

**МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ «СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА № 7
ИМЕНИ ПИЧУЕВА ЛЕОНИДА ПАВЛОВИЧА»**

РАССМОТРЕНА

На педагогическом совете МАОУ
«СОШ № 7 имени Пичуева Л.П.»

протокол № 01 от 31.08.2023 г.

УТВЕРЖДЕНА

приказом МАОУ «СОШ № 7 имени Пичуева Л.П.»
от 01.09.2023 г. № 324 «Об утверждении
педагогических разработок»

Директор МАОУ «СОШ № 7 имени Пичуева Л.П.»



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УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

«ЕГЭ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА»

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2023 г.

Учебное пособие предназначено для подготовки к выполнению заданий раздела «Грамматика и лексика» на ЕГЭ по английскому языку. В учебном пособии представлен базовый грамматический материал, необходимый для успешного выполнения заданий 19-24 (ЕГЭ) раздела «Грамматика и лексика», заданий 37, 38.1 или 38.2 раздела «Письменная речь». Пособие разработано на основе анализа КИМ ЕГЭ с учетом требований кодификаторов по английскому языку для подготовки к ЕГЭ. Теоретический грамматический материал сопровождается упражнениями на закрепление, в пособии содержатся ответы, что позволит подготовиться к экзамену самостоятельно. Учебное пособие содержит задания КИМ раздела «Грамматика и лексика» и ответы к ним.

Материал окажет помощь старшеклассникам в ходе подготовки к государственным экзаменам по английскому языку в 11 классе, а также может облегчить работу учителя, готовящего учащихся к ЕГЭ.

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I. Базовая грамматика для выполнения заданий 19-24 (ЕГЭ) с упражнениями

ВИДЫ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ

Местоимение – это часть речи, которая употребляется вместо имени существительного и других частей речи, которые определяют существительное.

По своему значению местоимения делятся на несколько групп:

Личные местоимения

Личные местоимения употребляются в двух падежах: именительном (кто? что?) и объектном (кого? кому?).

именит. падеж (кто? что?)	объектный падеж (кому? кого?)
I – я	me – мне, меня
he - он	him – ему, его
she - она	her – ей, ее
it – он, она, оно	it – ему, ей, его, ее
we - мы	us – нам, нас
you – вы, ты	you – вам, тебе, вас, тебя
they - они	them – им, их

Притяжательные местоимения

Притяжательные местоимения указывают на принадлежность предмета лицу (чей?). Каждому личному местоимению соответствует притяжательное местоимение, которое употребляется в двух формах: совмещенной (притяжательные I) и абсолютной (притяжательные II).

Личное местоимение	Притяжательные I	Перевод	Притяжательные II
I	my	мой	mine
he	his	его	his
she	her	ее	hers
it	its	его, ее	its
we	our	наш	ours
you	your	ваш, твой	yours
they	their	их	theirs

Притяжательные местоимения первого типа (I) употребляются перед существительным и не могут стоять в конце предложения:

This is my book. – Это моя книга.

Притяжательные местоимения второго типа (II) употребляются без существительного:

This book is mine. – Эта книга – моя.

Возвратные местоимения

У всех личных местоимений есть соответствующие возвратные местоимения, соответствующие в русском языке частице -сь (-ся) в возвратных глаголах.

I	myself
he	himself

she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourself, yourselves
they	themselves

She hurt herself. – Она ушиблась.

Возвратные местоимения употребляются как усилительные:

I can do it myself. – Я могу сделать это сам.

Указательные местоимения

this – этот

that – тот

these – эти

those – те

Give me that document. – Дайте мне тот документ.

This city is beautiful. – Этот город – красивый.

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Закончите предложения по образцу, употребляя личные местоимения в общем и объектном падеже.

Example: I want to see her but she doesn't want to see me.

1. I want to see him but ___ doesn't want to see ___.
2. They want to see me but ___ don't want to see ___.
3. We want to see them but ___ don't want to see ___.
4. She wants to see him but ___ doesn't want to see ___.
5. They want to see her but ___ doesn't want to see ___.
6. I want to see them but ___ don't want to see ___.
7. He wants to see us but ___ don't want to see ___.
8. You want to see her but ___ doesn't want to see ___.

II. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения.

1. I like ... job.
2. Do you like ... job?
3. Sally is married. ... husband works in a bank.
4. I know Mr. Watson but I don't know ... wife.
5. Put on ... coat when you go out. It's very cold.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Baker live in London but ... son lives in Australia.
7. I often see that man but I don't know ... name.
8. The company has offices in many places but ... head office is in New York.
9. ... favourite sport is tennis. I play a lot in summer.
10. We are staying at a very nice hotel. ... room is very comfortable.

III. Закончите предложения по образцу, употребляя личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Example: I gave him my address and he gave me his.

1. I gave her ___ address and ___ gave ___.
2. He gave me ___ address and ___ gave ___.
3. We gave her ___ address and ___ gave ___.
4. I gave them ___ address and ___ gave ___.
5. She gave us ___ address and ___ gave ___.
6. You gave him ___ address and ___ gave ___.

7. We gave them ___ address and ___ gave ___ .
8. They gave you ___ address and ___ gave ___ .

IV. Закончите предложения, употребляя возвратные местоимения.

1. I cut ... with a knife.
2. Be careful! That plate is very hot. Don't burn
3. He fell off the ladder but he didn't hurt
4. The police say that the woman shot ... with a gun.
5. When people are alone, they often talk to
6. I'd like to know more about you. Tell me about
7. Don't pay for me. I want to pay for ...

V. Вместо существительных и местоимений в скобках используйте нужную форму личных местоимений.

1. At Christmas ... (friends) often give ... (I) presents.
2. ... (Mike) likes ... (he) friends.
3. ... (the bird) is singing lovely.
4. ... (my sister and I) do not like to walk ... (we) dog.
5. Who is speak-ing? – It is ... (I), Ann.
6. ... (your brother and you) spend too much time playing computer games.
7. Mrs. Smith went home because ... was tired.

VI. Заполните пропуски необходимыми по смыслу местоимениями.

1. We invited Liz to stay with ... in ... house.
2. Do you know that man? – Yes, I know
3. The bag is heavy. What is there in ... ?
4. Look at them! ... are playing like kids.
5. She is mad about ... car. She spends hours washing
6. What's ... telephone number? May I phone you?
7. We know ... very well. They are of
8. Give me ... photo and I'll give you

VII. Измените предложения по образцу:

1. This is a thick notebook. – These are thick notebooks.
2. This is a large factory.
3. That is a good textbook.
4. This is a grey hat.
5. This is a good car.
6. That is a strong dog.

Упражнения (с ответами)

I. Дополните предложение правильной формой местоимения.

1. I can see ... in the mirror (I).
2. ... house is smaller than ... (they/we).
3. ... visited ... yesterday (she/we).
4. ... think ... doesn't know ... (I/she/they).
5. Are you talking to ...? (they)
6. She wants to do it ... (she).
7. Did they like ... new flat? (they)
8. Don't ask ...! Ask... (I/she)
9. Excuse me, those are ... seats (we).
10. Hasn't ... come yet? (she)

11. Have you met ... teacher? (they)
12. He forgot keys (he).
13. I don't think it's ... room, I think it's ... (you/you).
14. Do not tell ... the truth! (she)
15. Is it ... car or ...? (you/he)
16. Is this ...? (you)
17. She wrote the email ... (she).
18. The house is ... (they).
19. They asked ... to call ... (they/we).
20. We watch ... for hours (he).
21. Who's got ... money? (I)
22. Whose coat is this? Is it ...? (you)
23. Where is the post office? I think ... is on Grey Street.
24. Kate went to the park with Ann and ... (I)
25. James asked ... to marry ... (she/he).
26. She bought ... for ... (it/they).
27. This poem has been written for ... (she).
28. Don't hurt ...while cutting the apple (you).
29. These biscuits are for ... and those sweets are for ... (they/we).
30. Bob was strange: he talked to ... (he).
31. Enjoy ... to the pie (you).
32. Steve met a friend of ... today and ... talked about old times (he / they).
33. Can you help ... ? We cannot do ... homework (we/we).
34. I'd like those apples. How much are ... ?
35. Jack is only a beginner, but he has prepared this salad ... (he).
36. Don't say a word now and listen to ... (we) please!
37. I didn't do it ... (I).
38. What a sunny day! Let ... (we) go for a walk.
39. I closed the door after ... (he).
40. Where is ... key? (I)
41. Kate marries an old friend of ... (she).
42. Did you brush ... teeth (you)?
43. Anna and Mike like to ride ... bikes (they).
44. Pete bought a new apartment yesterday. It's ... now (he).
45. I parked my car right outside. Where did you park ...? (you)
46. This is not ... coat, it is ... (I/you).
47. The cupboard under the stairs is ... favourite hiding place (we).
48. Lucia's dad often helps ... younger sister with ... homework (she/she).
49. I have to tidy ... room ... (I/I).
50. ...gave ... to ...(I/it/they).

ПОРЯДКОВЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Имя числительное – это часть речи, которая обозначает количество и порядок предметов при счете.

Имена числительные делятся на количественные (Cardinal Numerals), отвечающие на вопрос «сколько?» и порядковые (Ordinal Numerals), отвечающие на вопрос «который?».

Количественные числительные от 13 до 19 образуются прибавлением суффикса -teen к основе. Числительные, обозначающие десятки, прибавляют к основе суффикс -ty.

Порядковые числительные, кроме первых трех, образуются прибавлением суффикса -th к соответствующим количественным числительным. Они употребляются с определенным артиклем.

Cardinal numbers (количественные числительные)		Ordinal numbers (порядковые числительные)	
1	one	1 st	the first
2	two	2 nd	the second
3	three	3 ^d	the third
4	four	4 th	the fourth
5	five	5 th	the fifth
6	six	6 th	the sixth
7	seven	7 th	the seventh
8	eight	8 th	the eighth
9	nine	9 th	the ninth
10	ten	10 th	the tenth
11	eleven	11 th	the eleventh
12	twelve	12 th	the twelfth
13	thirteen	13 th	the thirteenth
14	fourteen	14 th	the fourteenth
15	fifteen	15 th	the fifteenth
16	sixteen	16 th	the sixteenth
17	seventeen	17 th	the seventeenth
18	eighteen	18 th	the eighteenth
19	nineteen	19 th	the nineteenth
20	twenty	20 th	the twentieth
21	twenty-one	21 st	the twenty-first
22	twenty-two	22 nd	the twenty-second
23	twenty-three	23 ^d	the twenty-third
24	twenty-four	24 th	the twenty-fourth
25	twenty-five	25 th	the twenty-fifth
26	twenty-six	26 th	the twenty-sixth
27	twenty-seven	27 th	the twenty-seventh
28	twenty-eight	28 th	the twenty-eighth
29	twenty-nine	29 th	the twenty-ninth
30	thirty	30 th	the thirtieth
31	thirty-one	31 st	the thirty-first
101	a (one) hundred and one	101 st	the one hundred and first
110	one hundred and ten	110 th	the one hundred and tenth
200	two hundred	200 th	the two hundredth
1000	a (one) thousand	1000 th	the thousandth
2005	two thousand and five	2005 th	the two thousand and fifth
1,000,000	a (one) million	1,000,000 th	the millionth

Для обозначения номеров домов, комнат, транспорта, страниц, глав, параграфов, частей книг употребляются не порядковые, а количественные числительные. Существительные в таких случаях употребляются без артикля.

Example: house 5, flat 10, bus 3, chapter 6, page 59, paragraph 1.

Хронологические даты

Числительное, обозначающее год, разбивается на две части – сначала произносится число сотен, затем – число десятков и единиц:

1900 – nineteen hundred

1901 – nineteen-oh-one

1995 – nineteen ninety-five

2003 – twenty-oh-three

Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными и читаются следующим образом:

On May 9, 1945

1) on the ninth of May, nineteen forty-five

2) on May the ninth, nineteen forty-five

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. William Shakespeare was born in 1564 and died in 1616 in Stratford-on-Avon.
2. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays.
3. Jack London was born on the 12th of January 1876 and died in 1916.
4. On April 12, 1961 the whole world learned about Gagarin's flight into space.
5. The Second World War began on the 22nd of June 1941.

II. Напишите словами следующие числительные.

1) количественные:

1, 5, 11, 13, 27, 42, 69, 73, 82, 154, 298, 506, 800, 901, 1000, 1009, 1096, 2355, 3768, 12376, 57849, 476089, 354697, 860005, 1456923, 5078347, 45063210.

2) порядковые:

17, 20, 24, 33, 51, 72, 149, 83, 56, 150, 178, 209, 1000, 392, 278, 907, 1809, 571, 12004, 846, 666.

3) хронологические даты:

1975, 1982, 1990, 1991, 2000, 2001, 2903, 1856, 1709, 1563, 1987, 1803, 1900, 1901, 1894, 2004.

III. Переведите на английский язык.

1 сентября 1984 года; 7 ноября 1990 года; 9 октября 1947 года; 11 марта 1951 года; 5 июля 1945 года; 8 мая 1861 года; 21 января 1824 года; 27 июля 1990 года; 10 февраля 1972 года; 23 апреля 2002 года.

IV. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

- 1) When do we celebrate Victory Day, New Year's Day, Christmas, Women's Day, May Day, Cosmonautics Day, and Independence Day?
- 2) When were you born?
- 3) When were your father, your mother, your sister, your brother, your friend, and your cousin born?

V. Дополните предложение порядковым числительным.

1. Today is ...
2. Yesterday it was ...
3. Tomorrow it will be ...
4. I have an English exam on ...
5. Christmas is on ...
6. Halloween is on ...
7. My birthday is on ...
8. New Year is on ...
9. Victory Day is on ...
10. International Women's Day is on ...
11. My summer holidays start on ...
12. Alexander Pushkin was born ...
13. Independence Day is on ...

14. Teachers' Day is on ...
15. Knowledge Day is on ...

МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Имена существительные образуют множественное число путем прибавления к форме единственного числа окончания -s: boy – boys, table – tables, cat – cats.

Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x, то есть на шипящий или свистящий звук, образуют множественное число путем прибавления окончания -es: class – classes, box – boxes.

Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на -у с предшествующей согласной, принимают во множественном числе окончание -es, а буква у меняется на i: city – cities, army – armies. Но если перед -у стоит гласная, то при прибавлении окончания -s она остается без изменений: day – days, toy – toys.

Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на -o, образуют множественное число путем прибавления -es: hero – heroes, tomato – tomatoes. Исключения: существительные piano и photo принимают во множественном числе окончание -s: pianos, photos.

Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на -f, -fe, образуют множественное число путем изменения f на v и прибавления окончания -(e)s: leaf – leaves, knife – knives, wife – wives. Однако некоторые существительные, оканчивающиеся на -f, -fe, образуют множественное число только путем прибавления окончания -s: roof – roofs, safe – safes, chief – chiefs, handkerchief – handkerchiefs.

Некоторые имена существительные образуют формы множественного числа не путем прибавления окончания -s, а путем изменения корневых гласных:

Исключения

man – men
woman – women
foot – feet
tooth – teeth
goose – geese
mouse – mice
ox – oxen
child – children

Существительные sheep (овца), fish (рыба), deer (олень) имеют одну и ту же форму для единственного и множественного числа.

Имена существительные, употребляющиеся только в единственном числе

1. Неисчисляемые имена существительные;
2. Существительные advice (совет), information (информация), pro-gress (успех), knowledge (знания):
He gave some good advice. – Он дал мне несколько хороших советов.
3. Существительное news – новость, новости:
The news is sad. – Новости печальные.
4. Названия наук, оканчивающиеся на -ics:
Mathematics is my favourite subject. – Математика – мой любимый предмет.
5. Существительные money (деньги), hair (волосы), fruit (фрукты):
Her hair is dark. – Ее волосы темные.

Имена существительные, употребляющиеся только во множественном числе

1. Парные предметы: scissors (ножницы), trousers (брюки), spectacles/glasses (очки), shorts (шорты) etc.
2. Существительные: goods (товары), contents (содержание), clothes (одежда), wages (зарплата), riches (богатство).
3. Собираательные существительные: people (люди), police (полиция), cattle (скот).

Упражнения на закрепление

I. *Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.*

1. carpet, glass, photo, box, lady, wife, valley, thief, man, woman.
2. child, foot, tooth, life, tomato, scar, sheep, ship, deer, coat.

II. *Напишите единственное число следующих существительных.*

1. children, knives, plays, books, pianos, oxen, countries, mice, families, sandwiches.
2. shelves, potatoes, days, geese, flowers, cars, watches, women, shops, cities.

Упражнения (с ответами)

II. *Напишите существительные во множественном числе.*

Butterfly, bus, cherry, knife, sportsman, glass, child, house, apple, goose, woman, box, baby, ball, information, mouse, leaf, ferry, tomato, deer, fox, dress, giraffe, watch, parrot, dish, boy, melon, sheep, armchair, lady, businesswoman, hair, fish, phone, ostrich, turkey, foot, sandwich, piano, toy, pitch, lemon, key, photo, brush, myth

PRESENT SIMPLE and PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present Simple – простое настоящее время глагола

V или V+s

I live in Russia.

She lives in Spain.

Использование времени:

1. Изложение фактов
Summer comes in June.
2. Повторяющиеся действия
I go to school every day.
Kate sometimes helps her mum with the housework.
3. Событие по расписанию
The train from London arrives at 6 o'clock.
4. С глаголами состояния
I see you now.

Слова-указатели времени:

Always, never, usually, sometimes, often, hardly ever, seldom, rarely, on the whole, on Mondays, in the mornings, at night, in summer, every (day, week, month, year), once a day (week, month, year), twice a day (week, month, year), three/four/five times a day (week, month, year)

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I V (write)	Do I V?	I do not (don't) V
He Vs (writes)	Does he V?	He does not (doesn't) V
She Vs (writes)	Does she V?	She does not (doesn't) V
It V (write)	Does it V?	It does not (doesn't) V
We Vs (write)	Do we V?	We do not (don't) V
You V (write)	Do you V?	You do not (don't) V
They Vs (write)	Do they V?	They do not (don't) V

Present Continuous – настоящее длительное/продолженное время глагола
V+ing

I am reading a book now.

to come – coming

to study – studying

to travel – travelling

to run – running

Использование времени:

1. Для описания событий, происходящих сейчас, в настоящий момент времени (now, at present, at the moment, Look!)

I am studying now.

Look! She is climbing a tree.

2. Описание действий, происходящих на картинке

The person in the picture is wearing a nice jacket.

3. Для описания процесса, действия в развитии (today, this week/month/year)

I am staying at my granny's this week.

4. Для описания действия в будущем, в осуществлении которого мы уверены

I am meeting my friend tomorrow.

Слова-указатели времени:

At the moment, at present, now, right now, today, tonight, these days, this year, currently, Listen!, Watch out!, Look!, tomorrow, next week, at 6 o'clock, tomorrow afternoon

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I am Ving	Am I Ving ?	I am not Ving
He is Ving	Is he Ving ?	He is not Ving
She is Ving	Is she Ving ?	She is not Ving
It is Ving	Is it Ving ?	It is not Ving
We are Ving	Are we Ving ?	We are not Ving
You are Ving	Are you Ving ?	You are not Ving
They are Ving	Are they Ving ?	They are not Ving

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Употребите глаголы в Present Simple.

1. My dad ... in Saudi Arabia. (work)
2. The Bible ... love of money is the root of all evil. (say)
3. She never ... up very early. (get)
4. The concert ... at 6 this evening. (begin)
5. Can she manage? I ...so. (hope)
6. He ... to Moscow once a week. (drive)
7. In the film he... the central character of David Copperfield. (play)
8. She ... a very good sister. (be) We ...her. (love)
9. The children ... a lot of ice-cream. (eat)
10. It seldom ... here. (here)

II. Вставьте do or does в Present Simple.

1. She (not) study Japanese.
2. ...your father smoke?
3. You (not) like to come home late,... you?
4. ...they like their new flat?

5. ... you promise to help me?
6. My grandmother (not) work now. ...she keep house?
7. ...you often go to the library?
8. I (not) know his new address.
9. They (not) visit their friends every weekend.
10. ...it often rain in Spain?
11. Your watch (not) tell the right time, ... it?
12. They (not) often go to the theatre.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

1. Look! A man (swim) in the lake.
2. Hurry up! The bus (come).
3. Greg's in the kitchen. He (cook) the dinner.
4. Look at Sue! What a beautiful dress she (wear) today!
5. Sue and Joe (make) a cake for tea.
6. "Be careful! You (sit) on the broken chair.
7. The weather is awful. It (rain).
8. You (walk) too fast.

Упражнения (с ответами)

III. Дополните предложения глаголом в правильном времени: Present Simple или the Present Continuous.

This is Mrs Chatter. She ... (be) a primary school teacher. She ... (teach) English and Art. At the moment, she ... (teach) Art. She ... (live) in London and ... (be) married. She ... (have) three children. They all ... (love) animals, but they ... (not have) any pets because they ... (live) in a small apartment. Mrs Chatter ... (speak) French as well as English, but she ... (not teach) it. Mrs Chatter's niece Kate ... (stay) with the Chatters for two weeks. Kate ... (live) and ... (study) in Dublin, but she ... (enjoy) her mid-term break in London at the moment. She ... (plan) to go sightseeing there. Mrs Chatter's son John ... (not like) shopping, but he ... (love) hanging out with friends. They usually ... (go) to the local park where they ... (play) football or basketball. Today, however, John ... (not play) football or basketball; he ... (skateboard). Mr Chatter ... (work) for a multinational company. He ... (not work) today because he ... (not feel) well.

СТАТИЧНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Статичные глаголы или глаголы состояния (stative verbs) характеризуют постоянное состояние, а не действие. Они, как правило, не употребляются в формах Continuous.

К таким глаголам относятся:

1. глаголы эмоционального состояния и чувств:
like, love, adore, enjoy, prefer, want, hope, need, desire, dislike, hate, detest, envy, fear
I like tea.
2. глаголы мыслительной деятельности:
think, believe, suppose, remember, forget, understand, realise, recognise, seem, know, mean, imagine, agree, mind, doubt
I know the rules.
3. глаголы, имеющее значение владения:
have, belong, own, possess
We have got a dog.
4. глаголы, описывающие состояние:
be, contain, include, matter, fit, cost, owe, weigh
She is smart.
5. глаголы чувственного восприятия:
see, hear, taste, smell, look, sound, feel

I see you well.

PRESENT PERFECT and PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present Perfect – настоящее завершённое время глагола.

have/has + V3/Ved

They have just arrived.

I have already done my homework.

Использование времени:

1. Действие было когда-то в прошлом, но неизвестно когда. Жизненный опыт (ever, never).
We have never studied Spanish.
2. Действие завершилось недавно и есть результат (just, already, recently, yet, today, this week).
I have just watched TV.
3. Действие началось в прошлом и продолжается до сих пор, чаще всего в этом значении употребляется с глаголами состояния (for, since).
I have known Kate for ten years.
I have known Kate since childhood.

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I have V3	Have I V3 ?	I have not V3
He	he	He
She has V3	Has she V3 ?	She has not V3
It	it	It
We	we	We
You have V3	Have you V3 ?	You have not V3
They	they	They

Present Perfect Continuous – настоящее завершено-длительное время.

have/has been V-ing

We have been watching TV all day.

She has been studying English for three years.

Использование времени:

1. Действие началось в прошлом и продолжается до настоящего момента включительно (for, since, all day).
How long have you been waiting for me?
2. Действие завершилось недавно, есть результат.
I am tired. I have been running all morning.

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I have been Ving	Have I been Ving ?	I have not been Ving
He	he	He
She has been Ving	Has she been Ving ?	She has not been Ving
It	it	It
We	we	We
You have been Ving	Have you been Ving ?	You have not been Ving
They	they	They

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect.

1. I (be) to Paris.
2. We (know) her since she arrived to our city.
3. I (forget) your name.
4. He (close) the door?
5. He (do) it since we left him.
6. They (leave) Moscow this month?
7. I (get) a long letter from father this week.
8. She just (come); she will speak to you in a minute .
9. They never (behave) like this before.
10. I (not get) the grant this year.
11. He (not answer) my letter yet.
12. You ever (eat) caviar?
13. They (travel) all over the world.
14. How long you (be) here?
15. I (lose) my gloves.
16. I never (ride) a camel.

II. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. She (work) at the Institute for 5 years.
2. I (wait) for my brother for a long time.
3. What you (do) here since early morning?
4. I (prepare) for my examination since 9 o'clock.
5. He (live) in Moscow for 10 years.
6. She (teach) English since 1980.
7. How long he (live) in Irkutsk?
8. Since when you (work) at this factory?

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив формы Present Perfect и Present Perfect Continuous.

1. We (walk) ten kilometres
2. We (walk) for three hours.
3. I'm on a di-et, I (eat) nothing but apples for the whole week.
4. He (sleep) since ten o'clock.
5. The students (work) very well this term.
6. I (work) with him for ten years and he never (say) "Good morning" to me.
7. You (hear) the news? Tom and Ann are engaged!
8. How many baskets of apples you (pick)? It seems to me you (pick) them for three hours already.
9. You (see) my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for half an hour.

Упражнения (с ответами)**IV. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. May I borrow your pen? – Sorry, but I (use) it now. – Oh, ok. It (not/matter).
2. I (leave) for London on Friday.
3. Look! The children (play) hide-and-peek in the park.
4. This perfume (smell) wonderfully.
5. He (find) a job yet.
6. How long (wait) you for the bus?
7. What you (wear) in winter?
8. The jacket (not/fit) me. I (need) a smaller size.

9. They (have) a good time on holiday now.
10. They seldom (meet).
11. I just (read) the news.
12. My parents (work) in the garden today.
13. How many films you (watch) so far?
14. We (walk) the whole day. Let's have a rest.
15. This is an exam. Why you (talk)?

PAST SIMPLE

Past Simple – простое прошедшее время глагола.

V ed / V2

We went to Spain last year.

I played football in the park yesterday.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
to play – played [d] to want – wanted [id] to talk – talked [t]	to go – went

Использование времени:

1. Действие, произошедшее в определенное время в прошлом (yesterday, last week, three days ago, in 2020).
I went to the cinema yesterday.
2. Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия в прошлом.
She often visited her parents in London.
3. Последовательные действия в прошлом.
Kate heard a strange sound, she looked back and saw a big dog.

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I	I	I
He	he	He
She Ved (worked)	Did she V? (work,	She did not (didn't)
It V2 (went)	go)	V
We	it	It
You	we	We
They	you	You
	they	They

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Прочитайте предложения и напишите их в Past Simple Tense. Сделайте необходимые изменения.

1. I often see Julia at the University. Yesterday
2. We always meet on Sundays. Last month ...
3. Dan usually walks on Sundays. Yesterday
4. He usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday
5. They usually watch TV in the evening. Yesterday evening
6. I usually sleep very well. Last night
7. He does morning exercises every day. Yesterday ...
8. She often loses things. Two days ago
9. She often brings flowers from the country. Last Sunday
10. This woman sells vegetables every day. On Saturday

II. Выберите глаголы из рамки и поставьте их в Past Simple в предложения.

1. We needed some money, so we ... our car.
2. They ... last Saturday as usual.
3. I ... a pet-dog when I was a boy.
4. Who ... the window open last night?
5. Mary ... down the stairs this morning and ... her leg.
6. She ... a dress which ... a lot of money.
7. I ... this box on the beach yesterday.
8. My brother ... me this beautiful bag.
9. I ... him on the way to the University.
10. A. Christie ... many novels and stories.
11. Mother ... me to read and write.
12. I ... all your books on the shelf over there.

Упражнения (с ответами)

V. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Past Simple.

1. My friend and her husband (come) from the USA.
2. I (not like) the party.
3. My sister (phone) from Germany yesterday evening.
4. On Monday Peter (go) to school on foot.
5. (they / leave) the country last Saturday?
6. (you / like) the book?
7. We (not finish) the homework yesterday.
8. (she / go) to the cinema with her friends last night?
9. No, she didn't. She (stay) at home. She (get) a cold.
10. We (go) to Italy by car.
11. I (have) a wonderful holiday with my family last summer.
12. (you / travel) to Paris by car or by plane?
13. Many centuries ago it (be) very difficult to live without electricity.
14. Last month they (buy) a house at the seaside.
15. I (meet) her the day before yesterday

НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Перевод
be	was/ were	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
break	broke	broken	ломать(ся)
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делат
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
drive	drove	driven	вести машину
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
find	found	found	находить
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать

go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hold	held	held	держать
keep	kept	kept	хранить
know	knew	known	знать
leave	left	left	оставлять
let	let	let	позволять
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать (изготавливать)
mean	meant	meant	означать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
rise	rose	risen	поднимать(ся)
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	говорить
see	saw	seen	видеть
send	sent	sent	посылать
set	set	set	устанавливать
show	showed	shown	показывать
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
speak	spoke	spoken	разговаривать
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить (время)
stand	stood	stood	стоять
take	took	taken	брать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
wear	wore	worn	надевать
write	wrote	written	писать

Упражнения (с ответами)

VI. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в *Present Perfect* или *Past Simple*.

1. Kate (see) her brother in town last month.
2. (you/ever/meet) her sister?
3. Where (you/be) last weekend?
4. (you/see) Kate yesterday?
5. We (not/go) on holiday last year.
6. I love shoes. I (buy) a lot this year.
7. What (you/do) last weekend?
8. Dad (repair) the car, you can use it now.
9. This writer (live) from 1890 to 1976.
10. Mary still (not/find) her book.
11. Where (you/buy) your smartphone?
12. You (paint) the hall, I like the colour.
13. What time (you/get) home last night?
14. Sue! Your letter (arrive) at last!

15. The weather (be) good this week.
16. I (finish) work early yesterday.
17. Kate's not here, she (go) out.
18. The weather (not/be) very good last week.
19. We (be) to the cinema twice this month.
20. Tom (live) in England until the age of 10.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Continuous – прошедшее длительное/продолженное время глагола
was/were + V ing

I was watching TV at 9 o'clock yesterday.

We were playing in the park at 6 pm yesterday.

Использование времени:

1. Действие совершалось в определенный момент в прошлом (at 5 o'clock yesterday).
We were playing chess at 5 o'clock yesterday.
2. Действие было в процессе в прошлом, во время которого совершилось другое, краткое действие.
I was doing homework when my mum came home.

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I	I	I
He	he	He
She was Ving	Was she Ving ?	She was not Ving
It	it	It
We	we	We
You were Ving	Were you Ving ?	You were not Ving
They	they	They

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя Past Continuous.

1. We (listen) to the radio when it suddenly stopped working.
2. When I saw them. They (play) football.
3. When I got out of the house it (rain).
4. He cut himself when he (shave).
5. You broke your tooth when you (eat) walnuts.
6. Why you (walk) along Oxford street late yesterday evening?
7. I (read) in bed when I heard a scream.
8. You (wait) for your friend when I saw you.
9. It (get) colder when the sun set.
10. What you (do) at this time yesterday?

II. Поставьте глагол в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. Mrs. Green (go) to the office last Saturday.
2. Mr. Wimble (buy) a new flat last month.
3. Margaret (write) letters all yesterday morning.
4. Roger and David (walk) to the station yesterday?
5. I (watch) TV when it began to rain.
6. Michael (look) for the dog all last week but he could not find it.
7. Mr. West (arrive) home at 6 o'clock every day last week.
8. My friend (talk) to Professor Ivanov when I saw him.
9. When the students heard the bell, they (get) up and (leave).

10. The girl fell and hurt herself while she (ride) her bicycle.
11. He (write) a letter when I (see) him. 1
12. Harry (do) his work while his brothers (play) games.
13. The man (fall) down as he (run) for the bus.
14. We (sing) a song when George (come) into the room.
15. While the teacher (give) a lesson, a small dog (walk) into the room.
16. When the telephone bell (ring), I (work) in the garden.
17. My hat (flow) off when I (cross) the bridge.
18. The rain (begin) to fall while we (watch) the game.
19. Just as I (get) interested in my work, I (have) to go home.
20. Mary (wear) her new dress when I meet her yesterday.

Упражнения (с ответами)

VII. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Lucy prepared / was preparing lunch when they came / was coming.
2. Jack was very unlucky. It rained / was raining every day during his holidays.
3. Who was that nice boy you talked / were talking to when I walked / was walking by the pub?
4. Last Sunday Kate fell / was falling and broke/ was breaking her leg.
5. When I entered / was entering the restaurant, Britney had / was having lunch with Peter.
6. We drove/ were driving to Berlin in Mike's new car.
7. The sun shone / was shining brightly when I got up / was getting up this morning.
8. Alice finally told / was telling us the whole story about John.

VIII. Дополните предложение глаголом в Past Simple или the Past Continuous.

1. As Mary (walk) up Apple Street, she (meet) an old friend from school.
2. When (your uncle/arrive) yesterday?
3. He (arrive) late. The train (be) delayed due to the bad weather.
4. Who (you/ speak) to on the phone when I (come) in?
5. Peter (read) in bed when he (hear) a strange noise downstairs.
6. When Lucy (leave) home at 7.30 this morning, the sun (shine) brightly. However, at 10 o'clock it (rain) heavily.
7. Mark (arrive) at Susan's house a little before 9 a.m., but she (not/be) there. She (study) at the library.
8. The firemen (rescue) an old woman who (be) trapped on the tenth floor of the burning building.
9. (you/do) any shopping yesterday?
10. Yesterday Tim (fall) and (hurt) herself when he (ride) his bicycle.
11. What (Oliver / do) when you (knock) on his door?
12. Alice (wear) a beautiful dress to the party last night

PAST PERFECT

Past Perfect – прошедшее завершённое время глагола.

had + V3/Ved

We had had lunch by 2 pm yesterday.

I had done my homework by 6 o'clock.

Использование времени:

Для выражения действия, совершенного ранее другого действия в прошлом:

1. By – к определенному моменту
I had read the text by Friday.
2. Before – до того, как

I had read the text before the lesson started.

3. When, as soon as, by the time, after также могут использоваться в предложениях с Past Perfect.

I had translated the text when he came back.

As soon as he had left, my mum started cooking.

She had already done her homework by the time Kate called.

After we had had lunch, we went for a walk.

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I	I	I
He	he	He
She	she	She
It had V3	Had it V3 ?	It had not V3
We	we	We
You	you	You
They	they	They

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Поставьте глагол в скобках в форму Past Perfect.

- I (live) in Kiev before I moved to Minsk.
- She (learn) to speak English by the end of the year.
- After the sun (set) we went home.
- By that time mother (prepare) dinner.
- He already (park) the car when I arrived.
- They (finish) their experiment by 5 o'clock.

II. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

- The new bus-driver (have) an accident after he (drive) a few years.
- When I (get) to the cinema, the film (start).
- The students (enter) the class-room five minutes after the bell (ring).
- After she (lock) and (bolt) all the doors, she (go) to bed.
- The students (do) the exercise very well after the teacher (show) them how to.
- The little boy (tell) a lie five minutes after he (promise) to tell the truth.
- When the plane (land), the sun (set).
- She (feel) sick after she (eat) a whole box of chocolates.
- After the doctor (examine) the child he (have) a talk with the mother.
- When I (call) on my friend, he (go) out.
- Mary (finish) her homework when her father (come) home from his office.
- I (throw) away the newspaper after I (read) it.
- After she (spend) all her money she (ask) her father to help her.
- The teacher (give) back the exercise-books after he (correct) them.
- The sun (rise) when the farmer (start) working.

Упражнения (с ответами)

IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

- When Kate opened/had opened the door, she realized that somebody broke/had broken into.
- Alice was very upset because her computer disappeared/had disappeared yesterday.
- My friend promised/had promised me to bring me a souvenir from France last month.
- By the time Mary left/had left the shop, she spent/had spent all her money on clothes.
- I didn't want to see that film because I saw/had seen it twice.
- Philip tidied/had tidied his bedroom before he left/had left for work.

7. My son did/had done the shopping after I called/had called him.
8. Arthur had worked/worked in a bank for five years before he was sent to Rome.
9. The judge said that she was guilty because she took/had taken the money for herself.

X. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. Olivia (live) in Spain for three years before she (move) to Italy.
2. My team (not win) the football match because they (play) badly.
3. The teacher (punish) the student because he (be) very naughty.
4. By winter, the new soap opera (become) the most popular show on TV.
5. The pirates (hijack) an enormous ship two months ago in Somalia.
6. The captain of the ship (surrender) because he (hate) violence.
7. The journalist (interview) the famous actress before the TV (come).
8. Everyone (leave) the train before the bomb (explode).
9. By the time my mum (prepare) lunch, we (lay) the table.
10. I (do) homework by the time my parents (come) back.

FUTURE SIMPLE

Future Simple – простое будущее время глагола.

will/shall + V

I will call you tomorrow.

Shall I help you?

Использование времени:

1. Изложение факта применительно к будущему.
The flight will take two hours.
2. Решение, которое мы принимаем сейчас.
Your bag is heavy. I will help you!
3. Готовность что-то сделать или не сделать в будущем (обещание, угроза).
I promise I will call you.
4. Shall I open the window? – предложение что-то сделать.

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I	I	I
We shall/will V1	Shall/Will we V1?	We shall/will not V1
He	he	He
She	she	She
It will V1	Will it V1?	It will not V1
You	you	You
They	they	They

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. I (think) about this information tomorrow.
2. According to the fore-cast it (be) raining tomorrow
3. We (come) to see you on Monday.
4. I (prepare) to my examinations next week.
5. You (show) me your new pic-ture?
6. I think he (not come) tomorrow.
7. I don't think she (answer) all the questions.
8. We (work) in our garden tomorrow.
9. How you (pack) your things?

10. Her mother (buy) her a silver chain for her birthday.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Future Continuous – настоящее длительное (продолженное) время.

will be + Ving

Использование времени:

Время Future Continuous указывает на процесс, который будет длиться в определенный момент в будущем. В отличие от времени Future Simple, этот момент в будущем должен быть назван прямо (tomorrow at 2 o'clock, when we meet) или быть очевидным из контекста.

Kate will be cooking lunch at 12 am tomorrow.

утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I	I	I
We shall/will be Ving	Shall/Will we be Ving ?	We shall/will not be Ving
He	he	He
She	she	She
It will be Ving	Will it be Ving ?	It will not be Ving
You	you	You
They	they	They

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя Future Continuous.

- At 2.00 tomorrow she (work) in the office.
- He (not to wait) for us at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
- I (translate) this article, when my mother comes.
- The conference (take place) from 2 till 6 o'clock.
- How long you (stay) at your parents?
- At this time tomorrow I (take) my examination.
- I (not to work) at the library from 3 till 4 o'clock tomorrow.
- My father (watch) football at 8 o'clock.
- We (stay) in Newcastle for about a couple of weeks.

Упражнения (с ответами)

XI. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Future Simple или Future Continuous.

- I suppose the concert (finish) at about 6 o'clock.
- I (be) very happy if you do that.
- I (tell) you everything when I go back.
- This time tomorrow I (fly) to Russia.
- Tomorrow she (write) a very important exam.
- Don't phone me between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. I (work).
- John is very upset today. I (try) to talk to him.
- This time next week I (relax) at the beach.
- I think she (pass) tomorrow's exam.
- Sorry, but I can't come at 6 o'clock. I (play) football with my friends.
- In half an hour everybody (watch) the film.

PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

Present Simple Passive – простое настоящее время глагола, пассивный залог.

be + V3/Ved

Сравните предложения:

My mum cooks dinner every day.

Dinner is cooked by my mum every day.

В первом предложении подлежащее активно, деятель (my mum) совершает действие. Во втором предложении подлежащее пассивно, действие совершается кем-то другим и направлено на подлежащее.

При образовании формы для правильных глаголов добавляется окончание -ed, в случае с неправильными глаголами используется 3 форма неправильного глагола – Participle II.

Children are taught by teachers.

Использование времени:

1. Регулярно повторяющиеся события.

The car is washed every week.

2. Изложение фактов.

Everything is covered with snow in winter.

НО: действие направлено на подлежащее в предложении. Подлежащее – пассивно.

Present Simple Passive		
I	am	
He, She, It	is	V3
We, You, They	are	

PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

Past Simple Passive – простое прошедшее время глагола, пассивный залог.
was/were + V3/Ved

Сравните предложения:

My mum cooked dinner yesterday.

Dinner was cooked by my mum yesterday.

В первом предложении подлежащее активно, деятель (my mum) совершил действие, во втором предложении подлежащее пассивно, действие было совершено другим лицом (by my mum) и при этом оно было направлено на подлежащее.

При образовании формы для правильных глаголов добавляется окончание -ed, для неправильных глаголов используется третья форма (Participle II).

The hotel was built last year.

Использование времени:

Событие в прошлом как факт, действие направлено на подлежащее в предложении. Подлежащее – пассивно.

Слова-указатели времени:

Yesterday, last (week, month, year, season), three days ago, in 2020.

Past Simple Passive		
I		
He, She, It	was	V3
We, You, They	were	

FUTURE SIMPLE PASSIVE

Future Simple Passive – простое прошедшее время глагола, пассивный залог.

will be + V3/Ved

Сравните предложения:

My mum will cook dinner tomorrow.

Dinner will be cooked by my mum tomorrow.

В первом предложении подлежащее активно, деятель (my mum) будет совершать действие, во втором предложении подлежащее пассивно, действие будет совершено другим лицом (by my mum) и при этом оно направлено на подлежащее.

При образовании формы для правильных глаголов добавляется окончание -ed, для неправильных глаголов используется третья форма (Participle II).

The hotel will be built next year.

Использование времени:

Событие в будущем как факт, действие направлено на подлежащее в предложении, подлежащее — пассивно.

Слова-указатели времени:

tomorrow, next (week, month, year, season), in three days, in 2050.

Future Simple Passive	
I, We	shall
He, She, It	will be V3
You, They	

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Marmalade is made from oranges.
2. This town was built a century ago.
3. They were invited to a birthday party.
4. America was discovered long ago.
5. My neighbours' car was stolen last night.
6. His winter boots were made in Germany.
7. The lecture will be attended by many students.
8. The building was ruined by the earthquake.
9. Italian is spoken in Italy and on Malta.
10. I am sure some way out will be found.
11. He was thanked for his help.
12. She was told the news when she returned home. 17.
13. He was offered some interesting work.
14. Our university was founded in 1921.
15. You will be met at the station.

Упражнения (с ответами)

XII. Перепишите предложения в Passive Voice.

1. Our dog did not bite the cat.
2. The mechanic will repair the car.
3. They understand Spanish.
4. The electricians won't test the fire alarm.
5. My friend bought a new car.
6. John didn't clean the bathroom.
7. Levi Strauss invented the blue jeans.

8. They developed a new kind of washing powder.
9. Snow covered the mountains.
10. The lady didn't give me the keys.
11. The students handed in the reports.
12. Sue puts the rucksack on the floor.
13. The policemen will help the children.
14. Mother doesn't water the flowers.
15. They sing the song very well.
16. Postman delivers letters at 8 every day.
17. They don't make these cars in Japan.
18. Someone smashed our window last night.
19. My parents gave me some pocket money.
20. They told bad news to her.
21. She didn't send information to Ann.
22. He will give them a new chance.
23. They grow coffee in Kenia.
24. The Romans built the bridge 2000 years ago.
25. The thunderstorm damaged some houses.

XIII. Перепишите предложения в Active.

1. We were impressed by your products.
2. The windows were broken by the burglars.
3. Microsoft was founded by Bill Gates.
4. America was discovered by Cristopher Columbus.
5. Shoes are cleaned by me every Friday.
6. The first plane was flown by the Wright brothers.
7. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
8. Cheese is made from milk.
9. The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.
10. Poems are written by the little boy.
11. This newspaper is read by thousands of people.
12. Football is played by two teams of eleven players.
13. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.
14. Children are educated in schools.
15. Wine is made from grapes.
16. My bag was stolen when I was on the bus.
17. I didn't fall over. I was pushed.
18. The dogs are kept in the house.
19. This church was built in the 15th century.
20. My offer was turned down by them.
21. Caesar was killed by Brutus and his friends.
22. John was given an award by the President.
23. The explanation was understood by all the students.
24. They were known by everyone.
25. The story was translated into Spanish.
26. All the leftovers were eaten by my brother.
27. The bridge was closed for over two hours by the police.

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Модальные глаголы обозначают не действия, а отношение к ним. Они выражают способность, возможность, необходимость, вероятность действия.

Модальные глаголы употребляются только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы to (кроме to be to, to have to, ought to).

Вопросы образуются путем постановки модальных глаголов перед подлежащим:
May I come in? Can you translate this text?

Отрицательные предложения образуются при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после модального глагола:

You mustn't go there. I can't translate this text.

модальный глагол	формы глагола	употребление	пример	перевод
can мочь	can – наст. время could – прош. время shall/will be able to – буд. время	1. умственная или физическая возможность, умение выполнить действие 2. разрешение, запрещение (в отрицательных предложениях) – при неформальном общении	I can understand you. I can lift this box. I can play the piano. You can take my book.	Я могу тебя понять. Я могу поднять эту коробку. Я могу играть на пианино. Ты можешь взять мою книгу.
may мочь	may – наст. время might – прош. время shall/will be allowed to – буд. время	1. разрешение, позволение совершить какое-либо действие 2. предположение, основанное на неуверенности	May I come in? He may not be at home.	Могу я войти? Возможно, его нет дома.
must должен		1. необходимость, обязанность, долг 2. запрещение (в отрицательных предложениях) 3. настойчивый совет, приказ	Every young man must serve in the army. You mustn't smoke in the dining-room. You must speak to Nick. He is in trouble.	Каждый молодой человек должен служить в армии. Ты не должен курить в столовой. Ты должен поговорить с Николаем. У него неприятности.
should, ought to следует, должен		1. совет, рекомендация 2. недоумение, удивление, возмущение	You ought to be more attentive at the lessons. How should I know?	Вам следует быть более внимательными на уроках. Откуда мне знать?
have to	have to/has to – наст. время	Необходимость или обязанность,	I have to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning.	Мне приходится вставать в 6 часов утра.

должен, вынужден, приходится	had to – прош. время shall/will have to – буд. время	обусловленная обстоятельствами		
be to должен	am to/is to/are to – наст. время was to/were to – прош. время	1.предварительная договоренность, планируемое действие 2. приказы, распоряжения	Mary and John are to marry in June. The Principal says I am to arrange the meeting.	Мэри и Джон должны пожениться в июне. Директор говорит, что я должен организовать собрание.
need нужно		Употребляется в основном в отрицательных предложениях и выражает ненужность совершения действия	You needn't come so early.	Вам не нужно приходить так рано.

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол: can (not)/ could (not), be able to.

1. ... you show me that umbrella, please?
2. At the end of the month the Post office will send us a bill which we ... (not play) as you are talking on the telephone for hours every day.
3. When I was a child I ... not understand adults.
4. When I first went to England I ... neither read nor speak English.
5. I know the town well so I ... advise you where to go.
6. ...I speak to Mr. Green, please? – He is out at the moment. ... you ring back later?
7. At the age of five I ... read but I ... write.
8. I lost my key yesterday and ...open the door.
9. When the sun rises we ... to continue our way.
10. ... you show me the way to the station?
11. Excuse me, how ... I get to the nearest su-permarket?
12. The boy was very tired but he ... reach the opposite shore of the river.
13. If you don't help me I ... fix this shelf on the wall.
14. What ...help people live through a difficult time?

II. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол: must, have to, be to, need в отрицательной или утвердительной форме.

1. You explain anything. I know everything.
2. Tom ... get up early yesterday.
3. You ... send for the doctor.
4. I ... finish the work yesterday, but I ... visit him today.
5. I ... make a report so I ... go to the library this week.
6. The car ... be parked on the pavement.
7. The students ... do the whole exercise. Ten sentences are enough.
8. I ... go shopping today. There is enough food in the house.

III. Употребите may/might или be allowed to.

1. You ... find this book at any library.
2. ... I speak to you for a moment?
3. ... I see your passport, please?
4. I ... never be able to see you again.
5. You ought to buy it now; prices ... go up.
6. When he was a child he ... do exactly as he liked.
7. Warning: No part of this book ... be reproduced without the publisher's permission.
8. The teacher said to the students that they ... find this book at any library.
9. He has refused but he ... change his mind if you ask him again.
10. She ... not... to drive since accident.
11. ... I come in? – Please do.
12. It ... rain, you'd better take an umbrella.
13. He said that it ... rain.
14. He ... not believe you.

IV. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами can, may, must, should.

1. Nina is ill. She ... stay in bed.
2. Drivers ... stop when they see the red light.
3. Betty asked: "... I open the window?"
4. Betty asked her father: "... I go to the concert tonight?" Her father said, "Yes, you ... go".
5. Mary is free tonight. She ... go to the dance.
6. Alec will have an English lesson tomorrow. He ... study tonight.
7. Mark is a good student. He ... speak English well.
8. There is no ink in my pen. ... I write with a pencil?
9. My friend gave me an interesting book to read. She said, "You ... keep it for seven days."
10. You... do what the doctor says.
11. You ... study much if you want to pass the examination well.
12. You ... not smoke in the dining-room.
13. Little children ... go to bed early.
14. If you are ill, you ... consult a doctor.

Упражнения (с ответами)

XIV. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу модальными глаголами.

1. When Kate was six, she _____ read and write.
2. I _____ get up early today because it is Saturday.
3. Dogs _____ fly but eagles _____.
4. This bag is too heavy for you. _____ I help you?
5. I _____ wear school uniform at my school.
6. You _____ smoke here. It is forbidden.
7. _____ you turn off the lights, please?
8. I _____ help my mother with the housework. She is tired.
9. If you go to bed late, you _____ be late for the school.
10. You _____ do your homework if you want to go out.
11. _____ you help me with the cooking?
12. I _____ drive to work last year but now I _____ as I moved to a new house.
13. _____ we go out tonight?
14. She _____ walk because she has broken her leg.
15. Lily _____ obey the rules but she didn't.
16. We _____ pay the taxes regularly otherwise we _____ be punished.
17. You _____ park here. You _____ find a parking.

18. She _____ win the game because she was ill.
19. We _____ buy tickets for the concert. Mary has already bought them.
20. My brother is very talented. He _____ paint very well.
21. It is hot outside. You _____ wear you jacket.
22. It is raining heavily. You _____ take your umbrella.
23. You _____ use your mobile phone at the cinema.
24. My sister _____ go to the dentist. She has a terrible toothache.
25. _____ I borrow your bike tonight?
26. You _____ touch the coffee. It is too hot.
27. You _____ be careful while crossing the street.
28. When I was a young man, I _____ run fast.
29. _____ donkeys jump? Yes, they _____.
30. You _____ pick up these flowers. Otherwise, my granny _____ get angry with you.

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

В английском языке различают 3 степени сравнения прилагательных: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

1. Положительная степень – исходная, не имеет никаких окончаний: big, interesting, dark.
2. Сравнительная степень – используется для сравнения двух предметов или лиц и показывает большую степень признака одного из сравниваемых предметов или лиц.

Сравнительная степень образуется:

– у односложных и двусложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -y, -er, -ow, -ble, путем прибавления суффикса -er:

cold – colder (холодный – холоднее)

– у многосложных прилагательных - при помощи слова more:

interesting – more interesting (интересный – интереснее)

3. Превосходная степень – показывает самую большую степень признака предмета.

Превосходная степень образуется:

– у односложных и двусложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -y, -er, -ow, -ble, путем прибавления суффикса -est:

cold – the coldest (холодный – самый холодный)

– у многосложных прилагательных - при помощи слова the most:

interesting – the most interesting (интересный – самый интересный).

Правила прибавления суффиксов:

1. Если прилагательное заканчивается на немую -e, то при прибавлении суффиксов она опускается: large – larger – the largest;
2. Если прилагательное заканчивается на -y с предшествующей согласной, то -y меняется на -i: easy – easier – the easiest;

Но если перед -y стоит гласная, то -y остается без изменений: gay – gayer – the gayest;

3. Если прилагательное заканчивается на одну согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, то при образовании степеней сравнения конечная согласная удваивается:

big – bigger – the biggest.

Ряд прилагательных образуют степени сравнения не по общему правилу:

good – better – the best

хороший – лучше – самый лучший

bad – worse – the worst

плохой – хуже – худший

little – less – the least

маленький – меньше – самый маленький

many, much – more – the most

много – больше – самый большой

old – older – the oldest

старший – старше – самый старший (по возрасту)

old – elder – the eldest старший – старше – самый старший (в семье или по положению)
 far farther – the farthest далекий – дальше – самый далекий (о расстоянии)
 further – the furthest дальний – дальнейший – самый дальний

Сравнительные конструкции

1. После сравнительной степени часто употребляется союз than (чем): Moscow is larger than Ust-Ilimsk. – Москва больше, чем Усть-Илимск.
2. Со сравнительной степенью также используется конструкция the... the... - чем... тем...:
 The more we study, the better for us. – Чем больше мы учимся, тем лучше для нас.
3. После превосходной степени употребляется предлог of (из):
 He is the best of my friends. – Он – лучший из моих друзей.
4. Для сравнения двух предметов одинакового качества прилагательное в положительной степени ставится между as ... as... со значением такой же... как, так же... как:
 He is as young as my brother. – Он такой же молодой, как мой брат.
 В отрицательных предложениях первое as обычно меняется на so: He is not so young as my brother. – Он не такой молодой, как мой брат.

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения прилагательных.

Tall, short, cold, big, happy, interesting, beautiful, hard, busy, bad, high, pleasant, heavy, low, old, good, popular, little, many, pretty, polite.

II. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He is a better tennis player than I am.
2. Paul is the best player in this football team.
3. More and more people want to study English.
4. Which of these two medicines is more effective?
5. My grandmother grows the most beautiful flowers in our dacha.
6. January is colder than March.
7. He is not so old as he looks.
8. This street is as wide as the next one.
9. The sooner you understand it, the better.
10. The more we study, the more we know. The more we know, the more we forget. The more we forget, the less we know. The less we know, the less we forget. The less we forget, the more we know. So why study?

III. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в нужную степень сравнения.

1. Health is (good) than wealth.
2. The Mississippi is (long) river in the world.
3. My cigarettes are (bad) than yours.
4. Our house is as (low) as yours.
5. October is (cold) than May.
6. Henry is (tall) of all.
7. The (little) we speak English, the (bad) for us.
8. English is (easy) than Russian.
9. This plan is (practical) of all.
10. This is (beautiful) house in the city.
11. Mary is as (young) as Ann.

12. He is (good) student in the group.
13. The (long) is the night, the (short) is the day.
14. He is as (strong) as his brother.
15. Football is (popular) than basketball.

Упражнения (с ответами)

XV. Заполните пропуск подходящей степенью прилагательного.

1. What doesn't kill me makes me _____ (STRONG).
2. During the day it is _____ (WARM) than at night.
3. What's _____ (FAST) way to get to the airport?
4. I think the jokes that Tom tells are _____ (FUNNY) than the ones Mary tells.
5. What is _____ (ROMANTIC) city in the world?
6. Water is _____ (EXPENSIVE) than beer at this restaurant.
7. What is _____ (POOR) country in the European Union?
8. What's _____ (INTERESTING) thing you ate on your trip?
9. Country life is _____ (HEALTHY) than city life.
10. The climate of Canada is _____ (COOL) than that of Japan.
11. The Vatican Library is one of _____ (OLD) libraries in the world.
12. I'm _____ (LUCKY) guy in the world to have such a wonderful girlfriend.
13. The Atacama Desert in northern Chile is _____ (DRY) place on Earth.
14. We'll try to be _____ (CAREFUL) next time.
15. The sun rises _____ (EARLY) in summer than in winter.
16. Cities are usually _____ (POLLUTED) than villages.
17. The Grand Canyon is one of _____ (POPULAR) places in the USA.
18. Tom is thirty pounds _____ (HEAVY) than Mary.
19. The Atlantic Ocean is _____ (SALTY) than the Pacific Ocean.
20. Which is _____ (EASY), skiing or skating?
21. Mount Kilimanjaro is _____ (HIGH) mountain in Africa.
22. The Amazonian forest is _____ (LARGE) tropical forest on Earth.
23. What do you think is _____ (GOOD) Christmas present for a woman?
24. Galileo Galilei is one of _____ (FAMOUS) astronomers in history.
25. The weather today is _____ (BAD) than yesterday.
26. It was _____ (GREAT) experience of my life.
27. Are dogs _____ (INTELLIGENT) than cats?
28. They say she is _____ (KIND) woman on earth.
29. The temperature is _____ (LOW) than usual.
30. Kate is my _____ (OLD) sister.

ПРИЧАСТИЕ I И II

Причастие I (Participle I) соответствует русскому причастию с суффиксами -ущ, -ющ, -ащ, -ящ (asking – спрашивающий, writing – пишущий), а также деепричастию несовершенного вида с суффиксами -а, -я (going – идя, crying – плача) или совершенного вида с суффиксом -в (seeing – увидев).

Функции:

1. определение:

- перед определяемым словом:

a shining star – сияющая звезда

- после определяемого слова:

The stars shining in the dark sky seem blue. – Звезды, сияющие в темном небе, кажутся голубыми.

2. обстоятельство (отвечает на вопросы как? когда?):

Translating the article he consulted the dictionary. – Переводя статью, он пользовался словарем.

Причастие II (Participle II) является страдательным причастием прошедшего времени с суффиксами-окончаниями -нный, -емый, -имый, -тый (a forgotten song – забытая песня).

Функции:

1. определение:

- перед определяемым словом:

The injured man was taken to hospital. – Потерпевшего отвезли в больницу.

- после определяемого слова:

The theatre built in the last century needed reconstruction. – Театр, построенный в прошлом веке, нуждался в реконструкции.

2. обстоятельство (часто с союзами if, unless, when):

When asked this question, the student could not answer it at once. – Когда студенту задали этот вопрос, он не смог ответить на него сразу.

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Прочитайте текст и скажите, какие формы причастия употреблены в нем.

People living in Japan have some customs different from ours. For example, we wipe our washed faces with dry towels, they wipe their faces with wet towels. Entering houses our men take off their hats, the Japanese take off their shoes. We give presents when arriving, they live them when departing. When in mourning (траур) we wear black, they wear white. We frown (хмуриться) when being scolded, they smile. When we say that Japanese are strange people, they could reply, "The same to you."

II. Образуйте Participle I от следующих глаголов и переведите их на русский язык.

To build, to grow, to think, to bring, to determine, to follow, to move, to refuse, to obtain, to contain, to produce, to use, to include, to offer, to enter, to get, to happen, to carry, to teach, to tell, to make, to begin, to keep, to divide, to return, to develop, to save.

Образуйте Participle II от следующих глаголов и переведите их на русский язык.

To find, to send, to throw, to add, to change, to keep, to take, to save, to maintain, to install, to consider, to burn, to achieve, to show, to develop, to decide, to receive, to leave, to equip, to divide, to return, to write, to read, to make, to do, to give, to see.

Упражнения (с ответами)

XVI. Составьте одно предложение из двух, используя Participle I.

1. Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.
2. The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.
3. Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.
4. They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.
5. Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.

XVII. Дополните предложение Participle I или II.

1. Why have you got that ... (worry) expression on your face? Are you in trouble?
2. The teacher was ... (disappoint) with the test results.
3. Jack's answer was ... (disappoint).
4. I went to the exhibition of French art last week and I was very much ... (impress).
5. We saw a lot of ... (fascinate) paintings.

6. I was so ... (excite) that I couldn't say a word.
7. The trip to the mountains was so ... (excite) — we enjoyed every minute of it.
8. I'm ... (bore) — I have nothing to do.
9. The lecture was so ... (bore) that a few listeners fell asleep.
10. We liked the Room of Horrors but some of the tricks were rather ... (frighten).
11. It was raining so heavily that the little puppy got ... (frighten) and hid under the bed.
12. Little John's questions were ... (surprise).
13. We were ... (surprise) at the news.
14. The boy ... (translate) the story is the best pupil in our class.
15. The girl ... (wash) the window is my sister.
16. ... (do) his homework Tom looked through the window several times.
17. The work ... (do) was very interesting.
18. Everything ... (write) on the blackboard is correct.
19. ... (write) the letter Olga thought about her summer holidays.

УСЛОВНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

ТИП НАКЛОНЕНИЯ	ФОРМА	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
Zero Conditional	If + Present Simple, Present Simple	Постоянные факты	If I have time, I watch TV in the evening.
1 Conditional	If + Present Simple, Future Simple	Возможная ситуация в будущем	If the weather is good, we will go for a walk tonight.
2 Conditional	If + Past Simple, would (could) + Infinitive	Нереальная ситуация в будущем или настоящем	If I lived in China, I could speak Chinese well.

Упражнения на закрепление

I. Откройте скобки в условных придаточных предложениях 1 типа.

1. If I (have) time, I (watch) TV in the evening.
2. If I (be) in town, I (visit) you.
3. If we (have) money, we (travel).
4. If it (snow) tomorrow, we (go) skiing.
5. If I (be) free, I (go) to the concert.
6. If he (come) here in time, we (take) him with us.
7. If the weather (be) rainy, we (stay) at home.
8. If you (pass) your exam, we (have) a celebration.
9. He (wait) for you if you (be) late.
10. If you (stay) here a little longer, you (see) a film.

II. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму в условных придаточных предложениях 2 типа.

1. If we (have) money, we would travel.
2. If the weather (be) rainy, we would stay at home.
3. You wouldn't have so many accidents if you (drive) slowly.
4. If I were free tomorrow, I (go) to the concert.
5. If I knew that, I (go) there immediately.
6. If I knew that the traffic lights were red, I (stop).

7. If he were in, he (to answer) the phone.
8. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not come).
9. He (take) me with him if I were ready.
10. We should play football if it (be) not raining.
11. If she were not so busy, she (come) and see us.
12. If I (be) in town, I would visit you.

Упражнения (с ответами)

XVIII. Исправьте ошибки.

1. If you'd be more sensible, you didn't think about such stupid things.
2. Unless I don't have any problem, I won't bother you.
3. Would you help me if you can?
4. If you came to my party, you'll enjoy yourself.
5. She wouldn't spend her savings unless it weren't necessary.
6. I'll give up smoking if I had a cold.
7. If she works harder, she would pass her exams.

XIX. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. If we TAKE / WILL TAKE a taxi, we WILL ARRIVE / ARRIVED sooner.
2. If we ARE/WOULD BE LATE for class, our teacher WILL BE / WAS angry.
3. If we LIVED / WOULD LIVE on another planet, we WOULD SEE / WILL SEE the Earth in the sky.
4. If we WERE / ARE birds, we WOULD BE ABLE / ARE ABLE to fly.
5. If you DON'T WEAR / WOULDN'T WEAR your pullover, you WILL FEEL / FELT cold.

КОНСТРУКЦИЯ I WISH (IF ONLY)

ТИП	ФОРМА	ПРИМЕРЫ
Сожаление о настоящем	I wish (if only) + Past Simple/could	I wish I could drive a car. – Как бы я хотел уметь водить машину.
Желание изменить что-то в будущем, но оно маловероятно	I wish (if only) + would + Infinitive	I wish he would prepare for the exams well. – Как бы я хотел, чтобы он хорошо подготовился к экзаменам.
Сожаление о прошлом	I wish (if only) + Past Perfect	I wish I had done homework last night. – Как жаль, что я не сделал домашнее задание вчера вечером.

Глагол to be в условном наклонении, в конструкции с I wish (if only) в 3 лице единственном числе (после he, she, it) можно использовать формы was и were.

Например:

If I were you, I would tell her the truth.

I wish she were here.

Упражнения (с ответами)

XX. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I wish he... (will get/got/would get) on better with his parents.

2. I wish you... (stopped/will stop/ would stop) talking at the lessons.
3. I wish I... (have/ had/had had) more money.
4. If only I... (was having / have had / had had) the chance to study when I was younger.
5. If only I... (would keep / kept / had kept) my appointment with the dentist yesterday. I wouldn't have toothache now.
6. If only you... (will/would/ wouldn't) make less noise.
7. I wish I ... (had been / hadn't been / weren't) disappointed after such an inspiring speech yesterday.
8. If only you ... (had been / would be / were) tolerant of each other's moods in your family! You would get on better.
9. I wish I... (had learnt / learnt / have learnt) to trust my own judgments in my childhood.

XXI. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола.

1. I wish I _____ (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
2. I wish I _____ (can drive) a car and we could go travelling.
3. The Browns live in the city, but they wish they _____ (live) in the suburbs.
4. Robert can't dance very well, but he wishes he _____ (can dance) better.
5. Kate is having a hard time learning English at the University. She wishes she _____ (study) it better at school.
6. Mike didn't go to college after school. Now, he wishes he _____ (go) to college.
7. The weather was hot while we were there. I wish it _____ (be) a bit cooler.
8. I wish you _____ (stop) watching TV while I am talking to you.
9. I wish she _____ (can come) yesterday but she had an important meeting.
10. I wish I _____ (know) someone to whom I could have gone for advice when I was 18.

FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST

Future-in-the-Past – будущее в прошедшем. Видовременная форма, связанная с будущим временем, когда мы ссылаемся на событие в будущем с точки зрения некоторого момента в прошлом.

Времена Future in the Past употребляются в придаточных предложениях после слов said (that), told (that), thought (that) и т. п. Для нас важно познакомиться с формой Simple Future-in-the-Past (Простое будущее время в прошедшем). Данная форма обозначает действия в будущем, воспринимаемые из прошлого.

V2/ed (that) WOULD + Infinitive

He said that he would go to school in September.

Он сказал, что он пойдет в школу в сентябре.

Future-in-the-Past используют в сложноподчиненных предложениях — это значит, что у такого предложения две части и связаны они, как правило, союзом that, но иногда он может опускаться.

She said (that) we would not discuss it.

Первая часть предложения строится в прошедшем времени, а значит глагол также употребляется в форме прошедшего времени: с окончанием -ed, если он правильный или во второй форме глагола — если неправильный.

Вторая часть предложения — в будущем времени, но вместо will используем would.

He said that he would (not) come in the evening.

Упражнения (с ответами)

XXII. Составьте предложения, с помощью Simple Future-in-the Past, используйте "I supposed; he believed; she was sure; we were told; I heard; she said; he understood; she imagined; the letter said".

1. He will solve the problem in no time.

2. The new film will be on in many cinemas.
3. The teacher will have corrected our papers by the beginning of the lesson.
4. She will not like this TV programme.
5. The train will arrive on time.
6. The children will be playing in the yard.
7. All the newspapers will publish this information.
8. They will win the game.
9. I shall go to the south.
10. My sister will not for-get to ring me up.
11. I shall have done my home-work by nine o'clock.
12. The tourists will not re-turn by sunset.
13. My friends will be waiting for me.
14. My friend will have returned by that time.
15. They will be working the whole evening.
16. He will return this book to the library immediately.

XXIII. Дополните предложения, используя Future Simple или Simple Future-in-the-Past.

1. I know we (not to be) late.
2. I knew we (not to be) late.
3. I want to know whether he (to be) at home.
4. I wanted to know whether he (to be) at home.
5. «When you (to be) ready?» he asked.
6. He asked when I (to be) ready.
7. I can't say whether Bob (to do) the work perfectly, but he (to do) his best.
8. He asked me whether he (to see) Olga there.
9. Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that?
10. I was afraid he (to say), «I don't think I (to be) able to come».
11. I did not know what he (to speak) about.
12. I knew your aunt (to bake) special cookies for all her nieces and nephews.

XXIV. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я знаю, что он скоро придет.
2. Я знал, что он скоро придет.
3. Она боялась, что ее друг не придет.
4. Они написали, что скоро приедут.
5. Я был уверен, что встречу его на станции.
6. Я думаю, что папа скоро напишет нам письмо.
7. Он понял, что никогда ее не забудет.
8. Я полагаю, что они вспомнят о нас.
9. Он говорит, что знает этого человека.

II. Ответы к упражнениям

I. Дополните предложение правильной формой местоимения.

1. I can see myself in the mirror. (I)
2. Their house is smaller than ours. (they/we)
3. She visited us yesterday. (she/we)
4. I think she doesn't know them. (I/she/they)
5. Are you talking to them? (they)
6. She wants to do it herself (she)
7. Did they like their new flat? (they)
8. Don't ask me! Ask her. (I/she)
9. Excuse me, those are our seats. (we)
10. Hasn't she come yet? (she)
11. Have you met their teacher? (they)
12. He forgot his keys. (he)
13. I don't think it's your room, I think it's yours. (you/you)
14. Do not tell her the truth! (she)
15. Is it your car or his? (you/he)
16. Is this yours? (you)
17. She wrote the email herself. (she)
18. The house is theirs. (they)
19. They asked them to call us. (they/we)
20. We watch her for hours. (he)
21. Who's got my money? (I)
22. Whose coat is this? Is it yours? (you)
23. Where is the post office? I think it is on Grey Street. (it)
24. Kate went to the park with Ann and me. (I)
25. James asked her to marry him. (she/he)
26. She bought it for them. (it/they)
27. This poem has been written for her. (she)
28. Don't hurt yourself while cutting the apple. (you)
29. These biscuits are for them and those sweets are for us. (they/we)
30. Bob was strange: he talked to himself. (he)
31. Enjoy yourself to the pie. (you)
32. Steve met a friend of his today and they talked about old times. (he / they)
33. Can you help us? We cannot do our homework. (we/we)
34. I'd like those apples. How much are they?
35. Jack is only a beginner, but he has prepared this salad himself. (he)
36. Don't say a word now and listen to us, please! (we)
37. I didn't do it myself (I).
38. What a sunny day! Let us go for a walk. (we)
39. I closed the door after him. (he)
40. Where is my key? (I)
41. Kate marries an old friend of hers. (she)
42. Did you brush your teeth (you)?
43. Anna and Mike like to ride their bikes. (they)
44. Pete bought a new apartment yesterday. It's his now. (he)
45. I parked my car right outside. Where did you park yours? (you)
46. This is not my coat, it is yours. (I/you)
47. The cupboard under the stairs is our favourite hiding place (we).
48. Lucia's dad often helps her younger sister with her homework (she/she).
49. I have to tidy my room myself. (I/I)
50. I gave it to them. (I/it/they)

II. Напишите существительные во множественном числе.

Butterfly – butterflies, bus – buses, cherry – cherries, knife – knives, sportsman – sportsmen, glass – glasses, child – children, house – houses, apple – apples, goose – geese, woman – women, box – boxes, baby – babies, ball – balls, information – information, mouse – mice, leaf – leaves, ferry – ferries, tomato – tomatoes, deer – deer, fox – foxes, dress – dresses, giraffe – giraffes, watch – watches, parrot – parrots, dish – dishes, boy – boys, melon – melons, sheep – sheep, armchair – armchairs, lady – ladies, businesswoman – businesswomen, hair – hair, fish – fish, phone – phones, ostrich – ostriches, turkey – turkeys, foot – feet, sandwich – sandwiches, piano – pianos, toy – toys, pitch – pitches, lemon – lemons, key – keys, photo – photos, brush – brushes, myth – myths

III. Дополните предложения глаголом в правильном времени: Present Simple или Present Continuous.

This is Mrs Chatter. She is (be) a primary school teacher. She teaches (teach) English and Art. At the moment, she is teaching (teach) Art. She lives (live) in London and is (be) married. She has (have) three children. They all love (love) animals, but they do not have (not have) any pets because they live (live) in a small apartment. Mrs Chatter speaks (speak) French as well as English, but she does not teach (not teach) it. Mrs Chatter's niece Kate is staying (stay) with the Chatters for two weeks. Kate lives (live) and studies (study) in Dublin, but she is enjoying (enjoy) her mid-term break in London at the moment. She is planning (plan) to go sightseeing there. Mrs Chatter's son John does not like (not like) shopping, but he loves (love) hanging out with friends. They usually go (go) to the local park where they play (play) football or basketball. Today, however, John is not playing (not play) football or basketball; he is skateboarding (skateboard). Mr Chatter works (work) for a multinational company. He is not working (not work) today because he is not feeling (not feel) well.

IV. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. May I borrow your pen? – Sorry, but I am using (use) it now. – Oh, ok. It does not matter (not/matter).
2. I am leaving (leave) for London on Friday.
3. Look! The children are playing (play) hide-and-peek in the park.
4. This perfume smells (smell) wonderfully.
5. He has not found (find) a job yet.
6. How long have you been waiting (wait) for the bus?
7. What do you wear (wear) in winter?
8. The jacket does not fit (not/fit) me. I need (need) a smaller size.
9. They are having (have) a good time on holiday now.
10. They seldom meet (meet).
11. I have just read (read) the news.
12. My parents are working (work) in the garden today.
13. How many films have you watched (watch) so far?
14. We have been walking (walk) the whole day. Let's have a rest.
15. This is an exam. Why are you talking (talk)?

V. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Past Simple.

1. My friend and her husband came (come) from the USA.
2. I did not like (not like) the party.
3. My sister phoned (phone) from Germany yesterday evening.
4. On Monday Peter went (go) to school on foot.
5. Did they leave (they / leave) the country last Saturday?

6. Did you like (you / like) the book?
7. We did not finish (not finish) the homework yesterday.
8. Did she go (she / go) to the cinema with her friends last night?
9. No, she didn't. She stayed (stay) at home. She got (get) a cold.
10. We went (go) to Italy by car.
11. I had (have) a wonderful holiday with my family last summer.
12. Did you travel (you / travel) to Paris by car or by plane?
13. Many centuries ago it was (be) very difficult to live without electricity.
14. Last month they bought (buy) a house at the seaside.
15. I met (meet) her the day before yesterday.

VI. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. Kate saw (see) her brother in town last month.
2. Have you ever (you/ever/meet) her sister?
3. Where were you (you/be) last weekend?
4. Did you see (you/see) Kate yesterday?
5. We did not go (not/go) on holiday last year.
6. I love shoes. I have bought (buy) a lot this year.
7. What did you do (you/do) last weekend?
8. Dad has repaired (repair) the car, you can use it now.
9. This writer lived (live) from 1890 to 1976.
10. Mary still has not found (not/find) her book.
11. Where did you buy (you/buy) your smartphone?
12. You have painted (paint) the hall, I like the colour.
13. What time did you get (you/get) home last night?
14. Sue! Your letter has arrived (arrive) at last!
15. The weather has been (be) good this week.
16. I finished (finish) work early yesterday.
17. Kate's not here, she has gone (go) out.
18. The weather was not (not/be) very good last week.
19. We have been (be) to the cinema twice this month.
20. Tom lived (live) in England until the age of 10.

VII. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Lucy prepared / was preparing lunch when they came / was coming.
2. Jack was very unlucky. It rained / was raining every day during his holidays.
3. Who was that nice boy you talked / were talking to when I walked / was walking by the pub?
4. Last Sunday Kate fell / was falling and broke/ was breaking her leg.
5. When I entered / was entering the restaurant Britney had / was having lunch with Peter.
6. We drove/ were driving to Berlin in Mike's new car.
7. The sun shone / was shining brightly when I got up / was getting up this morning.
8. Alice finally told / was telling us the whole story about John.

VIII. Дополните предложение глаголом в Past Simple или the Past Continuous.

1. As Mary was walking (walk) up Apple Street, she met (meet) an old friend from school.
2. When did your uncle arrive (your uncle/arrive) yesterday?
3. He arrived (arrive) late. The train was (be) delayed due to the bad weather.
4. Who were you speaking (you/ speak) to on the phone when I came (come) in?
5. Peter was reading (read) in bed when he heard (hear) a strange noise downstairs.

6. When Lucy left (leave) home at 7.30 this morning, the sun was shining (shine) brightly. However, at 10 o'clock it was raining (rain) heavily.
7. Mark arrived (arrive) at Susan's house a little before 9 a.m., but she was not (not/be) there. She was studying (study) at the library.
8. The firemen were rescuing (rescue) an old woman who was (be) trapped on the tenth floor of the burning building.
9. Did you do (you/do) any shopping yesterday?
10. Yesterday Tim fell (fall) and hurt (hurt) himself when he was riding (ride) his bicycle.
11. What was Oliver doing (Oliver / do) when you knocked (knock) on his door?
12. Alice was wearing (wear) a beautiful dress to the party last night.

IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. When Kate opened/had opened the door, she realized that somebody broke/had broken into.
2. Alice was very upset because her computer disappeared/had disappeared yesterday.
3. My friend promised/had promised me to bring me a souvenir from France last month.
4. By the time Mary left/had left the shop, she spent/had spent all her money on clothes.
5. I didn't want to see that film because I saw/had seen it twice.
6. Philip tidied/had tidied his bedroom before he left/had left for work.
7. My son did/had done the shopping after I called/had called him.
8. Arthur had worked/worked in a bank for five years before he was sent to Rome.
9. The judge said that she was guilty because she took/had taken the money for herself.

X. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. Olivia had lived (live) in Spain for three years before she moved (move) to Italy.
2. My team did not win (not win) the football match because they had played (play) badly.
3. The teacher punished (punish) the student because he had been/was (be) very naughty.
4. By winter, the new soap opera had become (become) the most popular show on TV.
5. The pirates hijacked (hijack) an enormous ship two months ago in Somalia.
6. The captain of the ship surrendered (surrender) because he hated (hate) violence.
7. The journalist had interviewed (interview) the famous actress before the TV came (come).
8. Everyone had left (leave) the train before the bomb exploded (explode).
9. By the time my mum prepared (prepare) lunch, we had laid (lay) the table.
10. I had done (do) homework by the time my parents came (come) back.

XI. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола в Future Simple или Future Continuous.

1. I suppose the concert will finish (finish) at about 6 o'clock.
2. I will be (be) very happy if you do that.
3. I will tell (tell) you everything when I go back.
4. This time tomorrow I will be flying (fly) to Russia.
5. Tomorrow she will be writing (write) a very important exam.
6. Don't phone me between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. I will be working (work).
7. John is very upset today. I will try (try) to talk to him.
8. This time next week I will be relaxing (relax) at the beach.
9. I think she will pass (pass) tomorrow's exam.
10. Sorry, but I can't come at 6 o'clock. I will be playing (play) football with my friends.
11. In half an hour everybody will be watching (watch) the film.

XII. Перепишите предложения в Passive Voice.

1. Our dog did not bite the cat. – The cat was not bitten by our dog.

2. The mechanic will repair the car. – The car will be repaired by the mechanic.
3. They understand Spanish. – Spanish will be understood.
4. The electricians won't test the fire alarm. – The fire alarm won't be tested by the electricians.
5. My friend bought a new car. – A new car was bought by my friend.
6. John didn't clean the bathroom. – The bathroom was not cleaned by John.
7. Levi Strauss invented the blue jeans. – The blue jeans were invented by Levi Strauss.
8. They developed a new kind of washing powder. – A new kind of washing powder was invented.
9. Snow covered the mountains. – The mountains were covered with snow.
10. The lady didn't give me the keys. – The keys were not given to me by the lady.
11. The students handed in the reports. – The reports were handed in by the students.
12. Sue puts the rucksack on the floor. – The rucksack was put by Sue on the floor.
13. The policemen will help the children. – The children will be helped by the police.
14. Mother doesn't water the flowers. – The flowers are not watered by Mother.
15. They sing the song very well. – The song is sung by them very well.
16. The postman delivers letters at 8 every day. – The letters are delivered by the postman at 8 every day.
17. They don't make these cars in Japan. – These cars are not made in Japan.
18. Someone smashed our window last night. – Our window was smashed by someone last night.
19. My parents gave me some pocket money. – Some pocket money was given to me by my parents.
20. They told bad news to her. – She was told bad news. Bad news was told to her by them.
21. She didn't send information to Ann. – Information was not sent by her to Ann.
22. He will give them a new chance. – A new chance will be given to them by him.
23. They grow coffee in Kenia. – Coffee is grown in Kenia.
24. The Romans built the bridge 2000 years ago. – The bridge was built by the Romans 2000 years ago.
25. The thunderstorm damaged some houses. – Some houses were damaged by the thunderstorm.

XIII. Перепишите предложения в Active.

1. We were impressed by your products. – Your products impressed us.
2. The windows were broken by the burglars. – The burglars broke the windows.
3. Microsoft was founded by Bill Gates. – Bill Gates founded Microsoft.
4. America was discovered by Cristopher Columbus. – Cristopher Columbus discovered America.
5. Shoes are cleaned by me every Friday. – I clean shoes every day.
6. The first plane was flown by the Wright brothers. – The Wright brothers flew the first plane.
7. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare. – Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
8. Cheese is made from milk. – They make cheese from milk.
9. The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison. – Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.
10. The poems are written by the little boy. – The little boy wrote the poems.
11. This newspaper is read by thousands of people. – Thousands of people read this newspaper.
12. Football is played by two teams of eleven players. – Two teams of eleven players play football.
13. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil. – They speak Portuguese in Brazil.
14. Children are educated in schools. – They educate children in schools.
15. Wine is made from grapes. – They make wine from grapes.

16. My bag was stolen when I was on the bus. – Somebody stole my bag when I was on the bus.
17. I didn't fall over. I was pushed. – I didn't fall over. Somebody pushed me.
18. The dogs are kept in the house. – They keep the dogs in the house.
19. This church was built in the 15th century. – They built this church in the 15th century.
20. My offer was turned down by them. – They turned down my offer.
21. Caesar was killed by Brutus and his friends. – Brutus and his friends killed Caesar.
22. John was given an award by the President. – The President gave John an award.
23. The explanation was understood by all the students. – All the students understood the explanation.
24. They were known by everyone. – Everyone knew them.
25. The story was translated into Spanish. – They translated the story into Spanish.
26. All the leftovers were eaten by my brother. – My brother ate all the leftovers.
27. The bridge was closed for over two hours by the police. – The police closed the bridge for over two hours.

XIV. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу модальными глаголами.

1. When Kate was six, she could read and write.
2. I didn't have to get up early today because it is Saturday.
3. Dogs can't fly but eagles can.
4. This bag is too heavy for you. Can I help you?
5. I have to wear school uniform at my school.
6. You cannot smoke here. It is forbidden.
7. Can/could you turn off the lights, please?
8. I have to help my mother with the housework. She is tired.
9. If you go to bed late, you will/might be late for the school.
10. You must do your homework if you want to go out.
11. Can/could you help me with the cooking?
12. I had to drive to work last year but now I don't as I moved to a new house.
13. Shall/may we go out tonight?
14. She couldn't walk because she has broken her leg.
15. Lily had to obey the rules but she didn't.
16. We have to pay the taxes regularly otherwise we will be punished.
17. You mustn't park here. You should find a parking.
18. She couldn't win the game because she was ill.
19. We needn't buy tickets for the concert. Mary has already bought them.
20. My brother is very talented. He can paint very well.
21. It is hot outside. You should wear your jacket.
22. It is raining heavily. You should take your umbrella.
23. You mustn't use your mobile phone at the cinema.
24. My sister has to/should go to the dentist. She has a terrible toothache.
25. May/could/can I borrow your bike tonight?
26. You mustn't touch the coffee. It is too hot.
27. You should be careful while crossing the street.
28. When I was a young man, I could run fast.
29. Can donkeys jump? Yes, they can.
30. You shouldn't/mustn't pick up these flowers. Otherwise, my granny will get angry with you.

XV. Заполните пропуск подходящей степенью прилагательного.

1. What doesn't kill me makes me stronger.
2. During the day it is warmer than at night.

3. What's the fastest way to get to the airport?
4. I think the jokes that Tom tells are funnier than the ones Mary tells.
5. What is the most romantic city in the world?
6. Water is more expensive than beer at this restaurant.
7. What is the poorest country in the European Union?
8. What's the most interesting thing you ate on your trip?
9. Country life is healthier than city life.
10. The climate of Canada is cooler than that of Japan.
11. The Vatican Library is one of the oldest libraries in the world.
12. I'm the luckiest guy in the world to have such a wonderful girlfriend.
13. The Atacama Desert in northern Chile is the driest place on Earth.
14. We'll try to be more careful next time.
15. The sun rises earlier in summer than in winter.
16. Cities are usually more polluted than villages.
17. The Grand Canyon is one of the most popular places in the USA.
18. Tom is thirty pounds heavier than Mary.
19. The Atlantic Ocean is saltier than the Pacific Ocean.
20. Which is easier skiing or skating?
21. Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa.
22. The Amazonian forest is the largest tropical forest on Earth.
23. What do you think is the best Christmas present for a woman?
24. Galileo Galilei is one of the most famous astronomers in history.
25. The weather today is worse than yesterday.
26. It was the greatest experience of my life.
27. Are dogs more intelligent than cats?
28. They say she is the kindest woman on earth.
29. The temperature is lower than usual.
30. Kate is my elder sister.

XVI. Составьте одно предложение из двух, используя *Participle I*.

1. Tom fell asleep watching the film.
2. The pupils opened their textbooks looking for the answer.
3. Training to be a designer, Julia lived in Milan for 3 years.
4. Being vegetarians, they don't eat meat.
5. Tidying up her bedroom, Jane found some old letters.

XVII. Дополните предложение *Participle I* или *II*.

1. Why have you got that worrying expression on your face? Are you in trouble?
2. The teacher was disappointed) with the test results.
3. Jack's answer was disappointing.
4. I went to the exhibition of French art last week and I was very much impressed.
5. We saw a lot of fascinating paintings.
6. I was so excited that I couldn't say a word.
7. The trip to the mountains was so exciting — we enjoyed every minute of it.
8. I'm bored — I have nothing to do.
9. The lecture was so boring that a few listeners fell asleep.
10. We liked the Room of Horrors but some of the tricks were rather frightening.
11. It was raining so heavily that the little puppy got frightened and hid under the bed.
12. Little John's questions were surprising.
13. We were surprised at the news.
14. The boy translating the story is the best pupil in our class.
15. The girl washing the window is my sister.

16. Doing his homework, Tom looked through the window several times.
17. The work done was very interesting.
18. Everything written on the blackboard is correct.
19. Writing the letter, Olga thought about her summer holidays.

XVIII. Исправьте ошибки.

1. If you were more sensible, you wouldn't think about such stupid things.
2. Unless I have any problem, I won't bother you.
3. Would you help me if you could?
4. If you come to my party, you'll enjoy yourself.
5. She wouldn't spend her savings unless it were necessary.
6. I will give up smoking if I have a cold.
7. If she worked harder, she would pass her exams.

XIX. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. If we TAKE / WILL TAKE a taxi, we WILL ARRIVE / ARRIVED sooner.
2. If we ARE/WOULD BE LATE for class, our teacher WILL BE / WAS angry.
3. If we LIVED / WOULD LIVE on another planet, we WOULD SEE / WILL SEE the Earth in the sky.
4. If we WERE / ARE birds, we WOULD BE ABLE / ARE ABLE to fly.
5. If you DON'T WEAR / WOULDNT WEAR your pullover, you WILL FEEL / FELT cold.

XX. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I wish he... (will get/got/would get) on better with his parents.
2. I wish you... (stopped/will stop/ would stop) talking at the lessons.
3. I wish I... (have/ had/had had) more money.
4. If only I... (was having / have had / had had) the chance to study when I was younger.
5. If only I... (would keep / kept / had kept) my appointment with the dentist yesterday. I wouldn't have toothache now.
6. If only you... (will/would/ wouldn't) make less noise.
7. I wish I ... (had been / hadn't been / weren't) disappointed after such an inspiring speech yesterday.
8. If only you ... (had been / would be / were) tolerant of each other's moods in your family! You would get on better.
9. I wish I... (had learnt / learnt / have learnt) to trust my own judgments in my childhood.

XXI. Дополните предложение правильной формой глагола.

1. I wish I were (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
2. I wish I could drive (can drive) a car and we could go travelling.
3. The Browns live in the city, but they wish they lived (live) in the suburbs.
4. Robert can't dance very well, but he wishes he could dance (can dance) better.
5. Kate is having a hard time learning English at the University. She wishes she had studied (study) it better at school.
6. Mike didn't go to college after school. Now, he wishes he had gone (go) to college.
7. The weather was hot while we were there. I wish it had been (be) a bit cooler.
8. I wish you would stop (stop) watching TV while I am talking to you.
9. I wish she had come (come) yesterday but she had an important meeting.
10. I wish I had known (know) someone to whom I could have gone for advice when I was 18.

XXII. Составьте предложения, с помощью Simple Future-in-the Past, используйте "I supposed; he believed; she was sure; we were told; I heard; she said; he understood; she imagined; the letter said".

1. I supposed he would solve the problem in no time.
2. She said the new film would be on in many cinemas.
3. We were told the teacher would have corrected our papers by the beginning of the lesson.
4. He believed she would not like that TV programme.
5. She said the train would arrive on time.
6. She was sure the children would be playing in the yard.
7. I heard all the newspapers would publish this information. She imagined they would win the game.
8. I supposed I should go to the south.
9. I believed my sister would not forget to ring me up.
10. I was sure I should have done my home-work by nine o'clock.
11. They said the tourists would not return by sunset.
12. I was sure my friends would be waiting for me.
13. I supposed my friend would have returned by that time.
14. The letter said they would be working the whole evening.
15. He said he would return this book to the library immediately.

XXIII. Дополните предложения, используя Future Simple или Simple Future-in-the-Past.

1. I know we will not be late.
2. I knew we would not be late.
3. I want to know whether he will be at home.
4. I wanted to know whether he would be at home.
5. «When will you be ready?» he asked.
6. He asked when I would be ready.
7. I can't say whether Bob does the work perfectly, but he does his best.
8. He asked me whether he would see Olga there.
9. Are you sure that we will have time to do that?
10. I was afraid he would say, «I don't think I will be able to come.»
11. I did not know what he would speak about.
12. I knew your aunt would bake special cookies for all her nieces and nephews.

XXIV. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я знаю, что он скоро придет. I know he will come soon.
2. Я знал, что он скоро придет. I knew he would come soon.
3. Она боялась, что ее друг не придет. She was afraid that her friend would not come.
4. Они написали, что скоро приедут. They wrote that they would arrive soon.
5. Я был уверен, что встречу его на станции. I was sure I would meet him at the station.
6. Я думаю, что папа скоро напишет нам письмо. I think Dad will write us a letter soon.
7. Он понял, что никогда ее не забудет. He understood that he would never forget her.
8. Я полагаю, что они вспомнят о нас. I believe they will remember us.
9. Он говорит, что знает этого человека. He says that he knows this man.

III. Задания КИМ раздела «Грамматика и лексика»

Вариант 1

1. Long ago Teotihuacan was an important religious and economic centre. However, after there ___ BE ___ a great fire, for some unknown reason all the population decided to leave the city. This happened in 650AD.

2. Just like a gigantic dragon, the Great Wall runs up and down deserts, mountains and grasslands for 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. It is one of the ___ GREAT ___ wonders of the world with more than 2,000 years of history.
3. Teotihuacan is an enormous archaeological site in Mexico. It contains some of the ___ LARGE ___ pyramids in America.
4. Rugby is the most popular sport in New Zealand. The country even has a Rugby Museum. The game ___ PLAY ___ there as early as the 1860s.
5. 'It's a perfect day for a picnic', said Mr. Wolf. 'Do you think you could pack us a lunch?' 'I certainly could', said Mrs. Wolf. So the decision ___ MAKE ___.
6. Once I was travelling in Italy. It was a lovely day. I wandered along the street until I came upon some parasol-shaded tables which seemed to ___ I ___ very nice. I settled and opened my book.
7. Among the e-mails waiting for me at work one morning was one from a member of my staff. It was sent from his personal e-mail address and there was only his home phone number. Thinking something was wrong, I immediately called ___ HE ___.
8. Basketball is now a major sport in the USA. Basketball ___ INVENT ___ by Dr. James Naismith at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1891. Basketball is a game played between two teams of five players, in which each team tries to win points by throwing a ball through a net.
9. If you love stories by Jules Verne and have always dreamt of going for a ride in a hot air balloon, England is the country for you. Every August England celebrates the ___ BIG ___ hot air balloon festival in Europe.
10. What do you know about holidays in the USA? They can be divided into two groups: national and popular holidays. There ___ BE ___ ten national holidays in the USA.
11. For years my husband, Tom, and I had complained bitterly about the lack of sidewalks in our village. We didn't have enough exercise but we ___ NOT CAN ___ jog because there were no sidewalks.
12. Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown worked in the same office. Their ___ WIFE ___ were good friends. One day Mr. Jones invited Mr. Brown to a small party.
13. Some of the natural wonders are known for their beauty. The Meteor Crater is not one of them. It looks like a big hole in the desert. It ___ CAUSE ___ by a meteorite hitting the earth thousands of years ago.
14. Russia has a varied climate. Almost all of Russia ___ SITUATE ___ in the North Temperature Zone.
15. Everybody knows that Christopher Columbus discovered America. Was he really the first to reach the continent? The great Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdal believed that ancient people were able to build boats that ___ CAN ___ cross oceans.
16. Everybody knows that Christopher Columbus discovered America. However, America ___ NAME ___ after Amerigo Vespucci who explored the eastern coast of South America.
17. Paul Samuelson was born on May 15, 1915, in Gary, Indiana. He ___ EDUCATE ___ at the University of Chicago in Illinois and at Harvard University.
18. On January 1, many Americans watch the Tournament of Roses parade and then a football game in Pasadena California over TV. It may be difficult for ___ WE ___ to believe it, but January in California is a warm sunny month with a lot of flowers.
19. John Lennon and Paul McCartney were friends. But most people believe that after the Beatles ___ BREAK ___ up in 1970, the friendship between them was over.
20. For more than 800 years the castle was a fortress against the English and rival Scottish clans. For the most part it was in a state of neglect since then. About 150 years ago it became a luxurious farm house and then in the early part of the ___ TWENTY ___ century it became a hunting and fishing lodge.
21. Our school used to have a ritual day of torture, embarrassment and humiliation for the less athletic pupils at the school. It ___ CALL ___ Sports Day.

22. Each summer the UK welcomes children to international summer schools. They come from more than 45 different ___ COUNTRY ___ and many of them come to Dean Close year after year.
23. When it comes to California summer camps for kids, Sky lake Yosemite Summer Camp is the very best. This year the camp is celebrating ___ IT ___ 66th season.
24. Not all new things are created by wise old scientists. Frank Epperson invented the popsicle, fruit ice cream without milk, in 1905 when he was only 11 years old. Frank ___ LEAVE ___ his drink outside on the porch overnight with the stir stick in it.
25. In 1896, Said Khalid seized power in Zanzibar. A British fleet soon arrived at the port of Zanzibar and ordered him out of the royal palace. Khalid refused to leave. At 9:02 on the morning of August 27, British ships started a fire on the palace, a war between Britain and Zanzibar___ BEGIN _____.
26. Do you know any kids' inventions? One of them is 13-year-old Bennie Benson from the USA, who designed the state flag of Alaska in 1926. His design ___ CHOOSE ___ in a flag-designing contest.
27. Becky Schroeder was only 10 years old when she came up with the idea of the glo-paper. Two years ___ LATE ___, in 1974, her invention was patented.
28. Do you know the story behind the invention of video games? Here is the story of the ___ ONE___ video game.
29. Hard to believe it, but there is such a country! Libya ___ LOCATE ___ in North Africa and borders on the Mediterranean Sea.
30. To divers, the underwater world is silent, and we call the ocean the «silent deep.» But to a fish, the underwater world isn't silent at all. Fish can «hear» other fish ___ MOVE ___ through the water.
31. 35. Do you know how old this popular drink is? In 1886 a chemist from Atlanta, John Pemberton, ___ MAKE ___ a syrup from cola-nut extract, cocoa leaves, some vegetable extracts, caffeine, and sugar.
32. Lambeth Palace is a rare surviving example of a 13th century building. Built between 1207 and 1229, the palace ___ BE ___ the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury for almost 8 centuries now.
33. New Zealand consists of two main islands and a number of smaller islands so scattered that they range from the tropical to the Antarctic. New Zealand ___ LOCATE ___ about 2,012 km southeast of Australia.
34. In northern Québec and Labrador, temperatures ___ RISE ___ two degrees Celsius since the mid-1990s. That rise has helped more trees grow in the area which was previously too cold for trees.
35. One airline had a policy that required the first officer to stand at the door while the passengers exited. He smiled and thanked them for ___ FLY ___ the airline.
36. Bouvet Island is a dependent area of Norway. It is an uninhabited volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean where the___ NEAR ___ human life resides thousands of miles away.
37. For many years there was no good opera house in Australia. In 1954, Jorn Utzon from Denmark ___ WIN ___ a competition organized by the Australian government to build an opera house. The construction lasted for fourteen years until 1973.
38. Do you know the origin of the place name Alaska? The name Alaska comes from the Aleut word alaxsxaq, ___ MEAN ___ “object toward which the action of the sea is directed” – that is, the mainland.
39. November 21. Today, I took the entire ___ FIVE ___ grade on a fieldtrip to the state capital. It was incredible!
40. The lands of southern England have always been associated with mystery. Pre-historic sites like Stonehenge are souvenirs from the past ___ BUILD ___ by civilizations we still know very little about.

41. Everybody knows Walt Disney, a person who invented many cartoon characters such as Donald Duck and Pluto. But it's Mickey Mouse which ___ LOVE ___ by children all over the world.
42. Melanie River had just turned ten years old, but she had never been to school. Most children in the third grade ___ GO ___ to school for two years. But Melanie was not most children.
43. Here are some interesting facts about Australia. Canberra ___ CHOOSE ___ as the capital because Sydney and Melbourne could not stop arguing which city should be the capital of Australia.
44. Around 1350, art, learning, and science started to flourish in some parts of Europe. To many people, this was the beginning of a new golden age. This period was not the ___ ONE ___ golden age in Europe.
45. Mount Everest is 8,863 meters above sea level. It is part of the Himalayan range in South Asia. Despite its awesome height, the mountain ___ CLIMB ___ many times.
46. We cannot imagine our life without antiseptics. This invention ___ INTRODUCE ___ in 1850 by a Hungarian physician.
47. The Thorn Birds is a 1977 bestselling novel by the Australian author Colin McCullough. The story gives ___ WE ___ information about life on Australian sheep stations, but it also includes a dramatic love story.
48. California is generally known for its dry hot weather. No wonder, one of the ___ DRY ___ places in North America, Death Valley, is located in Southern California.
49. Mr. Jefferson was a math teacher in Junior High School. Every Friday he ___ HOLD ___ a contest for his students. Sometimes they played math baseball. Sometimes they had math relays with flashcards.
50. Alex's mother was waiting impatiently for Alex to come home from school. "There you are!" she cried when he opened the door. She anxiously asked him where he ___ BE ___ "I missed the bus and had to walk here," Alex replied.

Вариант 2

1. Protected by UNESCO, the Palace Museum ___ VISIT ___ by millions of tourists every year.
2. This treasure is protected by UNESCO and future generations ___ SEE ___ the Great Wall with the same wonder and amazement as we do now.
3. Now it is known as the Palace Museum that covers 74 hectares ___ INCLUDE ___ over 900 buildings with 9 999 rooms.
4. He was just 19 when he started playing for the "All Blacks" in 1994 and became the ___ YOUNG ___ player in rugby history.
5. So they went around the turn and soon came into their own back yard! Mr. Wolf quickly put down his basket. 'It's a perfect spot for a picnic,' he said ___ LOOK ___ around with a smile.
6. 'Chairs, and a table, and a pool – and a beautiful flower garden!' And they decided to have picnics there all summer long. Since then, the Great Wall of China ___ BECOME ___ a Symbol of wisdom and bravery of the Chinese people and a monument to Chinese nation for many hundreds of years.
7. Alongside traditional round shape balloons there ___ BE ___ also so called "special shapes" which are balloons in the form of different objects and characters such as cartoon characters and cars.
8. Most Americans consider Independence Day and Thanksgiving to be the ___ GOOD ___ public holidays of the year.
9. Since then, St. Patrick's Day parades ___ HOLD ___ in Moscow every year.

10. Since then, the tradition ___ CHANGE ___. Nowadays, on Memorial Day Americans honor not only soldiers who perished in wars but those loved ones who have died.
11. Older citizens who did not fight during the war worked in factories to make weapons, which was not ___ EASY ___ than fighting. They, too, are honoured on Victory Day.
12. Warm, round, and golden — blini are the symbol of the sun! Ancient Russians actually believed that when eating a pancake, they ___ GET ___ a part of the Sun's life energy.
13. "It was simple, Mom," she answered. "I didn't unpack. Many ___ CHILD ___ did the same."
14. The extreme west of Russia has a temperate climate. Thus, the summers in the Baltic are cool and the winters mild. If we go ___ FAR ___ east, the climate will become more continental.
15. With a laugh, Apollo gave her the gift, ___ DREAM ___ about the reward. Instantly, Cassandra could see the future. She saw Apollo, in the future, helping to destroy Troy.
16. One of his highly popular tales was 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'. Since 1945 his books ___ PUBLISH ___ in almost 50 languages.
17. The next year even ___ MANY ___ people took part in the celebration. In 1894, Congress made it a national holiday. Today most Americans consider Labor Day the end of the summer. They enjoy the last three-day weekend on the beaches and in the parks.
18. Samuelson's life work has been to use economics in the service of humanity. He ___ DO ___ more than anyone of his time to influence government policy at the highest level.
19. Albert Einstein is remembered as the greatest theoretical physicist in the world. His ideas ___ CHANGE ___ science forever.
20. The Doctors have always been accompanied by glamorous young ___ WOMAN ___ assistants some of who also made their mark on fashion.
21. On Tuesdays and Fridays you can also see demonstrations of a steam powered saw, ___ CUT ___ up the wood just as it did 100 years ago.
22. We also offer a wide range of fun activities with our English PLUS program, but these ___ NOT INCLUDE ___ in the basic course price, but can be a great way to learn new skills while practicing English.
23. One time a tournament ___ ORGANISE ___ between two classes. We got so involved in the game we failed to notice the bell and got into terrible trouble for being late for class.
24. My favourite is the Drama Society. It is currently the ___ FAST ___ growing as our next production is "Much Ado About Nothing" and someone will get the chance to kiss Kim White on stage.
25. "No, dear," replied her father, "it's Mother's Day." Immediately the boy had another question. "Oh," he said, "then ___ BE ___ every other day Father's Day?"
26. It had to be big — Louis's court had 20,000 people, and Versailles ___ BECOME ___ the centre of court life.
27. When our neighbor saw the assortment of boxes, bins and gear strapped to our car's roof rack, she came rushing over. «Oh!» she exclaimed. «I ___ NOT KNOW ___ you were leaving! I'm so glad I got to see you before you moved!»
28. When I ___ COME ___ out, I quickly spotted a little white flag ... and about ten others.
29. Ann came over, put her arm around Grandma's neck and said, «Grandma, I wish you ___ BE ___ newer.»
30. One day, during a lesson on efficiency, she thundered, «William, put that gum you ___ CHEW ___ in the wastepaper bin at once!» All three of them started to rise, paused, then walked to the front of the class to dispose of their gum. The teacher beamed. «Three for one! Now that's efficiency.»
31. Since then, various presidents ___ MAKE ___ changes to it over the years. The White House has 132 rooms, including the President's Oval Office.

32. When the class was over, Heather sprinted to the bookstore, grabbed a copy and rushed to the cashier. The cashier saw Heather and began ringing the bell for assistance, a look of panic on her face. «How many ___ BE ___ there behind you?» she demanded.
33. Beyond Prairie Avenue, where the Glessner house was located, were the factories, the railroad yards and the slaughterhouses of a great industrial city. Beyond, too, were the neighborhoods where homeless, hungry people ___ STAND ___ in line for food. For many, times were hard in December 1893.
34. The family agreed that they ___ COME ___ back to the Alps to ski.
35. “I guess, madam,” said Lincoln, “your family ___ DO ___ enough for the country. It is time to give somebody else a chance.”
36. Coolidge roared with laughter, and Rogers ___ WIN ___ the bet.
37. Today, the Alhambra ___ CONSIDER ___ to be one of the greatest examples of Islamic architecture.
38. I would like to have a green house with rare plants from all over the world. I could take care of them ___ I ___ In the future when I grow up, graduate from university and get a well-paid job, I'll definitely buy the house I'm dreaming about now.
39. My present job ___ NOT CONNECT ___ with cooking. I work for a computer company. I like it, but I miss communicating with people.
40. However, the couple pressed on and eventually got the backing of British Airways, who sponsored ___ THEY ___ project.
41. The people of Japan believe that a good education is very important. Children ___ REQUIRE ___ to attend school from the age of six to the age of fifteen. Then most students go on to high school for another three years.
42. Around 150,000 riders come here throughout the year. If you ___ BE ___ a cycling fan, Moab will provide you with a challenge.
43. After several attempts Eisler ___ STAND ___ up from the piano and said: “I don't understand why the whole world thinks this is a great scientist! He isn't able to count to three!”
44. Among the Greeks this mental state ___ KNOW ___ as panic fear.
45. What you care about is ___ EAT ___ me.”
46. But she knows that the load of work is ___ SHE ___ and nobody is going to help her.
47. Many people think that exotic seafood dishes are the ___ GOOD ___
48. Without doubt, this new technology ___ BECOME ___ popular among drivers very soon.
49. Modern e-books are much ___ SAFE ___ for your eyes than they used to be in the past and are very affordable now.
50. I knew a storm ___ COME ___ Would it be a snowstorm? I woke up the next morning to see the ground all covered with snow. There would be no baseball practice today!
51. 55. The owner of the supermarket told the journalists that contests would become a tradition at the supermarket and that next time there would be the first, ___ TWO ___ and third prizes.
52. Many studies show that for ___ CHILD ___ love is the most important thing in life.

Вариант 3

1. Today, the Forbidden City is a public museum visited by millions of tourists from around the world. Until 1924 when the last emperor of China had to leave the palace, twenty-four emperors of the two dynasties ___ RULE ___ here.
2. It ___ KNOW ___ that from 2 to 3 million Chinese people died during its construction.
3. At that time as many as 200,000 people lived in Teotihuacan in ___ THEY ___ 2,000 houses.
4. In 1884 they went to New South Wales, Australia to play and won eight games! It was the ___ ONE ___ international competition for them.

5. And when at last they found one with all those things, Mrs. Wolf cried, ‘Oh, but here there’s no water. Surely we can find a ___ GOOD ___ spot than this one.’
6. The Great Wall of China runs for 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. It is one of the ___ GREAT ___ wonders of the world.
7. ___ LATE ___, however, he thanked me. I had awakened his daughter, who had an exam that morning but had forgotten to set her alarm. Thanks to my call, she hadn’t missed the exam.
8. Basketball ___ PLAY ___ by men and women at all levels, from the professional level to high schools and clubs.
9. It ___ BEGIN ___ in 1978 when Don Cameron decided to create an event that would help balloonists from all over the world to get together. It was a great idea.
10. One day I decided to ask him why he always chose this type while driving. “Well, sister,” he reluctantly replied, “to be frank, it’s mainly so you can’t sing along.” He added that he ___ LISTEN ___ to anything else if only I promised not to sing along.
11. «Well, dear,» Tom said. «What’ll we use as an excuse for not walking now?» I said I ___ THINK ___ of some excuse.
12. I And then came the ___ BAD ___ moment of my life. My son said, «But ... when you were a girl ... it was alive then, right?»
13. “Why is she outside?” I asked. “She ___ LOOK ___ for me”, he answered.
14. Since then, scientists ___ EXPLORE ___ the crater for many years, but there are still many secrets and mysteries hiding inside it.
15. This region can be called the land of ___ FREEZE ___ rivers.
16. In ancient Greece there were many temples built for Apollo. He was the god of youth, beauty, music and poetry. Besides, Apollo had one very special skill – he could see the future. One day Apollo came to the temple in Troy. Among other ___ WOMAN ___ he saw Cassandra, a young and beautiful priestess, who worked at the temple.
17. On May 17, 1970 Ra with two ___ SEAMAN ___ on board successfully crossed the Atlantic, proving that ancient civilizations had enough skill to reach America long before Columbus.
18. Samuelson ___ GIVE ___ the 1970 Nobel Prize in Economics for doing “more than any other contemporary economist to raise the level of scientific analysis in economic theory.”
19. Albert’s interest in science began when he was five years old. His father ___ GIVE ___ him a magnetic compass and the boy wanted to know why the needle was moving.
20. “Dr Who” is the longest running science fiction TV show in the world. It is broadcast in 42 countries around the world, ___ INCLUDE ___ Russia, but it is in the UK that it has made the biggest impact.
21. Now, ten years after that summer swim, he is in the mood for celebration as he finally ___ REALISE ___ his biggest ambition. All the difficult and expensive restoration is finished and his first guests are due to arrive this evening.
22. Amazingly I became quite good at it. Finally, on my last Sports Day — two days before my last ever school day — I came ___ THREE ___ in the Hammer Throw, stood on a podium and was presented with a bronze medal!
23. 9.00 am is Assembly time. This ___ INVOLVE ___ us being counted, told to be good and fifteen minutes of mind numbing boredom.
24. Our dock on Bass Lake offers a variety of fun-packed waterfront activities, ___ INCLUDE ___ warm-water swimming, waterskiing and tubing, and canoes and kayaks. All staff members are First Aid Certified and have Water Safety Certifications.
25. The Great Wall of China runs for 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. It is one of the ___ GREAT ___ wonders of the world.
26. Just over 1 billion popsicles ___ EAT ___ in the US each year. Out of the 30 flavors to choose from, orange has been the favorite for many years.

27. The British ___ LATE ___ requested money from the people of Zanzibar to pay for the shells the British warships had used to win the war.
28. For a prize Bennie ___ WIN ___ a \$1000 scholarship and a watch.
29. She ___ NOT HAVE ___ a flashlight and imagined how nice it would be to have a paper that glows in the dark and allows you to write effortlessly without light. A year of research and experiment and she did it!
30. Libya ___ BECOME ___ an independent nation in 1951.
31. Research ___ SHOW ___ that some fish are sensitive to ordinary sounds, too. Catfish can probably hear everything we hear!
32. That's how the world famous drink ___ INVENT ___
33. The Glessner home glowed as the family welcomed its guests on Christmas night. This was the ___ BUSY ___ and the most exciting day in the whole year!.
34. Avalanches, also known as snowslides, are not a rare occasion in the mountains. A British family had a lucky escape in the Alps when an avalanche missed ___ THEY ___ by 20 metres.
35. A woman came to President Abraham Lincoln and told him with a commanding air: "Mr. President, you must make my son a general. Sir, I demand it not as a favor, but as a right. My grandfather ___ FIGHT ___ at Lexington.
36. There are many funny stories about Will Rogers, a famous American actor and humorist. Once he ___ INVITE ___ to the White House to meet President Calvin Coolidge.
37. The Alhambra is a palace and fortress in Granada. It ___ BUILD ___ between 1238 and 1358 at the end of Muslim rule in Spain. Despite the development that followed the Christian conquest, it still looks like a medieval Moorish settlement.
38. The island ___ BE ___ a nature reserve since 1971.
39. I was seventeen, when I ___ GIVE ___ a job in a local fast food restaurant.
40. Have you seen the photos of the London Eye? The London Eye is a giant observation wheel ___ LOCATE ___ in the Jubilee Gardens on the South Bank of the river Thames.
41. How would you like to go to school on Saturdays? If you lived in Japan, that's just where you ___ BE ___ each Saturday morning. Japanese students attend classes five and a half days a week. The half day is on Saturday.
42. The circles existed 6,000 years ago, before Stonehenge ___ IT ___ had been built.
43. A hungry wolf was out searching for a meal. He ___ SEE ___ a goat feeding on grass on top of a high cliff. The wolf wished to get the goat to climb down from the rock and into his grasp and he called out to her.
44. Windsor is a small town not far from London which is about a thousand years old. It became the setting for The Merry ___ WIFE ___ of Windsor,
45. Martha works in an office. Her job is to hire new people. The more work the new members of staff carry out, the higher their pay. Martha wishes her job ___ BE ___ as highly paid as some of the other employees'.
46. In countries which are located near sea coasts, sea food is an important part of national cuisine. Since ancient times, different kinds of fish and seafood ___ BE ___ staple diets near the coast or near certain rivers and lakes.
47. Car GPS Tracking appears a lot in new vehicles, offering drivers tracking and navigation. Yet, the ___ LATE ___ inventions are even more modern and sophisticated, offering extra opportunities to people.
48. People of the 21st century have to think about living green. A long time ago we ___ UNDERSTAND ___ that we should protect our forests.
49. It was late spring evening. The snow began to fall. I ___ SURPRISE ___
50. The Super Grocery Store organized a competition for kids. Whoever could guess the correct number of jellybeans in the big jar ___ WIN ___ a prize.

IV. Ответы к заданиям КИМ раздела «Грамматика и лексика»

Вариант 1

1. was\ had been
2. greatest
3. largest
4. was played
5. was made
6. me
7. him
8. was invented
9. biggest
10. are
11. could not
12. wives
13. was caused
14. is situated
15. could
16. was named
17. was educated
18. us
19. broke
20. twentieth
21. was called
22. countries
23. its
24. left
25. began
26. was chosen
27. later
28. first
29. is located
30. moving
31. made
32. has been
33. is located
34. have risen
35. flying
36. nearest
37. won
38. meaning
39. fifth
40. built
41. is loved
42. had been going
43. was chosen
44. first
45. has been climbed
46. was introduced
47. us
48. driest
49. held
50. had been

Вариант 2

1. is visited
2. will see
3. including
4. youngest
5. looking
6. has become
7. are
8. best
9. have been held
10. has changed
11. easier
12. were getting
13. children
14. farther
15. dreaming
16. published
17. more
18. has done
19. have changed
20. women
21. cutting
22. are not included
23. was organised
24. fastest
25. is
26. became
27. did not know
28. came
29. were
30. are chewing
31. have been making
32. are
33. stood
34. would come
35. has done
36. won
37. is considered
38. myself
39. is not connected
40. their
41. are required
42. are
43. stood
44. is known
45. eating
46. hers
47. best
48. will become
49. safer
50. was coming
51. second
52. children

Вариант 3

1. had been ruling
2. is known
3. their
4. first
5. better
6. greatest
7. later
8. is played
9. began
10. would listen
11. would think
12. worst
13. is looking
14. have been exploring
15. frozen
16. women
17. seamen
18. was given
19. gave
20. including
21. has realised
22. third
23. involves
24. including
25. greatest
26. are eaten
27. later
28. won
29. did not have
30. became
31. shows / has shown
32. was invented
33. busiest
34. them
35. fought
36. was invited
37. was built
38. has been
39. was given
40. located
41. would be
42. itself
43. saw
44. wives
45. were
46. have been
47. latest
48. understood
49. was surprised
50. would win