

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БАШКОРТОСТАН
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
ЦЕНТР ВЫЯВЛЕНИЯ, ПОДДЕРЖКИ И РАЗВИТИЯ
СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ И ТАЛАНТОВ У ДЕТЕЙ И МОЛОДЁЖИ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БАШКОРТОСТАН «АВРОРА»

«РАССМОТРЕНО»

На заседании экспертного совета
ГАОУ ДО ЦРТ «Аврора»
пр. № 8 от 20.11.20

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Директор
ГАОУ ДО ЦРТ «Аврора»
А.М. Сайгафаров
приказ № 30 от 20.11.20

**ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ
ПРОГРАММА**

«Английский язык»

Место реализации: ГАОУ ДО ЦРТ «Аврора»

Срок реализации: 21 день/ 21 час

Возраст обучающихся: 15 – 16 лет

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1. Пояснительная записка

Образовательная программа дополнительного образования по английскому языку относится к программам социально-педагогической направленности. Дополнительное образование детей – уникальная сфера образования, которая дает возможность в пределах процесса обучения английскому языку способствовать адаптации учащихся в современном обществе, расширению кругозора, возможностей пополнения знаний в сфере личных интересов, а так же восполнить отставание в курсе школьного обучения. Учитывая возросший интерес обучающихся к сдаче международных экзаменов, составление образовательной программы онлайн видеокурса «Просто о грамматике английского языка» в ГАОУДО «Центр Развития Талантов «Аврора» представляется актуальной.

Онлайн видеокурс «Просто о грамматике английского языка» представляет собой серию онлайн видеоуроков, длительностью не более от 10-30 минут каждый. После каждого урока даются вопросы для уточнения понимания всего содержания видеоурока. Всего на курсе 15 онлайн видеоуроков и завершающее онлайн тестирование на выявление прогресса работы и результатов полученных знаний учащегося.

Актуальность образовательной программы: состоит в необходимости выявления, развития потенциала одарённости и дальнейшей профессиональной поддержки одарённых детей, проявивших выдающиеся способности в изучении английского языка с помощью онлайн видеокурсов.

Цель и задачи программы

1.1. Цель программы

создание условий для более полного усвоения материала по грамматике английского языка с целью подготовки к сдаче международного экзамена на основе онлайн видеокурса и активное использование его в качестве основы формирования коммуникативной компетенции.

1.2. Задачи программы

Выявление языковых способностей учащихся и подготовка их к сдаче международного экзамена посредством онлайн видеокурсов.

- Использование информации, полученной в процессе обучения английскому языку, для расширения их лингвистического кругозора с целью реализации познавательного аспекта иноязычного образования.

- Развитие умственных способностей учащихся, различных видов памяти смысловой догадки, мотивации коммуникативной деятельности.

Образовательная программа дополнительного образования ориентирована на школьников, прошедших курс иностранного языка

школьной программы, которые планируют начать подготовку к сдаче экзамена FCE. Программа содержит 15 традиционных грамматических тем, которые, несмотря на кажущуюся простоту, вызывают определенные затруднения у обучающихся. Каждая тема сопровождается упражнениями и тестами.

Образовательная программа ГАОУДО «Аврора» рассчитана на 15 онлайн видеокурсов (продолжительностью до 25 минут) по изучению английского языка.

1.3. Объем программы: 15 онлайн видеоуроков

1.4. Планируемые результаты обучения.

В результате освоения программы слушатель способен использовать полученные знания и грамматические навыки в устной и письменной формах иноязычной речи на уровне владения B1:

В результате изучения дисциплины слушатель должен:

Знать:

- грамматический материал, необходимый для рецептивных и продуктивных видов речевой деятельности;
- необходимый для иллюстрации предлагаемого; грамматического материала лексический материал.

Уметь:

- выражать свои мысли на изучаемом языке в устной и письменной формах на основе сформированных грамматических навыков;
- пользоваться различными видами описания;
- делать развернутое сообщение;
- реферировать прочитанный или прослушанный текст с элементами комментирования в различных коммуникативных сферах и ситуациях общения.

Владеть:

- основными методами и приемами анализа художественного текста, интерпретации языковых явлений;
- активным словарем (1200 лексических единиц), идиоматикой и наиболее употребительными разговорными формулами современного языка;
- навыками устной и письменной речи на более высоком уровне.

2. Учебно-тематический план видеокурса

(Грамматические темы, подлежащие усвоению)

1. be used to, get used to and used to (Unit 1)
2. Gerund and Infinitive (Unit 2)
3. articles (Unit 3)
4. so and such (Unit 4)
5. past tenses (Unit 4)
6. modal verbs, necessity and permission (Unit 5)
7. Present perfect simple (Unit 7)
8. Expressing preferences (Unit 7)
9. Future and time linkers (Unit 8)
10. Question tags (Unit 9)
11. too and enough (Unit 10)
12. so, neither and nor (Unit 11)
13. reported speech (Unit 12)
14. reported questions (Unit 12)

№	Наименование разделов (по уч.пособию FCE by Roy Norris)	Темы на уроке	Распределение уч.нагрузки	
			теория	Контроль понимания
1	Unit 1	be used to, get used to and used to	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
2	Unit 2	gerund and Infinitive (Unit 2)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
3	Unit 3	articles (Unit 3)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
4	Unit 4	so and such (Unit 4)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
5	Unit 4	past tenses (Unit 4)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
6	Unit 5	modal verbs, necessity and permission (Unit 5)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
7	Unit 7	present perfect simple (Unit 7)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
8	Unit 7	expressing preferences (Unit 7)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
9	Unit 8	future and time linkers (Unit 8)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
10	Unit 9	question tags (Unit 9)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
11	Unit 10	too and enough (Unit 10)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
12	Unit 11	so, neither and nor (Unit 11)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
13	Unit 12	reported speech (Unit 12)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест
14	Unit 12	reported questions (Unit 12)	До 20 мин	Упр. и тест

3. Содержание программы

- Тема 1. be used to, get used to and used to (Unit 1)
- Тема 2. Gerund and Infinitive (Unit 2)
- Тема 3. articles (Unit 3)
- Тема 4. so and such (Unit 4)
- Тема 5. past tenses (Unit 4)
- Тема 6. modal verbs, necessity and permission (Unit 5)
- Тема 7. Present perfect simple (Unit 7)
- Тема 8. Expressing preferences (Unit 7)
- Тема 9. Future and time linkers (Unit 8)
- Тема 10. Question tags (Unit 9)
- Тема 11. too and enough (Unit 10)
- Тема 12. so, neither and nor (Unit 11)
- Тема 13. reported speech (Unit 12)
- Тема 14. reported questions (Unit 12)

4. Методическое обеспечение

Выбор методов и форм для реализации настоящей программы обучения определяется:

- Наличием специальной методической литературы по английскому языку, педагогике и психологии.
- Возможностью повышения профессионального мастерства: участие в методических объединениях, семинарах, конкурсах; прохождение курсов повышения квалификации.
- Разработка собственных методических пособий, дидактического и раздаточного материала.

Методическое обеспечение по «Английскому языку» включает в себя дидактические принципы, методы, техническое оснащение, организационные формы работы, формы подведения итогов.

Дидактические принципы:

Принцип наглядности, поскольку психофизическое развитие обучающихся 15 – 16 лет характеризуется конкретно-образным мышлением. Следовательно, обучающиеся способны полностью усвоить материал при осуществлении практической деятельности с применением практических упражнений, учебно-наглядных пособий. Большое внимание также уделяется принципам доступности и посильности в обучение, связи теории с практикой, прочности овладения знаниями и умениями. Каждое занятие включает в себя элементы теории, практики, демонстрацию выполненного

задания. Наиболее предпочитаемые формы организации занятий – групповые и индивидуальные.

Большое воспитательное значение имеет подведение итогов работы, анализ, оценка. Метод языкового погружения позволяет обучающимся системно овладеть организацией практической цепочки – от первичных навыков до полного овладения языком через цели и задачи, «мозговой штурм» до реализации задачи. Языковая практика основана на развитии самостоятельности детей, гибкой организации процесса обучения. В результате языкового погружения обеспечиваются современные требования к развитию личности обучающегося, учитываются его индивидуальные интересы и способности, выполняются и осваиваются конкретные поисковые действия.

Обучение основам научно-исследовательской деятельности обучающимися: составление плана работы, поиск, выдвижение проблемы и подготовка работы к защите, – все это предусмотрено конечным результатом после окончания обучения.

Формы подведения итогов:

- Защита проекта;
- Участие в городских, окружных, региональных, всероссийских, международных олимпиадах и конкурсах, выставках и фестивалях.

Методы организации учебно-познавательной деятельности:

- словесные, наглядные и практические, репродуктивные и проблемно-поисковые, индуктивные и дедуктивные методы обучения.

Методы стимулирования и мотивации учебно-познавательной деятельности: познавательные игры, учебные дискуссии и др.

Методы контроля обучения:

- грамматико-переводный,
- устный (предварительный, текущий, тематический, итоговый), практические задания и самоконтроль обучающихся; защита проектов.

Дидактическое обеспечение программы:

- Учебно-методическая литература
- Презентации
- Цифровые образовательные ресурсы;
- Развивающие и диагностические приемы: эвристические вопросы, тесты, упражнения, творческие задания, игры, ребусы, конкурсы, сценарии.

Материально-техническое обеспечение:

Лингофонный кабинет соответствует нормам САН ПИН 2.2.2/2,41340-03, оборудована компьютерами, столами, стульями, общим освещением, классной доской, интерактивной доской, таблицами, мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран, аудиоустройства).

Материалы и инструменты: таблицы, проектор, компьютер, интерактивная доска.

5. Диагностика результативности

Урок 1.

Тема. be used to, get used to and used to (Unit 1)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1.оборот used to: образование и употребление
 - 2.обороты get used to и be used to: образование и употребление
 3. Главные различия между оборотами
- Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 2.

Тема. Gerund and Infinitive (Unit 2)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

1. Понятие герундий в английском
 2. Gerund Passive and Active
 3. Функции герундия в предложении
 4. Герундий после *instead of, be guilty of, be proud of, be clever at, excuse, fancy, finish, burst out, put off* etc.
 5. Инфинитив и герундий после *cease, start, stop, begin, hate, regret, etc.*
- Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 3.

Тема. articles (Unit 3)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

1. Неопределенный артикль. История неопределенного артикля.
 2. Определенный артикль. История определенного артикля.
 3. Функции определенного и неопределенного артиклей.
 4. Случаи употребления артиклей.
- Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 4.

Тема. so and such (Unit 4)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1) So: образование, употребление
- 2) Such: образование, употребление
- 3) Разница в употреблении so и such
- 4) Конструкция So... that... / Such... that..., ее образование и значение

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 5.

Тема. past tenses (Unit 4)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1) PastSimple: образование, употребление
- 2) PastContinuous: образование, употребление
- 3) Past Perfect: образование, употребление
- 4) Past Perfect Continuous: образование, употребление
- 5) Слова-Маркеры

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 6.

Тема. modal verbs, necessity and permission (Unit 5)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

1. Характеристика модальных глаголов.
2. Глагол *can* и случаи его употребления.
3. Глагол *may* и случаи его употребления.
4. Глагол *might* и случаи его употребления.

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 7.

Тема. Present Perfect Tense (Unit 7)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1) Значение
- 2) Структура, образование
- 3) Использование
- 4) Слова-маркеры

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 8.

Тема. Expressing preferences (Unit 7)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1) Prefer: образование, употребление
- 2) Would prefer: образование, употребление
- 3) Would rather: образование, употребление
- 4) Образование вопросов

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 9.

Тема. Future Simple and Time linkers (Unit 8)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

1. Образование Future Simple Tense
 2. Употребление Future Simple Tense
 3. Альтернативные формы образования будущего времени
- Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 10.

Тема. Question tags (Unit 9)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1) Значение
- 2) Структура предложений с разделительными вопросами
- 3) Использование

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 11.

Тема. too and enough (Unit 10)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

1. Особенности использования *too*
2. Особенности использования *enough*
3. Различия в использовании *too* и *enough*

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 12.

Тема. so, neither and nor (Unit 11)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1) Использование
- 2) Структура предложений с So, neither, nor
- 3) Разница между So и neither/nor
- 4) Структура предложений с несогласием

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 13.

Тема. reported speech (Unit 12)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1) Структура косвенной речи
- 2) Особенности трансформации временных форм
- 3) Изменения в косвенной речи (местоимения, указатели времени и др.)
- 4) Случаи отсутствия изменений при трансформации прямой речи в косвенную

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Урок 14.

Тема. reported questions (Unit 12)

Оборудование: Двустороннее интерактивное стекло, маркеры.

Ход урока

Introduction

- 1) Особенности трансформации общих вопросов
- 2) Особенности трансформации специальных вопросов
- 3) Структура косвенных вопросов

Общая продолжительность: 10-15 минут

Использованная литература

1. Конституция Российской Федерации (01.07.2020).
2. Закон РФ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» от 29 декабря 2012 г. № 273-ФЗ.
3. Концепция развития дополнительного образования детей (Распоряжение Правительства РФ от 4 сентября 2014 года № 1726-р).
4. Постановление Главного государственного санитарного врача Российской Федерации от 4 июля 2014 г. № 41 г. Москва «Об утверждении СанПин 2.4.4.3172-14 «Санитарно-эпидемиологические требования к устройству, содержанию и организации режима работы образовательных организаций дополнительного образования детей».
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Be used to, get used to and used to

1. *Put the words in the right order to make sentences.*

1. used – we – France – in – to – live
2. getting – I'm – to – here – living – now – used
3. gym – get – I'll – to – used – to – going – the – soon
4. hair – blonde – she – have – to – used
5. neighbor – I'm – used – not – my – to – new
6. quickly – they – countryside – used to – got – in – to – the – living – very
7. used to – Mel – home – work – walking – from – is
8. can't – Sam – divorce – used to – living – after – get – alone

Ключи

1. We used to live in France.
2. I'm getting used to living here now.
3. I'll get used to going to the gym soon.
4. She used to have blond hair.
5. I'm not used to my new neighbor.
6. They got used to living in the countryside very quickly.
7. Mel is used to walking home from work.
8. Sam can't get used to living alone after divorce.

Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Mary _____ many friends, but now she has lots of them.
 - a. used to have
 - b. didn't use to have
 - c. not used to have
2. I couldn't sleep last night at all because I _____ my new bed.
 - a. not used to
 - b. wasn't used to
 - c. didn't get use to
3. When Adam got a job, he _____ getting up early very quickly.
 - a. used to
 - b. got used to
 - c. get used to
4. When I moved to Norway, it was hard for me to _____ cold summer. But now I'm OK with it.
 - a. am used to
 - b. get used to
 - c. be used to
5. I know this company, but I _____ work there.
 - a. used to
 - b. didn't use to
 - c. didn't used to

6. This computer is very easy to use. You _____ in a day, I'm sure.
 - a. got used to
 - b. will be get used to
 - c. will get used to
7. At first Michael didn't like his new boss, but finally he _____ her.
 - a. got used to
 - b. is used to
 - c. get used to
8. Our new colleague is very lazy and I don't think he _____ working hard in our company.
 - a. is used to
 - b. used to
 - c. will get used to
9. Dan _____ married, but now he is single again.
 - a. used to be
 - b. got used to be
 - c. did used to be
10. When I was a child, I _____ play computer games a lot.
 - a. used to
 - b. was used to
 - c. got used to

Ключи

1-a, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-c, 7-a, 8-c, 9-a, 10-a

Complete the sentences with correct forms of used to/be used to/get used to. Use negative forms where necessary

1. When Kate moved to England, she couldn't _____ British accent.
2. I know Mary, we _____ go to the same cooking class.
3. We _____ local food, it's too spicy.
4. It's difficult for American drivers to _____ driving on the left side of the road in Britain.
5. Have you seen Sam's new car? Before he got it, he'd _____ get to work by bus.
6. Working overtime isn't a problem for me. I _____ it. I did the same at my previous job.
7. When Tina lived with her parents, she _____ have a big house, but now she lives in a small room and she finds it difficult _____ it.
8. I _____ working in this company very quickly, people are very friendly here.
9. When he was younger, Mike _____ go camping a lot. But now he does it very often and enjoys it so much.
10. I don't like going to the discos because I _____ that kind of music.

Ключи

1. get used to; 2. used to; 3. aren't used to; 4. get used to; 5. used to; 6. am used to; 7. used to, to get used to; 8. got used to; 9. didn't use to; 10. am not used to.

Gerund and infinitives

1. Choose from parentheses gerunds or infinitives.

I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)

When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)

He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)

Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)

Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)

John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)

My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)

I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)

Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)

Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)

We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)

Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)

The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)

Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)

They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)

I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)

Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)

Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)

Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)

Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

Ключи:

1.

1. to visit

2. eating

3. buying

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 4. going | 10. to travel | 16. washing up |
| 5. writing | 11. to leave | 17. giggling |
| 6. to answer | 12. to fly | 18. playing |
| 7. to get | 13. to get | 19. dancing |
| 8. to hurt | 14. smoking | 20. working |
| 9. beating | 15. to have | |

2. *Select the infinitive with or without the to particle.*

1. We can ... (speak/to speak) Spanish. (Мы умеем говорить по-испански.)
2. He often makes me ... (feel/to feel) guilty. (Он часто заставляет меня чувствовать виноватой.)
3. You have ... (be/to be) friendly and polite. (Ты должен быть дружелюбным и вежливым.)
4. She must ... (stay/to stay). (Она обязана остаться.)
5. The lawyer will ... (call/to call) you later. (Юрист позвонит вам позже.)
6. I'd like ... (send/to send) him a present. (Я бы хотела послать ему подарок.)
7. You'd better ... (move/to move) faster. (Тебе лучше двигаться быстрее.)
8. We heard somebody ... (enter/to enter) the apartment. (Мы слышали, как кто-то вошел в квартиру.)
9. Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen. (Мама хочет покрасить стены на кухне.)
10. We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car. (Мы решили продать машину.)
11. He always fails ... (keep/to keep) his word. (Он всегда не сдерживает слово.)
12. I am trying ... (lift/to lift) this heavy stone. (Я пытаюсь поднять этот тяжелый камень.)
13. Let me ... (give/to give) you some advice. (Позволь мне дать тебе совет.)
14. It may ... (cost/to cost) too much. (Это может стоить слишком много.)
15. She saw him ... (cross/to cross) the street. (Она видела, как он переходит улицу.)

Ключи

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. speak | 10. to sell |
| 2. feel | 11. to keep |
| 3. to be | 12. to lift |
| 4. stay | 13. give |
| 5. call | 14. cost |
| 6. to send | 15. cross |
| 7. move | |
| 8. enter | |
| 9. to paint | |

3. *Compose sentences by starting from the first column and ending from the second.*

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She is interested | a) drinking alcohol. |
| 2. I would like | b) to seeing my daughter. |
| 3. You should give up | c) being ill. |
| 4. We really enjoy | d) laughing at her. |
| 5. I'm looking forward | e) to living in a dirty house. |
| 6. He is used | f) talking to drunk people. |
| 7. She pretended | g) swimming in the sea. |
| 8. Pamela is good | h) to have a cup of coffee. |
| 9. I couldn't help | i) in surfing the Internet. |
| 10. She avoids | j) at riding a horse. |

Ключи

- 1 – i (Ее интересует проведение времени в интернете.)
 2 – h (Я бы хотел выпить чашку кофе.)
 3 – a (Тебе нужно бросить употреблять алкоголь.)
 4 – g (Нам очень нравится плавать в море.)
 5 – b (С нетерпением жду встречи с дочкой.)
 6 – e (Он привык жить в грязном доме.)
 7 – c (Она притворилась больной.)
 8 – j (У Памелы есть способности к езде верхом на лошади.)
 9 – d (Я не мог не смеяться над ней.)
 10 – f (Она избегает разговоров с пьяными.)

4. *Use Infinitive or -ing form.*

It was quite late when they saw Martin ... (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him ... (pause) in front of his house, ... (look) up at it and ... (knock) at the door.

My parents let me (stay) at Molly's house last weekend. They agreed ... (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself.

Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just lets it ... (ring).

At first Jenny enjoyed ... (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of ... (hear) the same story.

Polly can't (go) to the cinema today. She's busy ... (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she's decided ... (take) a break and ... (phone) Megan.

I tried ... (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best ... (keep) the conversation ... (go) on one topic and another.

Ключи: 1. come, pause, look, knock 2. stay, to take, promise 3. answering, ring 4. listening, hearing 5. go, studying, to take, to phone 6 to listen, not to show, to keep, going.

Articles

1. *Choose the correct variant.*

1. ...Smiths have a dog and a cat.
a) ... b) The c) A
2. He knows how to work on ... computer.
a) a b) an c) ...
3. She was the first woman to swim across ... English Channel.
a) a b) ... c) the
4. Go down ... Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.
a) the b) a c) ...
5. I don't like milk in ... tea.
a) ... b) the c) a
6. At the end of... busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.
a) the b) a c) ...
7. We'll go for a walk if ... weather is fine.
a) a b) ... c) the
8. Could you give me ... information I asked for in my letter?
a) the b) ... c) a
9. ...war is a terrible thing.
a) The b) ... c) A
10. I spent ... very interesting holiday in England.
a) the b) a c) ...

Ключи

1. b | 2. a | 3. c | 4. c | 5. a | 6. b | 7. c | 8. a | 9. b | 10. b

2. Fill in the correct article

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".
2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister's ... husband is ... pilot.
3. I have no ... car.
4. She has got ... terrible ... headache.
5. They have ... dog and two ... cats.
6. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.
7. Would you like ... apple?
8. This is ... tree. ... tree is green.
9. I can see three ... children. ... children are playing in ... yard.
10. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

Ключи

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".
2. I have a sister. My ... sister is a teacher. My sister's ... husband is a pilot.
3. I have no ... car.
4. She has got a terrible ... headache.
5. They have a dog and two ... cats.
6. My ... cousin says he is going to be a manager one ... day.
7. Would you like an apple?
8. This is a tree. The tree is green.
9. I can see three ... children. The children are playing in the yard.

10. I have a car. The car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.
Fill in the articles in the proverbs if necessary.

1. ... apple ... day keeps ... doctor away.
2. ... appetite comes with eating.
3. ... good beginning makes ... good ending.
4. ... bird in ... hand is worth two in ... bush.
5. Among ... blind ... one-eyed man is king.
6. ... brevity is ... soul of wit.
7. ... cat has nine lives.
8. ... charity begins at ... home.
9. ... clothes make ... man.
10. ... curiosity killed ... cat.

Ключи

1. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
2. The appetite comes with eating.
3. A good beginning makes a good ending.
4. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
5. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king.
6. Brevity is the soul of wit.
7. A cat has nine lives.
8. Charity begins at home.
9. Clothes make the man.
10. Curiosity killed the cat.

Insert the appropriate article where applicable.

We are in (1)... Scotland. Its capital is (2)... Edinburgh. It is one of (3)... most beautiful cities in (4)... Great Britain. There are (5)... many places of interest here. (6)... monument to (7)... Walter Scott is in (8)... centre of (9)... city. (10) ... National Gallery of Scotland is also situated in (11)... centre. There is (12)... fine collection of (13)... pictures in (14)... gallery. (15)... Glasgow is (16) ... greatest city in (17)... Scotland. Scotland is (18) ... land of (19)... lakes. They are called "Lochs" there. Let us go now to (20)... Loch Lomond. What (21)... beautiful lake it is!

Ключи

1 —, 2 —, 3 the, 4 —, 5 —, 6 a, 7 —, 8 the, 9 the, 10 the, 11 the, 12 a, 13 —, 14 the, 15 —, 16 the, 17 —, 18 the, 19 —, 20 —, 21 a

So and such

1. insert so, such (a / an)

1. My Dad was _____ angry that I knew I'd better disappear for a while.
2. The journey was _____ long, that we wanted to return.
3. They were _____ beautiful earrings that I decided I had to get them.

4. It was _____ windy that they couldn't stand up!
5. Her pies were _____ delicious, that I asked for another helping.
6. They are _____ noisy neighbors that we can't sleep at night.
7. They had _____ wonderful holiday in Italy.
8. It was _____ waste of time!
9. The film was _____ boring!
10. The water in the rivers is _____ dirty.
11. That had _____ strong effect on me!
12. She had _____ bad headache that she went to lie down for a while.
13. It was _____ lovely party!
14. He is _____ interesting person!
15. Everyone had _____ good time when we went cycling that we agreed to go again.
16. Edward and Rose used to be _____ good friends.
17. The tornado was _____ powerful that the town was destroyed.

Ключи

1 so, 2 so, 3 such, 4 so, 5 so, 6 such, 7 such a, 8 such a, 9 so, 10 so, 11 such a, 12 such a, 13 such a, 14 such an, 15 such a, 16 such, so

Make one sentence out of two. Use so or such.

She worked hard.

It was a beautiful day.

I was tired.

We had a good time on holiday.

She speaks English well.

I've got a lot to do.

The music was loud.

I had a big breakfast.

It was horrible weather.

I was surprised.

II

You could hear it from miles away.

You would think it was her native language.

We spent the whole day indoors.

She made herself ill.

I couldn't keep my eyes open.

I didn't eat anything else for the rest of the day.

We decided to go to the beach.

I didn't know what to say.

I don't know where to begin.

We didn't want to come home.

Ключи

1. She worked so hard she made herself ill.
2. It was such a beautiful day we decided to go to the beach.
3. I was so tired (that) I couldn't keep my eyes open.
4. We had such a good time on holiday (that) we didn't want to come home.
5. She speaks English so well (that) you would think it was her native language. *or* She speaks such good English (that) ...
6. I've got such a lot to do (that) I don't know where to begin. *or* I've got so much to do (that)
7. The music was so loud (that) you could hear it from miles away.
8. I had such a big breakfast (that) I didn't eat anything else for the rest of the day.
9. It was such horrible weather (that) we spent the whole day indoors.
10. I was so surprised (that) I didn't know what to say.

Choose so, such, such a.

1. It's difficult to understand him because he speaks ... quietly.
2. I like Liz and Joe. They're ... nice people.
3. It was a great holiday. We had ... good time.
4. I was surprised that he looked ... well after his recent illness.
5. Everything is ... expensive these days, isn't it?
6. The weather is beautiful, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be ... nice day.
7. I have to go. I didn't realise it was ... late.
8. He always looks good. He wears ... nice clothes.
9. It was ... boring film that I fell asleep while I was watching it.
10. I couldn't believe the news. It was ... shock.
11. I think she works too hard. She looks ... tired all the time.
12. The food at the hotel was ... awful. I've never eaten ... awful food.
13. They've got ... much money they don't know what to do with it.
14. I didn't realise you lived ... long way from the city centre.
15. The party was really great. It was ... pity you couldn't come.

Past tenses

Преобразуйте следующие утвердительные предложения в отрицательные.

- By 6 o'clock the rain had stopped.
We were having tea at 5 o'clock.
They had been staying at the hotel since May.
I was flying to London that morning.
I had known Mark all my life.
The waiter entered the dark kitchen.
We arrived yesterday evening.
He was constantly missing the first class.
I lived in the country last summer.
Lara had been writing with my pen for a week.

Ключи

/ By 6 o'clock the rain hadn't stopped. (К 6 часам дождь не перестал идти.)

We were not having tea at 5 o'clock. (Мы не пили чай в 5 часов.)

They hadn't been staying at the hotel since May. (Они не жили в отеле с мая.)

I wasn't flying to London that morning. (Я не летел в Лондон в то утро.)

I hadn't known Mark all my life. (Я не знал Марка всю свою жизнь.)

The waiter didn't enter the dark kitchen. (Официант не вошел в темную кухню.)

We didn't arrive yesterday evening. (Мы не приехали вчера утром.)

He wasn't constantly missing the first class. (Он не пропускал постоянно первый урок.)

I didn't live in the country last summer. (Я не жил за городом прошлым летом.)

Lara hadn't been writing with my pen for a week. (Лара не писала моей ручкой в течение недели.)

Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения

She looked tired. She ... (planted/was planting/had been planting) flowers all morning.

I ... (was playing/played/had played) volleyball when the ball hit my head.

His clothes were smudgy because he ... (finished/had finished/was finished) painting the walls.

When I was five my parents ... (were buying/bought/had been buying) a piano for me.

Kim ... (was dancing/danced/had danced) when her husband opened the door.

He ... (cut/was cutting/had been cutting) the grass for an hour when suddenly the lawn-mower broke down.

First I ... (had taken off/took off/was taking off) my coat, then I went to the bathroom.

She forgot everything she ... (had studied/was studying/studied) at a driving school.

Ключи

had been planting (Она выглядела уставшей. Она сажала цветы все утро.)

was playing (Я играл в волейбол, когда мяч попал мне в голову.)

had finished (Его одежда была запачкана, потому что он закончил красить стены.)

bought (Когда мне было 5 лет, родители купили для меня фортепиано.)

was dancing (Ким танцевала, когда ее муж открыл дверь.)

had been cutting (Он занимался стрижкой травы целый час, когда неожиданно сломалась газонокосилка.)

took off (Сначала я снял пальто, затем отправился в ванную.)

had studied (Она забыла все, что учила в школе вождения.)

Поставьте глагол в форму Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous.

to take

1. Greg didn't answer the phone because he ... a shower.

2. I couldn't find my umbrella, but then I remembered that my sister ... it to school.

3. Frank ... the candle and walked downstairs.
4. We ... the exam for 2 hours when a policeman entered the room.
5. to wash
6. I saw Sam in the kitchen. He ... his hands.
7. They ... their windows last spring.
8. By the time I came home Jane ... already the dishes.
9. His wife ... the mushrooms since the early morning, so he decided to help her.
10. to do
11. By midnight he ... all the work.
12. I ... my homework when you phoned.
13. Dad ... that crossword since morning.
14. She ... her hair and left for work.

Ключи

- was taking (Грег не ответил на звонок, потому что принимал душ.)
 had taken (Я не мог найти зонт, но потом вспомнил, что сестра забрала его с собой в школу.)
 took (Фрэнк взял свечу и спустился вниз.)
 had been taking (Мы сдавали экзамен два часа, когда в помещение вошел полицейский.)
 was washing (Я увидела Сэма на кухне. Он мыл руки.)
 washed (Они мыли окна прошлой весной.)
 had already washed (К тому времени, когда я пришел домой, Джейн уже помыла посуду.)
 had been washing (Его жена чистила грибы с раннего утра, поэтому он решил ей помочь.)
 had done (К полуночи он выполнил всю работу.)
 was doing (Я делал уроки, когда ты позвонил.)
 had been doing (Папа решал тот кроссворд с утра.)
 did (Она сделала прическу и ушла на работу.)

Видоизмените глагол в предложении, заменив выделенное выражение предложенными обстоятельствами времени.

Напишите новые предложения в прошедшем времени и переведите их на русский язык.

1. I painted his portrait on Monday. (by 9 o'clock, for 2 years, last year, at 6 o'clock yesterday)
2. We were watering the plants when the teacher came in. (last Friday, by the time the teacher came in, at that time, for a long time)

Ключи

- I had painted his portrait by 9 o'clock. (Я написал его портрет к 9 часам.)
 I had been painting his portrait for 2 years. (Я писал его портрет в течение двух лет.)
 I painted his portrait last year. (Я написал его портрет в прошлом году.)
 I was painting his portrait at 6 o'clock yesterday. (Я писал его портрет вчера в 6 часов.)
 We watered the plants last Friday. (Мы полили цветы в прошлую пятницу.)
 We had watered the plants by the time the teacher came in. (Мы полили цветы к тому времени, когда пришел учитель.)

We were watering the plants at that time. (Мы поливали цветы в то время.)
We had been watering the plants for a long time. (Мы долго поливали цветы.)

Modal verbs

1. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
21. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
23. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
24. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

Ключи

1. couldn't (Он не мог открыть окно, так как оно застряло.)
2. must (Переводчики должны переводить без словарей.)
3. May (Можно мне воспользоваться твоим велосипедом сегодня?)
4. Could (Ты не могла бы дать мне рецепт этого торта?)
5. might (Я почти не вижу Джейн, возможно она переехала в Африку.)
6. may (Возьми зонт. Может пойти дождь.)
7. should – cannot (Тебе следует перестать курить. Ты же знаешь, что не сможешь купить здоровье.)
8. must (Ты должен закончить статью как можно скорее.)
9. have to (Лизе больше не нужно сидеть на диете.)
10. might (Лара возможно получит игровую приставку на свой день рождения.)
11. must not (Тебе нельзя читать в темноте.)
12. doesn't have to (Мой дед на пенсии, поэтому ему не нужно ходить на работу.)
13. needn't (Холодильник полон, поэтому нам не обязательно идти в магазин.)
14. must (Наши служащие должны подписывать это соглашение.)
15. ought to (Нам следует зарезервировать столик заранее, если мы хотим там поужинать.)
16. can't – must (Я не могу в это поверить! Должно быть, ты шутишь.)
17. is to (Аня должна закончить школу в следующем году.)

18. had to (Извините, я опоздал. Мне пришлось ждать водопроводчика.)
19. have to (Во сколько нам нужно быть на ж/д вокзале?)
20. might (Не ждите меня вечером. Возможно, я буду поздно.)
21. can't (Я не могу смотреть этот фильм. Он слишком скучный.)
22. needn't (У нас есть посудомоечная машина, поэтому тебе не нужно мыть посуду.)
23. should (Ты выглядишь очень бледным. Думаю, тебе следует остаться дома.)
24. Could (Не могли бы вы передать мне горчицу, пожалуйста?)

Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в прошедшее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте could, had to, was to, was allowed to.

Н-р: Bob can't dive. (Боб не умеет нырять.) – Last year Bob couldn't dive. (В прошлом году Боб не умел нырять.)

1. You must show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) – Last night ...
2. We can't buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) – Last summer ...
3. Mike may take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) – This morning ...
4. Victor has to call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) – Yesterday ...
5. You don't need to paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) – Yesterday ...
6. She is to be at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) – Last Friday ...
7. You must not tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) – Last night ...

Ключи

1. Last night you had to show your identity card here.
2. Last summer we couldn't buy a new car.
3. This morning Mike was allowed to take my laptop computer for a couple of hours.
4. Yesterday Victor had to call his mother.
5. Yesterday you didn't need to paper the walls.
6. Last Friday she was to be at the office at 9 a.m.
7. Last night you didn't have to tell lies.

Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в будущее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте will be able to, will be allowed to, will have to.

Н-р: The baby can talk. (Малыш умеет разговаривать.) – Soon the baby will be able to talk. (Скоро малыш сможет разговаривать.)

1. He can't get the tickets. (Он не может достать билеты.) – I'm afraid ...
2. You may use my camera. (Ты можешь пользоваться моей камерой.) – Tomorrow ...
3. I am to wait for him at the airport. (Мне нужно подождать его в аэропорту.) – Next Sunday ...

4. You must tell me the truth. (Ты обязан рассказать мне правду.) – Very soon ...

5. I have to take these pills 3 times a day. (Мне нужно пить эти таблетки 3 раза в день.) – Tomorrow ...

6. I can read this book in Italian. (Я могу прочитать эту книгу на итальянском языке.) – In two years ...

Ключи

1. I'm afraid he won't be able to get the tickets.
2. Tomorrow you will be allowed to use my camera.
3. Next Sunday I will have to wait for him at the airport.
4. Very soon you will have to tell me the truth.
5. Tomorrow I will have to take these pills 3 times a day.
6. In two years I will be able to read this book in Italian.

Переведите английские пословицы, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы. Постарайтесь вспомнить русские эквиваленты пословиц, где это возможно.

A man can do no more than he can.

Anyone who has to ask the price cannot afford it.

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at their neighbours.

You must learn to walk before you can run.

He who falls today may rise tomorrow.

A bird may be known by its song.

He who laughs at crooked men should need to walk very straight.

Talk of the devil and he is to appear.

A tree must be bent while young.

The wind can't be caught in a net.

Ключи

Человек может сделать не больше, чем может. (Выше головы не прыгнешь.)

Любой, кто вынужден спросить про цену, не может этого себе позволить.

Людам, живущим в стеклянных домах, не следует бросать камни в соседей. (Как аукнется, так и откликнется. Не рой другому яму – сам в нее попадешь.)

Ты должен научиться ходить, прежде чем сможешь бегать. (Сперва «аз» да «буки», а потом науки.)

Тот, кто падает сегодня, может подняться завтра. (После ненастья – солнышко. Не терт, не мят – не будет калач.)

Птицу можно узнать по ее песне. (Птицу видно по полету.)

Тому, кто смеется над горбатыми, нужно самому ходить очень прямо. (Нет лучше шутки, как над собой.)

Заговори о дьяволе, и он появится. (Легок на помине.)

Дерево нужно гнуть, пока оно молодое. (Учи ребенка, пока мал. Куй железо, пока горячо.)

Ветер невозможно поймать в сети. (За ветром в поле не угонишься.)

Too and enough

1. Закончите предложения, используя enough и следующие слова:

big chairs cups fit milk money qualifications room time warm well

1. Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't .
2. I'd like to buy a car, but I haven't got ... at the moment.
3. Have you got ... in your coffee or would you like some more?
4. Are you ...? Or shall I switch on the heating?
5. It's only a small car. There isn't ... for all of us.
6. Steve didn't feel ... to go to work this morning.
7. I enjoyed my trip to Paris, but there wasn't ... to do everything I wanted.
8. Do you think I've got ... to apply for the job?
9. Try this jacket on and see if it's ... for you.
10. There weren't ... for everybody to have coffee at the same time.

3. enough money
4. enough milk
5. warm enough
6. enough room
7. well enough
8. enough time
9. enough qualifications
10. big enough
11. enough cups

Закончите ответы на вопросы. Используйте too или enough + слова в скобках.

- Are they going to get married? (old)
- No, they're not .
- I need to talk to you about something. (busy)
- Well, I'm afraid I'm to you now.
- Let's go to the cinema. (late)
- No, it's to the cinema.
- Why don't we sit outside? (warm)
- It's not outside.
- Would you like to be a politician? (shy)
- No, I'm a politician.
- Would you like to be a teacher? (patience)
- No, I haven't got a teacher.
- Did you hear what he was saying? (far away)
- No, we were what he was saying.
- Can he read a newspaper in English? (English)
- No, he doesn't know a newspaper.

2. too busy to talk
3. too late to go
4. warm enough to sit

5. too shy to be
6. enough patience to be
7. too far away to hear
8. enough English to read

Составьте одно предложение из двух. Закончите новое предложение, используя too или enough.

We couldn't carry the boxes. They were too heavy.

I can't drink this coffee. It's too hot.

Nobody could move the piano. It was too heavy.

Don't eat these apples. They're not ripe enough.

I can't explain the situation. It is too complicated.

We couldn't climb over the wall. It was too high.

Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't big enough.

You can't see some things without a microscope. They are too small.

Ключи

This coffee is too hot to drink.

The piano was too heavy to move.

These apples aren't / are not ripe enough to eat.

The situation is too complicated to explain.

The wall was too high to climb over.

This sofa isn't / is not big enough for three people (to sit on).

Some things are too small to see without a microscope.

Complete the following sentences

1. She was to walk.
a) too tired b) enough tired c) tired enough
2. He isn't to lift that box.
a) enough strong b) strong enough c) too strong
3. The boy was to solve the problem.
a) enough clever b) clever enough c) too clever
4. We are not to buy a car.
a) enough rich b) rich enough c) too rich
5. His behavior was for me to tolerate.
a) enough impudent b) impudent enough c) too impudent
6. She has become ... to wear her old pair of jeans. a) too fat b) fat enough c) enough fat
7. Was he to listen to her?
a) too foolish b) foolish enough c) enough foolish
8. This is to be true.
a) too good b) good enough c) enough good

Ключи

1. She was too tired to walk.
2. He isn't strong enough to lift that box.

3. The boy was clever enough to solve the problem.
4. We are not rich enough to buy a car.
5. His behavior was too impudent for me to tolerate.
6. She has become too fat to wear her old pair of jeans.
7. Was he foolish enough to listen to her?
8. This is too good to be true.

Present perfect simple

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

He _____ (finish) training.
 She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
 We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
 That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
 She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
 Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
 My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
 Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
 I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
 Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
 Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
 Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
 The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
 These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
 Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
 They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
 Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
 Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

Ключи

1 has finished, 2 has scored, 3 have watched, 4 has run, 5 has bought, 6 have lost, 7 has written, 8 have eaten, 9 have watched, 10 have started, 11 has studied, 12 has dropped, 13 has rained, 14 have had, 15 have known, 16 have lived, 17 has had, 18 has lived.

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect negative.

I _____ (not clean) my football boots.
 They _____ (not start) their meal.
 I _____ (not do) my homework.
 He _____ (not win) all his matches this year.
 My brother and I _____ (not see) any films this week.
 It's my birthday party today. I _____ (not invite) many people.
 He _____ (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
 Mum's really angry. We _____ (not tidy) our room!
 I can't play with my friends this evening. I _____ (not finish) my homework.
 I _____ (not visit) New York for three years.

Where's Alison? We _____ (not see) her since yesterday.
Dad _____ (not take) a holiday since last August.
John _____ (not play) the violin since he was at school.

Ключи

1 have not cleaned, 2 haven't started, 3 have not done, 4 hasn't won, 5 haven't seen, 6 haven't invited, 7 has not washed, 8 haven't tidied, 9 haven't finished, 10 have not visited, 11 haven't seen, 12 hasn't taken, 13 has not played.

Future time

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Ключи

1 – will have, 2 – will be, 3 – will be, 4 – will get, 5 – will go, 6 – will be, 7 – will do, 8 – will have, 9 – will go, 10 – will take, 11 – will take, 12 – will speak, 13 – will call, 14 – will take, 15 – will go.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Ключи

1 – will begin, 2 – will get, switch, brush, 3 – will take, 4 – will have, 5 – will leave, 6 – will take, 7 – will take, 8 – will begin, 9 – will have, 10 – will have.

Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Ключи

1 – will play, 2 – will not (=won't) write, 3 – Will (you) speak, 4 – will not (=won't) like, 5 – Will (Ann) have, 6 – will work, 7 – will be able to read, 8 – Will (they) water, 9 – will not (=won't) ride, 10 – Will (Elizabeth) drink.

Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.
3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

Ключи

1 – She will be busy, 2 – I will not (=won't) be busy, 3 – Will you be busy?, 4 – Will they be at home?, 5 – He will not (=won't) be at home, 6 – I will not (=won't) know, 7 – Will they know?, 8 – She will not (=won't) know, 9 – Who will know?, 10 – No one (=Nobody) will know, 11 –

Will he read English books?, 12 – They will never read, 13 – Will she have a flat?, 14 – He will not (=won't) have anything (=He will have nothing), 15 – Who will it be?

Question tags

Перестройте предложения и добавьте tags

1

1. Cats are the most beloved animals in this country.
2. They have a beautiful picture in the room.
3. She bought an expensive dress.
4. She has a terrible headache.
5. He has written a very popular book.
6. We did our best.
7. They are going to throw a party next weekend.
8. His lesson is boring.

2

1. Cats are the most beloved animals in this country, aren't they?
2. They have a beautiful picture in the room, don't they?
3. She bought an expensive dress, didn't she?
4. She has a terrible headache, doesn't she?
5. He has written a very popular book, hasn't he?
6. We did our best, didn't we?
7. They are going to throw a party next weekend, aren't they?
8. His lesson is boring, isn't it?

3

1. She won't do this to him, _____?
2. They bought this hose last year, _____?
3. I am a teacher _____?
4. There are too many people, _____?
5. There are no chances that he can get here in an hour, _____?
6. He never hands in his writing in time, _____?
7. They have found a place to stay for the night, _____?
8. They had to buy a new car, _____?

4

1. She won't do this to him, will she?
2. They bought this hose last year, didn't they?
3. I am a teacher, aren't I?
4. There are too many people, aren't there?
5. There are no chances that he can get here in an hour, are there?
6. He never hands in his writing in time, does he?
7. They have found a place to stay for the night, haven't they?
8. They had to buy a new car, didn't they?

So, neither and nor

Подставьте в краткие ответы So или Neither.

1. We really enjoyed the film. - ... did I. (Нам очень понравился фильм. – И мне тоже.)
2. I haven't seen her for ages. - ... have I. (Я не видела ее целую вечность. – И я тоже.)
3. I don't like our Biology teacher. - ... do we. (Мне не нравится наш учитель биологии. – И нам тоже.)
4. My sister can't drive. - ... can I. (Моя сестра не умеет водить машину. – И я тоже.)
5. He lives in the centre of Paris. - ... does she. (Он живет в центре Парижа. – И она тоже.)
6. I have been waiting for them. - ... has he. (Я жду их. – И он тоже.)
7. Mother will send him a birthday card. - ... will I. (Мама отправит ему открытку ко Дню рождения. – И я тоже.)
8. I am so nervous today. - ... am I. (Я так нервничаю сегодня. – И я тоже.)
9. Helen isn't fat at all. - ... is he. (Хелен совсем не полная. – И он тоже.)
10. Ted didn't eat his fish. - ... did I. (Тэд не съел свою рыбу. – И я тоже.)

Ключи

1. So 2. Neither 3. Neither 4. Neither 5. So 6. So 7. So 8. So 9. Neither 10. Neither

Дайте краткие ответы о себе, используя So или Neither. Обратите внимание на форму глагола.

1. I have got a small apartment. (У меня маленькая квартира.)
2. He can't speak Italian. (Я не умею разговаривать по-итальянски.)
3. My car is very old. (Моя машина очень старая.)
4. We are going to drink some coffee. (Мы собираемся попить кофе.)
5. I have never been to the USA. (Я никогда не был в США.)
6. I didn't pass the exam. (Я не сдал экзамен.)
7. They don't work on Saturdays. (Они не работают по субботам.)
8. She loves pine-apples. (Она любит ананасы.)
9. We'll visit China next year. (В следующем году мы посетим Китай.)
10. I wasn't invited to the party. (Меня не приглашали на вечеринку.)

Ключи

1. So have I. 2. Neither can I. 3. So is mine. 4. So am I. 5. Neither have I. 6. Neither did I. 7. Neither do I. 8. So do I. 9. So will I. 10. Neither was I.

Дайте краткие ответы, используя neither и слово в скобках в качестве подлежащего.

e.g. I don't eat garlic. (Mary) – Neither does Mary. (Я не ем чеснок. – И Мэри тоже.)

1. I cannot understand him. (we)
2. We are not from Brazil. (I)
3. He didn't go to the movie. (William)
4. I will never talk to him. (my Mum)
5. He hasn't bought a present yet. (I)
6. I haven't got any sisters. (my friend)
7. I don't enjoy horse-riding. (we)
8. I am not going to Moscow. (Jack)

Ключи.

1. Neither can we. (Я не могу понять его. – И мы тоже.) 2. Neither am I. (Мы не из Бразилии. – И я тоже.) 3. Neither did William. (Он не ходил в кино. – И Уильям тоже.) 4. Neither will my Mum. (Я никогда не буду с ним разговаривать. – И моя мама тоже.) 5. Neither have I. (Он еще не купил подарок. – И я тоже.) 6. Neither has my friend. (У меня нет сестер. – И у моего друга тоже.) 7. Neither do we. (Я не люблю верховую езду. – И мы тоже.) 8. Neither is Jack. (Я не еду в Москву. – И Джек тоже.)

Reported speech

Превратите следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения.

e.g. Jack said: "I am working hard." (Джэк сказал: «Я много работаю.») – Jack said (that) he was working hard. (Джэк сказал, что много работает.)

I told her: "You can join us." (Я сказал ей: «Ты можешь присоединиться к нам.») – I told her (that) she could join us." (Я сказал ей, что она может присоединиться к нам.)

Fred said: "I have invented a new computer program". (Фрэд сказал: «Я изобрел новую компьютерную программу.»)

Mary said: "I will help my sister." (Мэри сказала: «Я помогу своей сестре.»)

They told me: "We were really happy." (Они сказали мне: «Мы были очень счастливы.»)

She said: "I live in a big apartment." (Она сказала: «Я живу в большой квартире.»)

He told her: "I am going to the fish market." (Он сказал ей: «Я собираюсь на рыбный рынок.»)

Betty said: "I found my passport." (Бетти сказала: «Я нашла свой паспорт.»)

Mr. Ford said: "I don't like pork." (М-р Форд сказал: «Я не люблю свинину.»)

Little Tim told his mother: "I am sleepy." (Маленький Тим сказал маме: «Я хочу спать.»)

Ключи

Fred said (that) he had invented a new computer program.

Mary said (that) she would help her sister.

They told me (that) they had been really happy.

She said (that) she lived in a big apartment.

He told her (that) he was going to the fish market.
Betty said (that) she had found her passport.
Mr. Ford said (that) he didn't like pork.
Little Tim told his mother (that) he was sleepy.

Преобразуйте следующие просьбы и советы в косвенную речь.

Н-р: The doctor said: "Please take a deep breath, Ann." (Доктор сказал: «Пожалуйста, сделай глубокий вздох, Аня.») – The doctor asked Ann to take a deep breath. (Доктор попросил Аню сделать глубокий вздох.)

Sara: "Don't forget to buy some juice." (Сара: «Не забудь купить немного сока.») – Sara reminded not to forget to buy some juice. (Сара напомнила не забыть купить немного сока.)

She said: "You should stop smoking so much, Mark." (Она сказала: «Тебе следует прекратить так много курить, Марк.») – She advised Mark to stop smoking so much. (Она посоветовала Марку прекратить так много курить.)

1. The policeman said: "Keep the silence, please." (Полицейский сказал: «Соблюдайте тишину, пожалуйста.») – The policeman asked

2. Mother said: "Kids, you should wash your hands before lunch." (Мама сказала: «Дети, нужно помыть руки перед обедом.») – Mother advised

3. The dentist told me: "Don't eat nuts anymore." (Дантист сказал мне: «Больше не ешь орехи.») – The dentist warned

4. Tom : "Could you lend me 20 dollars, please?" (Том: «Ты не мог бы одолжить мне 20 долларов?») – Tom asked

5. Mr. Walters told his sons: "You must stay away from the lake." (М-р Уолтерс сказал сыновьям: «Вы должны держаться подальше от озера.») – Mr. Walters warned

6. John said: "You should see a lawyer, Ted." (Джон сказал: «Тебе следует посетить адвоката.») – John advised

7. The teacher told the students: "Don't talk during the test." (Учитель сказал студентам: «Не разговаривайте во время контрольной.») – The teacher warned

8. The judge said: "Mr. Brown, you must pay a big fine." (Судья сказал: «М-р Браун, вы обязаны заплатить большой штраф.») – The judge ordered

Ключи

1. The policeman asked to keep the silence.
2. Mother advised the kids to wash their hands before lunch.
3. The dentist warned me not to eat nuts anymore.
4. Tom asked to lend him 20 dollars.
5. Mr. Walters warned his sons to stay away from the lake.
6. John advised Ted to see a lawyer.
7. The teacher warned the students not to talk during the test.
8. The judge ordered Mr. Brown to pay a big fine.

Измените вопросы на косвенную речь.

e.g. "Where does your niece live?" («Где живет твоя племянница?») – He wanted to know where the niece lived. (Он хотел знать, где живет племянница.)

"Can you type?" («Ты умеешь печатать?») – The manager asked if I could type. (Менеджер спросил, могу ли я печатать.)

1. "Where has Jim gone?" («Куда ушел Джим?») – Maria wanted to know
2. "What did the workers eat?" («Что ели рабочие?») – They asked
3. «Have you ever been to China, Sam?» («Ты когда-нибудь был в Китае, Сэм?») – I asked
4. "Are you French or Italian?" («Вы француз или итальянец?») – She wanted to know
5. "When will the next train arrive?" («Когда прибудет следующий поезд?») – I asked
6. "Do you grow flowers in your garden, Mrs. Smith?" («Вы выращиваете цветы в своем саду, миссис Смит?») – She wondered

Ключи

1. Maria wanted to know where Jim had gone.
2. They asked what the workers had eaten.
3. I asked Sam if he had ever been to China.
4. She wanted to know if he was French or Italian.
5. I asked when the next train would arrive.
6. She wondered if Mrs. Smith grew flowers in her garden.
- 7.

Reported questions

1. Измените предложения с общими вопросами на косвенную речь.
Например: «Are you happy?» he asked her. («Ты счастлива?», спросил он ее.) - He asked her if she was happy. (Он спросил, счастлива ли она.)

I asked him, "Have you seen my dog?" (Я спросил его: «Ты видел мою собаку?») - I asked him if he had seen his dog.

"Can you give me an ice-cream?" asked the little girl. («Вы можете дать мне мороженое?» - спросила маленькая девочка.) - The little girl asked if I could give her an ice-cream.

"Do you know when she will return?" he asked. («Ты знаешь, когда она вернется?» - спросил он.) - He asked when she would return.

The teacher said to the girls, "Have you done your homework?" (Учитель сказал девочкам: «Вы сделали домашнее задание?») - The teacher asked the girls if they had done their homework.

The little boy asked the man, "Will you help me?" (Маленький мальчик попросил мужчину: «Вы поможете мне?») - The little boy asked the man if he would help him.

"Are you coming home with me?" he asked me. («Ты пойдешь со мной домой?» - спросил он меня.) - He asked me if I was coming home with him.

"Do you really come from Japan?" the prince asked the young man. («Вы действительно родом из Японии?» - спросил принц молодого человека.) - The prince asked the young man if he really came from Japan.

"Don't you have a driving license?" I asked her. («Разве у вас нет водительских прав?» - спросил я ее.) - I asked her if she had a driving license.

Ann said, "Did anybody see you?" (Анна сказала: «Тебя кто-нибудь видел?»)

"Are they hungry?" my mother asked. («Они голодны?» - спросила моя мама.)

"Can you speak French?" the manager asked. («Вы можете говорить по-французски?» - спросил менеджер.)

"Was your sister at home?" Bob asked. («Твоя сестра была дома?» - спросил Боб.)

Ключи

I asked him if he had seen my dog.

The little girl asked whether I could give her an ice-cream.

He asked me if I knew when she would return.

The teacher wondered if the girls had done their homework.

The little boy asked whether the man would help him.

He asked if I was coming home with him.

The prince asked the young man if he really came from Japan.

I wanted to know if she didn't have a driving license.

Ann asked if anybody had seen her.

My mother asked whether they were hungry.

The manager asked if I could speak French.

Bob wanted to know if my sister had been at home.

Расскажите своему другу, о чем вас расспрашивал Уильям. Начинайте со слов: He asked me ..., He wanted to know ..., He wondered ...

Например: He asked me how I was. (Он спросил, как у меня дела.)

2.

2. He asked me where I had been. (Он спросил меня, где я был.)

3. He wanted to know where my sister was. (Он хотел узнать, где моя сестра.)

4. He wondered what her husband did. (Он интересовался, чем занимается ее муж.)

5. He asked me how much I earned. (Он спросил меня, сколько я зарабатываю.)

6. He asked when I would pay his money back. (Он спросил, когда я верну ему деньги.)

7. He wondered why I had moved to another place. (Он поинтересовался, почему я переехал в другое место.)

8. He asked me where I was going. (Он спросил меня, куда я иду.)

9. He wanted to know why I hadn't called him the previous month. (Он хотел узнать, почему я не позвонил ему в прошлом месяце.)

10. He asked what time he could call me. (Он спросил, во сколько можно мне позвонить.)

3. Выберите подходящую форму глагола в каждом предложении.

Paul asked me whether I liked travelling. - "... (Do you like/Did you like) travelling?" asked Paul.

He asked me if I had finished the essay. – “... (Did you finish/Had you finished) the essay?” he asked me.

Helen asked me if she could leave. – “... (Can/Could) I leave?” asked Helen.

I asked Sam where we were going. – “Where ... (are we/were we/we were) going?” I asked.

Mark asked Liz if she had met anyone the previous Sunday. – “... (Did you meet/Have you met) anyone last Sunday?” asked Mark.

The policeman asked him whether the gun belonged to him. – “... (Does/Did) the gun belong to you?” asked the policeman.

David asked his daughter when she would get back. – “When ... (would you get/will you get/have you got) back?” asked David.

Diana asked me what time the film started. – “What time ... did/does the film start?” asked Diana.

A passer-by asked me where the nearest toilet was. – “Where ... (was/has been/is) the nearest toilet?” asked a passer-by.

She wondered who would buy that car. – “Who ... (will/would) buy that car?” she wondered.

3.

Do you like travelling?

Did you finish the essay?

Can I leave?

Where are we going?

Did you meet anyone last
Sunday?

Does the gun belong to you?

When will you get back?

What time does the film start?

Where is the nearest toilet?

Who will buy that car?