

Наталья Андреева



Понятная

EASY ENGLISH

Английская

GRAMMAR FOR KIDS

Грамматика

для детей

Пособие
для эффективного
изучения
и тренировки
грамматики



3
класс



ЭКСМО

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Цель данного учебного пособия — помочь младшим школьникам освоить те темы английской грамматики, которые изучаются в 3-м классе в рамках школьной программы в общеобразовательных учреждениях любого типа. Оно используется для тренировки и активизации грамматического материала вне зависимости от базового учебника, по которому ведется обучение. Соответствие школьной программе обучения, простота, наглядность и доступность изложения материала, большое количество и разнообразие упражнений для практики, наличие упражнений разной степени сложности, соответствие возрастным особенностям и возможностям учащихся делают пособие незаменимым при изучении английского языка в начальной школе.

Пособие предназначено для младших школьников, изучающих английский язык в школе или дома с родителями или преподавателем. Оно является универсальным и может быть использовано в рамках любого школьного учебного курса.

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УРОК ИНОСТРАННОГО В ШКОЛЕ

Андреева Наталья

ПОНЯТНАЯ АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ

3 класс

Ответственный редактор *Н. Уварова*. Редактор *Е. Вьюницкая*
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1

Object Pronouns

Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже

Личные местоимения в именительном падеже

(в предложении являются подлежащим,
отвечают на вопросы *кто? что?*)

Singular Единственное число	Plural Множественное число
I — я	we — мы
you — ты, Вы	you — вы
he — он	
she — она	they — они
it — оно	

Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже

(в предложении являются дополнением,
отвечают на вопросы *кому? чему? кого? что?*)

Singular Единственное число	Plural Множественное число
me — мне, меня	us — нам, нас
you — тебе, тебя, Вам, Вас	you — вам, вас
him — ему, его	
her — ей, её	them — им, их
it — ему, его	

Object pronouns в предложении обычно стоят после **глагола** или после **предлога**.

I can't see **him**.

Ask **her**.

Find **them**.

Help **me**, please.

Ann's got a pet. She takes care of **it**.

Why do you look at **me**?

We can take the children with **us**.

I can't wait for **you**.

- 1 Замени выделенные слова одним из местоимений: **him, her, it, us, them.**

Образец: I can't find **my schoolbag**. — I can't find it.

1. I can't find **my pens and pencils**. 2. Do you see **my pencil case**? 3. I can see **the books** in the bookcase. 4. I can't help **Jane**. 5. Do you see **Mike** in the playground? 6. Usually my mother takes **me and my brother** to school. 7. I can't wait for **Ann and Jill**. 8. Granny usually makes a strawberry pie for **Mum, Dad and me**. 9. Chloe likes **her pet cat** very much. 10. John often takes **his brother** for a walk in the park. 11. Jenny always helps **her little sister** to do the homework.

- 2 Ник написал, что он любит в школе, а что не любит. Изучи таблицу и ответь на вопросы, используя местоимения **him, her, it, them.**

I like 😊	I don't like ☹️
Physical Training (P.T.)	Art
Maths	Information Technology (I.T.)
our teacher Miss Green	our headmaster Mr Brown
school breakfasts	school uniform
Jack Forrester	tests
field days	Kate Fox
Mary Cooper	Jake and Harry Walker

Образец: Does Nick like P.T.? — Yes, he likes it.

Does he like Kate Fox? — No, he doesn't like her.

1. Does he like Art? 2. Does he like the teacher? 3. Does he like the headmaster? 4. Does he like the school uniform? 5. Does he like Mary Cooper? 6. Does he like field days? 7. Does he like school breakfasts? 8. Does he like Jake and Harry Walker? 9. Does he like Maths? 10. Does he like tests? 11. Does he like I.T.? 12. Does he like Jack Forrester?

3

Вставь в пропуски в тексте подходящие местоимения: **me, you, him, her, it, us, them.**

Mother: Where are you, Jane?

Jane: I'm in my room. I can't find my pencil case. Do you see it (его)?

Mother: No, I don't.

Jane: I can't find my books and my exercise books. Do you see (1) (их)?

Mother: No, I don't.

Jane: And where is my schoolbag? Can you help (2) (мне) to find (3) (его)?

Mother: Sorry, I can't help (4) (тебе). I haven't got time. Jane, there's your friend Amanda downstairs. She wants to go to school with (5) (с тобой).

Jane: Tell (6) (её) I can't go. I haven't got my schoolbag.

Mother: Maybe Dad knows about your school things.

Jane: Can you ask (7) (его) to help (8) (мне)?

Mother: Sure. I can't find my shoes. Perhaps he can help (9) (нам).



- 4 Здесь перечислено то, что нравится Аманде. Её брату Тому не нравится многое из этого.

Amanda	Tom
dogs	
Harry Potter	
Joanne Rowling ¹	
playing the piano	
basketball	
Maths and I.T.	
pizza	
cats	

Напиши о том, что любят Аманда и Том по образцу.
Образец: Amanda likes dogs, but Tom doesn't like them.

- 5 Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Собака хочет пить. Дай ей воды. 2. Это ваша учительница мисс Грин. Посмотри на неё. 3. Это мой дедушка. Поздоровайся с ним. 4. Я люблю сказки Киплинга, но мой брат их не любит. 5. Где мой портфель? Я не могу его найти. 6. Где моя книга? Я не могу её найти. 7. Ты можешь нам помочь? 8. Где ты? Я не вижу тебя. 9. Помоги мне, пожалуйста. 10. Попроси её помыть посуду. 11. Это наш сосед. Джек не любит его. 12. Вот бутерброды. Возьми их. 13. Скажи им правду. 14. Я не могу помочь тебе. 15. Ты любишь кошек? — Я не люблю их. 16. Твоя подруга хочет пойти с тобой в школу. 17. С ним всегда весело. 18. У меня нет времени. Я не могу ждать их. 19. У Анны есть хомячок. Она заботится о нём.

¹ Joanne Rowling [dʒəʊ'ænə 'rəʊlɪŋ] — Джоанна Роулинг, английская писательница, автор книг про Гарри Поттера.

2

Ordinal Numbers; Prepositions of Time

Порядковые числительные;
предлоги времени

Ordinal Numbers

Порядковые числительные (какой по счёту?)

числительное + th		y → ie + th	
one — first 1st [fɜːst]	eleven — eleventh 11th [ɪˈlevnθ]		
two — second 2nd [ˈsekənd]	twelve — twelfth 12th [twelfθ]	twenty + th → twentieth 20th	twenty-first 21st
three — third 3rd [θɜːd]	thirteen + th thirteenth 13th	thirty + th → thirtieth 30th	thirty-second 32nd
four — fourth 4th [fɔːθ]	fourteen + th fourteenth 14th	forty + th → fortieth 40th	forty-third 43rd
five — fifth 5th [fɪfθ]	fifteen + th fifteenth 15th	fifty + th → fiftieth 50th	fifty-fourth 54th
six — sixth 6th [sɪksθ]	sixteen + th sixteenth 16th	sixty + th → sixtieth 60th	sixty-fifth 65th
seven — seventh 7th [ˈsevnθ]	seventeen + th seventeenth 17th	seventy + th → seventieth 70th	seventy-sixth 76th
eight — eighth 8th [eɪtθ]	eighteen + th eighteenth 18th	eighty + th → eightieth 80th	eighty-seventh 87th
nine — ninth 9th [naɪnθ]	nineteen + th nineteenth 19th	ninety + th → ninetieth 90th	ninety-eighth 98th
ten — tenth 10th [tenθ]		a hundred + th hundredth 100th [ˈhʌndrədθ]	ninety-ninth 99th

Prepositions of Time Предлоги времени

in	a month / месяц	in June, in May, in January
	a year / год	in 2008, in 1961, in 1812
	a season / время года	in summer, in spring
	a time of day / время суток	in the morning(s), in the evening(s)
on	a day / день недели	on Monday(s), on Saturday evening(s)
	a date / дата	on the fifth of July, on the eighth of March
at	a clock time / точное время	at six o'clock, at twelve o'clock, at eight thirty, at half past four
	ночью	at night
	в выходные	at the weekend

1 Вставь предлоги **in**, **on**, **at**.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. the evening | 14. 12 o'clock |
| 2. 4 o'clock | 15. 1993 |
| 3. winter | 16. eleven o'clock |
| 4. Sunday | 17. Thursday afternoon |
| 5. the afternoons | 18. the first of January |
| 6. September | 19. summer |
| 7. Saturday morning | 20. 2001 |
| 8. August | 21. spring |
| 9. the morning | 22. the weekend |
| 10. the 8th of March | 23. Tuesdays |
| 11. autumn | 24. the 25th of February |
| 12. Monday afternoon | 25. night |
| 13. Friday | 26. April |

2 Прочитай рассказ и ответь на вопросы.

On weekdays Nick's father gets up at seven o'clock. He washes his face and cleans his teeth. At seven thirty he has breakfast. At eight o'clock he goes to work. His work starts at nine. He works three hours and at twelve o'clock he has lunch. He goes back to work at twelve forty-five. He finishes his work at six o'clock and goes home. At home he has dinner at seven o'clock. After dinner he watches television or reads. He goes to bed at eleven o'clock. At the weekend he doesn't get up early. On Saturdays and Sundays he stays in bed till nine o'clock.

1. When does Nick's father get up on weekdays?
2. What time does he have breakfast?
3. When does Nick's father go to work?
4. What time does his work start?
5. When does he have lunch?
6. What time does he go back to work after lunch?
7. What time does he go home from work?
8. When does Nick's father have dinner?
9. What does he do after dinner?
10. What time does he go to bed?
11. What time does he get up at the weekends?

3 Напиши о себе: когда ты встаёшь, когда завтракаешь, когда идёшь в школу, когда начинаются уроки, когда в школе обед, когда ты возвращаешься домой, когда делаешь уроки, когда идёшь гулять, когда смотришь телевизор или играешь, когда ложишься спать. Напиши также, когда ты встаёшь в выходные.

- 4 Изучи расписание уроков в школе Ника. Ответь письменно на вопросы.

	Lesson	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00	1	English	Maths	Art	Maths	P.T.
9:45	Break					
10:00	2	Maths	Music	English	English	Science
10:45	Breakfast					
11:15	3	Science	English	Maths	Science	Maths
12:00	Break					
12:10	4	P.T.	Science	I.T.	P.T.	English

- How many lessons has Nick got on Monday?
- What is the first lesson on Tuesday?
- On what day has Nick got Music?
- How many times a week has Nick got English?
- On what day hasn't he got P.T.?
- What is the second lesson on Wednesday?
- What is the third lesson on Thursday?
- On what day has Nick got Art?
- How many times a week has Nick got Maths?
- On what days has Nick got Science?
- What is the fourth lesson on Friday?
- When does the school start?
- What time does the first break start?
- What time does the third break finish?
- What time have the children got breakfast?
- What time do the lessons finish?
- What time does the second lesson start?
- What time does the fourth lesson start?
- How many lessons of Science has Nick got?
- How much time does a lesson last?
- What is the last lesson on Wednesday?

- 5 Напиши, какие уроки у Ника во вторник, в среду, в четверг и в пятницу.

Образец: On Monday Nick has got English, Maths, Science and P.T.

6 Напиши, какие уроки у тебя в понедельник, среду и пятницу. Напиши, какой у тебя первый урок во вторник, второй урок в четверг, третий урок в пятницу.

7 Изучи телевизионную программу и спроси, когда и во сколько показывают некоторые передачи. Ответь на вопросы.

Образец: When is Animal Planet? —
It's on Monday and Friday at five o'clock.

Monday	Thursday
10.30 am Cartoons	9.00 am Cartoons
5.00 pm Animal Planet	11.30 am Our Pets
7.00 pm Computer Land	5.00 pm Question Time
Tuesday	Friday
10.00 am Children's Films	4.00 pm Sports World
4.30 pm Music for You	5.00 pm Animal Planet
6.00 pm Planet Earth	7.00 pm Computer Land
Wednesday	Saturday
9.30 am Our Pets	12.00 am Favourite Fairy Tales
4.30 pm Music for You	1.30 pm Saturday Cinema
5.30 pm The Planets	3.00 pm Children's Films

pm [ˌpi: 'em] — refers to a time after 12 o'clock in the middle of the day but before 12 o'clock in the middle of the night — время после полудня

am [ˌeɪ 'em] — refers to a time between 12 o'clock in the night and 12 o'clock in the day — время до полудня

- 8 Прочитай информацию о российских праздниках. Напиши, в какие месяцы в России есть праздники и в какие дни их отмечают. Напиши, в какие месяцы в России нет праздников.

Образец: In January we've got Christmas. We celebrate Christmas on the seventh of January.

January, 1st	New Year's Day	July	
January, 7th	Christmas		
February, 23rd	Defenders of Motherland Day	August, 22nd	Flag Day
March, 8th	International Women's Day	September, 1st	Knowledge Day
April		October	
May, 9th	Victory Day	November, 4th	National Unity Day
June, 12th	Independence Day	December, 12th	Constitution Day

- 9 Заполни таблицу о себе и своих родных. Затем напиши, когда у твоих родственников дни рождения. Числительные пиши словами.

Образец: My father's birthday is on the twenty-second of May.

	Birthday		Birthday
You		Grandmother	
Mother		Grandfather	
Father		Aunt	
Sister		Uncle	
Brother		Cousin	

- 10** Прочитай, чем занимается Дженни в разные дни недели. Ответь на вопросы письменно.

Jenny goes to school on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. After school she's got a lot to do. On Monday afternoons Jenny has got swimming lessons. On Wednesday evenings she goes to the dance school. On Thursday afternoons Jenny visits drawing lessons. On Friday evenings she goes to the Book Lovers Club. At the weekend Jenny doesn't go to school. On Saturday mornings she goes to the swimming pool and on Sunday afternoons she's got piano lessons.

1. On what days does Jenny go to school?
2. What does she do on Monday afternoons?
3. Where does Jenny go on Wednesday evenings?
4. What does she do on Thursday afternoons?
5. What does Jenny visit on Friday evenings?
6. Does she go to school on Saturday and Sunday?
7. Where does Jenny go on Saturday mornings?
8. What does she do on Sunday afternoons?

- 11** Напиши, чем ты занимаешься утром, днём или вечером в разные дни недели.

Образец: On Sunday mornings I walk in the park.

- 12** Напиши, что твоя мама или бабушка делают утром, днём и вечером.

get up, wash one's face, clean one's teeth, cook breakfast,
go to work, have lunch, work, go home, cook dinner,
walk in the park, go to the swimming pool, read books,
watch television, go to bed, go out, go to the theatre,
go shopping, clean the house, go to the sports centre

Первые две цифры в обозначении лет обозначаются числительными от 10 до 19.

Например: 1985 — nineteen eighty-five,
1147 — eleven forty-seven.

Двухтысячные обозначаются так: 2010 — two thousand ten,
2001 — two thousand one.

- 13** Заполни таблицу. Напиши годы рождения твоих родных и друзей. Годы пиши словами.

Образец: My father / mother / I was born in
nineteen seventy-two.

	Year of birth		Year of birth		Year of birth
You		Brother		Aunt	
Mother		Grandmother		Uncle	
Father		Grandfather		Cousin	
Sister		1st friend (name)		2nd friend (name)	

- 14** Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Я встаю в семь часов. 2. Обед у меня в час дня. 3. По вечерам в понедельник Алиса ходит в спортивную школу. 4. По средам у нас информатика. 5. В пятницу они ходят в клуб любителей чтения. 6. По выходным я не встаю рано. 7. По выходным мы с семьёй ходим в кино или в парк. 8. Мой день рождения 14 июля. 9. День рождения моего брата двадцать третьего августа. 10. Зимой каникулы в январе. 11. Весной дни длинные, а ночи короткие. 12. Девятого мая — День победы. 13. Первого сентября — день знаний. 14. Во вторник в пять часов вечера идёт передача «Планета животных». 15. В воскресенье в одиннадцать утра идёт мой любимый мультфильм. 16. Мой папа работает ночью. 17. В сентябре учебный год начинается, а в мае он заканчивается.

3

There is / there are; Prepositions of Place

Оборот *there is / there are*;
предлоги места

	Affirmative Утвердительная форма	Negative Отрицательная форма
Singular Единственное число	There is (= there's) a park in Green Street.	There is not (= isn't) a cinema in Green Street.
Plural Множественное число	There are two cafés in Green Street.	There are not (= aren't) any shops in Green Street.

Question Вопрос	Short answers Краткие ответы
Is there a park?	Yes, there is.
Is there a cinema?	No, there isn't.
Are there any cafés?	Yes, there are.
Are there any shops?	No, there aren't.

Конструкция **There is / There are** употребляется для того, чтобы указать на наличие предмета / предметов в определённом месте. В русском языке эта конструкция соответствует фразам «есть, имеется, находится».

Если первое слово после конструкции стоит в **единственном числе**, то употребляется **There is a ...**. Если первое слово после конструкции стоит во **множественном числе**, то употребляется **There are ...**.

some употребляется в утвердительных предложениях, если количество предметов неважно.

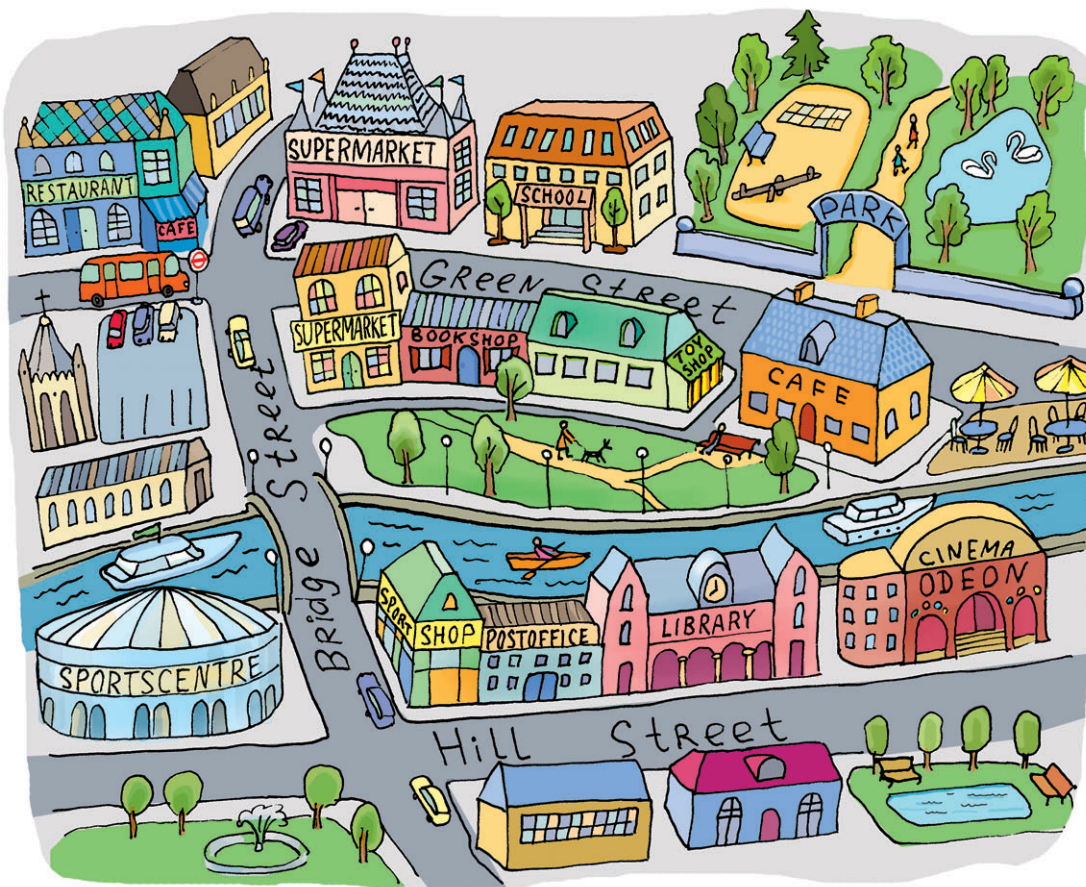
There are some shops in Hill Street.

There are some chairs in the kitchen.

any употребляется:

- В отрицательных предложениях.
There aren't any shops in Green Street.
- В вопросительных предложениях.
Are there any cinemas in Green Street?

1. Рассмотрй план города и вставь обороты **there is / there are, there isn't / there aren't** в его описание.



There is a school in Green Street. Next to the school (1) a park. (2) a children's playground and a pond in the park. (3) swans in the pond. (4) any children in the playground, they are at school. (5) two supermarkets and some shops in Green Street. There are two cafes and a restaurant. (6) any cars on the road, but (7) a bus at the bus stop. What is there in Hill Street? (8) a library, a post office and a cinema, but (9) any banks. Is there a sports centre in Hill Street? No, (10) The sports centre is in Bridge Street. (11) a sports shop in Bridge Street, too. Is there a church? Yes, (12) (13) a car park in front of the church. Is there a river? Yes, (14) (15) a bridge across the river and (16) some boats in the river.

Prepositions of Place / Предлоги места

in — в



The cat is **in** the box.

on — на



The cat is **on** the box.

next to — рядом



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

between — между



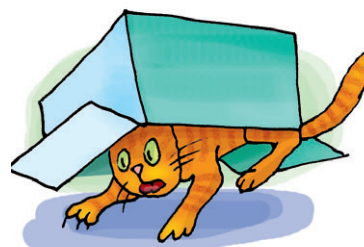
The cat is **between** the boxes.

behind — позади



The cat is **behind** the box.

under — под



The cat is **under** the box.

2

Посмотри ещё раз на план города в упражнении 1 и ответь на вопросы.

1. Is there a library in Hill Street? — Yes, there is.

2. Is the library between the post office and the cinema? 3. Is there a sports centre in Bridge Street? 4. Is the sports centre next to the bridge? 5. Where is the church? 6. Where is the bus stop? 7. Are there any cafés in Green Street? 8. Where is the restaurant? 9. Where is the park? 10. Is the playground in the middle of the park? 11. Are there any trees behind the church? 12. Where is the bridge? 13. Are there any cars in Bridge Street? 14. Where is the car park?

3 Напиши, кто по профессии эти люди и где они находятся.

Образец: He is an engineer.
He is in a factory.



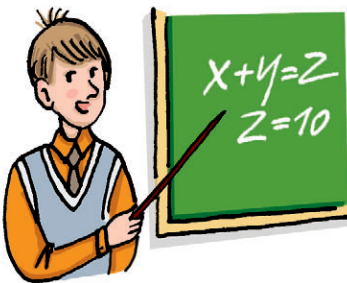
doctor / hospital



driver / bus



shop assistant / shop



teacher / classroom



hairdresser / beauty salon
['bju:ti]



actor / theatre



secretary / office



pilot / plane



sailor / boat

Запомни!

on a bus, **on** a plane, **on** a train, **on** a boat

4

Рассмотри картинку и напиши, где что находится.



1. library There's a library in Main Street.

2. monument; 3. post office; 4. church; 5. shops; 6. school;
7. sports centre; 8. park; 9. supermarket; 10. car park;
11. bus stop; 12. houses; 13. cafés; 14. banks; 15. toy shop;
16. restaurant; 17. bridge; 18. boats

5 Рассмотрй ещё раз план города в упражнении 4. Вставь в предложения слова **any** или **some**.

1. There are some houses in Elm Street. 2. There aren't banks in North Street. 3. Are there cafes in Wood Street? 4. There are shops in Main Street. 5. There aren't restaurants in North Street. 6. Are there supermarkets in Elm Street? 7. Are there car parks in Wood Street? 8. There are banks in Wood Street. 9. There are boats in the river. 10. Are there parks in the town?

6 Напиши, что находится на улице, на которой ты живёшь. Используй подходящие слова в рамке.

Образец: There are some houses in my street.

house, school, shop, supermarket, car park, bank, bus stop, library,
monument, tree, bench, café, restaurant, sports centre,
swimming pool, post office, church, park

7 Ответь письменно на вопросы о том месте, где ты живёшь.

1. Is there a cinema in your town? 2. What is there next to your school? 3. What is there behind your school? 4. Are there any shops in your street? 5. Is there a library in your street? 6. Is there a bus stop in your street? 7. Are there any cafés in the place where you live? 8. Are there any supermarkets in your street? 9. Is there a sports centre in your street? 10. Are there any swimming pools in the place where you live? 11. Are there any trees in your street? 12. Are there any monuments in the place where you live? 13. Is there a park in your street? 14. Is there a pond in the park? 15. Are there any swans in the pond?

- 8 Задай вопросы другу по переписке о том месте, где он / она живёт. Расспроси, что там находится.

Образец: Is there a library in your town?
Are there any shops in your city?

city — очень большой город; town — небольшой город;
village — деревня

- 9 Рассмотрй комнату Ника и опиши её. Напиши, что где находится. Используй слова в рамке. Значение незнакомых слов посмотри в словаре.

Образец: There is a bed in the room.
There are some books in the room.
There isn't a television in the room

bed, chair, bookcase, wardrobe, armchair, desk, poster, lamp,
tennis racket, box, computer, night lamp, guitar, football,
bird cage, window, door, television, photo, flower, carpet



10

Пэм всегда разбрасывает свои игрушки. Помоги ей найти игрушки и собрать их в коробку.



1. Where is my bear? — It is under the chair.

2. Where is my train? 3. Where is my boat? 4. Where is my ball?
5. Where is my doll? 6. Where is my clown? 7. Where is my
robot? 8. Where is my plane? 9. Where is my book? 10. Where
is my kite? 11. Where is my tennis racket? 12. Where are my
pencils? 13. Where is my picture?

11

Ещё раз рассмотри комнату Пэм в течение минуты, закрой рисунок и задай по памяти вопросы о том, где находятся её вещи. Потом открой картинку и проверь себя.

Образец: Is her teddy bear under the chair?

- 12** Задай вопросы о том, какая мебель и вещи есть у Пэм в комнате. Кратко ответь на вопросы.

Образец: Are there any books in her room? —
Yes, there are.

- 13** Опиши свою комнату, напиши, что в ней находится. Используй обороты **there is, there are, there isn't, there aren't**.

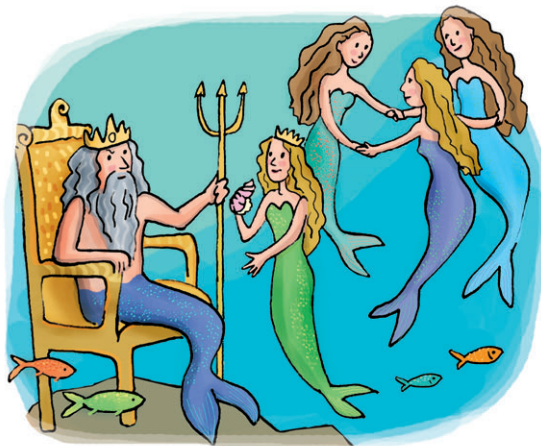
Образец: There is a desk in my room.
There isn't a computer on the desk.

- 14** Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. На моей улице есть школа. 2. За школой есть спортивная площадка. 3. На нашей улице есть несколько магазинов, но нет парковки. 4. В нашем городе есть несколько памятников. 5. На твоей улице есть спортивный центр? — Да, есть. Он находится между супермаркетом и банком. 6. У вас в городе есть банки? — Да, есть. 7. На нашей улице нет парка, но есть деревья. 8. В твоём городе есть река? — Нет. 9. В моей комнате есть книжный шкаф. В нём много книг. 10. В вашей школе есть компьютеры? — Да, есть. 11. Это врач. Он в больнице. 12. Это пилот. Он в самолете. 13. Это водитель. Он в автобусе. 14. Я из большого города. 15. Они из небольшого городка. 16. В её коробке много игрушек. Там есть мячи и куклы. Но там нет машинок. 17. Все его игрушки под кроватью. 18. Коробка для игрушек находится около стола. 19. На стене несколько постеров. 20. В городе есть несколько кинотеатров. Но в нём нет театра. 21. В кухне есть стол, стулья, несколько полок и холодильник. 22. На стенах висят картины. 23. В вазе цветы. 24. Кресло стоит между окном и письменным столом. 25. За креслом стоит торшер. 26. Рядом с торшером журнальный столик (coffee table). 27. За гаражом сад. 28. Между гаражом и домом скамейка. 29. Рядом с домом клумба (flower bed). 30. На клумбе очень красивые цветы.

15 Вставь обороты **there is, there are, there isn't, there aren't** в сказку о русалочке.

A. This is Ariel ['eəriəl]. She is a little mermaid ['mɜ:meɪd]. She lives under the sea. (1) fish under the sea. (2) Triton ['traɪtən] under the sea. He is King of the sea. He is Ariel's father. (3) mermaids under the sea. They are Ariel's sisters.



B. This is Flounder. He is a fish. He is Ariel's friend. They are above (над) the sea. (4) any stars. But (5) sky. (6) a moon. And (7) a ship.



C. (8) many people on the ship. (9) a prince on the ship. A man sings, the people dance. Ariel watches them. She wants to be with them. She wants to sing. She wants to dance.



4

Must for necessity; *mustn't* for prohibition

Модальный глагол *must*
для выражения необходимости
совершения действия;
mustn't для выражения запрета

Must выражает необходимость совершить действие.
На русский язык переводится как «должен, нужно, надо».

Отрицательная форма **mustn't** выражает запрет.
You **mustn't** walk on the grass. — По траве ходить
нельзя/запрещается.

Affirmative Утвердительная форма		Negative Отрицательная форма	
I	} must	I	} must not (mustn't)
you		you	
he		he	
she		she	
it		it	
we		we	
you		you	
they		they	
	go		go
	do		do
	be		be
	learn		learn

После **must** употребляется глагол в основной форме (инфинитив) без частицы *to*.



- 1 Представь, что ты попал в сказочное королевство, где есть определённый свод правил. Прочитай их.

THE TEN RULES OF THE GREENLAND KINGDOM

1. People must wear green clothes in the morning and red clothes in the evening.
2. Girls must wear pink and purple gloves.
3. Boys must wear blue and yellow socks.
4. Children must eat ice cream for breakfast.
5. Adults must always be kind to children.
6. Dogs must have a bath every week.
7. Cats must go swimming every day.
8. On Tuesdays people must speak Greenlandish.
9. Visitors must bring lemons as a present for the King.
10. Birds must sing on Saturdays and Sundays.

- 2 Ответь письменно на вопросы о правилах Гринландского королевства.

1. What must people wear in the morning? 2. And what must they wear in the evening? 3. Who must go swimming every day? 4. What must boys wear? 5. What language must people speak on Tuesdays? 6. What present must visitors bring for the King? 7. What must girls wear? 8. On what days must birds sing? 9. Who must be kind to children? 10. What must children eat for breakfast? 11. How often must dogs have a bath?

- 3 Представь, что ты живёшь в этом королевстве. Придумай и запиши ещё несколько правил.

4

Напиши, что нельзя делать в этих ситуациях.

Образец: The boy mustn't eat sweets before meals.



eat sweets before meals, make a noise when the baby is asleep, draw on the walls, read in bed, break trees, go out when you've got a cold, chase [tʃeɪs] (гоняться за) the neighbour's cat, watch horror films, be cruel to animals, pick flowers in the forest



5

Чего нельзя делать в этих ситуациях? Составь предложения из данных слов, употребив **mustn't**.

1. The river is very deep here. / to swim in this place — The river is very deep here. You mustn't swim in this place. 2. It's late. / phone your friend 3. It's hot. / drink cold water 4. You are alone at home. / open the door to strangers (незнакомые люди) 5. The iron is hot. / touch it 6. The weather is rainy. / go out without a raincoat and an umbrella 7. Mother is asleep. / wake her up 8. Jane's got a cold. / go to school 9. Sam and Chloe are in the park. / throw litter 10. Jim's got a sore throat (болит горло). / eat ice cream

6

Что необходимо делать на уроке? Чего нельзя делать на уроке? Вставь **must** или **mustn't** в предложения.

1. We must sit still. 2. We fight. 3. We listen to the teacher. 4. We sit on the desks. 5. We look at the blackboard. 6. We play football. 7. We sleep in class. 8. We speak English in the English lessons. 9. We chew [tʃu:] chewing gum. 10. We look out of the window. 11. We be quiet. 12. We stand on the chairs. 13. We use mobile phones. 14. We play with toys. 15. We do what the teacher says. 16. We be attentive at the lessons.

7

Составь для себя список неотложных дел на сегодня.

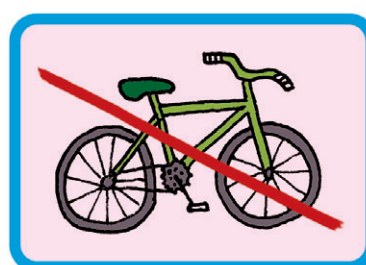
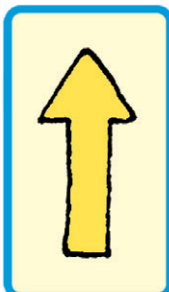
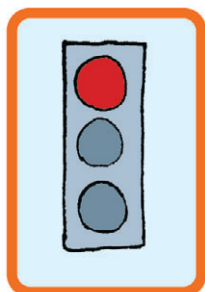
Образец: I must water the flowers.

wash the dishes, walk the dog, feed the cat,
do my homework, go for a walk in the park,
go to the swimming pool, clean the parrot's cage,
tidy the room, sweep the floor in the kitchen,
take a shower, help Mum about the house,
water the flowers

8 Напиши, что обозначают эти знаки. Используй **must** или **mustn't** в предложениях.

Образец: You must stop when the traffic lights
show red.

stop, drop litter ['lɪtə] (мусор), walk on the grass, pick the flowers,
touch, play music, turn left, turn right, go straight, ride the bicycle,
swim, drink the water, use mobile phones



9

Родители уехали в отпуск и написали детям список того, что нужно и чего нельзя делать. Вставь **must** или **mustn't** в предложения.

1. You eat porridge for breakfast. 2. You walk the dog in the morning and in the evening. 3. You go to school. 4. You do your homework. 5. You eat fruit and vegetables every day. 6. You play computer games for hours (часами). 7. You watch television until midnight (до полуночи). 8. You miss (пропускать) your music lessons. 9. You clean your teeth twice (два раза) a day. 10. You be rude (грубый) with the grandparents. 11. You tidy your rooms every day. 12. You listen to loud (громкий) music. 13. You feed (кормить) the fish in the aquarium. 14. You be polite and neat (опрятный). 15. You go to the swimming pool twice a week. 16. You go out if you've got a cold.

10

Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Это секрет. Ты не должен говорить Анне. 2. Мама спит. Ты должна вести себя тихо. 3. Он не должен есть конфеты перед едой. 4. Мы должны поздравить (congratulate) бабушку. У неё день рождения. 5. Она не должна забывать (forget) домашнее задание. Учительница сердится (get angry). 6. Вы не должны есть так много. 7. Марк, ты должен прибраться в своей комнате (tidy the room). 8. Сейчас 6 часов. Я должен идти домой. 9. Ты грязный. Ты должен принять душ. 10. Это подарок для дедушки. Вы не должны рассказывать ему о нём. 11. Он не должен выходить на улицу. Он простужен. 12. Вы должны вымыть машину. Она грязная. 13. Ты не должен смотреть телевизор до полуночи (until midnight). 14. Она не знает правило. Она должна его выучить. 15. Ты не должен смотреть фильмы ужасов (horror films).

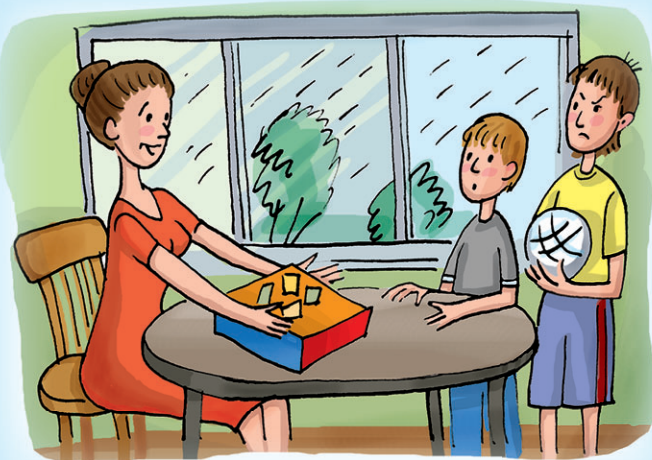
5

Let's for a suggestion

Оборот *let's* для приглашения
к совместному действию



Let us go
to the cinema.



Let's stay indoors and play
some board game.

let's (= let us) + глагол в основной форме (инфинитив)
без частицы *to*

let's go / take / do / play / have /
watch / feed / read / visit / dance etc.

Мы употребляем *let's* + глагол для того, чтобы пригласить кого-либо совместно сделать что-либо.

1 Выучи рифмовки.

Polly, put the kettle on,
Polly, put the kettle on,
Polly, put the kettle on,
And let's drink tea.

Let's come together
Let's have some fun
Let's come together
Let's dance in the sun.

2

Сочини рифмовку, используя слова в рамке и конструкцию с *let's*.

clap our hands, flap our arms, bend our knees,
stamp our feet, hop on one leg, nod our heads,
wave our hands, dance all around

Образец: Let's clap our hands
Clap our hands
Clap our hands
Let's clap our hands
Clap our hands together.



3

Предложи, что можно сделать в этих ситуациях.

1. It's very hot today. — Let's go to the river and have a swim.

2. We are hungry. 3. It's raining. We can't play outside. 4. It's dark in the room. 5. I'm thirsty. 6. The weather outside is fine. 7. Here are some magazines. 8. It's cold in here. 9. Here's Mum with her cherry cakes. 10. There's a cartoon over TV at 9:00. 11. There's a new film at the cinema. 12. There's food in the fridge. 13. You are tired. 14. Your coat is small for you. 15. There's an exhibition at the local museum. 16. You've got a toothache.

go to the river and have a swim, switch on the light,
close the window, watch television, play some board games,
visit the museum, read them, have lunch, ask her for some cakes,
buy a new coat, go to the park, have a drink, have a rest,
make some sandwiches, go to the cinema, go to the doctor

4

Настали выходные. Семья Браунов решает, чем можно заняться всем вместе. Заполни пропуски в предложениях.

Mother: It's Sunday today. What can we do together?

Bill: (1) (давайте пойдём) to the cinema. There's a new cartoon called "The Toy Story". (2) (давайте посмотрим) it together.

Father: Oh, no. The weather is so beautiful today. I don't want to sit in the dark and watch films. (3) (давайте пойдём) to the park.

Mother: Good idea! We can take a basket with food and spend time in the open. (4) (давайте устроим) a picnic.

Bill: Fine! (5) (давайте возьмём) some sandwiches and a bottle of lemonade.

Emma: (6) (давайте возьмём) some fruit and some ice cream.

Father: (7) (давайте сделаем) some sandwiches.

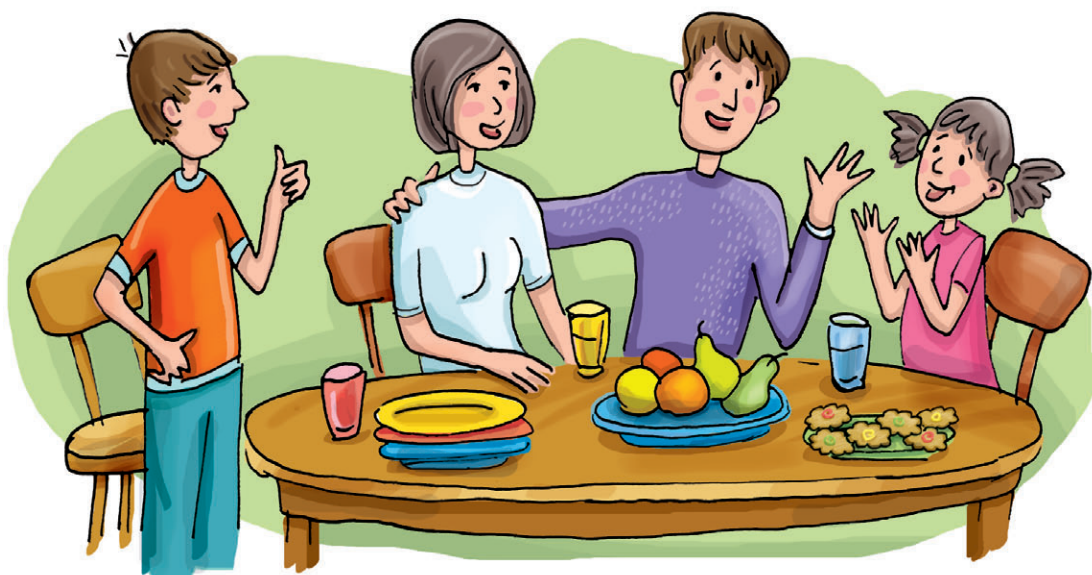
Mother: (8) (давайте купим) some apple cakes.

Father: (9) (давайте принесём) a blanket and some chairs with us.

Bill: There's a pond in the park. (10) (давайте возьмём) some bread and feed the ducks.

Emma: There's a playground in the park. (11) (давайте поиграем) there.

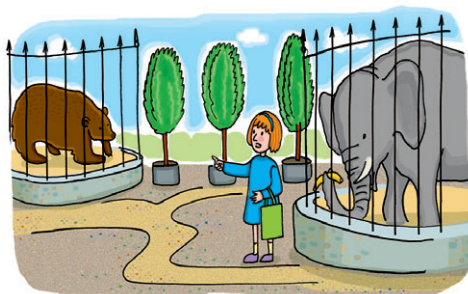
Mother: (12) (давайте хорошо проведём) a nice time!



5 Что предлагают сделать эти люди?

Образец: feed the squirrel —

Let's feed the squirrel.



go to the zoo



buy the balloons



repair the car



read the books



fly the kite



play in the playground

6 Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Погода отличная. Давайте пойдём погуляем. 2. Очень жарко. Давай поплаваем. 3. Я голоден. Давай пообедаем. 4. Я хочу пить. Давай купим бутылку минеральной воды. 5. Холодно. Давай пойдём домой. 6. У нас полно еды. Давай позавтракаем. 7. Это платье старое. Давай купим новое. 8. Сегодня по телевизору интересный фильм. Давай посмотрим. 9. У нас много фруктов. Давай сделаем фруктовый салат. 10. Давай съедим мороженое. 11. Давай выпьем чаю. 12. Давай попросим маму испечь пироги. 13. У нас много времени. Давай сыграем в игру на компьютере. 14. У меня есть новая книга. Давай прочитаем. 15. В кино интересный фильм. Давай сходим в кино. 16. Сегодня день рождения бабушки. Давай навестим её. 17. На улице дождь. Давай останемся дома. 18. Сегодня суббота. Давай повеселимся. 19. Давай приготовим пиццу. 20. У меня болит голова. Давай сходим к врачу.

6

Past Simple of *be*Глагол *be*

в простом прошедшем времени

Affirmative Утвердительная форма		Negative Отрицательная форма	
Singular Единственное число	Plural Множественное число	Singular Единственное число	Plural Множественное число
I was я был	we were мы были	I was not (= wasn't)	we were not (= weren't)
you were ты был	you were вы были	you were not (= weren't)	you were not (= weren't)
he was он был	they were они были	he was not (= wasn't)	they were not (= weren't)
she was она была		she was not (= wasn't)	
it was оно было		it was not (= wasn't)	

Простое прошедшее время Past Simple используется для обозначения действий, **начавшихся и закончившихся в прошлом.**

Часто в предложениях с Past Simple указывается **время** совершения действия **в прошлом:**

yesterday — вчера

last night — прошлой ночью

two days ago — два дня назад

a month ago — месяц назад

last week — на прошлой неделе

four years ago — четыре года назад

last month — в прошлом месяце

in 2010 (in two thousand ten) — в 2010 г.

last year — в прошлом году

three weeks ago — три недели назад

in 1812 (in eighteen twelve) — в 1812 г.

1 Составь все возможные словосочетания.

Образец: I was, I was not

I	was
you	were
he	was not
she	were not
they	
we	
it	

Запомни!

be ill — болеть

be late — опаздывать

be in time — приходить вовремя

2 Вставь в пропуски **was** или **were**.

- I at school yesterday.
- Last summer we in Sochi.
- He late for school two days ago.
- My favourite film on television last night.
- They at home at the weekend.
- Our teacher in the library on Sunday.
- My friends in the park last week.
- You at the sports centre on Saturday.
- The children in the swimming pool a week ago.
- You ill last month.
- We at our grandparents' house last Sunday.
- I happy to see him.
- They in time for the film.
- She late again two days ago.
- I at the supermarket on Saturday.
- The dog ill last year.
- Tom and Emily at school yesterday.
- My parents at the cinema at the weekend.
- The film boring.
- Lily friendly to me.

3 Опровергни эти утверждения. Напиши, что было на самом деле.

1. Jack and David were at the sports centre on Monday. (in the swimming pool)

Образец: No, they weren't at the sports centre.
They were in the swimming pool.

2. Molly was at home yesterday. (at school) 3. Paul was at the theatre on Saturday. (at the cinema) 4. Mum and Dad were in Sochi last summer. (in Anapa) 5. You were late for school yesterday. (in time) 6. I was at school on Saturday. (at home) 7. They were at the zoo at nine o'clock yesterday. (at ten o'clock) 8. We were in the park a week ago. (at the stadium) 9. Jenny was ill last week. (last month) 10. I was at my friend's place two days ago. (yesterday) 11. Mark was in the supermarket on Sunday. (in the toy shop) 12. Chloe was afraid of cats. (dogs) 13. My grandparents were in the country in summer. (at the seaside)

Запомни!

be angry — злиться

be hungry — хотеть есть

be lucky — везти (об удаче)

be thirsty — хотеть пить

be afraid — бояться

be right — быть правым

4 Выбери и вставь в пропуски нужную форму.

1. They (wasn't / weren't) angry. 2. I (was / were) happy. 3. He (wasn't / weren't) hungry. 4. We (was / were) schoolchildren then (тогда). 5. She (wasn't / weren't) thirsty. 6. You (wasn't / weren't) a doctor. 7. It (was / were) new. 8. They (was / were) first cosmonauts. 9. We (wasn't / weren't) lucky. 10. I (wasn't / weren't) ill. 11. You (was / were) clever. 12. He (was / were) afraid of the teacher. 13. It (wasn't / weren't) funny. 14. Alex (was / were) late for school. 15. Mabel (was / were) right.

5

Напиши, где они были вчера и где не были.

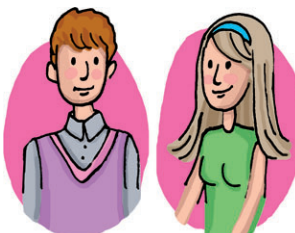
Образец: Nick was at school. He wasn't in the library.



Nick



Jason



Jane and Mark



Helen



Miss Hill



cinema



park



sports centre



school



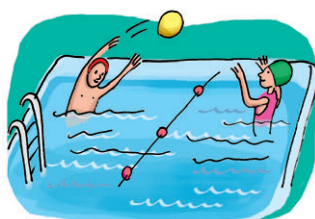
shopping centre



zoo



library



swimming pool



home



theatre



Molly and Jack



Chip



Dick and Ben



Mr Green



Pam

6

Кем были эти знаменитые люди?

Образец: Alexander Pushkin was a poet.



poet /
Alexander Pushkin



tsar /
Peter the Great



composer /
Pyotr Tchaikovsky



artist /
Victor Vasnetsov



scientist ['saɪəntɪst] /
Konstantin Tsiolkovsky



writer /
Anton Chekhov



cosmonauts /
Yuri Gagarin
German Titov



explorers [ɪk'splɔːrəz]
Vitus Bering
Ivan Kruzenstern



ballet dancers /
Anna Pavlova
Galina Ulanova

7

Вставь в предложения **was/were** или **wasn't/weren't**.

1. George Washington wasn't an explorer, he was the first president of the USA.
2. Cleopatra a singer, she the queen of Egypt ['i:dʒɪpt].
3. Christopher Columbus a famous explorer. He Spanish, he Italian.
4. Pablo Picasso a musician, he an artist.
5. William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens sailors, they writers.
6. Dmitry Mendeleev an actor, he a scientist.
7. Elvis Presley and John Lennon actors, they singers.
8. Napoleon a president, he a French emperor.

8

Вставь в пропуски нужную форму глагола **be** в Past Simple (**was/were** или **wasn't/weren't**).

— Mother (1) angry with you yesterday.

— No, she (2)

— You (3) naughty yesterday.

— No, I (4) naughty.

I (5) good and I (6) very polite.

— No, you (7) good. You put (положил) a frog into her bag.

— But Mum likes frogs! She (8) angry. The frog (9) big and ugly, it (10) small and beautiful and green. It (11) a very nice frog.

— I don't think your mother (12) glad to see it in her bag.



Yes/No Questions Общие вопросы*	Short answers Краткие ответы
Was I ...?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
Were you ...?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Was he ...?	Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
Was she ...?	Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.
Was it ...?	Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
Were we ...?	Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
Were you ...?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Were they ...?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

* Общий вопрос требует ответа «Да» или «Нет».

9 Ответь кратко на вопросы.

1. Were you at school yesterday? 2. Were you at the cinema yesterday? 3. Were you late for school last week? 4. Was your favourite programme on television last night? 5. Were you at the zoo last Saturday? 6. Was your family at the seaside last summer? 7. Were your parents at the theatre last month? 8. Was your brother/sister ill last week? 9. Was your friend in the park last weekend? 10. Were your classmates afraid of the test in Maths?

10 Составь вопросы из данных слов.

1. Peter the Great / was / a Russian tsar? 2. Christopher Columbus / a writer / was? 3. Ivan Shishkin / a famous Russian painter / was? 4. Fyodor Shalyapin / was / an opera singer? 5. Mammoth ['mæməθ] (мамонт) / a small animal / was? 6. Captain Flint / was / a pirate? 7. Nikolay Pirogov / a doctor / was? 8. John Kennedy / an American president / was? 9. your grandfather / was / a sailor?

- 11** Прочитай текст и задай уточняющие вопросы о том, что случилось вчера.

Образец: Was Dick in the park yesterday?

Pam and Dick are brother and sister. They go to school. But yesterday Dick was at school and Pam wasn't. She wasn't at the zoo or at the cinema. She wasn't in the swimming pool or in the park. She was at home. She was ill. She wasn't happy. She was sad.

- 12** Ответь кратко на вопросы, которые ты составил в упражнении 11.

Образец: Was Dick in the park yesterday? —
No, he wasn't.

- 13** Представь, кем бы могли быть твои одноклассники, если бы жили 500 лет назад. Запиши свои предположения.

Образец: I think Sasha was an actor.

a soldier	a fisherman	a scientist
a farmer	a singer	a musician
a doctor	a pirate	a nurse
an actor	a sailor	a builder
an actress	a merchant ¹	a judge ²
a writer	a dancer	a teacher

- 14** Задай однокласснику вопросы о его предположениях.
- Образец: Was Sasha a soldier?

¹ a merchant ['mɜ:tʃənt] — купец

² a judge [dʒʌdʒ] — судья

7

Past Simple of *have*Глагол *have*

в простом прошедшем времени

Affirmative

Утвердительная форма

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they
had

Negative

Отрицательная форма

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they
did not have = didn't have

Questions / Вопросы

Short answers / Краткие ответы

Did { I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they } **have?**

Yes, { I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they } **did.**

No, { I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they } **did not.
(didn't)**

Оборот **have got** в значении *иметь* употребляется **только в настоящем времени** Present Simple. В простом прошедшем времени Past Simple употребляется глагол **had**, который является неправильным глаголом. (См. с. 64.)



They **had** a nice holiday last summer.



Did she **have** a bad dream last night? — Yes, she did. Then she **had** a terrible headache.

Запомни!

have breakfast — завтракать

have lunch — обедать

have dinner — ужинать

have tea — пить чай

have a cup of coffee — выпить чашку кофе

have fun — веселиться

have a sandwich — съесть бутерброд

have a rest — отдыхать

have a party — устраивать праздник

have a holiday — быть в отпуске / на каникулах

have a good time — хорошо проводить время

have a dream — видеть сон

1 Запиши предложения в простом прошедшем времени.

1. We (have lunch) at school yesterday. 2. They (have) a wonderful party last weekend. 3. I got up at seven, washed myself and then I (have breakfast). 4. She (have) a terrible dream last night. 5. He (have) a car last year. 6. I went to the party last Sunday and (have) a good time there. 7. They (have) a holiday last month, they were in Spain. 8. She (have) a cup of tea and some chocolate. 9. We (have) enough (достаточно) time to prepare for the test. 10. He (have) a wonderful birthday party last week. 11. My parents (have) a holiday in winter. They were happy. 12. I (have) a cup of coffee and a cheese sandwich for breakfast.

2 Напиши, в котором часу вчера ты завтракал(а), обедал(а), ужинал(а), когда ты пил(а) чай и ел(а) бутерброды. Напиши также, когда у твоего друга была вечеринка по случаю дня рождения, а у родителей отпуск.

Образец: Yesterday I had breakfast at seven thirty in the morning.

3 Что ты ел в разные дни недели на завтрак, обед и ужин?

Образец: I had porridge for breakfast on Monday.

For breakfast:

porridge, cereal ['siəriəl] (хлопья), a cheese sandwich, apple cake, biscuits, a grapefruit, bacon and eggs, coffee

For lunch:

pasta, pizza, vegetable soup, fried potatoes, sausages, roast chicken, hamburger, orange juice

For dinner:

omelette ['ɒmlɪt], mashed potatoes, pancakes, fish and chips, tea, milk, meat balls, salmon ['sæmən]

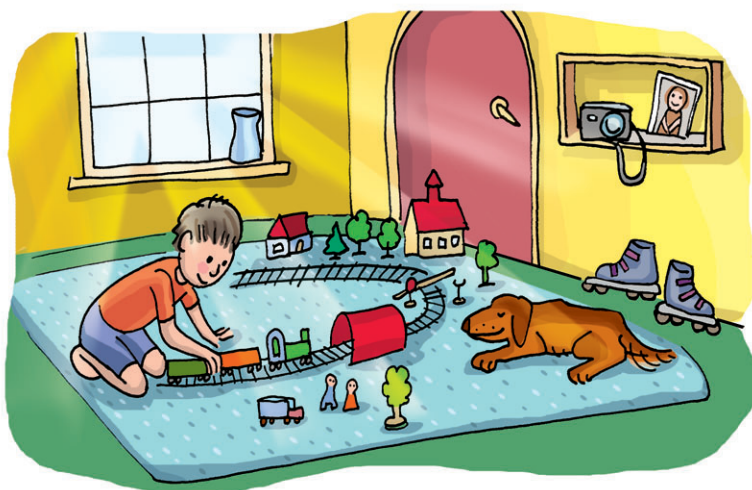
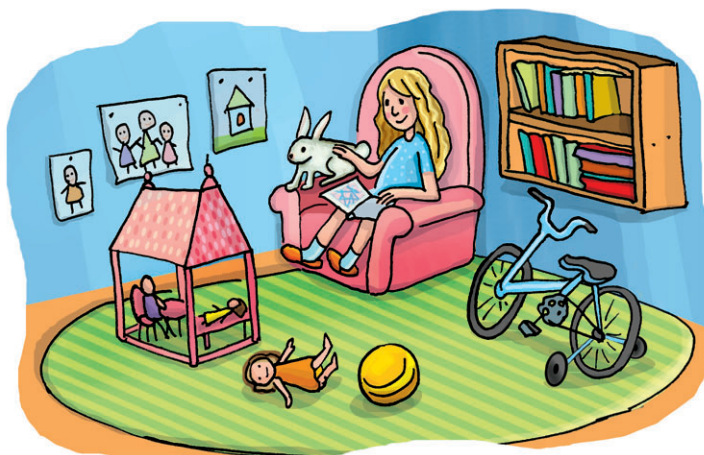
4 Вставь **had** или **didn't have**.

1. I breakfast at 8 o'clock this morning. 2. He a cup of coffee and a sandwich for breakfast yesterday. 3. She hates milk, that's why she cereals with milk for breakfast. She porridge and juice instead (вместо этого). 4. Yesterday we were at school till 3 o'clock. We lunch at home. 5. Debby a birthday party on Sunday. All the guests a good time. 6. My parents a holiday last summer, so we didn't go to the seaside. 7. At 5 o'clock they tea with an apple pie. 8. He fish and chips for lunch. It's his favourite dish. 9. They came home at 8 o'clock yesterday. They dinner at 6 o'clock. 10. We weren't hungry and we lunch. 11. The party was very boring. You fun. 12. I a terrible dream last night. I was frightened (испугался).

- 5 По картинкам опиши, что в детстве было у Кейт и что было у Ника.

Образец: Kate had long hair.

long hair
a rabbit
a doll's house
a bicycle
a lot of books



short hair
a dog
a toy railway
rollerblades
a camera

- 6 Теперь напиши о том, чего не было у Кейт и Ника. Используй слова в рамке или любые другие.

Образец: Kate didn't have a piano.

red hair, blond hair, a cat, a hamster, a kite, a robot,
a calculator, a computer, a skateboard, a motorcycle, a piano,
a violin, a schoolbag, a brother / sister

7

Посмотри на рисунки и поинтересуйся, что именно все ели на завтрак, обед или ужин. Ответь кратко на вопросы.

Образец: Jenny / porridge — Did Jenny
have porridge for breakfast?



Tom / pizza



David / chocolate



Zoe / cereals with milk



Ann and Chloe /
tea and apple pie



Harry and George /
bacon and egg



Meg and Peter /
ice cream



Mr Brown /
fish and chips



Chip / Pedigree



Fluffy / milk

8

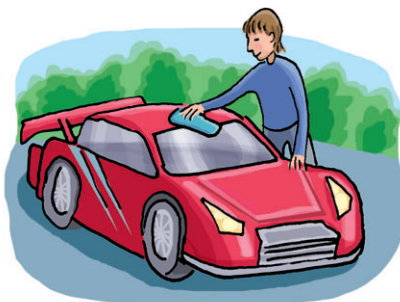
Узнай, что у кого было в прошлом. Используй слова-указатели времени.

last week / month / year, last Saturday / Sunday / ...,
... days / weeks / months / years / ago, yesterday

Образец: Did Sally have long hair last year?



Sally / long hair



Nick / a sports car



the Greens / a holiday
at the seaside



Jane and Greg /
a wonderful time
at the party



Mum and Dad /
a nice walk in the park



Mr and Mrs Smith /
a tasty dinner
at the café



Grandpa / a long swim
in the river



Granny / a quiet day



Chloe and Sarah /
a wonderful visit
to the gallery

8

Past Simple of Regular Verbs

Простое прошедшее время (правильные глаголы)

Affirmative Утвердительная форма V + -ed/-d V — основная форма глагола (инфинитив)	Negative Отрицательная форма Полная форма — did not V Краткая форма — didn't V V — основная форма глагола (инфинитив)
I played	I did not (= didn't) play ☐
you helped	you did not (= didn't) help ☐
he smiled	he did not (= didn't) smile ☐
she danced	she did not (= didn't) dance ☐
it worked	it did not (= didn't) work ☐
we kissed	we did not (= didn't) kiss ☐
you visited	you did not (= didn't) visit ☐
they lived	they did not (= didn't) live ☐

Past Simple (простое прошедшее время) используется для описания действий, которые **начались и закончились в прошлом**.

Часто в предложениях в простом прошедшем времени **Past Simple** употребляются слова:

yesterday — вчера

last week — на прошлой неделе

last month — в прошлом месяце

last year — в прошлом году

in 2009 (two thousand nine) — в 2009 году

five minutes ago — пять минут назад

two hours ago — два часа назад

three days ago — три дня назад

a week ago — неделю назад

three months ago — три месяца назад

two years ago — два года назад

Для образования **отрицательной и вопросительной форм Past Simple** используется вспомогательный глагол **did**. Смысловый глагол употребляется в инфинитиве (основная форма глагола, отвечает на вопрос *что делать?*).

Правила правописания глаголов в Past Simple

Глаголы, которые оканчиваются на согласную + у, меняют у на ie + -d

carry — carried
study — studied
Но: play — played
(a — гласная)

Глаголы, которые оканчиваются на е + -d

smile — smiled
dance — danced
live — lived

Если в инфинитиве 1 гласная + 1 согласная, согласная удваивается + -ed

plan — planned
stop — stopped
rub — rubbed

Правила чтения окончаний -ed/-d глаголов в Past Simple

У глаголов, основная форма которых оканчивается на гласные и звонкие согласные, -ed/-d читается [d]: smiled, carried

У глаголов, основная форма которых оканчивается на глухие согласные, -ed/-d читается [t]: helped, danced

У глаголов, основная форма которых оканчивается на [t] и [d], -ed/-d читается [ɪd]: visited, ended

- 1 Напиши форму Past Simple глаголов. Незнакомые слова найди в словаре.

love, like, help, stop, live, watch, try, taste, carry, study, play, wash, visit, empty, plan, talk, arrive, smile, dance, rub, dust, cook, paint, tidy, bury, invite, hope, move, enjoy, rush, want, rub, marry, fulfill, turn, appear, walk, work, ask, laugh, enter, hate, look, clean, happen, listen, brush, hop, skip, check, ski, skate, return, climb, arrive, kiss, travel, collect, finish

- 2 Распредели образованные формы глаголов (см. упражнение 1) по соответствующим колонкам.

-d	-ed	-ied	двойная согласная + -ed
loved	helped	tried	stopped
.....			

- 3 Найди соответствие между русскими и английскими словами.

yesterday	в прошлом месяце
two days ago	десять минут назад
last month	на прошлой неделе
an hour ago	в прошлом году
last year	в 2010 году
ten minutes ago	час назад
in 2010	два дня назад
last week	вчера

- 4 Переведи на английский язык.

три недели назад	— <u>three weeks ago</u>
два месяца назад	—
в прошлом месяце	—
на прошлой неделе	—
четыре дня назад	—
год назад	—
семь лет назад	—
в прошлом году	—
пять минут назад	—
в 2001 году	—
три года назад	—
вчера	—
в 1975 году	—
неделю назад	—

5

Напиши, что они делали вчера.

Образец: Mrs Bell / cook dinner
Yesterday Mrs Bell
cooked dinner.



Mr Green /
wash the car



Zoe /
study for a History test



Spot / bury a bone
in the garden



Nick / visit his
grandmother



Mr Smith /
paint the fence



Mr Brown / clean
the window



Chloe / dust the room



Mrs Higgins /
tidy the living-room



Harry / repair his bicycle

- 6 Вчера было воскресенье. Напиши, как ты и другие члены семьи помогали по дому, употребив глаголы в **Past Simple**.

Образец: Yesterday was Sunday. I helped my family about the house.

to help about the house, to dust the furniture,
to clean the windows, to water the flowers, to tidy my room,
to wash the floor in the kitchen, to cook breakfast,
to repair my brother's/sister's toy, to empty the bin (мусорное ведро),
to walk the dog, to wash the dishes

- 7 Напиши, что ты и твои друзья делали вчера в школе.

Образец: Yesterday I answered the teacher's questions and worked on the computer.

to listen to the teacher, to ask smb questions,
to answer smb's questions, to work on the computer,
to help smb, to clean the classroom, to water the flowers,
to play with the friends during the break,
to study hard in the Maths lesson,
to paint a picture in the Art lesson

- 8 Напиши, что из перечисленного в рамке ты не делал вчера. Что из этого не делал твой брат или сестра?

Образец: I didn't repair my bicycle yesterday.
My brother didn't tidy his room.

to repair the bicycle, to walk the dog, to study for a test,
to watch television, to play computer games, to cook a pizza,
to visit my/his/her friends, to wash the dishes,
to clean my/his/her parrot's cage, to tidy my/his/her room,
to talk to Mum, to play with my/his/her toys

9

Вставь в пропуски глаголы в отрицательной форме Past Simple.

1. The film wasn't interesting. I didn't enjoy (not enjoy) it.
2. Mum was very busy yesterday, so I (not talk) to her.
3. It rained yesterday, so Jenny (not water) the flowers in the garden.
4. The weather was bad yesterday, so Grandpa (not walk) in the park.
5. I studied for a History test yesterday, so I (not play) tennis with Nick.
6. Dad was in a hurry yesterday, so he (not phone) you.
7. The joke wasn't funny, so they (not laugh).
8. My grandmother wasn't at home yesterday, so she (not cook) dinner.
9. Emma walked to school with her brother yesterday, so she (not carry) the schoolbag. Her brother helped her.
10. Mother was ill yesterday, so she (not tidy) the room and (not wash) the floor in the kitchen.

10

Напиши, кто что делал или не делал вчера.



Mum / be ill /
not clean the house



Dad /
clean the house



Granny / not
wash the dishes



my brother /
wash the dishes



study for the test /
not walk the dog



my friend / walk
the dog



Mum /
visit her parents /
not cook



Granny / cook
dinner

- 11** Расскажи о героях этих сказок. Употребляй глаголы в скобках в форме **Past Simple**. Переведи предложения на русский язык.



1. Cinderella (live) with her stepmother and stepsisters. She (marry) a prince and they (live) happily.



2. Once (однажды) Little Red Riding Hood (visit) her grandmother. She (carry) some milk, butter and cakes in her basket. In the forest she (talk) to the Wolf.



3. Pinocchio [pɪˈnɒkiəʊ] (be) a puppet. He (live) with his father in a little room. Then he (turn) into a boy.



4. Aladdin [əˈlædɪn] (rub) a lamp. Then Genie ['dʒiːni] (appear). He (fulfill) Aladdin's wishes.



5. Goldilocks ['gəʊldɪlɒks] (walk) in the forest. She (enter) the bears' house and (taste) the bears' porridge. She (like) the small bear's porridge very much.



6. Snow White (live) in a house with the seven dwarfs [dwɔːfs]. She (cook) dinner and (clean) the house. The dwarfs (work) in a cave ([keɪv] пещера).

12

Прочитай и скажи, верно ли то, что здесь написано. Если утверждение неверное, напиши, как было на самом деле.

1. Little Red Riding Hood married the Prince. (to visit her grandmother)

Образец: No, she didn't marry the Prince.
She visited her grandmother.



2. Little Mermaid lived with her stepmother and her stepsisters. (live under the sea with her father and sisters) 3. Jasmine ['dʒæzmɪn] entered the bears' house and tasted their porridge. (travel on the magic carpet with Aladdin) 4. Snow White rubbed the lamp and Genie appeared. (cook dinner for the seven dwarfs) 5. Aladdin was a puppet and turned into a boy. (be a man, marry a princess) 6. Goldilocks talked to the Wolf. (taste the bears' porridge) 7. Cinderella visited her grandmother and carried a basket with food. (talk to the fairy, turn into a princess) 8. Pinocchio lived with the seven dwarfs. (live with his father, want to go to school) 9. The three little pigs liked the Wolf very much. (play tricks on the Wolf, kill the Wolf) 10. Puss in the boots was very stupid. He asked his master to give him food. (be very clever, ask the giant to turn into a mouse)



Yes / No Questions Общие вопросы	Short answers Краткие ответы
Did I study?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did you phone?	Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.
Did he cook?	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
Did she play?	Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
Did it work?	Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
Did we enjoy?	Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.
Did you visit?	Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.
Did they help?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.
Did + подлежащее (кто? что?) + V V — основная форма глагола (инфинитив без частицы to)	

13

Ответь кратко на вопросы.

- Did you watch the last Harry Potter film?
- Did you like it?
- Did your family travel to sea last summer?
- Did you travel by plane?
- Did you study for a Maths test on Sunday?
- Did you visit your friend last week?
- Did you invite many friends to your birthday party?
- Did your mother cook a cherry pie for your birthday party?
- Did your brother or sister play computer games on Saturday?
- Did your grandparents watch television yesterday?
- Did your father walk the dog last week?
- Did your brother / sister tidy the room at the weekend?
- Did you listen to the teacher in the lesson?
- Did you phone your grandparents last week?
- Did you walk to school yesterday?
- Did your sister / brother help about the house yesterday?
- Did your grandfather help you with your homework yesterday?
- Did you study English last year?
- Did your brother / sister cry yesterday?
- Did your mother and father play tennis yesterday?

- 14** Спроси у своих родных, что они делали вчера. Задай каждому по два вопроса. Заполни таблицу.

Образец: Mum, did you wash the dishes yesterday?

	Mum	Dad	your brother/ sister	Granny	you
wash the dishes	–				
visit your friend					
cook an apple pie	✓				
study for a test					
play computer games					
repair the bicycle					
watch television					
work in the garden					
talk to the teacher					
tidy the bedroom					
clean the bird's cage					

- 15** На основе таблицы в упражнении 14 напиши, что твои родные делали вчера, а что не делали.

Образец: Mum didn't wash the dishes yesterday.
She cooked an apple pie.

- 16** На основе упражнений 11 и 12 задай вопросы о героях сказок. Дай краткий ответ.

Образец: Did Little Mermaid marry the Prince? —
No, she didn't.

17

Прочитай текст. Задай по нему вопросы и ответь на них.

Образец: Did Nick and Debby decide to cook a strawberry pie? — No, they didn't. They decided to cook an apple pie.

Last week Nick and Debby had an idea. They decided to cook an apple pie for their mother and father. First they walked to the supermarket. Nick asked for some flour, milk and sugar. Debby wanted some apples and eggs, too. With all these things they arrived home. Nick mixed milk, eggs and flour and added some sugar. Debby added apples and they poured [pɔ:d] the mixture into the frying pan. They baked it in the oven ['ʌvən] for an hour. The pie was tasty. Their parents were happy. They smiled and thanked Nick and Debby for the apple pie.

18

Узнай у друга, чем его мама занималась вчера в доме. Составь вопросы из слов.

1. your mother / cook / did / breakfast / for you? —

Did your mother cook breakfast for you yesterday?

2. did / after dinner / wash / the dishes / she? 3. she / the rooms / tidy / did? 4. she / did / dust / the furniture? 5. did / the windows / clean / she? 6. empty / did / the bins / she? 7. water / she / the flowers / did? 8. the dog / did / walk / she? 9. she / help / with the homework / you / did? 10. watch television / she / did? 11. a cherry pie / did / bake / she? 12. in the park / she / walk / did? 13. play / did / she / with / your little sister (brother)? 14. she / carry / from / the supermarket / did / bags with food? 15. clean / she / the parrot's cage / did? 16. did / your bicycle / repair / she?

WH-Questions

Специальные вопросы*

Did you stay?		Did you stay?	
When	did you stay ?	Why	did you stay ?
Who	did you stay with?	How many times	did you stay ?
Where	did you stay ?	How long	did you stay ?

* Специальный вопрос уточняет информацию.

19

Ответь на вопросы к тексту упражнения 17.

1. What idea did Nick and Debby have?
2. What pie did they decide to cook?
3. Where did they walk first?
4. What did Nick ask for in the supermarket?
5. What did Debby want to buy?
6. What did Nick mix to make a pie?
7. What did Debby add?
8. Where did they pour the mixture?
9. How long did they bake the pie in the oven?
10. What did their parents do?

20

Ответь на вопросы.

1. Who did you visit on Sunday? (Granny)
2. Did you help your grandmother in the kitchen?
3. What did you do?
4. Did your grandmother cook a pie for you?
5. What pie did she cook?
6. Did you watch cartoons on television?
7. What did you watch on television?
8. Did you play outside?
9. What game did you play?
10. Did you walk your grandmother's dog?
11. Where did you walk it?
12. Did you climb the trees in the garden?
13. Did you stay at your grandmother's place all day?
14. Did you kiss her goodbye?
15. When did you return home?

21

На основе ответов на вопросы упражнения 20 составь рассказ о том, как ты навещал бабушку.

22

Составь вопросы из слов.

1. did / travel / to the seaside / you / last summer? 2. did / in summer / you / travel / where? 3. who / you / travel with / did? 4. did / arrive / you / when / there? 5. how long / stay / you / did / there? 6. you / stay / did / at the hotel? 7. you / at your friends' place / stay / did? 8. did / visit / any museums / you? 9. you / did / what museums / visit? 10. you / did / like / what places? 11. walk / did / in the streets and parks / you? 12. your visit / enjoy / you / did? 13. did / travel / home / how / you?

23

Ответь письменно на составленные тобой вопросы в упражнении 22.

24

Вставь в пропуски глаголы в форме простого прошедшего времени.



Last summer we (1) (travel) to Petersburg. We (2) (arrive) in the city on Monday and (3) (stay) for a week there. We (4) (stop) at a nice little hotel in the centre of Petersburg. We (5) (visit) many museums and palaces. Most of all we (6) (like) the visit to the Russian Museum. We also (7) (walk) in the streets and parks. The Summer Garden with its statues and cosy benches (8) (impress) us very much. We (9) (enjoy) our visit a lot.

25

Задай вопросы к тексту из упражнения 24, употребив вопросительные слова **where, when, how long, what, why**.

Образец: Where did you travel last summer?

26

Переведи письменно на английский.

1. Вчера я готовилась/готовился к контрольной по математике.
2. Я не ходила вчера в бассейн.
3. В воскресенье мы с братом гуляли с собакой и играли в бадминтон.
4. Мы не играли в компьютерные игры и не смотрели телевизор.
5. Летом мы путешествовали на море.
6. Мы не останавливались в гостинице. Мы жили у друзей.
7. Ты играл вчера в футбол?
8. Нет, я играл в волейбол.
9. Ты делал домашнее задание в субботу? — Да.
10. Они ходили на прошлой неделе в парк? — Нет.
11. Он смотрел вчера телевизор? — Нет.
12. Вы путешествовали в Сочи в прошлом месяце? — Да.
13. Вам понравилось? — Да.
14. Что вам понравилось больше всего (best of all)?
15. С кем ты путешествовал в Петербург на прошлой неделе?
16. Как ты путешествовал в Петербург? — На поезде.
17. Вы останавливались в гостинице? — Да.
18. Вы посещали музеи и дворцы? — Да.
19. Вы гуляли по улицам и паркам? — Да.
20. В субботу мы навещали бабушку и дедушку.
21. Бабушка приготовила наш любимый яблочный пирог, а дедушка починил наши велосипеды.
22. Мы смотрели мультфильмы по телевизору.
23. Мы ходили гулять с их собакой.
24. Мы играли в саду и лазили по деревьям.
25. Мама помыла окна у них в доме.
26. Папа поливал цветы в саду и помыл дедушке машину.
27. Мы все работали и помогали бабушке и дедушке.
28. Мы поцеловали дедушку и бабушку на прощание.
29. Мы вернулись домой поздно.

9

Past Simple of Irregular Verbs

Простое прошедшее время
(неправильные глаголы)

Affirmative Утвердительная форма	Negative Отрицательная форма
V₂ — форма прошедшего времени, или вторая форма глагола	Полная форма — did not V Краткая форма — didn't V V — основная форма глагола (инфинитив)
I went	I did not (= didn't) go
you wrote	you did not (= didn't) write
he ran	he did not (= didn't) run
she swam	she did not (= didn't) swim
it said	it did not (= didn't) say
we spent	we did not (= didn't) spend
you bought	you did not (= didn't) buy
they taught	they did not (= didn't) teach

Неправильные глаголы в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) имеют особую форму. Её надо запомнить. Эта форма употребляется в утвердительных предложениях, чтобы обозначить действие, которое **началось и закончилось в прошлом**.

В словарях обычно даются списки неправильных глаголов в трёх формах. Форма простого прошедшего времени даётся в таких списках второй, поэтому её часто называют «вторая форма глагола». Неправильные глаголы очень часто употребляются в английском, поэтому их формы обязательно надо выучить. Учить советуем сразу три формы, так как третья форма участвует в образовании времён группы Perfect, которые очень популярны в речи. См. список неправильных глаголов в конце книги на с. 108.

Little Red Riding Hood **went** through the forest. She **met** the Wolf in the forest. She **didn't meet** a hare or a bear. She **didn't lose** her way, and **came** to her grandmother's house in time.



- 1 Запиши в тетрадь глаголы, как показано в образце. Найди значение слов в словаре.

Base form Основная форма (инфинитив)	Past Simple Форма простого прошедшего времени (вторая форма)	Meaning Значение
lose	lost	терять

Основная форма

lose, go, give, buy, find, come, run, pay, leave, spend, sing, do, make, get, bring, write, sit, swim, see, eat, take, fly, draw, drink, think, know, begin, tell, stand, break, hear, meet, sleep, say

Форма прошедшего времени

went, bought, ran, spent, lost, found, paid, sang, gave, came, left, did, made, ate, wrote, got, saw, brought, sat, swam, took, drew, flew, began, thought, drank, knew, told, stood, broke, heard, met, slept, said

- 2 Что они делали вчера? Заполни пропуски глаголами в форме **Past Simple**.

1. I went (go) to the zoo yesterday. 2. He (meet) his friend on the way to school. 3. She (hear) a very good new song on the radio. 4. We (sleep) very badly last night. 5. The dog (swim) in the river. 6. You (buy) a new dress. 7. They (bring) a kitten as a present. 8. I (drink) a glass of milk for breakfast. 9. You (eat) two sandwiches at lunch. 10. We (find) a nice little house for our family. 11. She (lose) her phone in the shop. 12. He (run) to his friend to tell him the good news. 13. The parrot (fly) about the house. 14. They (write) a letter to him.

3 Составь предложения из данных слов в простом прошедшем времени.

1. Nick / go / to school / yesterday. —

Nick went to school yesterday.

2. Mum / meet / her friend / in the shop / last Sunday.

3. Dad / buy / a car / last week. 4. My grandparents / spend / their holiday / at the seaside / last year. 5. I /

sleep / badly / last night. I / see / a bad dream. 6. You / eat / a sandwich / and / drink / a cup of tea / for breakfast.

7. We / swim / in the river / last Sunday. 8. The parrot / fly / out of the cage / yesterday.

4 Напиши, чего они не делали.

Образец: I did not go, they didn't run

I	did not	go	write
he	didn't	run	swim
she		see	do
it		eat	sing
you		fly	drink
we		find	take
they		lose	tell
		bring	think
		spend	break
		buy	make
		meet	hear
		sleep	read
		come	give

5

Рассмотри картинки и напиши, что они делали и чего они не делали.

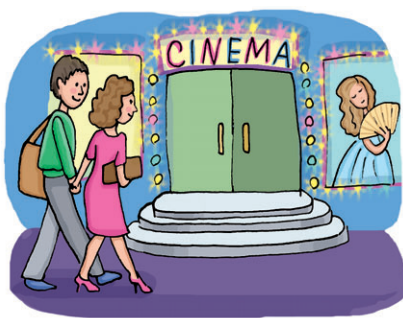
Образец: eat an apple / eat an orange

He didn't eat an orange.

He ate an apple.



go by car /
go by bus



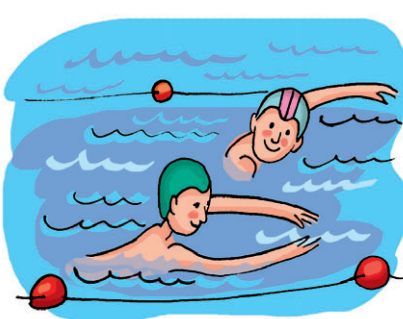
go shopping /
go to the cinema



meet a friend /
meet a neighbour



buy a camera /
buy a television



swim in the river / swim
in the swimming pool



read a magazine /
read a book



run about the house /
run in the garden



write an e-mail /
write a letter



get a postcard /
get a parcel

6

Выучи некоторые рифмовки, помогающие запомнить формы неправильных глаголов.

Buy, bought, bought.

Bring, brought, brought.

Catch, caught, caught.

Teach, taught, taught.

Sell, sold, sold.

Tell, told, told.

Hold, held, held.

Feel, felt, felt.

Give, gave, given.

Ride, rode, ridden.

Eat, ate, eaten.

Forgive, forgave, forgiven.

Choose, chose, chosen.

Freeze, froze, frozen.

Get, got, got.

Think, thought, thought.

Have, had, had.

Sit, sat, sat.

Make, made, made.

Say, said, said.

Do, did, done.

Become, became, become.

Begin, began, begun.

Come, came, come.

7

Что произошло вчера с Джейн? Вставь подходящие глаголы из рамки в форме **Past Simple** в текст.

get up, eat, drink, go, meet, come,

be (× 2), have, write, get

Yesterday Jane (1) got up at seven o'clock. She (2) two sandwiches and (3) a cup of tea for breakfast. Then she (4) to school. On her way to school she (5) her friend Chloe. They (6) to school at 8:30. The first lesson (7) Maths. They (8) a test. Jane (9) the test without mistakes. She (10) an excellent mark. She (11) happy.

8

Вставь в пропуски глаголы в утвердительной или отрицательной форме **Past Simple**.

1. Last week I (see) a very good film on television.
2. I (not hear) your phone call. 3. Bill (lose) his money yesterday and (not buy) a present for his sister.
4. My parents (go) to the sports shop yesterday and (buy) bicycles for themselves.
5. It rained yesterday and I (not run) in the park in the morning.
6. My friend (give) me an interesting computer game as a present.
7. My neighbours (have) a noisy party last night and I (not sleep) all night.
8. Zoe (eat) a sandwich and (drink) a cup of coffee for breakfast.
9. The water in the river (be) cold and Peter (not swim) yesterday.
10. You (break) your bicycle and (not ride) it last week.

9

Заполни пропуски в предложениях, употребив глаголы в **Past Simple**.

Once upon a time there lived a girl. Her name (1) (be) Little Red Riding Hood. The girl (2) (have) a grandmother who lived in another village, far from Little Red Riding Hood. Once the girl (3) (go) to visit her grandmother. She (4) (take) a basket and (5) (put) some cakes, milk and cheese into it. Little Red Riding Hood (6) (be) a brave girl and she (7) (go) through the forest to her grandmother's house. In the forest she (8) (meet) a wolf. The girl was very polite and stopped to talk to the wolf. The wolf wanted to eat her up. Then he decided to eat up her grandmother too. He (9) (leave) the girl and (10) (run) to the grandmother's house. He (11) (take) a short road to get there. The wolf (12) (come) to the house, and (13) (eat up) the grandmother. Then he waited for the girl and (14) (eat up) Little Red Riding Hood. Then the hunters (15) (come). They killed the wolf, and out (16) (go) Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother safe and sound (целые и невредимые).

Yes / No Questions Общие вопросы	Short answers Краткие ответы
Did I see?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did you go?	Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.
Did he swim?	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
Did she bring?	Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
Did it take?	Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
Did we get?	Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.
Did you eat?	Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.
Did they fly?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.
Did + подлежащее + V? V — основная форма глагола (инфинитив без частицы to)	

10 Ответь на вопросы к тексту упражнения 7.

1. Did Jane get up at eight o'clock yesterday? 2. Did she eat sandwiches for breakfast? 3. Did she drink coffee? 4. Did she meet her neighbour on the way to school? 5. Did the girls come to school at 8:30? 6. Did they have a test at the first lesson? 7. Did Jane write the test without mistakes? 8. Did she get a bad mark for the test? 9. Was Jane happy?

11 Задай вопросы к предложениям.

1. I went to the swimming pool yesterday. —

Did I go to the swimming pool yesterday?

2. Pam saw tigers at the zoo. 3. Mum and Dad spent their holiday in the country. 4. We met our friends at the cinema. 5. You wrote the test in English and got a good mark. 6. Nick ate three pies and drank a bottle of lemonade. 7. I gave the book to my friend. 8. We found a bag on the road. 9. Maggie lost her phone in the shop. 10. Chip ran in the street and made noise.

12

Задай вопросы о том, что они делали вчера.

Образец: take photographs —

Did he take photographs?



ride a bicycle



sing



swim in the river



drink Cola



eat pies



write a test



come to school



get presents



break his leg

WH-Questions

Специальные вопросы

Did you go?		Did you go?	
When	did you go?	What time	did you go?
Who	did you go with?	Why	did you go?
Where	did you go?	What	did you go for?
How	did you go?	How many times	did you go?

13 Употребляй глаголы в скобках в форме Past Simple.

Last summer Dick, Samantha and their parents went (go) to Spain [speɪn] on holiday. They (1) (fly) by plane there. They (2) (see) many places of interest and (3) (eat) a lot of Spanish food. They (4) (swim) in the sea and (5) (sit) on the beach. They all (6) (get) sunburned. They (7) (take) a lot of photographs and (8) (make) some new friends. They (9) (bring) home a lot of souvenirs.

14 Задай вопросы по тексту, на которые можно ответить *да* или *нет*.

Образец: Did Samantha, Dick and their parents go to Spain last summer?

15 Поставь слова в правильном порядке и составь вопросы по тексту упражнения 13.

1. where / Dick and Samantha / did / go / last summer?
2. do / did / what / they / in Spain?
3. eat / what / they / did?
4. did / why / get sunburned / they?
5. photographs /

how many / take / did / they? 6. did / swim / they / where?
7. souvenirs / what / bring home / did / they? 8. they / did /
how / spend / their holiday?

16

Ответь кратко на вопросы.

1. Did you go to school yesterday? 2. Did you do your homework yesterday? 3. Did you write any tests last week? 4. Did you go anywhere on holiday last summer? 5. Did you make any new friends on holiday last year? 6. Did you buy any new toy or computer game last month? 7. Did you lose anything last week? 8. Did you see any new films or cartoons last month? 9. Did you go to the swimming pool last week? 10. Did you play football or tennis last Sunday? 11. Did you hear any new song on the radio yesterday?

17

Используя вопросы из упражнения 16, составь wh-questions.

Образец: Did you go to school yesterday? —

Who did you go to school with?

18

Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Прошлым летом мы ездили на море. 2. Вчера вы катались на велосипеде. 3. Прошлым летом они не купались в реке. 4. Вчера я написала контрольную без ошибок. 5. В субботу он ходил в зоопарк и сделал много фотографий. 6. На прошлой неделе я потеряла деньги и не купила подарок маме. 7. Ты пришёл вчера в школу поздно. 8. Он ходил на прошлой неделе в школу? — Да. 9. Вы сделали вчера домашнее задание? — Нет. 10. Мама ходила вчера в магазин? — Да. 11. Ты встретила вчера свою подругу? — Нет. 12. Я съела вчера два мороженных? — Да. 13. Мы читали на прошлой неделе эту книгу? — Нет. 14. Попугай летал вчера по дому? — Да. 15. Куда они ездили в прошлом месяце? 16. Почему ты получила плохую отметку за контрольную? 17. Что она купила в подарок брату? 18. Когда я пришла вчера в школу? 19. Как вы добрались вчера до школы? 20. С кем он катался вчера на велосипеде?

10 *Could* for ability

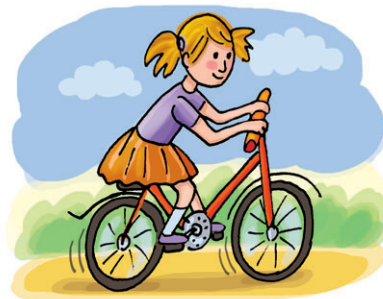
Модальный глагол *could*
в значении «МОГ, МОГЛА, МОГЛО»

Affirmative Утвердительная форма		Negative Отрицательная форма	
I you he she it we you they	could read play go	I you he she it we you they	could not read play go (couldn't)

Could является формой прошедшего времени модального глагола *can*. Употребляется для обозначения **возможности или невозможности** совершить действие в прошлом.



He **could** swim
when he was five.



She **could** ride a bike
when she was six.

После **could** / **couldn't** употребляется глагол в основной форме без частицы *to*.

She **could** read when she was five. But she **couldn't** write.

1 Вставь в пропуски в предложениях **could** или **couldn't**.

1. Tom could walk when he was 11 months old.
2. Zoe read when she was four.
3. My grandfather broke his leg last spring and he walk without his stick.
4. Mozart play the piano when he was five. He compose opera music when he was twelve.
5. Albert Einstein play the violin when he was six. He didn't get the certificate of secondary education (аттестат о среднем образовании), because he pass the exam in French.
6. I ride a bicycle at the age of six.
7. They swim and nearly drowned [draʊnd] (чуть не утонули).
8. He use a computer and write e-mails when he was seven.
9. Their television broke down (сломался) and they watch any programmes.
10. I was late for school yesterday, because I get up in time.
11. She phone her parents yesterday because she didn't have enough time.

2 Напиши, что ты мог / могла делать, когда тебе было 6 лет.

Образец: When I was six I could read.

swim, ride a bike, count to a hundred, play football, fly a kite,
use the phone, use a computer, play the guitar, run fast, sing well

3 Напиши, что ты не мог(ла) делать, когда тебе было 4 года.

Образец: When I was four I couldn't read.

write, ride a pony, play the piano, count to ten, swim, play tennis,
dive, tell the time, climb trees, use a calculator

4 Соедини соответствующие части предложения.

Образец: Mary was ill yesterday so she couldn't
go to school.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mary was ill yesterday | a) so she couldn't cook dinner. |
| 2. Mum was tired yesterday | b) so she couldn't do homework. |
| 3. Nick broke his leg | c) so he couldn't study well at school. |
| 4. Chloe had a headache | d) so she couldn't go to school. |
| 5. The supermarket was closed | e) so they couldn't go shopping. |
| 6. It rained a lot yesterday | f) so I couldn't cook omelette. |
| 7. Tom had a terrible toothache | g) so we couldn't get home in time. |
| 8. The weather was bad on Sunday | h) so he couldn't get into the house. |
| 9. Dad didn't have the key | i) so it couldn't chase the cat. |
| 10. I didn't have a bike | j) so we couldn't go to the park. |
| 11. Peter forgot his mobile phone | k) so I couldn't learn to ride it. |
| 12. Granny lost her glasses | l) so he couldn't eat anything. |
| 13. I didn't have any eggs at home | m) so the children couldn't play outside. |
| 14. My brother was very lazy | n) so he couldn't dance at the party. |
| 15. The dog was locked in the house | o) so she couldn't read the book. |
| 16. We missed (опоздали) the last train | p) so he couldn't phone his parents. |

5 Напиши, почему ты вчера не мог сделать следующее.

Образец: I couldn't do my homework because
I had a headache.

do my homework, have breakfast, go to school, water the flowers,
walk the dog, swim in the river, play computer games,
watch television, go to the cinema, ride my bike, have lunch,
play the piano, go to the swimming pool, use a dictionary

6

Прочитай электронное письмо, которое написала Хлоя Браун своей подруге Мэгги. Вставь в пропуски в тексте **could, couldn't, can, can't**.

Hello, Maggie!

Sorry I couldn't phone you last week. We had a lot of homework and an English test yesterday. Besides, my brother Phil had an accident, so he (1) go to school. This is what happened to him. He came home from school and (2) find his key. He (3) see that the bedroom window was open. Phil decided that he (4) climb up a tree near the window and get into the house. Unfortunately he fell down and broke his left leg and his right arm. Now he (5) go to school, as he (6) walk. And he (7) write because of his broken arm. But Phil (8) phone his friends and watch television all day. He wants to go to his friend's birthday party next Sunday. He says that he (9) dance, but he (10) eat lots of food — with his left arm!

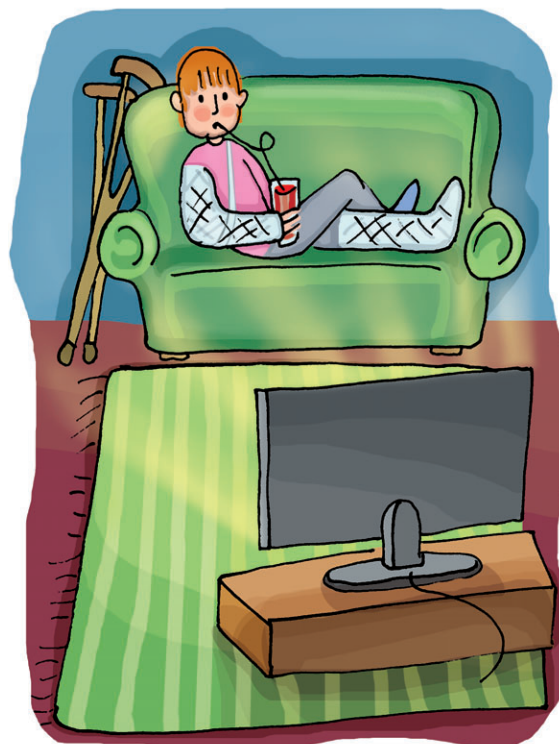
Chloe



Question Вопросительная форма	Short answers Краткие ответы
Could { I you he she it we you they } read / play / go?	Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't. Yes, you could. / No, you couldn't. Yes, he could. / No, he couldn't. Yes, she could. / No, she couldn't. Yes, it could. / No, it couldn't. Yes, we could. / No, we couldn't. Yes, you could. / No, you couldn't. Yes, they could. / No, they couldn't.

7 Ответь на вопросы по тексту упражнения 6.

1. Could Chloe phone her friend? Why?
2. Could Phil go to school? Why?
3. Could Phil find his key when he came home?
4. What could he see?
5. Could he climb up the tree near the window?
6. What happened to him?
7. Can Phil go to school after the accident (несчастный случай)?
8. Can he write?
9. Can he read books?
10. What can he do all day?
11. Can he go to the friend's birthday party?
12. Can he dance?
13. What can he do there?



- 8** Составь вопросы с модальным глаголом **could**. Узнай, что смогли сделать вчера, два дня назад и на прошлой неделе эти люди.

Образец: Could Sally do her homework yesterday?

	Sally	Mother	Father	Grandmother
do her homework	no			
cook breakfast				no
phone his / her friend		no	yes	
watch television		no		yes
ride a motorcycle			yes	
buy a new car			no	
go to the cinema	no			yes
go shopping		yes		
clean the parrot's cage	yes			

- 9** Ответь на вопросы, составленные в упражнении 8. Если ответ отрицательный, назови причины.

Образец: No, she couldn't. She had a headache yesterday.

- 10** Задай вопросы другу о том, что он мог делать, когда ему было 5 лет.

Образец: Could you read when you were five?

read, write, ride a bike, swim, dive, play the guitar, speak English,
fly the kite, skate, ski, play chess, cook breakfast, use a computer,
use a calculator, count to a hundred, solve puzzles,
take care of the pet, look after younger sister / brother

11 Article *the*

Определённый артикль

Определённый артикль употребляется **перед существительными** как в единственном, так и во множественном числе: **the** boy — **the** boys, **the** book — **the** books, **the** cat — **the** cats.

Определённый артикль употребляется:

- 1) когда собеседники знают предмет, о котором идёт речь, т.е. в разговоре упоминается **определённый** предмет и слушающий знает, что **именно о нём** идёт речь;



- Where is my cup?
- **The** cup is on **the** table.



- Nick, please go to **the** garden and cut some flowers.



- Where are **the** cars?
- **The** cars are in **the** garage.



- Children, open **the** books and read **the** text.

- 2) когда предмет **единственный в своём роде**.



The Sun is a star.



Moscow is **the** capital of Russia.

- 1 Прочитай текст. Найди и выпиши существительные с определённым и неопределённым артиклем. Объясни употребление артиклей.

Nick and Jenny love parties. Today their friends are coming to the house. When they have a party, there are flowers in the vase on the table. Nick usually washes the dishes and glasses. Jenny likes to make a fruit salad. She's got some apples, cherries, bananas and a melon. Their mother always cooks burgers and vegetables. They also prepare presents for the guests. Look, everything is ready for the party.

Определённый артикль	Неопределённый артикль
1) <u>the house</u> — тот самый дом, где живут Ник и Дженни	1) <u>a party</u> — любая вечеринка, которая проходит в доме

- 2 Вставь в пропуски в тексте артикли **a / an** или **the**.

Last week Jenny and her friend Lily saw a film. It was (1) comedy. (2) film was called "Summer Holidays at the Sea". (3) girls like to eat something in the cinema, so they bought (4) snack. It was (5) big bar of chocolate and (6) bottle of lemonade. Lily took (7) bar of chocolate and divided it into halves. She also took (8) bottle of lemonade and poured some lemonade into (9) plastic glass. (10) girls enjoyed (11) snack very much. (12) film was funny. It was about two boys who spent their holidays at (13) sea and their numerous adventures. (14) holidays lasted for (15) month, and (16) friends got into a lot of funny situations. Jenny and Lily laughed a lot. They had (17) good time and enjoyed (18) visit to (19) cinema very much.

Имя существительное **нарицательное** — общее название предмета, которое объединяет его с другими подобными предметами: boy, girl, star, planet, teacher, dog, cat, river, city, mountain, country.

Имя существительное **собственное** — уникальное имя предмета, которое отличает его от других подобных предметов: Nick, Jenny, Sun, Earth, Miss Brown, Spot, Fluffy, the Thames, Moscow, Everest, Russia.

Существительное собственное обычно пишется с большой буквы.

- 3 Прочитай текст и выпиши из него имена нарицательные и имена собственные. Если перед словом стоит артикль — выписывай его с артиклем.

Hello! My name is Jenny Brown. I'm ten.
This is my brother Andy. He's twelve.

We're from Greenwood. It's in England.
England is a part of the United Kingdom.

This is Spot. He's a good dog.

Our school is in Green Street. Its name is
Green Street School.

We've got some friends in the United States.
Their names are Ben, Sarah and Zoe. They
live in New York. New York is on the Hudson
river which flows into the Atlantic Ocean.



Имена собственные

Jenny Brown

.....

Имена нарицательные

name

.....

Правила употребления артикля с именами собственными

Определённый артикль *the* употребляется:

- 1) с названиями рек
(the River Neva, the River Thames, the Volga)
- 2) с названиями океанов
(the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean)
- 3) с названиями морей
(the Red Sea, the Black Sea)
- 4) с названиями пустынь
(the Sahara Desert, the Gobi Desert)
- 5) с названиями горных систем
(the Caucasus, the Ural Mountains)

Артикль обычно не употребляется:

- 1) с названиями городов
(London, Moscow, New York)
- 2) с названиями стран
(Russia, England;
НО: **the** USA, **the** UK)
- 3) с названиями континентов
(America, Asia)
- 4) с названиями озёр
(Lake Baikal, Lake Geneva)
- 5) с названиями отдельных горных вершин
(Mount Everest, Mount Ben Nevis)

С именами людей артикль обычно **не** употребляется: Nick Brown. Но если имеется в виду определённая семья, то фамилия употребляется во множественном числе и ставится определённый артикль: the Greens.

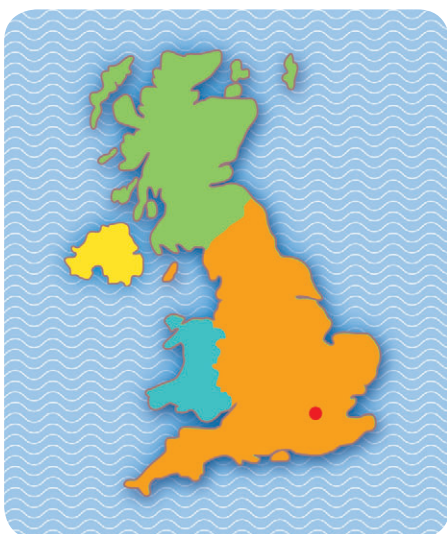
4 Вставь определённый артикль, где необходимо.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Lake Michigan | United States | River Nile |
| Arctic Ocean | South America | United Kingdom |
| Ural Mountains | Washington | Europe |
| Sahara Desert | Lake Baikal | Kara-Kum Desert |
| Britain | Indian Ocean | Amazon |
| River Volga | Alps | Rocky Mountains |
| White Sea | Moscow | London |
| Himalayas | Australia | Mont Blanc |
| Russia | Caspian Sea | Africa |

5

Прочитай и вставь определённый артикль, где необходимо.

A. Look at this monument. This is Statue of Liberty. It is in New York. New York is in USA. Statue of Liberty is a gift (подарок) from France to United States for its 100th anniversary (годовщина). statue is 93 metres high, and it is first thing to see in America if you come to it by sea.



B. United Kingdom is a country in Europe. The capital of UK is London. London is almost 2000 years old. UK lies on the islands in Atlantic Ocean. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Britain. It is 1,343 metres high. It is the highest point of Grampian Mountains.

C. Moscow Kremlin is situated in centre of Moscow. It is official residence of President of Russia. Kremlin overlooks Moskva River. Many historical buildings are situated here, among them Grand Kremlin Palace and four cathedrals.



Употребление определённого артикля в устойчивых словосочетаниях

Указание места

in the garden — в саду
in the house — в доме
in the country — за городом
at the seaside — на побережье моря
in the city — в городе
in the forest — в лесу
in the cinema — в кино
at the café — в кафе
at the theatre — в театре
at the bank — в банке

Указание времени

in the morning — утром
in the evening — вечером
in the afternoon — днём
at the weekend — в выходные
on the first of May — первого мая
during the winter — зимой
in the spring of 2011 — весной 2011 года
in the daytime / night — днём / ночью

6 Вставь нужные артикли (**a** или **the**), где необходимо.

1. flowers in garden are very beautiful.
2. At weekend they always visit their parents who live in country.
3. We had nice holiday at seaside last year.
4. In summer of 2010 it was unusually hot in Russia.
5. We went to country at weekend and had great time there.
6. During winter he often went to skating rink and learnt to skate.
7. I want to go to cinema and watch new film.
8. My parents often go to café at weekend.
9. We read a lot. We borrow books in library.
10. Is there sitting room in house?
11. It was dark and cold in forest. Little Red Riding Hood was frightened.
12. In daytime forest looks lively and full of noise. But in night it looks rather scary (пугающий).
13. We've got a holiday on first of May. holiday is called Labour (труд) Day.
14. Where do you usually go at weekend? — I stay in city.
15. My father works at bank.
16. My mother is nurse at hospital.
17. My grandmother spends most of her time in kitchen.
18. Her brother doesn't like to talk over phone.

Устойчивые словосочетания без артикля

С названиями видов транспорта

by car — на машине

by train — на поезде

by bus — на автобусе

by plane — на самолёте

С названиями трапез

have breakfast / lunch / dinner

for breakfast / dinner / lunch

С названиями дней недели, месяцев, праздников

on Monday

in May

at Christmas

Со словами work, home, school

be at work

be at school

go to school

come home

7 Вставь в пропуски артикль, если необходимо.

1. Do you brush your teeth before or after breakfast?
2. What does he usually have for lunch?
3. Do they go to school by bus or on foot?
4. When do we have P.T. today, before or after lunch?
5. When does she do her homework, before or after dinner?
6. How do your parents go to work, do they go by car or by bus?
7. When do you come home after school?
8. How do you usually travel to country, do you go by car or by train?
9. How many lessons do we have on Tuesday?
10. Where do they usually go at Christmas?
11. How did you travel to seaside last summer, by plane or by train?
12. What did she have for breakfast in morning?
13. When does school finish this year, in May or in June?
14. Do you go to school on Saturday?
15. Are children at school?

8

Ответь письменно на вопросы упражнения 7.

Образец: I brush my teeth after breakfast.

9

Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Мы живём в России. 2. Москва — столица России. 3. Россия расположена в Европе и Азии. 4. Самая длинная река в России — Волга. 5. Уральские горы являются границей между (border between) Европой и Азией. 6. Летом мы едем отдыхать на Чёрное море. 7. Тихий океан очень большой. 8. В Москве живёт 11 миллионов человек. 9. Кремль находится в центре Москвы. 10. Озеро Байкал находится в Азии. 11. Россия — большая страна. 12. Обычно по выходным мы ездим за город. 13. В саду мы выращиваем много цветов. 14. Зайцы и лисы живут в лесу. 15. В доме есть кухня, гостиная, ванна и четыре спальни. 16. Мы прекрасно провели время на побережье. 17. В летнее время в городе очень жарко. 18. Утром я встаю, умываюсь, завтракаю и иду в школу. 19. На завтрак у меня обычно овсяная каша и чашка чая с бутербродом. 20. Давай пойдём в кино. 21. Вчера я была в кафе. 22. На обед у меня была пицца и бутылка минеральной воды. 23. Вечером я принял душ и пошёл спать. 24. Обычно я хожу в школу пешком. 25. Я не езжу на автобусе. 26. Мы всегда путешествуем на поезде. 27. 8 марта у нас праздник. 28. Когда ты обычно ужинаешь? 29. Что у тебя на обед? 30. В понедельник у нас рисование и математика. 31. Учебный год начинается в сентябре. 32. Где дети? — Они в школе. 33. Я прихожу домой в три часа, обедаю и делаю уроки. 34. Каждое утро он ездит на работу на машине. 35. Соединённые Штаты расположены в Северной Америке. 36. Соединённое Королевство расположено на островах рядом с (islands near) Европой. 37. Лондон — столица Соединённого Королевства. 38. Статуя свободы находится в Нью-Йорке. 39. Столица США — Вашингтон. 40. Атлантический океан находится между (between) Америкой и Европой.

12 Comparison of Adjectives — 1

Степени сравнения прилагательных — 1

Adjective Прилагательное	Comparative Сравнительная степень	Superlative Превосходная степень
	adjective + er	adjective + est
tall	taller	the tallest
cold	colder	the coldest
slow	slower	the slowest
clean	cleaner	the cleanest
clever	cleverer	the cleverest

При помощи **сравнительной степени** сравнивают два предмета, при помощи **превосходной степени** — три предмета и более.

Особенности правописания прилагательных

Adjective Прилагательное	Comparative Сравнительная степень	Superlative Превосходная степень
У односложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на согласную, эта согласная удваивается.		
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest
У одно- и двусложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на y , y меняется на i .		
dry	drier	the driest
easy	easier	the easiest
Гласная e в конце прилагательных включается в состав суффиксов -er и -est.		
simple	simpler	the simplest
nice	nicer	the nicest

- 1 Заполни таблицу. Впиши недостающие формы сравнения прилагательных. Значения незнакомых слов найди в словаре.

Adjective Прилагательное	Comparative Сравнительная степень	Superlative Превосходная степень
small	smaller	the smallest
big	.....	.....
.....	.....	the happiest
fast	.....	.....
.....	.....	the quietest
simple	.....	.....
.....	nicer	.....
lazy	.....	.....
.....	.....	the heaviest
.....	easier	.....
thin	.....	.....
.....	.....	the slowest
.....	cleverer	.....
funny	.....	.....

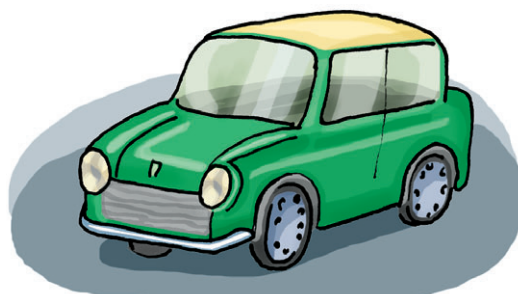
- 2 Сравни две машины. Используй слова в рамке.

old, small, fast, quiet, big, funny, slow, dirty, clean, noisy, nice

Образец: Mrs Green's car is older.



Mr Smith's car



Mrs Green's car

При сравнении двух предметов можно использовать оборот:

the comparative + **than**
сравнительная степень прилагательного + чем
(больше, сильнее, быстрее и т.д.)

Например: The Sun is **bigger** than Earth.
A cheetah is **faster** than a lion.

3 Сравни детей, используя оборот: **сравнительная степень прилагательного + than**. Используй прилагательные в рамке.

small, tall, old, young, fat, thin, heavy

Образец: Mike is older than Holly.

	Holly	Jenny	Mike	Pete	You
Age / возраст	12	11	13	10	
Weight / вес	40 kg	36 kg	50 kg	32 kg	
Height / рост	1,60 m	1,55 m	1,50 m	1,40 m	



Holly



Jenny



Mike



Pete

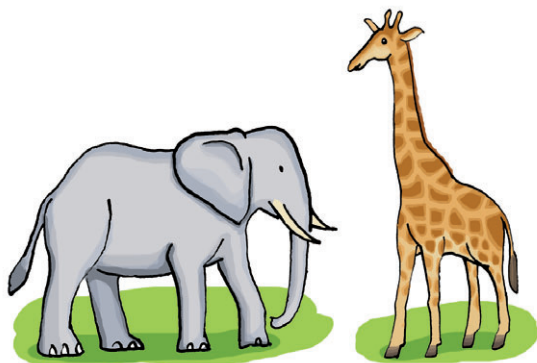
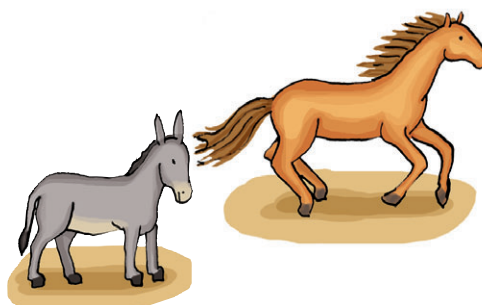
4 Запиши в таблицу упражнения 3 данные о своём возрасте, росте и весе и сравни себя с детьми.

Образец: I am older / younger than Pete.

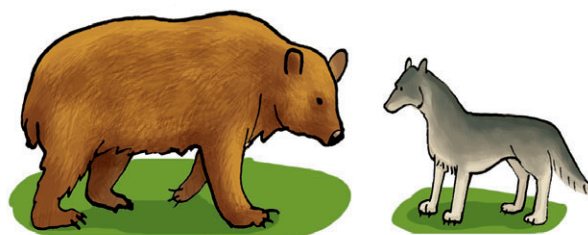
5

Сравни этих животных.

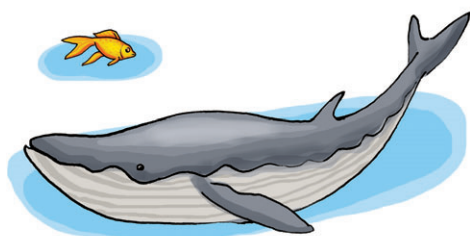
Образец: horse / donkey / fast
The horse is faster than the donkey.



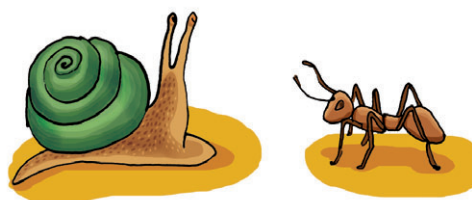
elephant / giraffe / tall



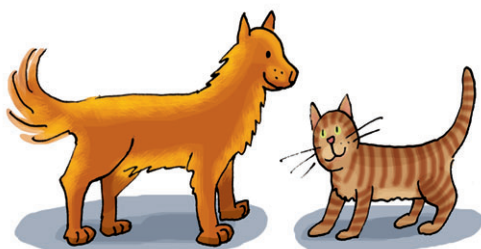
bear / wolf / big



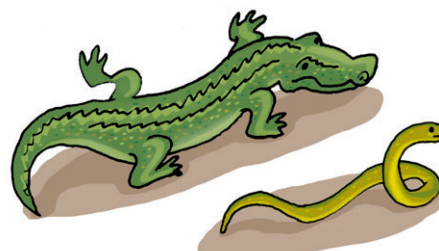
whale / fish / long



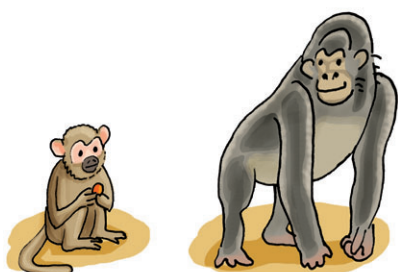
snail / ant / slow



dog / cat / heavy



crocodile / snake / thin



monkey / gorilla / strong



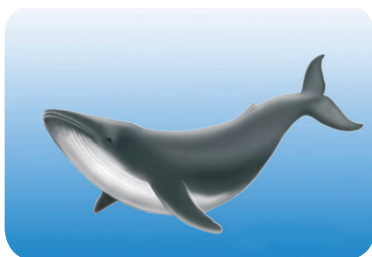
koala / hippo / lazy

6

Какие животные самые-самые в мире? Заполни пропуски прилагательными в превосходной степени.



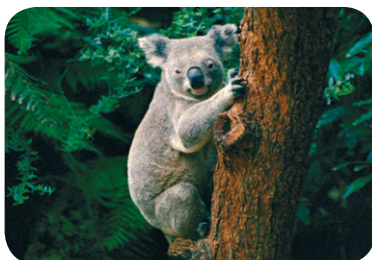
1. Cheetah¹ is the fastest (fast) animal in the world. It can run at a speed of 115 kilometres per hour [aʊə] (в час).



2. The blue whale² is (large) animal in the world. It can weigh 150 tonnes [tʌnz] and grow 30 metres long.



3. The African elephant is (big) animal on land. It can weigh 8 tonnes and can grow 7 metres long.



4. The koala³ is (lazy) animal in the world. It can sleep 22 hours a day.



5. The giraffe is (tall) animal in the world. It can grow 5 metres high.

¹ cheetan [tʃi:tə] — гепард

² blue whale ['blu: 'weɪl] — синий кит

³ koala [kəʊ'a:lə] — коала



6. The tape worm¹ is (long) animal in the world. It lives in the sea. It can grow 60 metres long.



7. The humming bird² is (small) bird in the world. It weighs only 2 grammes.



8. The dolphin is (clever) animal in the world. It can communicate with people.



9. The ant is (strong) insect in the world. It can carry things that are 50 times heavier than its own weight.



10. The skunk³ is (smelly) animal in the world.

¹ tape worm ['teɪp wɜ:m] — ленточный червь

² humming bird ['hʌmɪŋ bɜ:d] — колибри

³ skunk [skʌŋk] — скунс

7 Заполни таблицу и напиши о себе и своих одноклассниках.

tall, old, heavy, short, young, small, long

	you	Your first friend (name)	Your second friend (name)	Your third friend (name)	Your fourth friend (name)
Height					
Weight					
Hair	long / short	longer / shorter than mine			
Age					

Образец: Nina is taller than me.
 Paul is the tallest in our class.
 My hair is shorter than Nina's.
 Mike has got the shortest hair.

8 Запиши ответы на вопросы.

1. Who is the tallest in your class? 2. Who is the oldest in your class? 3. Who is the youngest in your class? 4. Who is the shortest in your class? 5. Who's got the shortest hair? 6. Who's got the longest hair? 7. Who is the quietest in your class? 8. Who is the thinnest in your class? 9. Who is the heaviest in your class?

9

Напиши о самых знаменитых местах на земле.

Образец: Antarctica [æn'tɑ:ktɪkə] / cold / continent —
 Antarctica is the coldest continent
 on the Earth.



the Sahara Desert [sə'hɑ:rə 'dezət]
 big / desert



Mount Everest ['maʊnt 'evrest] /
 high / mountain



the Nile [naɪl] / long / river



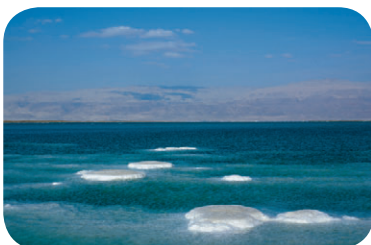
the Great Pyramid of Khufu ['hu:fʊ]
 tall / pyramid



the Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] Ocean
 large / ocean



Australia [ə'streɪliə]
 small / continent



the Dead [ded] Sea
 salty / sea



Lake Baikal [baɪ'kɑ:l]
 deep / lake

13

Comparison of Adjectives — 2

Степени сравнения прилагательных — 2

Adjective Прилагательное	Comparative Сравнительная степень	Superlative Превосходная степень
	more + adjective	the most + adjective
useful	more useful	the most useful
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult

Это правило образования степеней сравнения относится к **длинным прилагательным**, состоящим из **двух или трёх слогов**.

Запомни! Двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на у (happy, lazy, easy, etc), образуют степени сравнения, как короткие прилагательные, с помощью суффиксов **-er** для сравнительной степени и **-est** для превосходной.

Irregular Comparisons

Прилагательные, образующие степени сравнения не по правилам

Adjective Прилагательное	Comparative Сравнительная степень	Superlative Превосходная степень
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
far	further	the furthest
much	more	the most
many	more	the most

При сравнении двух предметов используется оборот: **сравнительная степень + than**.

Например: Table tennis is **more interesting than** basketball.

1 Заполни в тетради таблицу. Напиши формы степеней сравнения этих прилагательных.

boring ['bɔ:riŋ] — скучный

interesting — интересный

famous ['feiməs] — знаменитый

exciting [ik'saitiŋ] — интригующий

beautiful ['bju:təfl] — красивый

useful ['ju:sfl] — полезный

dangerous ['deindəʒrəs] — опасный

expensive [ik'spensiv] — дорогостоящий

comfortable ['kʌmftəbl] — удобный

difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] — трудный

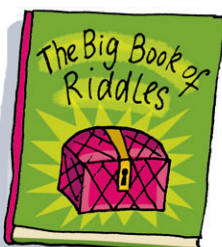
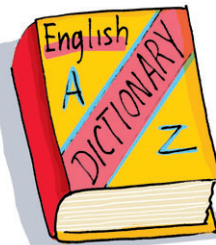
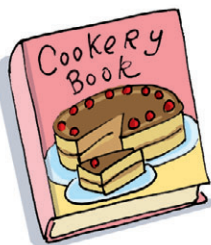
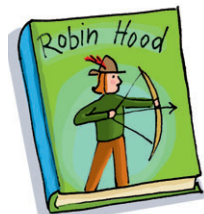
popular ['pɒpjələ] — популярный

frightening ['fraɪtniŋ] — пугающий

Adjective Прилагательное	Comparative Сравнительная степень	Superlative Превосходная степень
boring	more boring	the most boring

2 Сравни эти книги. Используй прилагательные из упражнения 1.

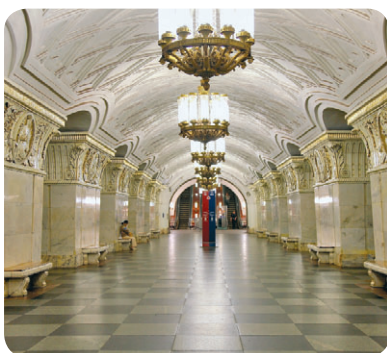
Образец: The book "Peter Pan" is more interesting than "The Three Little Pigs".



3 Сравни эти виды транспорта. Используй слова в рамке.

comfortable, exciting, dangerous, interesting,
expensive, popular, unusual

Образец: The car is more comfortable than
the Underground.



the Underground



the bus



the train



the car



the tram



the trolley-bus



the plane



the horse



the camel

- 4 Изучи школьное расписание и сравни школьные предметы. Какие из них самые-самые? Используй слова в рамке.

boring, exciting, useful, interesting, popular, unusual, difficult

Образец: I think Maths is the most difficult subject.

TIMETABLE				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1. P.T. ¹ 2. Russian 3. Literature 4. Maths	1. Music 2. English 3. Russian 4. Literature	1. Handicrafts 2. Maths 3. Literature 4. Science ²	1. Science 2. Russian 3. Maths 4. I.T. ³	1. P.T. 2. English 3. Art 4. Russian

- 5 Изучи таблицу с отметками. Напиши, кто учится лучше, кто хуже. Кто лучший и кто худший ученик в классе по разным предметам?

Образец: Jenny Green is a better pupil than Nick Smith. Jack Brown is the best pupil in class in Maths.

	Maths	English	Science	P.T.	Literature
Jack Brown	A	B	A	B	B
Jenny Green	B	A	A	B	A
Emma Thomson	C	A	C	B	A
Nick Smith	B	B	B	A	B

A — высший балл, соответствует пятёрке;

B — соответствует четвёрке;

C — соответствует тройке;

D — соответствует двойке;

E — соответствует единице.

¹ P.T. — Physical Training — физкультура

² Science ['saɪəns] — окружающий мир

³ I.T. — Information Technology — информатика

6 Изучи рисунок. Напиши о планетах Солнечной системы, используя степени сравнения прилагательных.

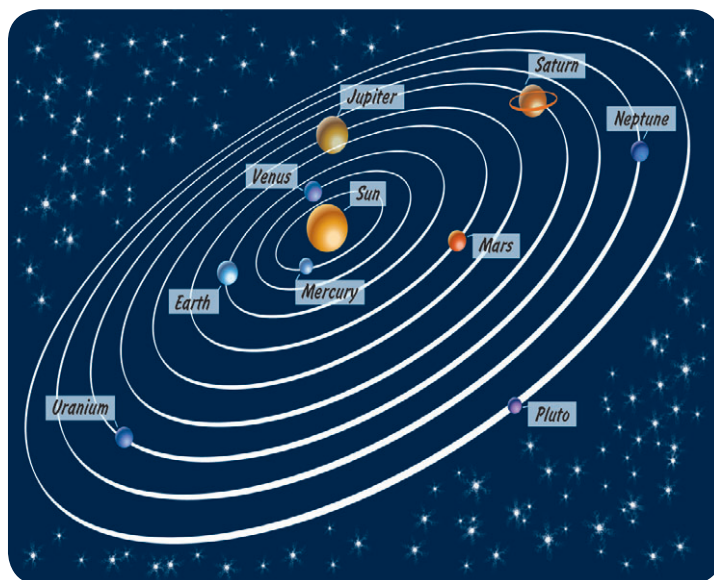
Образец: Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun.
Venus is closer to Earth than the Sun.

Запомни!

close — близкий
far — далёкий
interesting — интересный

mysterious — загадочный
little — маленький
beautiful — красивый

	Диаметр, км
Mercury	4878
Venus	12 100
Earth	12 742
Mars	6780
Jupiter	142 800
Saturn	120 660
Uranium	51 200
Neptune	49 500
Pluto	3000



the Sun — Солнце, звезда

Mercury ['mɜ:kjuri] — Меркурий, планета

Venus ['vi:nəs] — Венера, планета

Earth [ɜ:θ] — Земля, планета

Mars [mɑ:s] — Марс, планета

Jupiter ['dʒu:pɪtə] — Юпитер, планета

Saturn ['sætən] — Сатурн, планета

Uranium [jʊ'reɪniəm] — Уран, планета

Neptune ['neptju:n] — Нептун, планета

Pluto ['plu:təʊ] — Плутон, планета

7

Сравни виды спорта.

exciting, boring, funny, interesting, dangerous, good,
bad, popular, expensive

Образец: I think diving is more exciting than
running. To my mind table tennis is
the most boring sport.



swimming



mountain climbing



cycling



mountain skiing



weight-lifting



football



table tennis



basketball



running



figure skating



hockey



diving

8

Чем ты любишь заниматься в свободное время? Сравни виды деятельности.

Образец: Reading is more interesting than watching television. Rollerblading is the most exciting activity.



rollerblading



skateboarding



watching cartoons



drawing



reading



playing computer games



gardening



camping



playing with friends



doing sport



bird-watching



fishing

- 9 Напиши, какие школьные предметы, книги, виды спорта, хобби, виды транспорта ты считаешь лучше или хуже других, а какие — считаешь лучшими или худшими.

Образец: I think the Underground is worse than the bus. I think the car is the best.

good — better — the best
bad — worse — the worst

- 10 Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Я думаю, бег — самый скучный вид спорта. 2. На мой взгляд, горные лыжи — самый дорогой вид спорта. 3. Книга «Питер Пэн» более захватывающая, чем «Робин Гуд». 4. Машина удобнее, чем автобус. 5. Сатурн дальше от Солнце, чем Земля. 6. Футбол интереснее тенниса. 7. Цветы красивее деревьев. 8. Самый удобный вид транспорта — метро. 9. Его машина дороже, чем наша машина. 10. Словарь — самая полезная книга. 11. Смотреть мультфильмы лучше, чем играть в компьютерные игры. 12. Английский язык труднее русского языка. 13. Самый волнующий вид спорта — альпинизм. 14. Тигр — самое опасное животное. 15. Россия — самая красивая страна в мире. 16. Английский язык — лучший предмет в школе. 17. Петя — самый плохой ученик в классе. 18. Это платье красивее, чем то. 19. Этот портфель дороже того. 20. Плутон — самая дальняя планета от Солнца. 21. Самые трудные предметы — русский и математика. 22. Гепард быстрее тигра. Но тигр опаснее. 23. Меркурий меньше Марса. 24. Алиса — лучшая ученица в классе. 25. Моя мама — самая красивая женщина в мире. 26. Плутон — самая загадочная планета солнечной системы.

14

Prepositions of Place and Movement

Предлоги места и движения

Every day Nick goes **to** school.
He goes **down** the stairs.



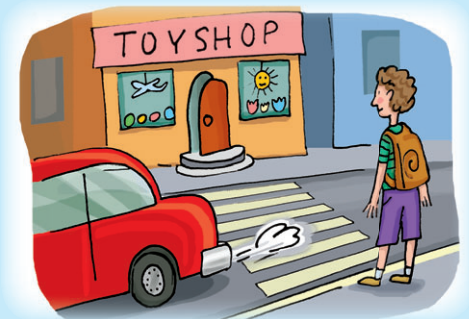
Right now he is **in front of** his house. He says goodbye to his mother.



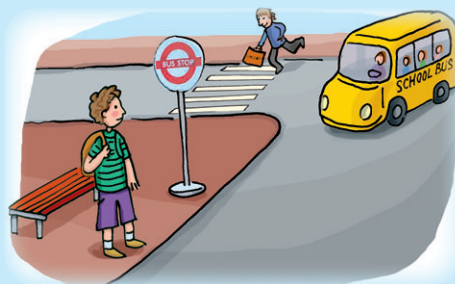
He goes **round** the corner and moves **to** the bus stop.



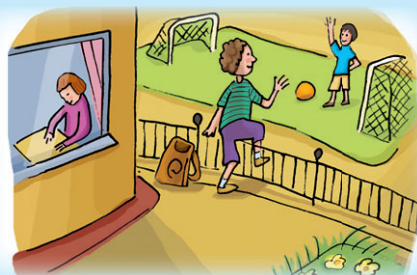
He stops **opposite** the toy shop. Then he goes **across** the street.



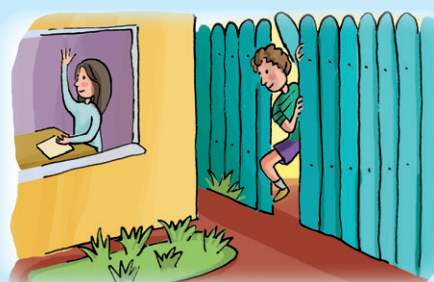
Nick usually waits for the school bus **at** the bus stop.



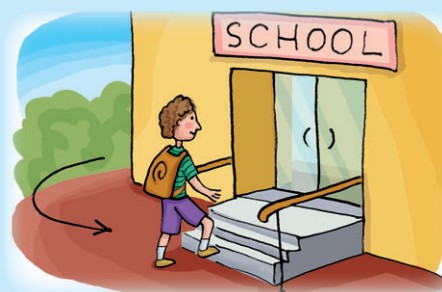
Now Nick is not far **from** school. He climbs **over** the fence **between** the school and the sports ground. Nick is **behind** the school.



Sometimes Nick goes **through** the hole **in** the fence.



Nick turns **round** the corner and goes **up** the stairs **to** the entrance.



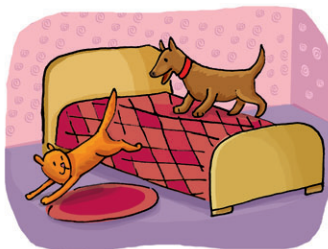
behind — позади
across — через
up — вверх
through — сквозь
opposite — напротив
in — в
to — к
into — в, внутрь

in front of — впереди
over — над
down — вниз
round — вокруг, кругом, по
between — между
at — у, около
from — от

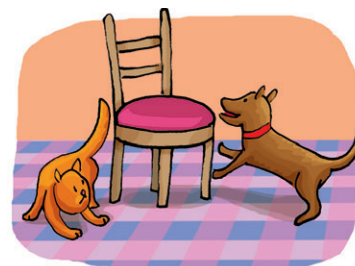
Prepositions of Place and Movement

- 1 Сегодня поссорились Спот и Флаффи. Спот разозлился и стал гонять кошку. Вставь нужные предлоги в пропуски.

(1)
the bed



(2)
the chair



(3)
the window



(4)
the tree



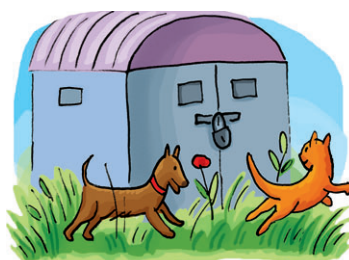
(5)
the hill



(6)
the stairs



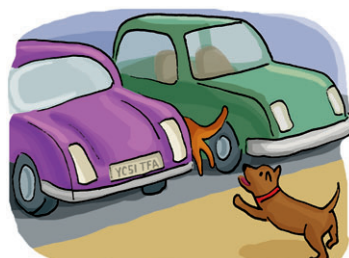
(7)
the garage



(8)
the house



(9)
the cars



(10)
the fence



2

Здесь изображён путь, по которому Алиса добирается из дома в плавательный бассейн. Опиши его, используя предлоги **up, down, across, over, through, opposite, round, behind, in front of, between, into, at, to.**

Образец: go / the stairs

Alice goes down the stairs.



go /
the bus stop



go /
the street



wait /
the bus stop /
the pet shop



go /
the bridge



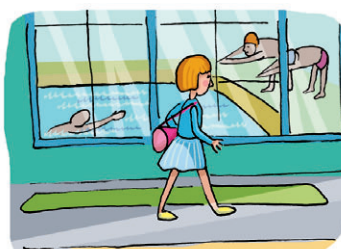
turn /
the corner



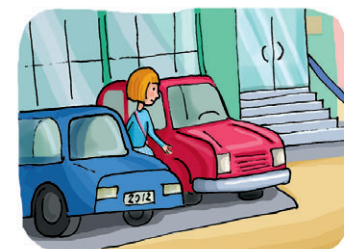
go /
the fence



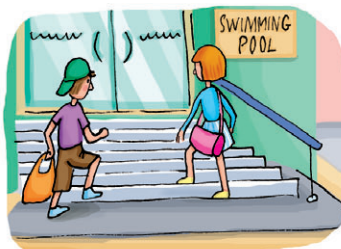
be /
the swimming
pool



go / cars



go / stairs



go / the
swimming
pool



Irregular Verbs

Список неправильных глаголов

Base form Основная форма	Past simple Форма прошедшего времени	Past participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Meaning Значение
be	was	been	быть, находиться
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
break	broke	broken	ломать(ся)
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти, выращивать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать

Base form Основная форма	Past simple Форма прошедшего времени	Past participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Meaning Значение
hide	hid	hidden	прятать
keep	kept	kept	держать
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть
leave	left	left	оставлять, покидать
let	let	let	позволять
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ехать верхом
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	проводить (время)
stand	stood	stood	стоять
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tell	told	told	говорить
think	thought	thought	думать
write	wrote	written	писать

Keys

Ключи

1 Object Pronouns

Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже

1. 1. I can't find **them**. 2. Do you see **it**? 3. I can see **them** in the bookcase. 4. I can't help **her**. 5. Do you see **him** in the playground? 6. Usually my mother takes **us** to school. 7. I can't wait for **them**. 8. Granny usually makes a strawberry pie for **us**. 9. Chloe likes **it** very much. 10. John often takes **him** for a walk in the park. 11. Jenny always helps **her** to do the homework.
2. 1. Does he like Art? — No, he doesn't like it. 2. Does he like the teacher? — Yes, he likes her. 3. Does he like the headmaster? — No, he doesn't like him. 4. Does he like the school uniform? — No, he doesn't like it. 5. Does he like Mary Cooper? — Yes, he likes her. 6. Does he like field days? — Yes, he likes them. 7. Does he like school breakfasts? — Yes, he likes them. 8. Does he like Jake and Harry Walker? — No, he doesn't like them. 9. Does he like Maths? — Yes, he likes it. 10. Does he like tests? — No, he doesn't like them. 11. Does he like I.T.? — No, he doesn't like it. 12. Does he like Jack Forrester? — Yes, he likes him.
3. *Jane*: I can't find my books and my exercise books. Do you see (1) them (*ux*)?
Mother: No, I don't.
Jane: And where is my schoolbag? Can you help (2) me (*мне*) to find (3) it (*его*)?
Mother: Sorry, I can't help (4) you (*мне*). I haven't got time. Jane, there's your friend Amanda downstairs. She wants to go to school with (5) you (*с тобой*).
Jane: Tell (6) her (*ей*) I can't go. I haven't got my schoolbag.
Mother: Maybe Dad knows about your school things.
Jane: Can you ask (7) him (*его*) to help (8) me (*мне*)?
Mother: Sure. I can't find my shoes. Perhaps he can help (9) us (*нам*).
5. 1. The dog is thirsty. Give it some water. 2. This is your teacher Miss Green. Look at her. 3. This is my grandfather. Say hello to him. 4. I like Kipling's fairytales, but my brother doesn't like them. 5. Where is my schoolbag? I can't find it. 6. Where is my book? I can't find it. 7. Can you help us? 8. Where are you? I don't see you. 9. Help me

please. 10. Ask her to wash the dishes. 11. This is our neighbour. Jack doesn't like him. 12. Here are the sandwiches. Take them. 13. Tell them the truth. 14. I can't help you. 15. Do you like cats? — I don't like them. 16. Your friend wants to go to school with you. 17. It's always fun with him. 18. I haven't got time. I can't wait for them. 19. Ann has got a hamster. She takes care of it.

2 Ordinal Numbers; Prepositions of Time

Порядковые числительные; предлоги времени

1. 1. in the evening; 2. at 4 o'clock; 3. in winter; 4. on Sunday; 5. in the afternoons; 6. in September; 7. on Saturday morning; 8. in August; 9. in the morning; 10. on the 8th of March; 11. in autumn; 12. on Monday afternoon; 13. on Friday; 14. at 12 o'clock; 15. in 1993; 16. at eleven o'clock; 17. on Thursday afternoon; 18. on the first of January; 19. in summer; 20. in 2001; 21. in spring; 22. at the weekend; 23. on Tuesdays; 24. on the 25th of February; 25. at night; 26. in April
14. 1. I get up at seven o'clock. 2. I have lunch at one o'clock. 3. On Monday evenings Alice goes to sports school. 4. On Wednesdays we've got I.T. 5. On Friday they go to book lovers club. 6. At the weekend I don't get up early. 7. At the weekend my family and I go to the cinema or to the park. 8. My birthday is on the fourteenth of July. 9. My brother's birthday is on the twenty-third of August. 10. In winter the holidays are in January. 11. In spring the days are long and the nights are short. 12. Victory Day is on the ninth of May. 13. Knowledge Day is on the first of September. 14. Animal Planet is on television on Tuesday at five p.m. 15. My favourite cartoon is on television on Sunday at eleven a.m. 16. My father works at night. 17. The school year starts in September and finishes in May.

3 There is / there are; Prepositions of Place

Оборот there is / there are; предлоги места

1. (1) there is; (2) There is; (3) There are; (4) There aren't; (5) There are; There are; (6) There aren't; (7) there is; (8) There is; (9) there aren't; (10) there isn't; (11) There is; (12) there is; (13) There is; (14) there is; (15) There is; (16) there are
5. 2. There aren't **any** banks in North Street. 3. Are there **any** cafés in Wood Street? 4. There are **some** shops in Main Street. 5. There aren't **any** restaurants in North Street. 6. Are there **any** supermarkets in Elm Street? 7. Are there **any** car parks in Wood Street? 8. There are **some** banks in Wood Street. 9. There are **some** boats in the river. 10. Are there **any** parks in the town?

14. 1. There is a school in my street. 2. There is a sports ground behind the school. 3. There are some shops in our street, but there isn't a car park. 4. There are some monuments in our town. 5. Is there a sports centre in your street? — Yes, there is. It is between the supermarket and the bank. 6. Are there any banks in your town? — Yes, there are. 7. There is not a park in our street, but there are some trees. 8. Is there a river in your street? — No, there is not. 9. There is a bookcase in my room. There are many books in it. 10. Are there any computers in your school? — Yes, there are. 11. This is a doctor. He is in a hospital. 12. This is a pilot. He is on the plane. 13. This is a driver. He is on the bus. 14. I'm from a big city. 15. They are from a little town. 16. There are many toys in her toy box. There are some balls and some dolls in it. But there not any toy cars. 17. All his toys are under the bed. 18. The toy box is next to the table. 19. There are some posters on the wall. 20. There are some cinemas in the town. But there is not a theatre. 21. There is a table, some chairs, some shelves and a fridge in the kitchen. 22. There are some pictures on the walls. 23. There are some flowers in the vase. 24. There is an armchair between the window and the desk. 25. There is a lamp behind the armchair. 26. There is a coffee table next to the lamp. 27. There is a garden behind the garage. 28. There is a bench between the garage and the house. 29. There is a flower bed next to the house. 30. There are some very beautiful flowers on the flower bed.
15. A. (1) There are fish under the sea. (2) There is Triton under the sea. (3) There are mermaids under the sea.
 B. (4) There aren't any fish. But (5) there is sky. (6) There is a moon. And (7) there is a ship.
 C. (8) There are many people on the ship. (9) There is a prince on the ship.

4 **Must for necessity; mustn't for prohibition** Модальный глагол must для выражения необходимости совершения действия; mustn't для выражения запрета

5. 2. It's late. You mustn't phone your friend. 3. It's hot. You mustn't drink cold water. 4. You are alone at home. You mustn't open the door to strangers. 5. The iron is hot. You mustn't touch it. 6. The weather is rainy. You mustn't go out without a raincoat and an umbrella. 7. Mother is asleep. You mustn't wake her up. 8. Jane's got a cold. She mustn't go to school. 9. Sam and Chloe are in

the park. They mustn't throw litter. 10. Jim's got a sore throat. He mustn't eat ice cream.

6. 2. mustn't; 3. must; 4. mustn't; 5. must; 6. mustn't; 7. mustn't; 8. must; 9. mustn't; 10. mustn't; 11. must; 12. mustn't; 13. mustn't; 14. mustn't; 15. must; 16. must
9. 1. must; 2. must; 3. must; 4. must; 5. must; 6. mustn't; 7. mustn't; 8. mustn't; 9. must; 10. mustn't; 11. must; 12. mustn't; 13. must; 14. must; 15. must; 16. mustn't
10. 1. It's a secret. You mustn't tell it to Ann. 2. Mum is asleep. You must be quiet. 3. He mustn't eat sweets before meals. 4. We must congratulate our grandmother. She's got a birthday. 5. She mustn't forget the homework. The teacher gets angry. 6. You mustn't eat so much. 7. Mark, you must tidy your room. 8. It's six o'clock. I must go home. 9. You are dirty. You must have a shower. 10. It's a present for Grandpa. You mustn't tell him about it. 11. He mustn't go out. He's got a cold. 12. You must wash the car. It's dirty. 13. You mustn't watch television until midnight. 14. She doesn't know the rule. She must learn it. 15. You mustn't watch horror films.

5 Let's for a suggestion

Оборот let's для приглашения к совместному действию

4. (1) Let's go to the cinema. (2) Let's watch it together. (3) Let's go to the park. (4) Let's have a picnic. (5) Let's take some sandwiches and a bottle of lemonade. (6) Let's take some fruit and some ice cream. (7) Let's make some sandwiches. (8) Let's buy some apple cakes. (9) Let's bring a blanket and some chairs with us. (10) Let's take bread and feed the ducks. (11) Let's play there. (12) Let's have a nice time!
6. 1. The weather is wonderful. Let's go for a walk. 2. It's very hot. Let's have a swim. 3. I'm hungry. Let's have lunch. 4. I'm thirsty. Let's buy a bottle of mineral water. 5. It's cold. Let's go home. 6. We've got a lot of food. Let's have breakfast. 7. This dress is old. Let's buy a new dress. 8. There's an interesting film on television today. Let's watch it. 9. We've got a lot of fruit. Let's make a fruit salad. 10. Let's eat ice cream. 11. Let's drink some tea. 12. Let's ask Mum to bake pies. 13. We've got a lot of time. Let's play a computer game. 14. I've got a new book. Let's read it. 15. There's an interesting film in the cinema. Let's go to the cinema. 16. It's Granny's birthday today. Let's visit her. 17. There's rain outside. Let's stay at home. 18. It's Saturday today. Let's have fun. 19. Let's cook pizza. 20. I've got a headache. Let's go to the doctor.

6 Past Simple of *be*

Глагол *be* в простом прошедшем времени

2. 1. was; 2. were; 3. was; 4. was; 5. were; 6. was; 7. were; 8. were; 9. were; 10. were; 11. were; 12. was; 13. were; 14. was; 15. was; 16. was; 17. were; 18. were; 19. was; 20. was
3. 2. Molly wasn't at home yesterday. She was at school. 3. Paul wasn't at the theatre on Saturday. He was at the cinema. 4. Mum and Dad weren't in Sochi last summer. They were in Anapa. 5. You weren't late for school yesterday. You were in time. 6. I wasn't at school on Saturday. I was at home. 7. They weren't at the zoo at nine o'clock yesterday. They were there at ten o'clock. 8. We weren't in the park a week ago. We were at the stadium. 9. Jenny wasn't ill last week. She was ill last month. 10. I wasn't at my friend's place two days ago. I was there yesterday. 11. Mark wasn't in the supermarket on Sunday. He was in the toy shop. 12. Chloe wasn't afraid of cats. She was afraid of dogs. 13. My grandparents weren't in the country in summer. They were at the seaside.
4. 1. weren't; 2. was; 3. wasn't; 4. were; 5. wasn't; 6. weren't; 7. was; 8. were; 9. weren't; 10. wasn't; 11. were; 12. was; 13. wasn't; 14. was; 15. was
7. 2. Cleopatra wasn't a singer, she was the queen of Egypt. 3. Christopher Columbus was a famous explorer. He wasn't Spanish, he was Italian. 4. Pablo Picasso wasn't a musician, he was an artist. 5. William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens weren't sailors, they were writers. 6. Dmitry Mendeleev wasn't an actor, he was a scientist. 7. Elvis Presley and John Lennon weren't actors, they were singers. 8. Napoleon wasn't a president, he was a French emperor.
8. (1) was angry; (2) wasn't; (3) were naughty; (4) wasn't naughty; (5) was good; (6) was very polite; (7) weren't good; (8) wasn't angry; (9) wasn't big and ugly; (10) was small and beautiful and green; (11) was a very nice frog; (12) was glad

7 Past Simple of *have*

Глагол *have* в простом прошедшем времени

4. 1. had; 2. had; 3. didn't have; had; 4. didn't have; 5. had; had; 6. didn't have; 7. had; 8. had; 9. didn't have; 10. didn't have; 11. didn't have; 12. had

8 Past Simple of Regular Verbs

Простое прошедшее время (правильные глаголы)

4. в прошлом году — last year; два месяца назад — two months ago; пять минут назад — five minutes ago; в прошлом месяце — last

month; в 2001 году — in 2001 (two thousand one); на прошлой неделе — last week; три года назад — three years ago; четыре дня назад — four days ago; вчера — yesterday; год назад — a year ago; в 1975 году — in 1975 (nineteen seventy-five); семь лет назад — seven years ago; неделю назад — a week ago

9. 2. didn't talk; 3. didn't water; 4. didn't walk; 5. didn't play; 6. didn't phone; 7. didn't laugh; 8. didn't cook; 9. didn't carry; 10. didn't tidy; didn't wash
11. 1. lived; married; lived; 2. visited; carried; talked; 3. was; lived; turned; 4. rubbed; appeared; fulfilled; 5. walked; entered; tasted; liked; 6. lived; cooked; cleaned; worked
12. 2. Little Mermaid didn't live with her stepmother and her sisters. She lived under the sea with her father and sisters. 3. Jasmine didn't enter the bears' house and didn't taste their porridge. She travelled on the magic carpet with Aladdin. 4. Snow White didn't rub the lamp and Genie didn't appear. She cooked dinner for the seven dwarfs. 5. Aladdin wasn't a puppet and didn't turn into a boy. He was a man, he married a princess. 6. Goldilocks didn't talk to the Wolf. She tasted the bears' porridge. 7. Cinderella didn't visit her grandmother and didn't carry a basket with food. She talked to the fairy and turned into a princess. 8. Pinocchio didn't live with the seven dwarfs. He lived with his father, he wanted to go to school. 9. The three little pigs didn't like the Wolf. They played tricks on the Wolf, and killed the Wolf. 10. Puss in the boots wasn't stupid. He didn't ask his master to give him food. He was very clever, he asked the giant to turn into a mouse.
24. (1) travelled; (2) arrived; (3) stayed; (4) stopped; (5) visited; (6) liked; (7) walked; (8) impressed; (9) enjoyed
26. 1. Yesterday I studied for a Maths test. 2. I didn't go to the swimming pool yesterday. 3. On Sunday my brother and I walked the dog and played badminton. 4. We didn't play computer games and didn't watch television. 5. In summer we travelled to the sea-side. 6. We didn't stop at a hotel. We stayed at our friends' place. 7. Did you play football yesterday? 8. No, I didn't. I played volleyball. 9. Did you do your homework on Saturday? — Yes, I did. 10. Did they go to the park last week? — No, they didn't. 11. Did he watch television yesterday? — No, he didn't. 12. Did you travel to Sochi last month? — Yes, we did. 13. Did you like it? — Yes, we did. 14. What did you like best of all? 15. Who did you travel to Petersburg last week with? 16. How did you travel to Petersburg? — By train. 17. Did you stay at a hotel? — Yes, we did. 18. Did you

visit museums and palaces? — Yes, we did. 19. Did you walk in the streets and parks? — Yes, we did. 20. On Saturday we visited our grandparents. 21. Granny cooked our favourite apple pie, and Grandpa repaired our bicycles. 22. We watched cartoons on television. 23. We walked their dog. 24. We played in the garden and climbed the trees. 25. Mum cleaned the windows in their house. 26. Dad watered the flowers in the garden and washed Grandpa's car. 27. We all worked and helped our grandparents. 28. We kissed Granny and Grandpa goodbye. 29. We returned home late.



Past Simple of Irregular Verbs

Простое прошедшее время (неправильные глаголы)

2. 2. met 3. heard 4. slept 5. swam 6. bought 7. brought 8. drank 9. ate 10. found 11. lost 12. ran 13. flew 14. wrote
7. (2) ate; (3) drank; (4) went; (5) met; (6) came; (7) was; (8) had; (9) wrote; (10) got; (11) was
8. 1. saw; 2. didn't hear; 3. lost, didn't not buy; 4. went, bought; 5. didn't run; 6. gave; 7. had, didn't sleep; 8. ate, drank; 9. was, didn't swim; 10. broke, didn't ride
9. (1) was; (2) had; (3) went; (4) took; (5) put; (6) was; (7) went; (8) met; (9) left; (10) ran; (11) took; (12) came; (13) ate up; (14) ate up; (15) came; (16) went
11. 2. Did Pam see tigers at the zoo? 3. Did Mum and Dad spend their holiday in the country? 4. Did we meet our friends at the cinema? 5. Did you write the test in English and get a good mark? 6. Did Nick eat three pies and drink a bottle of lemonade? 7. Did I give the book to my friend? 8. Did we find a bag on the road? 9. Did Maggie lose her phone in the shop? 10. Did Chip run in the street and make noise?
13. (1) flew; (2) saw; (3) ate; (4) swam; (5) sat; (6) got sunburned; (7) took; (8) made; (9) brought
18. 1. Last summer we went to the seaside. 2. Yesterday you rode a bicycle. 3. Last summer they didn't swim in the river. 4. Yesterday I wrote the test without mistakes. 5. On Saturday he went to the zoo and took a lot of photographs. 6. Last week I lost the money and didn't buy a present for Mum. 7. You were late for school yesterday. / You came to school late yesterday. 8. Did he go to school last week? — Yes, he did. 9. Did you do your homework yesterday? — No, we didn't. 10. Did Mum go shopping yesterday? — Yes, she did. 11. Did you meet your friend yesterday? — No, I didn't.

12. Did I eat two ice creams yesterday? — Yes, you did. 13. Did we read this book last week? — No, we didn't. 14. Did the parrot fly about the house yesterday? — Yes, it did. 15. Where did they go last month? 16. Why did you get a bad mark for the test? 17. What did she buy as a present for her brother? 18. When did I come to school yesterday? 19. How did you get to school yesterday? 20. Who did he ride a bicycle yesterday with?

10 **Could for ability**

Модальный глагол could

В значении «мог, могла, могло»

1. 2. could; 3. couldn't; 4. could; could; 5. could; couldn't; 6. could; 7. couldn't; 8. could; 9. couldn't; 10. couldn't; 11. couldn't
4. 1. Mary was ill yesterday d) so she couldn't go to school. 2. Mum was tired yesterday a) so she couldn't cook dinner. 3. Nick broke his leg n) so he couldn't dance at the party. 4. Chloe had a headache b) so she couldn't do her homework. 5. The supermarket was closed e) so they couldn't go shopping. 6. It rained a lot yesterday j) so we couldn't go to the park. 7. Tom had a terrible toothache l) so he couldn't eat anything. 8. The weather was bad on Sunday m) so the children couldn't play outside. 9. Dad didn't have the key h) so he couldn't get into the house. 10. I didn't have a bike k) so I couldn't learn to ride it. 11. Peter forgot his mobile phone p) so he couldn't phone his parents. 12. Granny lost her glasses o) so she couldn't read the book. 13. I didn't have any eggs at home f) so I couldn't cook omelette. 14. My brother was very lazy c) so he couldn't study well at school. 15. The dog was locked in the house i) so it couldn't chase the cat. 16. We missed the last train g) so we couldn't get home in time.
6. (1) couldn't; (2) couldn't; (3) could; (4) could; (5) can't; (6) can't; (7) can't; (8) can; (9) can't dance; (10) can

11 **Article the**

Определённый артикль

2. (1) a comedy; (2) the film; (3) the girls; (4) a snack; (5) a big bar of chocolate; (6) a bottle of lemonade; (7) the bar of chocolate; (8) the bottle of lemonade; (9) the plastic glass; (10) the girls; (11) the snack; (12) the film; (13) at the sea; (14) the holidays; (15) a month; (16) the friends; (17) a good time; (18) the visit; (19) to the cinema

4. × Lake Michigan **the** United States **the** River Nile
the Arctic Ocean × South America **the** United Kingdom
the Ural Mountains × Washington × Europe
the Sahara Desert × Lake Baikal **the** Kara-Kum Desert
× Britain **the** Indian Ocean **the** Amazon
the River Volga **the** Alps **the** Rocky Mountains
the White Sea × Moscow × London
the Himalayas × Australia × Mont Blanc
× Russia **the** Caspian Sea × Africa
5. A. Look at this monument. This is **the** Statue of Liberty. It is in × New York. × New York is in **the** USA. **The** Statue of Liberty is a gift (подарок) from × France to **the** United States for its 100th anniversary (годовщина). **The** statue is 93 metres high, and it is **the** first thing to see in × America if you come to it by sea.
- B. **The** United Kingdom is a country in × Europe. The capital of **the** UK is × London. × London is almost 2000 years old. **The** UK lies on the islands in **the** Atlantic Ocean. × Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in × Britain. It is 1,343 metres high. It is the highest point of **the** Grampian Mountains.
- C. **The** Moscow Kremlin is situated in **the** centre of × Moscow. It is **the** official residence of **the** President of × Russia. **The** Kremlin overlooks **the** Moskva River. Many historical buildings are situated here, among them **the** Grand Kremlin Palace and four cathedrals.
6. 1. **The** flowers in **the** garden are very beautiful. 2. At **the** weekend they always visit their parents who live in **the** country. 3. We had **a** nice holiday at **the** seaside last year. 4. In **the** summer of 2010 it was unusually hot in × Russia. 5. We went to **the** country at **the** weekend and had **a** great time there. 6. During **the** winter he often went to **the** skating rink and learnt to skate. 7. I want to go to **the** cinema and watch **a** new film. 8. My parents often go to **the** café at **the** weekend. 9. We read a lot. We borrow books in **the** library. 10. Is there **a** sitting room in **the** house? 11. It was dark and cold in **the** forest. × Little Red Riding Hood was frightened. 12. In **the** daytime **the** forest looks lively and full of noise. But in **the** night it looks rather scary. 13. We've got a holiday on **the** first of May. **The** holiday is called Labour (труд) Day. 14. Where do you usually go at **the** weekend? — I stay in **the** city. 15. My father works at **the** bank. 16. My mother is **a** nurse at **the** hospital. 17. My grandmother spends most of her time in **the** kitchen. 18. Her brother doesn't like to talk over **the** phone.

7. 1. Do you brush your teeth before or after × breakfast? 2. What does he usually have for × lunch? 3. Do they go to school by × bus or on × foot? 4. When do we have P.T. today, before or after × lunch? 5. When does she do her homework, before or after × dinner? 6. How do your parents go to × work, do they go by × car or by × bus? 7. When do you come home after × school? 8. How do you usually travel to **the** country, do you go by × car or by × train? 9. How many lessons do we have on × Tuesday? 10. Where do they usually go at × Christmas? 11. How did you travel to **the** seaside last summer, by × plane or by × train? 12. What did she have for × breakfast in **the** morning? 13. When does school finish this year, in × May or in × June? 14. Do you go to × school on × Saturday? 15. Are **the** children at × school?
9. 1. We live in Russia. 2. Moscow is the capital of Russia. 3. Russia is in Europe and Asia. 4. The Volga River is the longest river in Russia. 5. The Urals (Ural Mountains) are the border between Europe and Asia. 6. In summer we go to the Black Sea on holiday. 7. The Pacific Ocean is very large. 8. 11 million people live in Moscow. 9. The Kremlin is in the centre of Moscow. 10. Lake Baikal is in Asia. 11. Russia is a large country. 12. Usually at the weekend we go to the country. 13. We grow a lot of flowers in the garden. 14. Hares and foxes live in the forest. 15. In the house there is a kitchen, a living-room, a bathroom and four bedrooms. 16. We had a wonderful time at the seaside. 17. In the summertime it is very hot in the city. 18. In the morning I get up, wash my face, have breakfast and go to school. 19. For breakfast I usually have porridge and a cup of tea with a sandwich. 20. Let's go to the cinema. 21. Yesterday I was at the café. 22. For lunch I had pizza and a bottle of mineral water. 23. In the evening I had a shower and went to bed. 24. Usually I go to school on foot. 25. I don't go by bus. 26. We always travel by train. 27. On the eighth of March we've got a holiday. 28. When do you usually have dinner? 29. What do you have for lunch? 30. On Monday we've got Art and Maths. 31. The school year starts in September. 32. Where are the children? — They are at school. 33. I come home at three o'clock, have lunch and do my homework. 34. Every morning he goes to work by car. 35. The United States are in North America. 36. The United Kingdom is on the islands near Europe. 37. London is the capital of the UK. 38. The Statue of Liberty is in New York. 39. The capital of the USA is Washington. 40. The Atlantic Ocean is between America and Europe.

12 Comparison of Adjectives — 1

Степени сравнения прилагательных — 1

1. big — bigger — the biggest; happy — happier — the happiest; fast — faster — the fastest; quiet — quieter — the quietest; simple — simpler — the simplest; nice — nicer — the nicest; lazy — lazier — the laziest; heavy — heavier — the heaviest; easy — easier — the easiest; thin — thinner — the thinnest; slow — slower — the slowest; clever — cleverer — the cleverest; funny — funnier — the funniest

13 Comparison of Adjectives — 2

Степени сравнения прилагательных — 2

10. 1. I think running is the most boring sport. 2. To my mind mountain skiing is the most expensive sport. 3. The book *Peter Pan* is more exciting than *Robin Hood*. 4. The car is more comfortable than the bus. 5. Saturn is further from the Sun than Earth. 6. Football is more interesting than tennis. 7. Flowers are more beautiful than trees. 8. The Underground is the most comfortable transport. 9. His car is more expensive than our car. 10. Dictionary is the most useful book. 11. Watching cartoons is better than playing computer games. 12. English is more difficult than Russian. 13. Mountain climbing is the most exciting sport. 14. Tiger is the most dangerous animal. 15. Russia is the most beautiful country in the world. 16. English is the best subject at school. 17. Peter is the worst pupil in the class. 18. This dress is more beautiful than that dress. 19. This schoolbag is more expensive than that bag. 20. Pluto is the furthest planet from the Sun. 21. Russian and Maths are the most difficult subjects. 22. Cheetah is faster than tiger. But tiger is more dangerous. 23. Mercury is less than Mars. 24. Alice is the best pupil in the class. 25. My mother is the most beautiful woman in the world. 26. Pluto is the most mysterious planet in the Solar system.

14 Prepositions of Place and Movement

Предлоги места и движения

1. 1. across; 2. round; 3. through; 4. round; 5. up; 6. down; 7. behind; 8. in front of; 9. between; 10. across