

Муниципальное автономное образовательное учреждение
Дополнительного образования Дом творчества «Родничок»

Методические рекомендации

**Тема: «Комплекс грамматических упражнений по
английскому языку для закрепления и повторения
грамматических правил»**

Составил педагог дополнительного образования
Цыганок Светлана Олеговна

г. Приморско-Ахтарск
2024г.

Тема: «Комплекс грамматических упражнений по английскому языку для закрепления и повторения грамматических правил»

Большинство педагогов сегодня сталкиваются со следующей ситуацией: изучая из года в год грамматические правила, учащиеся забывают о них, как только приступают к новой теме. Учащиеся безошибочно употребляют недавно изученные сложные грамматические конструкции, такие как условные предложения и пассивный залог, но тем не менее, часто делают ошибки в простых структурах. И дело не в том, что обучающиеся не поняли или не запомнили то или иное правило в начальной школе, просто навык не был автоматизирован в достаточной мере.

Процесс ознакомления с грамматическим материалом и его отработка может строиться по-разному в зависимости от грамматического материала, условий обучения, манеры поведения учителя.

Усвоение и использование грамматических структур в речи, как в устной, так и в письменной, как правило, вызывает определенные трудности, которые обусловлены различием грамматического строя родного и иностранного языка на всех уровнях. Строгий учет этих трудностей поможет более рационально строить учебный процесс и выбирать более эффективные методы обучения. Исходя из этого, следует организовывать работу над усвоением грамматических навыков тщательнее, учитывая трудности и проблемы, которые могут возникнуть у учащихся.

Независимо от возраста учащихся наибольшую сложность представляет обучение грамматике, следовательно, необходимо формировать грамматический навык.

Грамматический навык – это способность производить автоматизированное речевое действие, обеспечивающее правильное морфолого-синтаксическое оформление речевой единицы.

Он обладает следующими качествами:

- автоматизированность (скорость воспроизведения грамматической единицы);
- устойчивость (прочность усвоения грамматических структур);
- гибкость (возможность применения, «перенос» на новые ситуации);

Условия формирования грамматических навыков:

- предварительное слушание, т.е. внимание учащегося требуется направить на восприятие какой-либо структуры;
- имитация в речи, т.е. воспроизведение структур в речи, оно должно быть связано с определённой речевой задачей- повторить, чтобы согласиться или не согласиться;
- однотипность фраз, построенных на основе речевого образца;
- использование в упражнениях действий по аналогии, образцов действий;
- Профилактика ошибок в речи;
- разнообразие способов автоматизации, что формирует способность учащегося использовать навыки в различных ситуациях;

Выделяют следующие этапы формирования грамматического навыка:

- Введение грамматических структур;
- Изложение грамматического материала. Грамматический материал должен быть интересен;
- Закрепление грамматического материала. Важно, чтобы учащиеся поняли грамматический материал, с этой целью используются различного вида грамматические упражнения.
- Повторение изученного грамматического материала. На данном этапе необходимо выполнение упражнений учащимися самостоятельно.

Все грамматические упражнения можно условно разделить на несколько групп:

- упражнения на смысловое комбинирование- включает такие задания как, постановка вопроса к словам, выписывание или подчеркивание слов, отвечающих на заданные вопросы;
- упражнения на выделение изученных грамматических форм- включают такие задания, как постановка вопроса к членам предложения и словосочетания, выписывание слов из словосочетаний или предложений по вопросу или схеме, определение грамматических категорий изученных частей речи;
- упражнения на образование грамматических форм слова по аналогии- включают такие задания, как образование форм слова с опорой на образец, заполнение таблиц;

- упражнения на образование грамматической формы слова по контексту-включают такие задания, как постановка вопросов к словам, постановка вопроса к словосочетаниям, дописывание окончаний у слов в предложениях, подчёркивание слов, отвечающих на данные вопросы, подчеркивание заданных частей речи, дополнение предложений словами (данными или подобранными самостоятельно);

Процесс обучения становится интересным и познавательным, повышает мотивацию у учащихся к обучению.

Количество грамматических упражнений, предлагаемых любым УМК, как правило недостаточно. Педагогу приходится самостоятельно разрабатывать необходимые упражнения для последовательной и поэтапной отработки грамматических структур английского языка, закрепления грамматических правил, с учетом трудностей, возникающих при изучении грамматического материала.

Достаточное количество упражнений по каждой грамматической теме позволяет педагогу системно выстроить учебный процесс, начиная с повторения ранее пройденного материала и постепенного ввода новых грамматических явлений. Упражнения

Исходя из объективных и субъективных условий обучения, педагог всегда имеет возможность дорабатывать систему упражнений учебника или разрабатывать собственную, обязательно учитывая при этом требования к грамматическим упражнениям.

Отличительной чертой данной группы упражнений является формирование грамматических навыков у учащихся на более полное и продуктивное усвоение учащимися грамматического материала, формирование, развитие грамматических умений и навыков, их автоматизацию, контроль и, что не мало важно, самоконтроль.

Таким образом применяя все виды грамматических упражнений, выстроенных в порядке «от простого-к сложному» способствует тому, что учащиеся хорошо понимают особенности прорабатываемого грамматического материала, в связи с этим связано многократное предъявление разнообразных по типу и виду грамматических упражнений.

Тема: «Комплекс грамматических упражнений на повторение грамматических правил»

Упражнения на времена английского глагола. Уровень Pre-Intermediate.

Упражнение 1. *Join the two parts of sentences.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Fred plays tennis... | a) every Monday. |
| 2. Fred is playing tennis... | b) for several times. |
| 3. Fred has played tennis... | c) at the moment. |
| 4. Fred played tennis... | d) at that time. |
| 5. Fred was playing tennis... | e) next Monday. |
| 6. Fred will play tennis... | f) when he was 15. |

Упражнение 2. *Copy the sentences and note if they refer to the present, past or future. Write the tense against each sentence.*

Example: He cut his finger with a knife. (Simple Past)

1. He often cuts himself.
2. What time did John arrive?
3. I never forget anything.
4. Are you sitting comfortably?
5. We drank a lot of Coke at the party.
6. It was raining all night.
7. The train will leave in a few minutes.
8. I put on a clean shirt yesterday.

Упражнение 3. *Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.*

1. I _____ (listen) to the radio while Mary _____ (cook) dinner.
2. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.

6. What those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You _____ (read) this book?
8. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV.
9. When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (think) Mary _____ (be) nice — but now I _____ (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill _____ (walk) home when she _____ (see) her husband's car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim _____ (run) to school.
12. Jack's father _____ (not work) in London — he _____ (not speak) English.
13. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often _____ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you _____ (sleep), mother _____ (arrive).

Упражнение 4. Исправьте ошибки.

1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
2. It's already 10:00, but Jane hasn't finished her homework already.
3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching TV?
5. Karl has been driving since five years.
6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years.

Упражнения на времена английского глагола. Уровень Intermediate.

Упражнение 5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form (Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous).

1. Alice ... (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually ... (to walk) to school...
2. (to take) ... you the bus to get to school or ... (to walk) you?
3. Who is this man? I ... (to think) that I ... (to know) him, but I ... (to forget) his name.
4. The children ... (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They ... (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they ... (to take) pictures of themselves.

5. Where are the children? They ... (to watch) TV in the room now. Some minutes ago they ... (to play) a game.
6. Now I am in my class. I... (to sit) at my desk. I always ... (to sit) at the same desk.

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous* или поставьте конструкцию **to be going + to inf.**

1. When you _____ (know) your examination results?
2. Kathy _____ (travel) to Caracas next month to attend a conference.
3. Do you have any plans for lunch today? — I _____ (meet) Shannon at the Sham Cafe in an hour. Do you want to join us?
4. I _____ (buy) a bicycle for my son for his birthday next month. Do you know anything about bikes for kids? — Sure. What do you want to know?
5. How do you like your new job? — I don't start it until tomorrow. I _____ (give) you an answer next week.
6. I suppose he _____ (talk) about his new invention.
7. Why are you packing your suitcase? — I _____ (leave) for Los Angeles in a couple of hours.
8. My regular doctor, Dr. Jordan, _____ (attend) a conference in Las Vegas next week, so I hope I _____ (meet) her partner, Dr. Peterson, when I _____ (go) for my appointment next Friday.
9. What time class _____ (begin) tomorrow morning? — It _____ (begin) at eight o'clock sharp.
10. The coffee shop _____ (open) at seven o'clock tomorrow morning. I'll meet you there at 7:15. — Okay. I'll be there.

Упражнение 7. Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в *Future Continuous, Present Continuous, Future Simple* или поставьте конструкцию **to be going + to inf.**

1. At 5 o'clock tomorrow he _____ (work).
2. He can't come at noon tomorrow because he _____ (give) a lesson at that time.
3. She _____ (read) an interesting book the whole evening tomorrow.

4. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning he _____ (talk) to his friend.
5. You will recognize her when you see her. She _____ (wear) a yellow hat.
6. He _____ (have a party) on Saturday 4th December in London at 10 pm.
7. In the next days you _____ (visit) famous sights.
8. Jeanne and Paul _____ (move) to London next month.
9. Leave the washing up. -I _____ (do) it later.
10. This time tomorrow I _____ (lie) on the beach.
11. Look out! You _____ (spill) your tea!

Упражнение 8. Упражнение раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous*, *Present Perfect*, *Present Perfect Continuous*, *Past Simple*.

1. Aren't you about to finish with the dishes? You _____ (wash) the dishes for thirty minutes or more. How long can it take you to wash the dishes?
2. We _____ (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent.
3. A: What is that sound? B: A car alarm _____ (ring) somewhere down the street. It _____ (drive) me crazy —I wish it would stop! It _____ (ring) for more than twenty minutes.
1. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I _____ (be) a child, but I _____ (forget) it all.
2. What's that dent in the side of the car? You _____ (have) an accident?
3. I'm sorry, John's not here; he _____ (go) to the dentist. He _____ (have) trouble with a tooth for some time.
4. This cassette recorder is broken. You _____ (play) about with it?
5. Your Italian is very good. You _____ (study) it long?
6. Do you mind if I clear the table? You _____ (have) enough to eat?
7. Ann never _____ (go) camping. She _____ (not sleep) in a tent.
8. Frank, where have you been? We _____ (wait) for you since 1 p.m.

9. I'm not surprised he _____ (fail) that exam. He _____ (not / work) hard recently.

Упражнение 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect*, *Past Simple* или *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. Oh no! The children _____ (cook). Look at the state of this kitchen!
2. How many times Wendy _____ (be) late for work this week?
3. I'm going to give that cat some food. It _____ (sit) on the doorstep for hours. I'm sure it's starving.
4. I _____ (do) grammar exercises all morning. I deserve a treat for lunch.
5. You _____ (not / buy) your mother a present? That's really mean of you.
6. She _____ (work) in Australia for 2 years. Then she moved.
7. Now where are my keys? This is the third time I _____ (lose) them today
8. You _____ (ever/play) chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort that you'd like.
9. Oh do be quiet. You _____ (grumble) all day!
10. Your tennis _____ (really / improve)! You _____ (practice) in secret?

Упражнения на времена английского глагола. Уровень Upper - Intermediate.

Упражнение 10. Подчеркните правильно выбранное время.

1. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which appeared / has appeared on 12 April.
2. I originally studied/ have studied chemistry at university. I graduated / have been graduating with a first-class degree.
3. I now completed / have now completed a postgraduate degree in administration.
4. I've been trying / I've tried to find a permanent job for a considerable time.
5. Indeed, I have already worked / I have already been working for several companies on a temporary basis.

6. In my first job, I was / have been responsible for marketing,
7. I've been applying / have applied for several posts this year but I did not manage / have not managed to find what I'm looking for.
8. The last job I applied / have applied for required applicants to speak some Japanese,
9. I started learning / have been learning Spanish a few months ago I did not obtain / have not obtained a qualification in it yet.
10. I did not apply / have not applied for a job with your company before.
11. I hoped / have hoped that you would consider my application favourably.
12. However, I have been waiting/ have waited for a reply for weeks and I still have not received / did not receive any answer.

Упражнение 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect*, *Past Simple* или *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. Today is Thursday, and John _____ (be) late twice this week; he _____ (be) late yesterday and on Monday.
2. I first _____ (meet) George a month ago, and I _____ (meet) him several times since then.
3. It is October now, and we _____ (do) a lot of work this year; we _____ (do) a lot last year too.
4. She _____ (buy) a coat last winter, but she _____ (not / buy) a new dress since 2008.
5. It's only the middle of the month, and he _____ (spend) (already) most of his salary; he _____ (spend) \$60 yesterday,
6. I _____ (break) my leg in 1991, but I _____ (break) (never) my arm.
7. He's over sixty, and he's still working. He _____ (work) hard all his life. When he _____ (be) a young man, he sometimes _____ (work) all night.
8. The postman _____ (come) at eight yesterday, but it's now half past eight and he _____ (not / come) yet.
9. Today is May 25th. Ted _____ (not / be) absent this month.

10. He _____ (feel) extremely ill when he went to hospital, but he _____ (feel) much better since he came out of hospital a month ago.

Ответы:

Упражнение 1.

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

Упражнение 2.

1 Present Simple/indefinite, 2 Past Simple/Indefinite, 3 Present Simple/indefinite, 4 Present Continuous/Progressive, 5 Past Simple/Indefinite, 6 Past Continuous/Progressive, 7 Future Simple / Indefinite, 8 Past Simple/Indefinite

Упражнение 3.

1 was listening / was cooking, 2 did you buy, 3 went / wanted, 4 does your brother usually get, 5 brings, 6 are people doing, 7 have you read, 8 was sleeping / was watching, 9 was /thought /was / think, 10 was walking / saw, 11 are running, 12 doesn't work / doesn't speak, 13 bought, 14 goes, 15 were sleeping / arrived.

Упражнение 4.

1 has played -played, 2 already - yet, 3 crashed - has crashed, 4 Did -have, 5 since - for, 6 has been already - has already been

Упражнение 5.

1 doesn't take /walks, 2 Do you take / Do you walk, 3 think / know /have forgotten, 4 had / gave /took, 5 are watching / were playing, 6 am sitting / sit

Упражнение 6.

1 will you know, 2 is travelling, 3 am meeting, 4 am going to buy, 5 will give, 6 is going to talk, 7 am leaving, 8 is attending / will meet /go, 9 does class begin / begins, 10 opens.

Упражнение 7.

1 will be working, 2 will be giving, 3 will be reading, 4 will be talking, 5 will be wearing, 6 will be having / is having, 7 will visit, 8 are moving, 9 will do, 10 will be lying, 11 will spill

Упражнение 8.

1 have been washing, 2 have gone, 3 is ringing/ is driving /has been ringing, 4 was /have forgotten, 5 have you had, 6 has gone / has had, 7 have you played, 8 have you been studying, 9 have you had, 10 has never gone / has never slept, 11 have been waiting, 12 has failed, hasn't been working

Упражнение 9.

1 have been cooking, 2 has Wendy been, 3 has been sitting, 4 have been doing, 5 haven't you bought, 6 worked, 7 have lost, 8 have you ever played, 9 have been grumbling, 10 has really improved, have you practiced

Упражнение 10

1 appeared, 2 studied / graduated, 3 have now completed, 4 I've been trying, 5 have already worked, 6 was, 7 have applied / have not managed, 8 applied, 9 started learning/ have not obtained, 10 have not applied, 11 have hoped, 12 have been waiting/ have not received

Упражнение 11.

1 has been / was, 2 met /have met, 3 have done / did, 4 bought / hasn't bought, 5 has already spent / spent, 6 broke / have never broken, 7 has been working hard / was / worked, 8 came / hasn't come, 9 hasn't been, 10 felt / has felt