

ПЕЧАТАЕТСЯ ПО РЕШЕНИЮ
РЕДАКЦИОННО-ИЗДАТЕЛЬСКОГО ОТДЕЛА
ГБОУ «АКАДЕМИЧЕСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ №56» САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА

ПЕРВЫЕ ШАГИ НА ПУТИ к ГИА

Сборник правил и упражнений по грамматике английского языка

(2 класс)

Учебное пособие

Авторы-составители: Видинеева Д.О., Чехова М.Н., Иванова А.С., Андреева И.А.,
Малышева Г.Д.
Дизайн, верстка: Видинеева Д.О.

Дорогие друзья!

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для овладения грамматическим аспектом английского языка. В пособии изложены базовые правила английской грамматики. Оно поможет повторить изученный материал по английской грамматике и устранить имеющиеся пробелы в теоретической подготовке.

Четкие и наглядные схемы помогут усвоить материал максимально эффективно. После каждой темы даются упражнения для тренировки и закрепления материала, обеспечивающие усвоение и закрепление правил грамматики, которые изучаются во 2 классе. Характер упражнений позволит выполнять их максимально быстро, что сэкономит силы и время учащихся и позволит в короткие сроки добиться хорошего знания грамматики.

❖ Оглавление

Артикли a/an, the	3
Указательные местоимения This/That	5
Личные местоимения	6
Притяжательные местоимения	7
Глагол To Be	8
Глагол have got / has got	11
Конструкция There is/ There are	14
Вопрос Where is...? / Where are...?	
Предлоги места	15
Глагол Can	16
The Present Simple Tense (настоящее простое время).....	18
The Present Continuous Tense (Настоящее длительное время) .	21
Использованная литература.....	25



❖ Артикли a/an, the

Слова a/an – это неопределенные артикли. Мы ставим их перед существительными.

Например: **a tiger, an octopus.**

Мы употребляем **a/an** только со словами, которые обозначают **ОДИН** предмет.

Запомни:

A ставится перед существительными, которые начинаются с согласной буквы (b, c, d...)

a book, a table

An ставится перед существительными, которые начинаются с гласной буквы (a, e, i, o, u).

an octopus, an apple



№1. Write *a* or *an*.

0. ..a.. chair

1. elephant

2. rubber

3. umbrella

4. doll

5. insect

6. egg

7. bag

! Произноси **an** и следующее за ним слово слитно: **an orange** [ən'ɔrɪndʒ]

№2. Write *a* or *an*.

0. It's ..a.. tiger.

1. It's monkey.

2. It's board.

3. It'soctopus.

4. It's pen.

5. It's apple.



Слово **the** – это определенный артикль. Мы знаем о каком предмете идёт речь. Например: **It's a pencil. The pencil is yellow.**

Артикль **the** употребляется с существительными в единственном и во множественном числе.



№1. Write *a / an / the*.

0. It's ..a.. board. ..The.. board is green.
1. It's monkey. monkey is brown.
2. It's bag. bag is white.
3. It'soctopus. octopus is purple.
4. It's lion. lion is yellow.
5. It's apple. apple is red.

Большинство имен существительных имеют единственное и множественное число. Мы образуем множественное число при помощи окончания **-s**.

noun + S = множественное число

Pen – pens, sticker – stickers



№2. Write.

0. an apple – ...apples...
1. a bag –
2. a boy –
3. a cat –
4. a crayon –
5. a car –
6. a card –
7. a robot –

№3. Circle.

0. It's a dog/dogs.
1. They're apples/an apple.
2. It's a banana/bananas.
3. They're oranges/an orange.
4. They're presents/a present.
5. It's a cake/cakes.
6. It's a card/cards.
7. They're crayons/a crayon.



❖ Указательные местоимения This/That

Мы говорим **this**, когда предмет находится близко от нас (рядом).

This указывает на существительное в единственном числе.

This is a book.



Мы говорим **that**, когда предмет находится на расстоянии от нас (далеко).

That указывает на существительное в единственном числе.

That is a book.

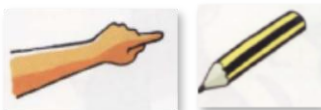


№1. Write *This is* / *That is*.

0. What's this? ...This is... a chair.
1. What's that? a car.
2. What's this? a watch.
3. What's that? a cake.
4. What's that? a present.
5. What's this?an octopus.

№2. Look and write.

0.



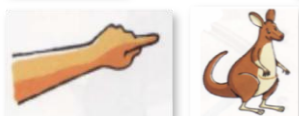
....This is a pencil.

1.



..... is an

2.



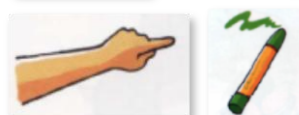
..... is a

3.



..... is a

4.



..... is a

5.



..... is a



❖ Личные местоимения

Это такие слова, которыми можно заменить имена, людей и животных.

Личные местоимения отвечают на вопрос **КТО?** или **ЧТО?**

I (всегда пишем с заглавной буквы)	я
he	он (о человеке)
she	она (о человеке)
it	он, она, оно (о животном или неодушевленном предмете)
we	мы
you	ты, вы
they	они



№1. Match.

0. a monkey

1. Sally

2. Rob

3. Nina and I

4. balls

5. Trumpet and Tag

6. a dog

he

we

they

it

she

they

it

№ 2. Choose the right answer.



a) They're green.

b) It's green.



a) He's a teacher.

b) She's a teacher.



a) It's a cat.

b) We're a cat.



a) It's a book.

b) He's a book.



a) It's a tall.

b) They're tall.



a) They're dogs.

b) It's a dog.



a) They're red.

b) It's red.



a) It's an apple.

b) She's an apple.



❖ Притяжательные местоимения

Отвечают на вопрос **ЧЕЙ? ЧЬЯ? ЧЬИ? ЧЬЕ?** и ставятся **перед** существительным.

Личные местоимения		Притяжательные местоимения	
I	я	my	мой
he	он	his	его
she	она	her	её
It	ОНО	its	его, её
we	мы	our	наш
they	они	their	их
you	ТЫ, ВЫ	your	ТВОЙ, ВАШ



№1. Write.



0. (He) ...His... dad is a doctor.
1. (I) sister is ten.
2. (They) car is red.
3. (You) bike is old.
4. (She) house is big.
5. (We) dog is white.
6. (He) mum is a teacher.

№2. Write *my, her, his, your, its, our, their*.

0. This is a cat. ...Its... name is Pussy.
1. She is my grandma. house is big.
2. He is a clown. nose is red.
3. You are 9! This is present!
4. We are pupils. school is big.
5. They are elephants. ears are big.
6. This is a dog. name is Jack.



❖ Глагол To Be

Если в предложении нет глагола, обозначающего действие, его место занимает глагол-связка: **am, is, are**.

В разговорной речи пользуются краткой формой.

Полная форма Long form	Краткая форма Short form
I am	I'm
It is	It's
He is	He's
She is	She's
We are	We're
You are	You're
They are	They're



№1. Circle *am*, *is* or *are*.

0. He is / *are* Tim.

1. She *am* / *is* small.

2. It *is* / *are* a banana.

3. You *are* / *is* happy.

4. I *is* / *am* 8.

5. We *is* / *are* friends.

6. They *are* / *am* yellow.

7. He *is* / *are* Bob.

№2. Match.

0. I am

1. He is

2. She is

3. It is

4. You are

5. We are

6. They are

It's

You're

We're

He's

They're

She's

I'm



В отрицательном предложении после глагола-связки ставим **not**.

В разговорной речи пользуются краткой формой.

Полная форма Long form	Краткая форма Short form
I am not	I' m not
It is not	It isn't
He is not	He isn't
She is not	She isn't
We are not	We aren't
You are not	You aren't
They are not	They aren't



№1. Circle.

0. I *isn't* / *'m not* from England.
1. It *isn't* / *aren't* big.
2. She *'m not* / *isn't* a teacher.
3. They *aren't* / *isn't* happy.
4. We *isn't* / *aren't* sad.
5. You *aren't* / *'m not* at school.
6. I *isn't* / *'m not* from India.

№2. Match.

0. I am not
1. It is not
2. We are not
3. She is not
4. You are not
5. They are not
6. He is not

- You aren't
- She isn't
- He isn't
- They aren't
- We aren't
- It isn't
- I'm not



В вопросительном предложении ставим **am, is** или **are** на первое место.

Например: **They are friends.**
Are they friends?

Они друзья.
Они друзья?

Question	Short answer
Am I ...?	Yes, you are . /No, you aren't .
Is it ...?	Yes, it is . /No, it isn't .
Is he ...?	Yes, he is . /No, he isn't .
Is she ...?	Yes, she is . /No, she isn't .
Are you ...?	Yes, I am . /No, I'm not .
Are we ...?	Yes, you are . /No, you aren't .
Are they?	Yes, they are . /No, they aren't .



№1. Choose and match.

0. *Am / Is / Are* you happy?
1. *Am / Is / Are* I pretty?
2. *Am / Is / Are* he seven?
3. *Am / Is / Are* they big?
4. *Am / Is / Are* she a teacher?
5. *Am / Is / Are* it an elephant?

- Yes, it is.
No, she isn't.
Yes, you are.
Yes, I am.
No, he isn't.
No, they aren't.

№ 2. Ask questions. Use *Am, Is* or *Are*.

0. you / a pupil? Are you a pupil?
1. she / your sister?
2. he / your brother?
3. they / seven?
4. I / good?
5. we / happy?
6. it / a snake?



❖ Глагол Have got / Has got

Означает «иметь» что-то, «обладать» чем-то.		
Полная форма Long form		Краткая форма Short form
I have got a ball.	У меня есть мяч.	I've got a ball.
We have got a ball.	У нас есть мяч.	We've got a ball.
They have got a ball.	У них есть мяч.	They've got a ball.
You have got a ball.	У тебя (вас) есть мяч.	You've got a ball.
<u>НО!</u>		<u>BUT!</u>
He has got a ball.	У него есть мяч.	He's got a ball.
She has got a ball.	У неё есть мяч.	She's got a ball.
It has got a ball	У него (неё) есть мяч	It's got a ball.



№1. Circle.

0. I (have) / *has* got a blue bike.
1. He *have* / *has* got lots of toys.
2. You *have* / *has* got new rollerblades.
3. It *have* / *has* six legs.
4. They *have* / *has* got a kite.
5. She *have* / *has* got a big doll.
6. I *have* / *has* got a nice doll.

№2. Write short form.

0. I have got a pet. I've got a pet.
1. He has got a red car.
2. It has got a small body.
3. They have got a dog.
4. She has got a little sister.
5. I have got a cat.



Отрицательная форма глагола have got/has got образуется добавлением отрицательной частицы **not** после глаголов have и has.

Полная форма Long form		Краткая форма Short form
I have not got a pet.	У меня нет питомца.	I haven't got a pet.
We have not got a pet.	У нас нет питомца.	We haven't got a pet.
They have not got a pet.	У них нет питомца.	They haven't got a pet.
You have not got a pet.	У тебя нет питомца.	You haven't got a pet.
He has not got a pet.	У него нет питомца.	He hasn't got a pet.
She has not got a pet.	У нее нет питомца.	She hasn't got a pet.
It has not got a tail.	У него (неё) нет хвоста.	It hasn't got a tail.



№1. Circle.



0. I haven't / ~~hasn't~~ got a brother.
1. We ~~haven't~~ / ~~hasn't~~ got a TV.
2. They ~~haven't~~ / ~~hasn't~~ got black cars.
3. I ~~haven't~~ / ~~hasn't~~ got a sister.
4. He ~~haven't~~ / ~~hasn't~~ got a sister.
5. It ~~haven't~~ / ~~hasn't~~ got a big body.
6. She ~~haven't~~ / ~~hasn't~~ got green eyes.

№2. Write short form.

0. I have not got a rabbit. I haven't got a rabbit
1. He has not got a red car.
2. They have not got small ears.
3. She has not got big feet.
4. We have not got a ball.
5. I have not got a penguin.



Чтобы задать вопрос нужно поставить have/has в начало предложения.

Например: **I have got a fish.**

Have I got a fish?

He has got a bike.

Has he got a bike?

На такие вопросы даем краткие ответы:

Have I got a bike?	Yes, I (you) have.	No, I (you) haven't.
Have you got a bike?	Yes, I (we) have.	No, I (we) haven't.
Have we got a bike?	Yes, we (you) have.	No, we (you) haven't.
Have they got a bike?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.
Has he got a bike?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got a bike?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got a bike?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.



№1. Make questions.



0. brother / she / Has / got/a
Has he got a brother.....?
1. cakes / they / Have/ got
.....?
2. it / got / a / tail / Has
.....?
3. books / we / Have / new/ got
.....?
4. he / got/ Has / pen / a
.....?
5. sister / he / Has / got/a
.....?

№2. Match.

0. Has he got a dog?

No, she hasn't.

1. Have you got a sister?

Yes, it has.

2. Has she got a car?

Yes, they have.

3. Have they got pencils?

No, I haven't.

4. Has it got four legs?

Yes, he has.

5. Has he got a pet?

Yes, he has.



❖ Конструкция **There is/ There are**

Мы используем конструкцию **There is/ There are**, чтобы сказать, что что-то где-то находится. Такие предложения переводятся на русский язык с конца.

There is + сущ.(ед.ч.) + «где».
There are + сущ.(мн.ч.) + «где».

Также может использоваться краткая форма: **There's.../There're...**

Например:

There is a river in my town. (В моем городе есть река.)

There are five children in the playground. (На площадке есть пять ребят.)



№1. Look and circle.

0. There is / **There are** one teacher in the classroom.

1. **There is** / **There are** a board.

2. **There is** / **There are** three boys.

3. **There is** / **There are** two windows.

4. **There is** / **There are** four bags.

5. **There is** / **There are** a chair.

6. **There is** / **There are** five notebooks.



№2. Look and write **There is / There are**.

0.There is.....a cat in the garden.

1.two boys.

2.three trees.

3.a dog.

4.a ball.

5.two chairs.

6.five flowers.

7.a table.



❖ Вопрос Where is...? / Where are...?

❖ Предлоги места

Мы используем вопросительное слово **Where** (где?), чтобы спросить, где что-то или кто-то находится.

С существительными в единственном числе используем **Where is...?** (Where's...?).

С существительными во множественном числе - **Where are...?**

Например: **Where is your brother?** (Where's my brother?)

Where are my shoes?



Чтобы ответить на вопрос **Where is/Where are...?** нужно использовать предлоги места:

on – на

in – в

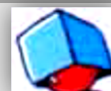
under – под

next to - рядом

The ball is **on** the box.



The ball is **under** the box.



The ball is **in** the box.



The ball is **next to** the box.



№1. Write *Where is* / *Where are*.

0.Where are..... the children?

1. Patty?

2. you?

3. the ball?

4. your sister?

5. the toys?



№2. Look. Write questions and answers.

0. Where is your sister? She's in the kitchen.

1. Where _____ the café? _____ the supermarket.



2. Where _____ my new jeans? _____ the bed.



3. Where _____ Chris and Martin? _____ the car.



4. Where _____ Dad? _____ the garden.



5. Where _____ the DVD? _____ the DVD player.



6. Where _____ my shoes? _____ the chair.



❖ Глагол Can

Глагол **can** означает «могу», «умею». Этот глагол будет использоваться одинаково со всеми личными местоимениями.

Например: **I can jump.**

He can swim.

Если мы что-то **НЕ** умеем, то мы говорим **cannot**.

Краткая форма **can't**.

Например: **I can't fly.**

Lions can't sing.



№1. Write *can/can't*.

0. Fishcan't.... run.

1. Snakes jump.

2. Hippos swim.

3. Dogs write.

4. Birds fly.

5. Tiger rollerblade.

6. Frogs dance.

7. Cats sleep.



№2. Write about you.

0.I can..... play football.
1. swim.
2. play the guitar.
3. do a handstand.
4. ride a bike.
5. skip.
6. sing.
7. climb trees.

Для того, чтобы задать вопрос глагол **can** ставим на первое место.

Questions	Short answers
Can I...?	Yes, you can./No, you can't.
Can you ...?	Yes, I can./No, I can't.
Can he...?	Yes, he can./No, he can't.
Can she...?	Yes, she can./No, she can't.
Can it...?	Yes, it can./No, it can't.
Can we...?	Yes, you can./No, you can't.
Can you ...?	Yes, we can./No, we can't.
Can they...?	Yes, they can./No, they can't.



№1. Look and write.

0. Can Emma swim?Yes, she can....
1. Can Emma rollerblade?
2. Can Fred rollerblade?
3. Can Fred swim?
4. Can Bob and Mary swim?
5. Can they rollerblade?

				
rollerblade				
swim				



№2. Write about you.

1. Can you jump?
2. Can you ride a bike?
3. Can you sing?
4. Can you play the guitar?

❖ The Present Simple Tense (настоящее простое время)

Утверждение (affirmative)

Мы используем это время, когда говорим о том, что происходит обычно (usually) или каждый день (every day).

Например: I **like** oranges.

We **play** football every day.

Важно!!!

В 3-ем лице единственного числа к глаголу прибавляется окончание -s

Например: He **likes** oranges.

She **cleans** her teeth every day.

I like
You do
We play
They run

He likes
She jumps
It plays



№1. Choose and circle.

0. We like / likes ice cream.
1. Tag **play** / plays basketball every day.
2. My friends **live** / lives in Moscow.
3. She **like** / likes milk.
4. My mum **read** / reads books every day
5. They **run** / runs in the park every day.
6. My brother **clean** / cleans his teeth every day.

Запомни!

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -s, -sh, ch, -ss, -x, или -o прибавляется

-es

go – goes
do – does
watch - watches

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на согласную + -у, прибавляется

-es
(при этом -у
меняется на -i-)

fly - flies
study - studies



№2. Write.

0. I like — He.....likes.....
1. I go — He.....
2. I play — He.....
3. I watch — He.....
4. I read — He.....



5. I swim — He.....
6. I wash — He.....
7. I carry — He.....
8. I have — He.....
9. I do — He.....



№3. Open the brackets and complete.

0. Iclean..... (clean) my teeth every day.
1. My brother (get up) at 7 o'clock.
2. The children (have) 5 lessons every day.
3. The boys (play) football on Sundays.
4. Sally (work) at the zoo.
5. I (drink) milk every day.

Отрицание (negative)

Чтобы образовать отрицательное предложение используем вспомогательный глагол **don't**.

Например: I **don't** like oranges.

We **don't** play football every day.

Важно!!!

В 3-ем лице единственного числа используем глагол **doesn't**, при этом окончание **-s** у смыслового глагола пропадает.

Например: He **doesn't** like oranges.

She **doesn't** clean her teeth every day.

I don't like
You don't do
We don't play
They don't run

He doesn't like
She doesn't jump
It doesn't play



№1. Write *don't* or *doesn't*.

0. Idon't..... swim every day.
1. She..... do her homework in the morning.
2. My brother play the guitar.
3. The children get up at 8 o'clock.
4. We drink coffee.

№2. Write negative sentences.

0. We like oranges.

...We don't like oranges.....

1. The girls go to the park on Fridays.

.....

2. Bobby swims every summer.

.....

3. She has 6 lessons every day.

.....

4. I ride a bike every day.

.....



Вопросы (questions)
Чтобы образовать вопрос используем вспомогательный глагол do , ставим его на первое место.
Например: Do you like oranges? Do they play football every day?
Важно!!! В 3-ем лице единственного числа используем глагол does , при этом окончание -s у смыслового глагола пропадает.
Например: Does he like oranges? Does she clean her teeth every day?



На такие вопросы даем краткие ответы:	
Questions	Short answers
Do you like?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he jump?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
Does she swim?	Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
Does it play?	Yes it does. / No, it doesn't.
Do we go?	Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
Do they run?	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.



№1. Write short answers.

0. Do cats like milk? -Yes, they do.....
1. Do you study at school? -
2. Does your dad work at the bank? -
3. Do you and your friend like strawberries? -
4. Does your mum cook cakes every day? -

№2. Make questions and write your answers.

0. like / you / do / fish / ?

.....Do you like fish?.....Yes, I do.....

1. play / your / football / dad / does / ?

.....

2. friends / do / your / English / study / ?

.....

3. bed / go/ do/ to / you / at 10 o'clock / ?

.....

4. books / every / does / read / day / your mum / ?

.....



❖ The Present Continuous Tense (Настоящее длительное время)

Утверждение (affirmative)

Мы используем это время, когда говорим о том, что происходит в данный момент (**сейчас – now**). Чтобы составить предложение в этом времени, нам нужен глагол **to be** (am/is/are) и к смысловому глаголу добавляем окончание **-ing**.

Например: I **am** singing now. (Я пою сейчас)



Полная форма (Long form)	Краткая форма (Short form)
I am cooking He is reading She is playing It is sleeping You are walking We are talking They are painting	I' m cooking He' s reading She' s playing It' s sleeping You' re walking We' re talking They' re painting



№1. Circle.

0. I 'm / 's writing.
1. He 're / 's sleeping.
2. They 're / 's hiding.
3. She 's / 're wearing a skirt.
4. We 's / 're playing football.
5. You 's / 're reading a book.
6. I 'm / 're swimming.
7. It 's / 're dancing.

Запомни!

Когда глагол заканчивается на -е, мы убираем -е и добавляем окончание -ing.

hide - hiding
ride - riding

Когда глагол заканчивается на согласную, которой предшествует ударный слог, мы удваиваем согласную.

swim - swimming
run - running





№1. Write.

0. He is doing..... (do) his homework.
1. She (read) a book.
2. You (play) games now.
3. They (swim) now.
4. He (climb) trees.
5. We (run) now.
6. My mum (make) a cake now.

Отрицание (negative)

Мы ставим отрицание **not** после глагола **to be (am/is/are)**. В разговорной речи мы обычно используем краткую форму.

Например: I **am not playing** now = I'm **not playing** now.

He **is not sleeping** = He **isn't sleeping**.

They **are not jumping** = They **aren't jumping**.



Полная форма (Long form)	Краткая форма (Short form)
I am not cooking He is not reading She is not playing It is not sleeping You are not walking We are not talking They are not painting	I'm not cooking He isn't reading She isn't playing It isn't sleeping You aren't walking We aren't talking They aren't painting

№2. Circle.

0. She isn't / ~~aren't~~ playing basketball.
1. He ~~aren't~~ / isn't riding a bike.
2. They ~~isn't~~ / aren't reading now.
3. I ~~isn't~~ / 'm not doing homework.
4. It ~~aren't~~ / isn't flying.
5. You ~~isn't~~ / aren't swimming.
6. She ~~aren't~~ / isn't doing a handstand.





№2. Write negative sentence.

0. He's playing.He isn't playing.....
1. You're sleeping.
2. They're hiding.
3. She's swimming.
4. It's flying.
5. I'm singing.
6. We're running.

Вопрос (Question)

Чтобы задать вопрос, глагол **to be** необходимо поставить на первое место, к смысловому глаголу также прибавляем окончание **-ing**.

Например: **Are you running?**

Is he singing?



Вопросы (Questions)	Краткие ответы (Short answers)
Am I running?	Yes, you are . / No, you aren't .
Are you reading?	Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
Is he writing?	Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .
Is she singing?	Yes, she is . / No, she isn't .
Is it sleeping?	Yes, it is . / No, it isn't .
Are we drawing?	Yes, you are . / No, you aren't .
Are you talking?	Yes, we are . / No, we aren't .
Are they laughing?	Yes, they are . / No, they aren't .



№1. Write short answer.

0. Is she sleeping? Yes, she is.
1. Is he eating? No,
2. Are they drinking? Yes,
3. Is it flying? No,
4. Are the birds singing? No,
5. Are you hiding? Yes,
6. Is she dancing? No,

№2. Put the words in the correct order.

0. sleeping? /he/Is

....Is he sleeping?.....

1. we / Are / eating / ?

.....

2. doing /Is /she / homework /her / ?

.....

3. Are/playing? /you/computer games / ?

.....

4. he/Is/reading / ?

.....

5. they/sleeping/Are/now / ?

.....



№3. Look at the picture. Make questions and give answers.

1. Gareth/dance

....Is Gareth dancing?.....

....No, he isn't. He is opening his presents......

2. Jane and Karen / eat cake

.....

.....

3. Terry / open presents

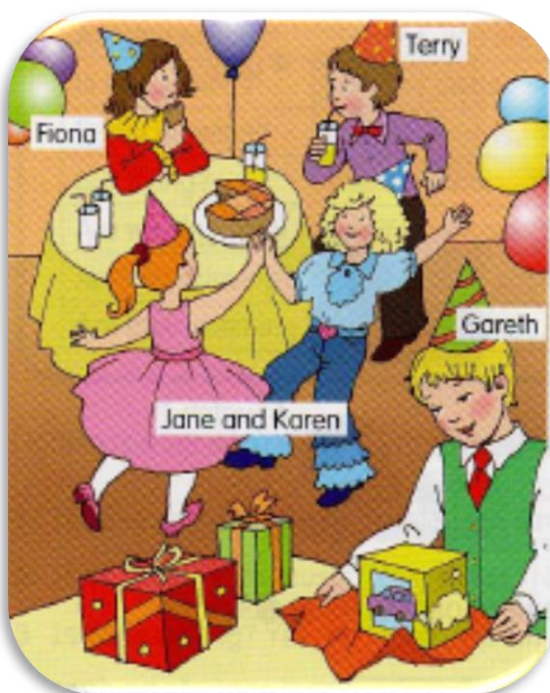
.....

.....

4. Fiona / drink juice

.....

.....



❖ **Использованная литература**

1. Cochrane Stuart. Primary Grammar 1. Pupil's Book. Macmillan Publishers Limited 2012.
2. Cochrane Stuart. Primary Grammar 2. Pupil's Book. Macmillan Publishers Limited 2017.
3. Evans Virginia, Doodley Jenny. New Round-Up Starter Student's Book. Pearson Education Limited, 2011
4. Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny, Osipova Marina. New Round-Up 1. Student's Book. Pearson Education Limited, 2010.
5. Flannigan Eileen. Grammar friends 3. Student's book. Oxford University Press, 2009.
6. Jervis Sandy. New Grammar Time 2. Person Education Limited 2008.
7. Mayor Michael. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. Pearson Longman, 2009.
8. McCarthy Michael, O'Dell Felicity. English Vocabulary in Use. Elementary. Cambridge University Press, 2010.
9. Perrett Jeanne, Covill Charlotte. Fly High 2. Activity Book. Pearson Education Limited, 2017.
10. Perrett Jeanne, Covill Charlotte. Fly High 2. Pupil's Book. Pearson Education Limited, 2017.
11. Rundell Michael. Macmillan English Dictionary for young learners. Macmillan, 2007.
12. Stavridou Katerina Fly High 2. Fun Grammar. Pearson Education Limited, 2014.
13. Ю.Б. Голицынский, Н.А. Голицынская. Грамматика: сборник упражнений. – СПб.: КАРО, 2010

