 6. written, 7. fried, 8. bought, 9. called, 10. kept
5. 1. located, 2. containing, 3. founded, 4. consisting, 5. Including, 6. grown, 7. exhibiting, 8. housing, 9. held, 10. Having

Prepositions

1.	Preposition	Translation
	over	над
	up	вверх
	under	под
	out of	из
	along	вдоль
	past	мимо
	into	внутри
	through	сквозь, через
	towards	по направлению
	down	вниз
	across	через

2. 1. along, 2. under, 3. down, 4. across, 5. towards, 6. into, 7. out of, 8. past, 9. up, 10. through, over
3. 1. past, 2. across, 3. into, 4. next to / in, 5. out of, 6. along, 7. up, down, 8. through, 9. under, 10. towards
4. 1. from, 2. at, 3. on, 4. at, 5. of, 6. in, 7. by, 8. of, 9. at, 10. in
5. 1. by, 2. over, over, 3. of, 4. to, 5. with, 6. of, 7. for, 8. on, 9. about, 10. at

Interrogative sentences

Question tags

1. 1. can, 2. has, 3. wasn't, 4. aren't, 5. isn't, 6. has, 7. does, 8. hasn't, 9. is, 10. will

2. 1. isn't he, 2. hasn't he, 3. isn't it, 4. is it, 5. isn't there, 6. have I, 7. hasn't he, 8. was there, 9. doesn't he, 10. didn't it
3. 1. isn't it, 2. can I, 3. haven't we, 4. is it, 5. isn't it, 6. didn't she, 7. isn't it, 8. aren't they, 9. can you, 10. isn't it
4. 1. haven't they, 2. don't they, 3. haven't they, 4. don't they, 5. don't they, 6. haven't they, 7. isn't it, 8. doesn't it, 9. don't they, 10. isn't it

Special questions

1. 1. Who, 2. Who, 3. When, 4. Where, 5. Where, 6. When, 7. Who, 8. Who, 9. When, 10. Where
2. 1. Who, 2. Where, 3. When / Where, 4. Where, 5. Who, 6. Who, 7. What, 8. Who, 9. Where, 10. What
3. 1. Where was Agnia Barto born? 2. Who died in France? 3. What did Michael Owen begin in England? 4. What was Konstantin Paustovsky? 5. Where did Captain Cook make his sea voyage? 6. What did Mary Groholtz, known as Madame Tussaud, study? 7. Who was an outstanding football player in the 90s? 8. When did "The Beatles" become famous? 9. Who played the role of James Bond several times? 10. What did David Cameron create?
4. *Примерные ответы:* 1) Where is the shop located? / What's its location? 2) How can I get there? 3) What are the working hours? 4) How much is a smartphone? 5) What brands of smartphones are there? 6) How big is the variety of gadgets? 7) How competent is the personnel? 8) Are online orders available? 9) Is it possible to buy used gadgets? 10) Are any discounts possible?
5. *Примерные ответы:* 1. Where is the gym located? / What's its location? 2. How can I get there? 3. What are the working hours? 4. How much is the membership? 5. What sports activities are available? 6. Do you have a big variety of fitness machines? 7. Are there fitness coaches? 8. Is checking-in online possible? 9. What age restrictions do you have? 10. Are any discounts possible?

Complex Object

1. 1. to talk, 2. to help, 3. to come, 4. to become, 5. to organise, 6. to get, 7. to find, 8. to go, 9. to meet, 10. to pick

2. 1. She doesn't want Nick to stay in bed. 2. Mum didn't want Amy to join us. 3. I don't want you to go to the stadium. 4. Ann didn't want her sister to buy this book. 5. I didn't want my brother to help me with my homework. 6. They don't want us to invite Mike to the party. 7. She doesn't want us to watch the game. 8. Karen doesn't want her sister to keep in touch with her. 9. Dad doesn't want me to buy a new smartphone. 10. Michael doesn't want his son to play hockey.
3. 1. What do you want them to do? 2. What do we want him to go by? 3. What does Helen want her mother to order? 4. What does Pete want his parents to buy him? 5. What does the doctor want the boy to do for two days? 6. What did I want you to read? 7. What did they want us to do? 8. What did Ann want the teacher to ask her? 9. What did the man want his son to do? 10. What did the author want me to read?
4. 1. to go, 2. leaving, 3. going, 4. say, 5. crying, 6. watering, 7. doing, 8. touch, 9. writing, 10. to study
5. 1. The teacher watched the schoolchildren planting some trees. 2. The woman saw Ann water flowers. 3. I heard somebody singing in the room. 4. The patient felt the doctor touch his leg. 5. Friends saw the boy buy some pictures. 6. People watched the house burning. 7. The children felt the father get angry. 8. We saw the farmers picking strawberries. 9. I didn't see my little sister water a flower. 10. She heard them tell us about voluntary work.

Conditional sentences

1. 1. If you mix red and white, you get pink. 2. If you leave plasticine in the sun, it melts. 3. If you stay in the sun without a hat, you get sunstroke. 4. If you study a subject thoroughly, you get good results. 5. If you drink tea with honey, you treat a sore throat. 6. If you boil water, it turns into steam. 7. If you smoke, you have lung disease. 8. If you work much, you are successful. 9. If you add lemon to tea, you get Russian tea. 10. If you heat ice, it turns into water.
2. 1. He will come if we invite him. 2. If it is sunny, Larry will go for a picnic. 3. If she books tickets, we will go to the theatre. 4. If we go to the seaside, we will do water sports. 5. If he takes dancing lessons, he will become a

professional dancer. 6. If we ride a horse, we will have a nice day. 7. If they go to the beach, they will get sun-tanned. 8. If I go to France, I will try local food. 9. They won't play paintball, if it is rainy. 10. If she goes to the mountains, she will take nice photos.

3. 1. If I had enough money, I would travel to Tibet. 2. If I had relatives in Paris, I would visit them. 3. If I lived at the seaside, I would do water sports. 4. If I went to the USA, I would practise English. 5. If I had time, I would master PC. 6. If I lived in the country, I would go boating. 7. If I booked tickets beforehand, I would go to the stadium. 8. I were you, I would learn to draw. 9. If I were free, I would go on a safari. 10. If I won a lottery, I would buy an expensive guitar.
4. 1. would have arrived, 2. would have seen, 3. had done, 4. would have passed, 5. had stopped, 6. would have travelled, 7. had tried, 8. would have gone, 9. had waited, 10. would have been solved
5. 1. would have travelled, 2. had had, 3. had been, 4. would have passed, 5. had stopped, 6. would have understood, had explained; 7. would have got, had been; 8. would have died, had come; 9. would have been late, had waited; 10. would have happened, had been

Word formation

1. 1. disagree; 2. misheard; 3. disarmed; 4. misunderstood; 5. disapprove; 6. misunderstood; 7. disappeared; 8. recharged; 9. realised / realized; 10. remarried
2. 1. cleaning; 2. membership; 3. happiness; 4. development; 5. pianist; 6. performance; 7. addition; 8. sailor; 9. government; 10. artist
3. 1. informal; 2. dangerous; 3. international; 4. Egyptian; 5. different; 6. hopeless; 7. historic / historical; 8. understandable; 9. useful; 10. lively
4. 1. softly; 2. beautiful; 3. angrily; 4. comfortable; 5. fashionably; 6. reliable; 7. personally; 8. rainy; 9. actually; 10. various
5. 1. restore; 2. recently; 3. wealthy; 4. appearance; 5. uncomfortable; 6. careful; 7. eating; 8. entertainment; 9. journalist; 10. disagreed

**Keys to
“Getting ready for GSE”
(Ключи к разделу
«Готовимся к ОГЭ»)**

1. 1 — shorter; 2 — shows; 3 — their; 4 — listing; 5 — will tell; 6 — people; 7 — first; 8 — appeared; 9 — are used
2. 1 — staying; 2 — designed; 3 — their; 4 — be eaten; 5 — to be; 6 — was released; 7 — most; 8 — will get; 9 — better
3. 1 — most common; 2 — called; 3 — burning; 4 — be used; 5 — have had; 6 — their; 7 — biggest; 8 — most; 9 — is boiled
4. 1 — are called; 2 — farther; 3 — are; 4 — them; 5 — halves; 6 — including; 7 — is divided; 8 — most popular; 9 — most
5. 1 — stronger; 2 — are covered; 3 — have made; 4 — their; 5 — is called; 6 — saw; 7 — could; 8 — feet; 9 — pushing
6. 1 — learning; 2 — more talented; 3 — have painted; 4 — known; 5 — their; 6 — is made; 7 — sixth; 8 — to create; 9 — will see
7. 1 — began; 2 — has been; 3 — first; 4 — were held; 5 — most popular; 6 — women; 7 — including; 8 — to shine; 9 — won
8. 1 — their; 2 — is decorated; 3 — harder; 4 — these; 5 — most; 6 — used; 7 — to make; 8 — called; 9 — has been
9. 1 — be used; 2 — caught; 3 — sources; 4 — its; 5 — promotes; 6 — faster; 7 — more; 8 — have become; 9 — will see

10. 1 — first; 2 — was decided; 3 — more; 4 — authorities;
5 — tallest; 6 — its; 7 — experienced; 8 — would fall;
9 — will enjoy
11. 1 — unknown; 2 — navigator; 3 — European; 4 — actually;
5 — travelling / traveling; 6 — natural
12. 1 — expensive; 2 — individually; 3 — invention; 4 —
affordable; 5 — reading; 6 — electronic
13. 1 — walking; 2 — directly; 3 — harmful; 4 — dangerous;
5 — actually; 6 — African
14. 1 — national; 2 — beautiful; 3 — detailed; 4 — American;
5 — valuable; 6 — definitely
15. 1 — reliable; 2 — information; 3 — published; 4 —
carefully; 5 — government; 6 — educational
16. 1 — different; 2 — snowy; 3 — typical; 4 — unusual;
5 — mainly; 6 — cutting
17. 1 — competition; 2 — international; 3 — organisation /
organization; 4 — amazing; 5 — friendship; 6 — Russian
18. 1 — historic / historical; 2 — interesting; 3 — beginning;
4 — impossible; 5 — mainly; 6 — famous
19. 1 — probably; 2 — information; 3 — basic; 4 — helpful;
5 — mislead; 6 — addition
20. 1 — rapidly; 2 — direction; 3 — fantastic; 4 — dangerous;
5 — global; 6 — disappear

Irregular Verbs

(Список неправильных глаголов)

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
can	could	—
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
	founded	founded
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
may	might	—
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
strike	struck	struck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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Справочное издание
анықтамалық баспа

ОГЭ. СДАЁМ БЕЗ ПРОБЛЕМ

Смирнов Алексей Валерьевич, Смирнов Юрий Алексеевич

ОГЭ 2022. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Грамматический справочник с упражнениями

(орыс тілінде)

Ответственный редактор *Т. Судакова*
Младший редактор *Д. Орлова*
Художественный редактор *А. Кашлев*
Технический редактор *Л. Зотова*
Компьютерная вёрстка *М. Лазуткина*
Корректор *Т. Кожевникова*

Страна происхождения: Российская Федерация
Шығарылған елі: Ресей Федерациясы

ООО «Издательство «Эксмо»

123308, Россия, город Москва, улица Зорге, дом 1, строение 1, этаж 20, каб. 2013.
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123308, Ресей, қала Мәскеу, Зорге көшесі, 1 үй, 1 ғимарат, 20 қабат, офис 2013 ж.

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Сведения о подтверждении соответствия издания согласно законодательству РФ о техническом регулировании можно получить на сайте Издательства «Эксмо» www.eksmo.ru/certification

Өндірген мемлекет: Ресей. Сертификация қарастырылған

Дата изготовления / Подписано в печать 17.05.2021. Формат 60х90 1/16.

Гарнитура «SchoolBook». Печать офсетная. Усл. печ. л. 11,0.

Тираж экз. Заказ .



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ISBN 978-5-04-117416-3



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