

Наталья Андреева

ДЛЯ НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ

Урок  
иностранного  
в школе

# Понятная

EASY ENGLISH

# английская

GRAMMAR FOR KIDS

# грамматика

## для детей

Пособие  
для эффективного  
изучения  
и тренировки  
грамматики



# 4

класс

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Цель данного учебного пособия — помочь младшим школьникам освоить те темы английской грамматики, которые изучаются в 4-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 соответствует новому образовательному стандарту и предназначено для младших школьников, изучающих английский язык в школе или дома с родителями или преподавателем. Оно является универсальным и может быть использовано в рамках школьного учебного курса как дополнительное пособие к любому учебнику английского языка.

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**Наталья Андреева**

**ПОНЯТНАЯ АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ**

**4 класс**

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# 1 Future Simple

## Простое будущее время

Affirmative Утвердительная форма		Negative Отрицательная форма	
Long form Полная форма will + V*	Short form Краткая форма 'll + V	Long form Полная форма will not + V	Short form Краткая форма won't + V
I you he she it we you they	<b>will do</b> I'll do you'll do he'll do she'll do it'll do we'll do you'll do they'll do	<b>will not do</b> I you he she it we you they	<b>won't do</b> I won't do you won't do he won't do she won't do it won't do we won't do you won't do they won't do

\* V — основная форма глагола (инфинитив без частицы to)

1. Простое будущее время **Future Simple** используется для того, чтобы рассказать о действиях или событиях, которые могут случиться или не случиться в будущем.



- We **will go** to the country at the weekend.
- No, we **won't**.
- Why?
- It **will rain** on Saturday and Sunday. I read the weather forecast in the newspaper.

2. Очень часто решение о том, что действие или событие произойдёт или не произойдёт, принимается говорящим в момент речи, а не планируется заранее.

- Who can help me to carry the bags?
- I **will** do it.



3. Простое будущее время **Future Simple** часто используется после слов **hope** (надеяться), **expect** (ожидать), **think** (полагать), **be sure** (быть уверенным), **be afraid** (бояться), **probably** (вероятно). В данном случае **Future Simple** имеет значение предположения или предсказания.

I hope we **will go** to the seaside in summer. I'm afraid I **won't be** able to come. They **will probably be** late. I think you **will become** a famous scientist one day.

Yes/No Questions Общий вопрос	Short Answers Краткие ответы
<b>Will</b> I <b>go</b> ?	Yes, I <b>will</b> . / No, I <b>won't</b> .
<b>Will</b> you <b>speak</b> ?	Yes, you <b>will</b> . / No, you <b>won't</b> .
<b>Will</b> he <b>stop</b> ?	Yes, he <b>will</b> . / No, he <b>won't</b> .
<b>Will</b> she <b>come</b> ?	Yes, she <b>will</b> . / No, she <b>won't</b> .
<b>Will</b> it <b>work</b> ?	Yes, it <b>will</b> . / No, it <b>won't</b> .
<b>Will</b> we <b>play</b> ?	Yes, we <b>will</b> . / No, we <b>won't</b> .
<b>Will</b> you <b>sing</b> ?	Yes, you <b>will</b> . / No, you <b>won't</b> .
<b>Will</b> they <b>run</b> ?	Yes, they <b>will</b> . / No, they <b>won't</b> .

**Will + подлежащее + V?**

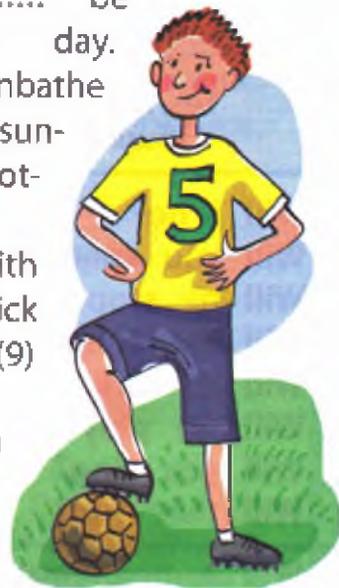
**V** — основная форма глагола (инфинитив без частицы **to**)

1 Найди русский перевод для каждой английской фразы.

next week	будущей зимой
tomorrow	в будущем
next summer	на следующей неделе
next year	в следующий понедельник
next Monday	будущим летом
in the future	в следующие выходные
next spring	будущей весной
next winter	в следующее воскресенье
next weekend	в будущем году
next Sunday	завтра

2 Ник рассказывает, чем он будет заниматься в каникулы. Вставь в пропуски **will** или **won't**.

Today is the 25th of May. Our summer holidays will start next week. I (1) ..... go to the country. I hope the weather (2) ..... be fine and it (3) ..... rain every day. I (4) ..... swim in the river and sunbathe ['sʌn,bæɪð]. I think I (5) ..... get sunburnt<sup>1</sup>. I'm sure we (6) ..... play football with my friends. I think I (7) ..... go to the forest with my grandparents and we (8) ..... pick mushrooms and berries. Then my Granny (9) ..... cook jam from the berries. I (10) ..... watch television and I (11) ..... play computer games. I expect I (12) ..... spend most of my holidays outdoors.



Nick

<sup>1</sup> get sunburnt ['sʌn,bɜ:nɪt] — обгореть на солнце

3 Как ты думаешь, что эта девочка будет делать в летние каникулы? Чего она не будет делать? Напиши.

Образец: I think she will go to the seaside.  
I hope she won't watch television.



ride a bike, play outdoors, sit on the beach, build a sandcastle, fly a kite, read books, work in the garden, water the flowers, weed<sup>1</sup> the vegetables, take photographs, swim in the sea, go snorkeling<sup>2</sup>, draw pictures, sunbathe

4 Предположи, что произойдёт с этими предметами.

Образец: I think wool will be a sweater.



wool [wʊ:l] шерсть



a sweater ['swetə] свитер



an egg



a tree



a brick



wheat [wi:t]



a flower



a chicken



paper



a house



bread [bred]



a strawberry

<sup>1</sup> weed — пропалывать

<sup>2</sup> go snorkeling ['snɔ:kəlɪŋ] — нырять с трубкой

5 Предположи, чем эти дети будут заниматься в зимние каникулы, а чем не будут.

Образец: I'm sure they will play ice hockey.  
I think they won't swim in the river.



play ice hockey



go skiing



go sledging



build a snow fortress  
['fɔ:tres]



play field hockey



play snowballs



take a walk  
in the winter forest



make a snowman



do water-skiing

6 Составь прогноз погоды на завтра в отмеченных на карте городах России.

Образец: — What will the weather be like in Krasnoyarsk?

— It will be cloudy in Krasnoyarsk, but it won't rain.



to rain



to be cloudy



to be foggy



to snow



to be hot



to be windy



to be sunny



to be cold



to be stormy

**7** Вставь в пропуски **will** или **won't**.

1. Will it rain tomorrow? — I hope it won't rain.
2. .... the weather be fine tomorrow? — I think the weather ..... be OK.
3. .... it snow tomorrow? — I'm afraid it ..... snow heavily.
4. .... it be cold tomorrow? — I'm sure it ..... be cold. The wind is warm.
5. .... it be hot next summer? — I hope it ..... be very hot.
6. .... it be warm in spring? — I'm sure it ..... be warm.
7. .... the weather be nasty<sup>1</sup> next week? — I hope it ..... be nasty.
8. .... it be cloudy (облачно) next week? — I expect it ..... be cloudy.
9. .... it be windy (ветрено) at the weekend? — I think it ..... be windy.
10. .... it be sunny (солнечно) tomorrow? — I'm afraid it ..... be sunny.

**8** Как ты думаешь, какой будет жизнь людей в 2050 году? Ответь на вопросы. Придумай сам три вопроса о будущем.

1. Will people fly to Mars?
2. Will people live on the moon?
3. Will people live in houses?
4. Will people use cars?
5. Will people go to work?
6. Will robots do all the work?
7. Will people use planes and ships?
8. Will people eat ordinary<sup>2</sup> food?
9. Will children go to school?
10. Will children play with toys?

**9** Представь, каким ты будешь через 20 лет. Ответь на вопросы.

1. Will you have long hair?
2. Will you wear glasses?
3. Will you be taller?
4. Will you have children?
5. Will you have a dog?
6. Will you live in a different country?
7. Will you work?
8. Will you have many friends?
9. Will you have a big house?
10. Will you have a car?
11. Will you have a horse?
12. Will you be famous?
13. Will you be successful in your career?
14. Will you be happy?
15. Will you travel a lot?

<sup>1</sup> nasty ['nɑ:sti] — отвратительный

<sup>2</sup> ordinary ['ɔ:dənəri] — обычный

**10** Вставь в пропуски **will** или **won't**.

- Mum, will we read books in the future?  
 — Yes, we (1) ..... . But we (2) ..... use books on paper. They (3) ..... be electronic.  
 — (4) ..... we still have paper textbooks?  
 — I expect you (5) .....  
 — And what (6) ..... I be like?  
 — You (7) ..... be older.  
 — (8) ..... I look different?  
 — You (9) ..... be taller.



**11** Представь, кем станут или не станут твои одноклассники в будущем. Напиши о четверых своих одноклассниках.

Образец: I think Sasha will be a sailor. He won't be a teacher.

actor, artist, athlete ['æθli:t] (спортсмен), ballet dancer, doctor, driver, engineer, football player, musician, officer, pilot, politician, programmer ['prəʊ,græmə], sailor, scientist ['saɪəntɪst] (учёный), singer, teacher, tennis player, workman, writer

**12** Что случится через 15 лет? Составь для себя прогноз на будущее. Запиши его. Используй **will** и **won't** в описании.

Образец: I will be a musician in fifteen years. I will play in a famous rock band. I will have long hair and a beard ([bɪəd] — борода). I won't have a car. I will have a motorcycle. I will have a big house with a garden. I won't live in America. I will live on an island in the ocean.

**13** Подбери ответные реплики. Запиши пары предложений, заменив полные формы Future Simple на краткие.

Образец: 1. You look tired. — c) I think I'll go to bed.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. You look tired.                     | a) I hope it will not rain.                |
| 2. Will you be a doctor?               | b) I think I will have a cake.             |
| 3. We haven't got any bread.           | c) I think I will go to bed.               |
| 4. Do you want an ice cream or a cake? | d) No, I won't. I hope I will be an actor. |
| 5. I haven't got my umbrella with me.  | e) I will go and buy some.                 |
| 6. What do you want to drink?          | f) I will give you my umbrella.            |
| 7. You have got a cold.                | g) I will help you.                        |
| 8. We haven't got any water.           | h) I think I will have some water.         |
| 9. I can't do this exercise.           | i) Then I will not go to school.           |
| 10. Will it rain tomorrow?             | j) I will have some juice then.            |

**14** Что можно ответить на эти фразы? Запиши, используя слова в скобках.

Образец: We haven't got any milk. (not have cornflakes)  
I won't have cornflakes then.

1. I can't sleep in the dark. (turn on the light)
2. You are ill and can't go to school. (stay at home)
3. It's cold outside. (put on a coat)
4. I want to go to the theatre. (buy the tickets)
5. The dress is too small for you. (not buy it)
6. I don't want to go to the party alone. (go with you)
7. I've got a headache. (give a pill)
8. Your shirt is dirty. (wash it)
9. It looks like rain. (not go out)
10. We haven't got any cheese. (not have a sandwich)
11. The window in your room is dirty. (clean it)
12. I think it will rain. (not water the flowers in the garden)
13. You've got a Maths test next week. (study for it on Sunday)

**15** Составь вопросы из слов. Ответь на них.

Образец: you / next year / will / how old / be?

How old will you be next year? —  
I'll be eleven.

1. you / go / will / to the country / at the weekend?
2. an English test / have / you / will / tomorrow?
3. next Sunday / go / will / to John's birthday party / you?
4. your sister / to John's birthday party / go / will?
5. stay / will / your parents / at home / at the weekend?
6. Amanda / pass / the Maths test / will?
7. clean / the room / will / tomorrow / Nick?
8. be / Sam / will / a pilot?
9. you / buy / will / the tickets / to the circus / tomorrow?
10. make / some sandwiches / will / for us / you?

**16** Переведи на английский язык.

1. Я поеду к морю летом.
2. Мой брат станет художником.
3. Мои родители купят большой дом.
4. Она станет известной.
5. Я боюсь, они не придут на вечеринку.
6. Я думаю, мы не поедem на дачу на выходные.
7. Вероятно, он не будет писать контрольную.
8. У нас нет сахара. — Я пойду куплю.
9. Собака грязная. — Я помою её.
10. Ты будешь есть мясо или рыбу на обед? — Я буду мясо.
11. У тебя простуда. — Тогда я не пойду завтра в школу.
12. Какая завтра будет погода? — Будет солнечно и жарко.
13. Надеюсь, завтра не будет холодно.
14. На следующей неделе в Петербурге будет ветрено.
15. Завтра будет холодно? — Да, будет холодно и туманно.
16. Мы не пойдём на концерт на следующей неделе.
17. Она больна. Она не пойдёт на вечеринку.
18. У меня нет большой сумки. — Я дам тебе свою сумку.
19. У вас завтра контрольная по математике. — Я буду готовиться к ней.

## 2) Be going to for future plans

*Be going to* для выражения будущего запланированного действия

Affirmative Утвердительная форма be going to + V*	Negative Отрицательная форма be not going to + V*
I <b>am</b> (I'm) <b>going to</b> read you <b>are</b> (you're) <b>going to</b> cook he <b>is</b> (he's) <b>going to</b> watch TV she <b>is</b> (she's) <b>going to</b> dance it <b>is</b> (it's) <b>going to</b> be fun we <b>are</b> (we're) <b>going to</b> read you <b>are</b> (you're) <b>going to</b> play they <b>are</b> (they're) <b>going to</b> sleep	I <b>am not</b> (i'm not) <b>going to</b> read you <b>are not</b> (aren't) <b>going to</b> cook he <b>is not</b> (isn't) <b>going to</b> watch TV she <b>is not</b> (isn't) <b>going to</b> dance it <b>is not</b> (isn't) <b>going to</b> be fun we <b>are not</b> (aren't) <b>going to</b> read you <b>are not</b> (aren't) <b>going to</b> play they <b>are not</b> (aren't) <b>going to</b> sleep

\* V — основная форма глагола (инфинитив без частицы to)

*Be going to* употребляется для выражения действия, которое кто-либо запланировал и намеревается совершить.



She **is going to** pack her suitcase.



He **is going to** eat the cake.

**Be going to** отличается от простого будущего времени (Future Simple) тем, что используется для рассказа о **планах и намерениях** на будущее, в то время как простое будущее время описывает будущие действия, которые заранее не планировались. Сравни примеры:

**I'm going to** have a party on Sunday. **I'm going to** make a cake.  
We don't have anything for tea. — **I'll make** a cake. It won't take long (не займёт много времени).

**1** Замени полные формы на краткие.

*Образец:* Jane is ill. She is going to see the doctor. —

**She's going to see the doctor.**

1. Mr Bell is hungry. He is going to have lunch. 2. Nick is tired. He is going to bed. 3. Betty can't do her homework. She is going to ask her mum for help. 4. Mr Black is hot. He is going to have a cold shower. 5. Kate and Pam have got toothache. They are going to the dentist. 6. Jenny and Tom can't find their cat. They are going to look for it in the garden. 7. Bill and Samantha are bored. They are going to watch cartoons on TV. 8. It's Amanda's birthday next Sunday. She is going to have a party.

Во фразах **I'm/(s)he's/you're/we're/they're going to go ...** второй глагол **go** опускается, чтобы избежать повторения:  
**We're going to the concert tomorrow.**

**2** Что они собираются или не собираются делать? Составь предложения из слов и словосочетаний.

**A.** I; Mum; Granny; Dad; our teacher; my friends; my brother and I; our neighbours; my classmates; our grandparents

**B.** am going to; is going to; are going to; am not going to; is not going to; are not going to

**C.** watch TV this evening; give us a test in Maths on Tuesday; move to another flat next week; sell his car; fly to Spain for the holiday; play tennis at the weekend; buy a birthday present for me; walk to school this morning; go to the swimming pool on Sunday; go to the birthday party

3 Напиши, кем собираются стать эти дети.

Образец: Andy is going to be a vet.

Andy / be a vet



Scott / be a pilot



Zoe / be a teacher



Jack / be an artist



Samantha / be a doctor



Ted / be a driver



Chloe / work in a bank



Mark / be a programmer  
['prəʊ,græmə]



Alice / be a designer



Nick / be a football  
player

4 Напиши, что ты собираешься делать в следующих ситуациях.

Образец: Your hair is dirty. — I'm going to wash my hair.

1. You are hot.
2. It is your aunt's birthday next week.
3. Your room is a mess (беспорядок).
4. There is no food in your fridge.
5. You are tired.
6. You don't know the home task for tomorrow.
7. The weather is fine.
8. You've got toothache.
9. You have got free time.
10. Your friend is ill.

buy a present for her, buy some food in the shop, go to bed early, have a cold shower, tidy the room, phone my friends, go for a walk, watch television, visit my friend, play computer games, read a magazine, go to the dentist

5 Что собираются делать эти дети? Напиши.

Образец: She's going to play the piano.



play the piano



play tennis



phone her grandparents



repair the bicycle



watch some films



buy some magazines



walk the dog

6 Напиши, кто что собирается делать.

Образец: She is going to make...  
a cake.



make a cake



write a letter



wash the dishes



buy some clothes



play computer games



play football



water the flowers



answer the phone



have a picnic



chase [tʃeɪs] the cat

**7** Расскажи, что ты планируешь делать в ближайшие выходные.

Образец: I'm going to the cinema with my parents.

go to the circus, go to the cinema, go shopping with Mum, help Mum about the house, go to the amusement park, play computer games, read a book, tidy my room, visit my grandparents, watch cartoons on television, play football, go to the country, play with my friend in the playground, have a picnic with my parents

**8** Напиши, кто что собирается делать. Используй краткие формы.

Образец: Tony can't answer the question.

He's going to ask his dad for help.

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tony can't answer the question.                | a. have some medicine       |
| 2. Jane has got high temperature.                 | b. put on some dry clothes  |
| 3. Granny can't read the book.                    | c. ask his dad for help     |
| 4. Mr Blair is cold.                              | d. find her glasses         |
| 5. Nick and Kate are wet.                         | e. go to the dentist        |
| 6. Mrs White is sleepy.                           | f. have a hot bath          |
| 7. Fluffy is hungry.                              | g. give her some milk       |
| 8. It's dark. Zoe can't see anything.             | h. buy flowers for her      |
| 9. Pam is thirsty.                                | i. wash my hands            |
| 10. Bill can't repair his bicycle.                | j. switch on the light      |
| 11. The windows in Jenny's room are dirty.        | k. drink some water         |
| 12. Your hands are dirty.                         | l. ask his brother for help |
| 13. You've got toothache.                         | m. clean the windows        |
| 14. It looks like rain. You want to go to school. | n. go to bed                |
| 15. Your father is late for work.                 | o. go by taxi               |
| 16. It is your mother's birthday on Saturday.     | p. take an umbrella         |

Yes/No Questions Общий вопрос	Short answers Краткие ответы
<b>Am</b> I <b>going to</b> ...?	Yes, I am. / No, I am not (I'm not).
<b>Are</b> you <b>going to</b> ...?	Yes, you are. / No, you are not (aren't).
<b>Is</b> he <b>going to</b> ...?	Yes, he is. / No, he is not (isn't).
<b>Is</b> she <b>going to</b> ...?	Yes, she is. / No, she is not (isn't).
<b>Is</b> it <b>going to</b> ...?	Yes, it is. / No, it is not (isn't).
<b>Are</b> we <b>going to</b> ...?	Yes, we are. / No, we are not (aren't).
<b>Are</b> you <b>going to</b> ...?	Yes, you are. / No, you are not (aren't).
<b>Are</b> they <b>going to</b> ...?	Yes, they are. / No, they are not (aren't).

9 Составь вопросы из слов.

- he / going to / tennis / play? — Is he going to play tennis?
- going to / we / the seaside / are / in summer?
- you / have lunch / are / going to / at the café?
- going to / the amusement park / she / is / in the evening?
- are / going to / they / swim / in the sea?
- the boy / going to / eat an ice cream / is?
- going to / build a sandcastle / we / on the beach / are?
- look for seashells / the girl / going to / is / on the beach?
- take photos / they / are / going to?
- you / are / buy any souvenirs / going to?
- going to / lie in the sun / is / she?
- he / going to / is / make new friends?
- we / going to / the swimming pool / are?
- send postcards / they / going to / are / to their friends?
- is / going to / galleries and museums / visit / he?
- watch television / we / going to / are / in the evening?
- they / going to / read books / are?
- are / take a boat trip / going to / you?
- swim / the boy / going to / is?

10 Составь вопросы, чтобы узнать, чем планируют заняться в ближайшие выходные твои одноклассники.

Образец: Are you going to play basketball?

football  
tennis



basketball  
hockey

play

books  
comics



magazines  
newspapers

read

the guitar  
the piano  
the trumpet<sup>1</sup>



the violin  
the drums  
the keyboards<sup>2</sup>

play

to the cinema  
to the theatre  
to the amusement  
park



to the zoo  
to the circus  
to the swimming pool

go

watch television  
play computer  
games  
repair the bicycle  
tidy the room



listen to music  
help Mum about  
the house  
study for a test in English  
make a cake

at home

<sup>1</sup> trumpet ['trʌmpɪt] — труба

<sup>2</sup> keyboards ['ki:bɔ:dz] — электропианино

## WH-Questions / Специальный вопрос

Общий вопрос: Are you **going to** play tennis?

<b>When</b>	are you <b>going to</b> play tennis?
<b>Who</b>	are you <b>going to</b> play tennis with?
<b>Where</b>	are you <b>going to</b> play tennis?
<b>How</b>	are you <b>going to</b> play tennis?

Общий вопрос: Is he **going to** play tennis?

<b>What time</b>	is he <b>going to</b> play tennis?
<b>Why</b>	is he <b>going to</b> play tennis?
<b>What game</b>	is he <b>going to</b> play?
<b>How many times</b>	is he <b>going to</b> play tennis?

- 11 Узнай, чем планируют заняться твои родственники в ближайшие выходные. Задай им вопросы, чтобы выяснить как можно больше подробностей, и заполни таблицу.

Образец: Are you going to make a cake on Sunday, Granny? — Yes, I am.  
When are you going to make a cake? — I'm going to make it in the morning.

	Mum	Dad	brother / sister	Granny	Grandad
cook dinner					
ride a bicycle					
play the guitar					
make a cake				✓ in the morning	
fly the kite					
do Maths					
go fishing					
go shopping					
play chess					

**12** Дай краткие ответы на вопросы.

1. Are you going to the seaside in summer? 2. Is your father going to buy a bicycle? 3. Are your parents going to have a party next weekend? 4. Is your friend going to buy flowers for her / his teacher? 5. Are you going to walk in the park with your parents in the evening? 6. Are you going to have breakfast today? 7. Is your friend going to phone her / his parents? 8. Are your grandparents going shopping on Sunday? 9. Is your sister going to the theatre next week? 10. Are you going to the swimming pool with your family tomorrow?

**13** Используя вопросы из упражнения 12, составь wh-questions.

Образец: Are you going to the seaside in summer? —  
Who are you going with?

**14** Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Бабушка собирается печь пирог в воскресенье? 2. Ты собираешься устраивать вечеринку в день рождения? 3. Мы собираемся поехать за город в следующие выходные? 4. Она собирается готовиться к контрольной по математике? 5. Вы собираетесь пойти за покупками завтра? 6. Дедушка собирается пойти погулять в парке? 7. Денис собирается починить свой велосипед? 8. Зоя собирается пойти в бассейн на следующей неделе? 9. Мы собираемся купить автомобиль. 10. Он собирается написать книгу. 11. Я собираюсь поплавать в реке. 12. Они собираются поехать в Испанию летом. 13. Мы собираемся пообедать. 14. Она собирается написать родителям письмо. 15. Я не собираюсь идти завтра в театр. 16. Он не собирается смотреть телевизор. 17. Мы не собираемся оставаться летом в городе. 18. Они не собираются покупать дом. 19. Она не собирается идти завтра в школу. 20. Вы не собираетесь устраивать вечеринку в выходные.

## 3

# Would like to do for future actions

*Would like to do* для выражения  
желания сделать что-либо в будущем

## Long form / Полная форма

I **would like to** go  
you **would like to** be  
he **would like to** stay  
she **would like to** come  
we **would like to** read  
they **would like to** play

## Short form / Краткая форма

I'd **like to** go  
you'd **like to** be  
he'd **like to** stay  
she'd **like to** come  
we'd **like to** read  
they'd **like to** play

### would like to + V

V — основная форма глагола (инфинитив)

Форма *would like to do* имеет значение «хотеть, желать сделать что-либо». *Would like* более вежливая форма для выражения желания, чем глагол *want* (хотеть).

## Question

### Вопросительная форма

**Would** you **like to** travel to the North Pole?

**Would** + подлежащее + **like to** + V?

V — основная форма глагола

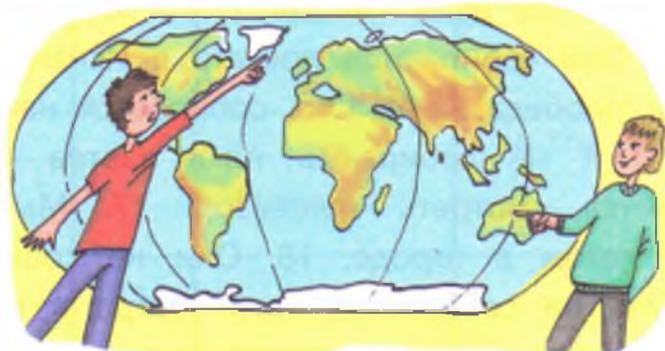
## Negative

### Отрицательная форма

I **wouldn't like to** travel to the North Pole, but I'd like to travel to Australia.

**wouldn't like to** + V

V — основная форма глагола



1 Замени полные формы на краткие.

Образец: We would like to fly to Mars.  
We'd like to fly to Mars.

1. I would like to go to the South Pole. 2. He would like to become a singer. 3. She would like to write a book. 4. We would like to stay in this hotel. 5. They would like to buy a house. 6. We would like to play in the garden. 7. He would like to swim in the river. 8. They would like to become famous. 9. She would like to go there. 10. I would like to come to your birthday party.

2 Что из этого ты хотел бы иметь, а чего не хотел бы? Пиши, используя краткие формы.

Образец: I'd like to have a new doll.  
I wouldn't like to have a kite.



a pet cat



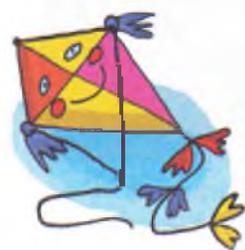
a bike



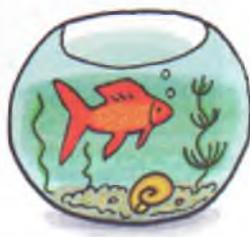
a horse



a calculator



a kite



an aquarium



a computer



a donkey



a guitar



a camera



coloured pencils



a new skateboard

3 Хотел бы ты побывать в этих странах и увидеть эти места? Напиши об этом.

Образец: I'd like to go to Germany. I'd like to see the Reichstag.



Germany ['dʒɜ:məni] / the Reichstag [ðə 'raɪksta:g]



Italy / the Colosseum  
['ɪtəli] / [kɒlə'siəm]



England / the Tower of London  
['ɪŋɡlənd] / ['tauə əv 'lʌndən]



China / the Great Wal  
['tʃaɪnə] / ['ɡreɪt 'wɔ:l]



Egypt / the Pyramids  
['i:dʒɪpt] / ['pɪrəmɪdʒ]



America / the White House  
[ə'merɪkə] / ['waɪt 'haus]



Australia / the Opera House  
[ə'streɪliə] / ['ɒprə 'haus]

- 4 Задай вопросы своему однокласснику о том, что бы он хотел сделать.

Образец: Would you like to travel to Brazil?

travel to Brazil [brə'zɪl], see a ghost [gəʊst] (привидение),  
ride an elephant, fly to the moon, write a book,  
be on television, meet a film star, learn karate [kə'rɑ:tɪ],  
work in a circus, go to Disneyland, become a pop star

- 5 Представь, что тебе задали вопросы из упражнения 4. Дай краткий ответ.

Образец: — Would you like to travel to Brazil?  
— No, I wouldn't. / Yes, I would.

- 6 Напиши, кем бы ты хотел стать, где хотел бы жить, что хотел бы делать.

Образец: I would like to become a sailor.  
I would like to travel around the world.  
I would like to see many different countries.

- 7 Переведи на английский язык.

1. Я хотел бы стать лётчиком. 2. Я хотел бы путешествовать по миру. 3. Я хотел бы побывать во многих странах. 4. Я хотел бы увидеть много знаменитых достопримечательностей (places of interest). 5. Мой брат хотел бы стать врачом. 6. Он хотел бы работать в больнице. 7. Он хотел бы помогать людям. 8. Моя сестра хотела бы стать балериной. 9. Она хотела бы танцевать в Большом театре. 10. Она хотела бы ездить в разные страны. 11. Мои родители хотели бы купить дом за городом. 12. Они хотели бы ездить за город по выходным. 13. Они хотели бы выращивать (grow) цветы и овощи. 14. Мои бабушка и дедушка хотели бы иметь собаку. 15. Они хотели бы гулять с собакой в парке.

8 Напиши, что из перечисленного ты хотел бы иметь, а что нет.

Образец: I would like to have a new computer.  
I wouldn't like to have a pet crocodile.

a lot of friends, a ticket to the Disney World, a pet crocodile, a motorbike, an English pen friend, a new computer, a mobile phone, a horse, a big house, a pet spider, a castle ['kɑ:səl] (замок) with a ghost, a pet dog, a boat, new rollerblades, a new tennis racket, a budgie ['bʌdʒi] (попугайчик), a skateboard, a camera, a new bicycle

9 Составь диалоги по образцу.

Образец: — Would you like a cup of tea?  
— No, thank you. I would like a cup of coffee.



a glass of orange juice  
a glass of water



a piece of cake  
some biscuits



a bowl of soup  
a carton of yoghurt



an orange  
an apple



some chocolate  
a sandwich



an ice cream  
some cherries

10 Прочитай диалог и составь свой, используя образец.



cheeseburger



fishburger



some lemonade



some orange juice



a banana ice cream



a strawberry pie



cottage potatoes



a muffin

## 4

# May for possibility and asking for permission

Модальный глагол *may*  
для выражения возможности  
совершения действия в будущем;  
для выражения просьбы

May употребляется, когда нужно сказать о том, что возможно случится или не случится в будущем.

Affirmative Утвердительная форма		Negative Отрицательная форма	
I	} <b>may</b>	go	} <b>may not</b>
you		play	
he		come	
she		be	
it		rain	
we		stay	
you		read	
they		have	

После *may / may not* употребляется глагол в основной форме (инфинитив) без частицы *to*.

**may / may not + V**

**V** — основная форма глагола



- Where is Jessy?
- She **may not** come to the party.



- It's cloudy and windy.
- It **may** rain.

1 Что может случиться в будущем? Переформулируй предложения с помощью *may / may not*.

1. Perhaps it will become warmer on Earth. — It may become warmer on Earth. 2. Perhaps people will live on Mars. 3. Perhaps people will not use cars. 4. Perhaps people will build cities on the moon. 5. Perhaps people will not go to work. 6. Perhaps robots will do all the work. 7. Perhaps people will not eat from plates. 8. Perhaps children will not go to school. 9. Perhaps children will study at home. 10. Perhaps people will not live on Earth. 11. Perhaps people will live in space stations. 12. Perhaps the weather will be colder.

2 Предположи, какая завтра будет погода в разных городах мира.

Образец: It may be cloudy tomorrow in Paris.  
It may rain.

be hot, be cold, be warm,  
be foggy, be cloudy, be windy,  
rain, snow



Madrid [mə'drɪd]



New York ['nju: 'jɔ:k]



Warsaw ['wɔ:sɔ:]



Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə]



Dublin ['dʌblɪn]



Sydney ['sɪdni:]

3 Ответь на вопросы, используя **may / may not + V**.

1. Will you be famous in the future? — I may be famous.
2. Will your sister have a country house?
3. Will your mother be happy?
4. Will your aunt be rich?
5. Will your brother be successful in his career?
6. Will you have a car?
7. Will you have many friends?
8. Will your cousin have a horse?
9. Will you live in England?
10. Will your friend live in France?
11. Will your grandparents have a dog?
12. Will you travel around the world?

4 Ответь на вопросы о будущем. Выскажи предположение с помощью глагола **may**.

1. What are you going to do at the weekend?  
— I'm not sure. I may go to the country.
2. Where is your sister going for her summer holidays?
3. When will you see your grandmother again?
4. When are we going to have lunch?
5. What are they going to do after school?
6. What is your brother going to do with the money he got for his birthday?
7. What are your parents going to do tomorrow?
8. Where are you going on Sunday afternoon?
9. What are we going to have for dinner?
10. How are they going to get home after the theatre?
11. When will your father go to the swimming pool?
12. What are you going to give your mother as a birthday present?

5 Опиши с помощью глагола **may** пять вещей, которые ты, возможно, сделаешь или не сделаешь в будущем.

Образец: I may live in another country. I may become a famous actor / actress. I may help poor people. I may build a beautiful house. I may not fly to the moon.

**6** Представь, что ты разговариваешь с гадалкой: ты задаёшь ей вопросы, она пытается предположить, что будет в твоём будущем. Вставь в пропуски **will, won't, may, may not**.

*Fortune-teller*<sup>1</sup>: Hello. You can ask me any questions, and I will tell you everything about your future.

*You*: OK. (1) ..... I be famous?

*Fortune-teller*: You (2) ..... be famous one day.

*You*: (3) ..... I be rich?

*Fortune-teller*: You (4) ..... be rich, but I think you (5) ..... have many friends.

*You*: (6) ..... I always live in this country?

*Fortune-teller*: You (7) ..... live in a different country.

*You*: In what country (8) ..... I live?

*Fortune-teller*: You (9) ..... live in England.

*You*: I hope it (10) ..... be England. I can't speak English well.

*Fortune-teller*: You (11) ..... learn to speak English like an Englishman.

*You*: What (12) ..... the questions be in our English test tomorrow?

*Fortune-teller*: I don't know. You must study hard, and I hope you (13) ..... get an excellent mark for the test.

*You*: I'm afraid I (14) ..... get a good mark.

*Fortune-teller*: I'm sure you (15) ..... go home right now and study hard for the test. In this case you (16) ..... get a bad mark.

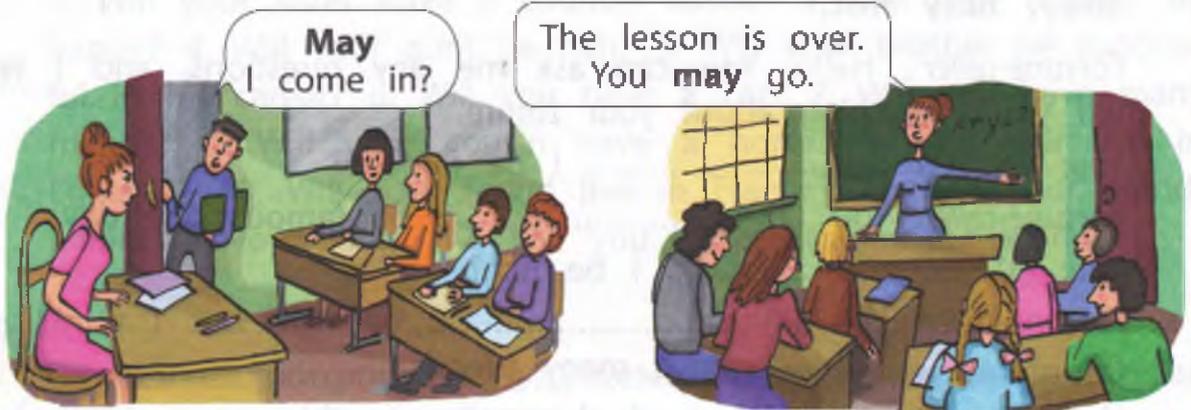
*You*: One more question. (17) ..... I go to the sea-side in summer?

*Fortune-teller*: I think you (18) ..... go anywhere in summer if you don't study well.

*You*: OK. I (19) ..... work hard and I (20) ..... be famous in the future.

<sup>1</sup> fortune-teller ['fɔ:tʃən telə] — гадалка

May употребляется также для того, чтобы попросить разрешения сделать что-либо или дать разрешение.



7 Попроси разрешения сделать это.

Образец: May I go out and play with my friends?

go to the cinema, watch television, play computer games,  
go to the swimming pool, invite my friends to our place,  
make a milkshake, make a sandwich, take Dad's bike, use Mum's  
computer, read Granny's magazine, play with your cat, climb  
the tree, use your phone, buy a new toy, take your pen

8 Прочитай описание ситуаций. Что нужно сказать в этих случаях?

1. У тебя нет ручки. Ты просишь у друга разрешения взять его ручку. ....
2. Ты не расслышал, что сказала учительница. Ты просишь её повторить. ....
3. Ты увидел котёнка у друга. Ты просишь разрешения поиграть с котёнком. ....
4. У друга день рождения. Ты просишь разрешения прийти к нему вместе с сестрой. ....
5. В комнате жарко. Ты просишь разрешения открыть окно. ....

9 Составь по картинкам предложения с выражением просьбы.

Образец: May I speak to Masha, please?



speak  
to somebody



use your camera



take your umbrella



answer the question



close the window



have a pie



borrow ['bɒrəʊ] the book

10 Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Возможно, я стану знаменитым.
2. Возможно, у меня будет большой дом.
3. Возможно, я стану известным писателем.
4. Возможно, я полечу на Марс.
5. Возможно, климат на Земле станет холоднее.
6. Возможно, он не придет в школу.
7. Возможно, после уроков мы пойдём в бассейн.
8. Возможно, завтра будет ветрено и холодно.
9. Возможно, завтра пойдёт снег.
10. Возможно, завтра будет тепло и солнечно.
11. Возможно, завтра будет дождь.
12. Можно войти?
13. Можно воспользоваться твоим телефоном?
14. Можно почитать твою книгу?
15. Можно взять твои карандаши?
16. Можно взять её велосипед?
17. Можно поиграть на компьютере?
18. Можно пойти поиграть на площадке?
19. Можно пойти в кино?
20. Можно пойти в бассейн?

## 5

# Adverbs of Frequency (how often?)

## Наречия частоты действия (как часто?)

Такие наречия показывают, как часто происходит то или иное действие, и отвечают на вопрос: *как часто?*

never rarely sometimes usually often always  
 никогда редко иногда обычно часто всегда

1. Наречия **always/often/usually/sometimes/rarely/never** ставятся в предложении перед глаголом.



I **always** drink tea in the morning.



My brother **often** goes to the cinema.

2. Эти же наречия ставятся в предложении после глагола **be**.



He is **always** late for school.



It is **often** cold in winter.

3. Словосочетания **once/twice a day/week/month/year** (один раз/два раза в день/неделю/месяц/год), **every day/week/month/year** (каждый день, каждую неделю, каждый месяц/год), **three/four/five times a day/week/month/year** (три/четыре/пять раз в день/неделю/месяц/год) также употребляются для того, чтобы показать, как часто происходит то или иное действие. Они ставятся обычно в конце предложения.



I clean my teeth **twice a day**.



Dad goes shopping **every week**.

**1** Поставь наречие или словосочетание, данное в скобках, на нужное место в предложении.

1. School starts at 8.30. (usually) — School usually starts at 8.30.
2. Nick drinks coffee in the morning. (always)
3. My father finishes work at 6 o'clock. (rarely)
4. I tidy my room. (once a week)
5. She comes home late. (never)
6. We don't eat fish for lunch. (usually)
7. They have breakfast at 8 o'clock. (always)
8. I walk my dog in the park. (sometimes)
9. He goes to the swimming pool. (every day)
10. Mum doesn't work on Sunday. (usually)
11. He goes to work by car. (never)
12. I go to bed at 11 o'clock. (rarely)
13. We stay at this hotel. (sometimes)
14. They go to school by bus. (often)
15. They go to the country. (every weekend)
16. We have holidays. (four times a year)
17. My parents have holidays. (twice a year)
18. I go to see my grandparents. (three times a week)
19. I visit museums and art galleries. (four times a month)

**2** Выбери и поставь наречие на нужное место в предложении.

never      always      sometimes  
 rarely      often      usually

1. Mary is polite. (всегда) — Mary is always polite.
2. The bus is late. (никогда)
3. My friend is busy. (обычно)
4. Your sister is rude<sup>1</sup>. (иногда)
5. It is warm in spring. (обычно)
6. It is hot in winter. (никогда)
7. He is at home during the day. (редко)
8. I am tired. (часто)
9. I am in bed at 10 o'clock. (обычно)
10. It is windy in this place. (всегда)
11. Mum is angry with me. (иногда)
12. Dad has lunch at 12 o'clock. (часто)
13. We go for a walk together. (редко)
14. Granny gets up late. (никогда)
15. He plays computer games. (часто)
16. It is chilly<sup>2</sup> in autumn. (иногда)
17. We go shopping on Sunday. (всегда)
18. Dad goes to bed late. (редко)
19. I have soup and roast chicken for lunch. (обычно)
20. My mother drinks coffee at breakfast. (всегда)

<sup>1</sup> rude [ru:d] — грубый

<sup>2</sup> chilly ['tʃɪli] — прохладный

3 Как часто ты делаешь это? Напиши, используя наречия частоты действия и словосочетания в рамке.

Образец: I do my homework every day.



do my homework

every day    once/twice a day    once/twice a week  
once/twice a month    once/twice a year  
three/four/five times a week    three/four/five times a month  
three/four/five times a year



go to school



go to the swimming pool



go to the cinema



swim in the river



have meals



play with my friend



tidy my room



wash my face



walk my dog

4 Кто и как занимается хозяйством в этой семье? Предположи и напиши, как часто это происходит, используя известные тебе наречия или словосочетания со значением частоты действия.

Образец: The cat never washes up. Mum washes up three times a week.



wash up, tidy the rooms, clean the windows, dust the furniture, water the flowers, cut the grass, go shopping, wash the car, walk the dog, sleep during the day, feed ([fi:d] кормить) the pet animals, clean the bird's cage, wash the floor, cook meals

5 Ответь на вопросы, используя наречия или словосочетания со значением частоты действия.

1. Do you go to school? — Yes, I do. I go to school five times a week.
2. When do you get up? — I always get up at 7.30.
3. When do you have breakfast?
4. Do you go to school by bus?
5. How often do you have meals?
6. Do you have lunch at 12 o'clock?
7. When is school over (заканчивается)?
8. Do you help your parents about the house?
9. What do you do about the house?
10. Are you ever (когда-нибудь) late for school?
11. Do you go to the swimming pool?
12. How often do you tidy your room?
13. Are you tired after school?
14. Are you polite with people?
15. Is your friend rude to teachers?
16. How often do you have holidays?
17. Where do you go for your holidays?
18. Do you go to the park?
19. What do you do in the park?
20. Do you go to the cinema?
21. Do you go to the theatre?

6 Опиши две вещи, которые ты делаешь всегда, которые никогда не делает твоя мама, которые обычно делают твои бабушка и дедушка, которые иногда делает твой брат или сестра.

Образец: I always eat porridge for breakfast.



Образец: My Mum is never late for work.

Образец: My grandparents usually do a lot about the house.



- 7** Прочитай описание дня. Найди и подчеркни наречия, которые показывают, как часто происходит какое-либо действие.

### My Day

My day usually starts at 7 o'clock. I never get up late. I wash my face and have breakfast. I always have a cup of tea and toast for breakfast. Then I go to school. I usually walk to school. I sometimes go to school by bus when it rains. School always starts at 8.30. I am never late for school. We usually have five lessons every day. But on Friday we always have four lessons. I usually come home at 2 o'clock and go for a walk. I often go to the playground and play with my friends. I rarely go to the park on weekdays. I come home at 4 o'clock and have tea. Then I usually do my homework. I always do my homework all by myself (самостоятельно). My parents usually come home after 6 o'clock. We always have dinner together. Then I usually play computer games or watch television. My parents and I often talk about school. I rarely go to bed after 10 o'clock. I never go to bed after 11 o'clock, because I don't want to be late for school.

- 8** Ответь письменно на вопросы.

1. How often do you go to school? 2. Do you go to school at weekends? 3. How many lessons do you have every day? 4. How many times a week do you have Maths, Art, P.E.? 5. What do you do after school? 6. How often do you have music lessons? 7. How often do you do sports? 8. How often do you go to the swimming pool? 9. How often do you go to the playground? 10. What do you do in the playground? 11. What do you do at the weekend? 12. How often do you go to the circus or to the theatre? 13. Do you help your parents about the house? 14. What do you do about the house?

- 9** На основе ответов упражнения 8 опиши свою обычную неделю.

Образец: I go to school five times a week. Etc.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> etc. [et 'setərə] — и так далее

## 6

# Adverbs of Manner

(in what way?)

## Наречия образа действия (каким образом?)

Наречия образа действия показывают, каким образом совершается действие. Они употребляются после глагола, к которому относятся.

He always speaks **quietly**. She writes **neatly**. The children behave **badly**.

Наречия образа действия образуются от соответствующих прилагательных с помощью суффикса **-ly**.

quiet - <b>quietly</b>	slow - <b>slowly</b>	bad - <b>badly</b>
тихий - тихо	медленный - медленно	плохой - плохо

## Правила правописания наречий, образованных от прилагательных

<b>у</b> меняется на <b>и</b> при добавлении суффикса <b>-ly</b>	<b>е</b> меняется на <b>у</b> , если прилагательное заканчивается на <b>-le</b>
---	--

tidy — tidily  
noisy — noisily

simple — simply  
gentle — gently

Есть особые формы наречий, которые нужно запомнить.

Прилагательное	Наречие
good — хороший	well — хорошо
hard — сложный, трудный	hard — упорно, усердно
fast — быстрый	fast — быстро
late — поздний	late — поздно
early — ранний	early — рано

Her job is **hard**. (прилагательное) — She works **hard**. (наречие)

Nick is a **fast** runner. (прилагательное) — Nick runs **fast**. (наречие)

Your English is **good**. (прилагательное) — You speak English **well**. (наречие)

The bus is never **late**. (прилагательное) — I go to bed **late**.  
(наречие)

1 Образуй наречия от прилагательных и переведи их на русский язык.

Образец: careful - carefully - осторожно

simple, clever, angry, noisy, easy, quiet, slow, polite, happy, bad, loud, tidy, silent, beautiful, quick, correct, neat, heavy, dangerous, sudden, nervous, nice, pretty, sad

2 Распредели слова из рамки в три колонки.

Прилагательное	Наречие	Прилагательное / наречие
pretty	prettily	late

prettily, simply, hard, late, angrily, beautiful, quiet, loudly, angry, quietly, nervously, early, slow, carefully, nervous, neatly, loud, pretty, dangerously, simple, neat, careful, beautifully, fast, dangerous, slowly

3 Выбери из скобок и вставь в предложение прилагательное или наречие.

Прилагательные характеризуют существительные, а наречия — глаголы.

- Ashley always writes neatly (neat/neatly).
- Jenny is a ..... (neat/neatly) girl.
- Zoe works ..... (good/well) in class.
- This is a ..... (good/well) job.
- Nick learns the words ..... (slow/slowly).
- A turtle is a ..... (slow/slowly) animal.
- My little brother shouts very ..... (loud/loudly).
- There was a ..... (loud/loudly) scream outside.
- He had a ..... (bad/badly) day at school.
- He behaves quite ..... (bad/badly).
- This is an ..... (easy/easily) job.
- I can do it ..... (bad/badly) day at school.
- He is a ..... (happy/happily) man.
- The child always smiles ..... (happy/happily).
- The girl was very ..... (beautiful/beautifully).
- I can decorate the dress ..... (beautiful/beautifully).
- She always drives ..... (careful/carefully).
- He is a ..... (careful/carefully) person.

## Adverbs of Manner (in what way?)

4 Опиши каждое животное, используя слова в рамке.

run	walk	bark	fast	slowly	well
swim	jump	roar	quietly	loudly	easily
move	fly	sing	badly	angrily	beautifully



Образец: Lions run fast. They jump well.  
They roar loudly.



parrot



snail



dog



kangaroo [ˌkæŋgəˈruː]



dolphin



tiger



nightingale [ˈnɑːtɪŋgeɪl]



horse



crocodile

5 Допиши отчёт учителя об учениках. Образуй наречия от прилагательных в скобках.

A. Alison Smith is a good pupil. She can spell English words correctly (correct). She can understand the new material (1) ..... (easy). She can read texts (2) ..... (quick). She can write words (3) ..... (neat). She always listens to the teacher (4) ..... (careful). She works in class (5) ..... (quiet). She behaves (6) ..... (good) in class. She studies (7) ..... (hard) and her progress is great.



B. Nick Forrester is not a good pupil. He writes in his exercise book (1) ..... (untidy). He learns the new rules (2) ..... (slow). He speaks English (3) ..... (bad). He works in class (4) ..... (careless). He behaves (5) ..... (noisy) and sometimes shouts quite (6) ..... (loud). But he is very good at sports. He works (7) ..... (hard) at P.E. lessons. He can run (8) ..... (fast). He plays football very (9) ..... (good).



6 Ответь на вопросы. Используй наречия в рамке.

untidily, neatly, carelessly, carefully, happily, easily, attentively,  
badly, quickly, slowly, well, fast, hard, early

1. How do you write in your exercise book? — I write neatly. 2. How do you ride your bike? 3. How does your father drive the car? 4. How do your parents listen to you? 5. How does your mother cook? 6. How do your grandparents smile? 7. How do you do your homework? 8. How do you swim? 9. How does your brother run? 10. How do you read? 11. How does your friend speak English? 12. How do you learn the new rules? 13. How does your sister play computer games? 14. How do you behave in class? 15. How do your classmates listen to the teacher? 16. How do you study?

7 Что обычно делают эти люди? Как они это делают? Опиши.



write / neatly



sing / beautifully



study / hard



play / carelessly



drive / carefully



swim / well



read / attentively



come to school / early



ride her bicycle / fast



smile / happily



play the piano / loudly



tidy the flat / quickly

**8** Напиши о том, какой ты ученик. Вставь необходимые наречия.

Образец: I can spell the words correctly.

I can read ..... . I can write ..... . I can understand the new rules ..... . I listen to the teachers ..... . I work in class ..... . I behave ..... at school. I speak English ..... . I am good at Maths. I can calculate ..... . I am also good at sports. I can run ..... . I can play volleyball ..... . I study ..... at school. I am a good pupil.

**9** Переведи на английский язык.

1. Я учусь усердно.
2. Моя сестра плохо ведёт себя в школе.
3. Я всегда внимательно слушаю учителя.
4. Мой брат быстро бегает.
5. Мой папа хорошо играет в теннис.
6. Моя мама быстро плавает.
7. Мы хорошо говорим по-английски.
8. Я могу легко сделать это.
9. Она иногда ведёт себя беззаботно.
10. Ребёнок часто громко кричит.
11. Ты легко можешь выучить эти правила.
12. Она всегда пишет аккуратно.
13. Дети обычно слушают родителей внимательно.
14. Мой дедушка двигается медленно.
15. Она обычно говорит очень вежливо.
16. Ты обычно рано ложишься спать?
17. Я не ложусь спать поздно.
18. Они внимательно делают домашнее задание?
19. Он всегда пишет неряшливо.
20. Они хорошо говорят по-английски?
21. Она усердно занимается?
22. Они спокойно ведут себя?
23. Иногда он неосторожно ездит на велосипеде.
24. Она плохо работает в классе.
25. Твоя бабушка хорошо готовит?
26. Он всегда красиво украшает (decorate) ёлку (Christmas tree).
27. Она красиво поёт.
28. Они танцуют легко и красиво.
29. Собака обычно громко лает.
30. Мой папа всегда водит машину аккуратно.
31. Мои бабушка и дедушка живут счастливо.
32. Моя бабушка обычно встаёт рано.
33. По воскресеньям мы встаём поздно.
34. Мой брат медленно делает уроки.

## 7

## Expressing Quantity

## Количество предметов или вещества

Countable nouns  
Исчисляемые существительные

1. Для точного счёта можно употребить **числительное**.



one cherry



two cherries



one book



three books

Uncountable nouns  
Неисчисляемые существительные

1. Можно употребить местоимение **some**, если количество вещества неизвестно или неважно.



some water



some cheese



some bread



some chocolate

2. Можно употребить местоимение **some**, если количество предметов неизвестно или неважно.



some cherries

2. Количество вещества можно посчитать точно, если назвать его упаковку или вес и добавить предлог **of**.



a loaf of bread



a jar of jam



some books

a bottle  
of lemonade

2 kilos of meat

1 Запомни, в чём это можно посчитать.



a cup of coffee



a bag of flour



a tube  
of toothpaste



a jar of jam



a bottle of  
lemonade



a carton of milk



a packet of tea



a kilo of meat



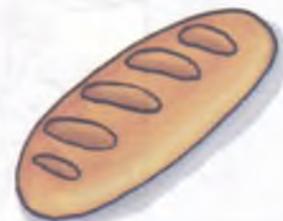
a bar of  
chocolate



a tin of  
mushrooms



a piece of cheese



a loaf of bread



a carton of  
yoghurt



a bowl of soup



a piece of paper



a glass of water

2 Рассмотри картинку и напиши, какие продукты есть на кухне и сколько их. Используй слова в рамках.

Образец: There is a loaf of bread on the table.



loaf	piece	bag	glass	tea	chocolate	water	bread
bottle	cup	tin	packet	sugar	peaches	juice	honey
carton	bar	jar	kilo	cake	biscuits	milk	yoghurt

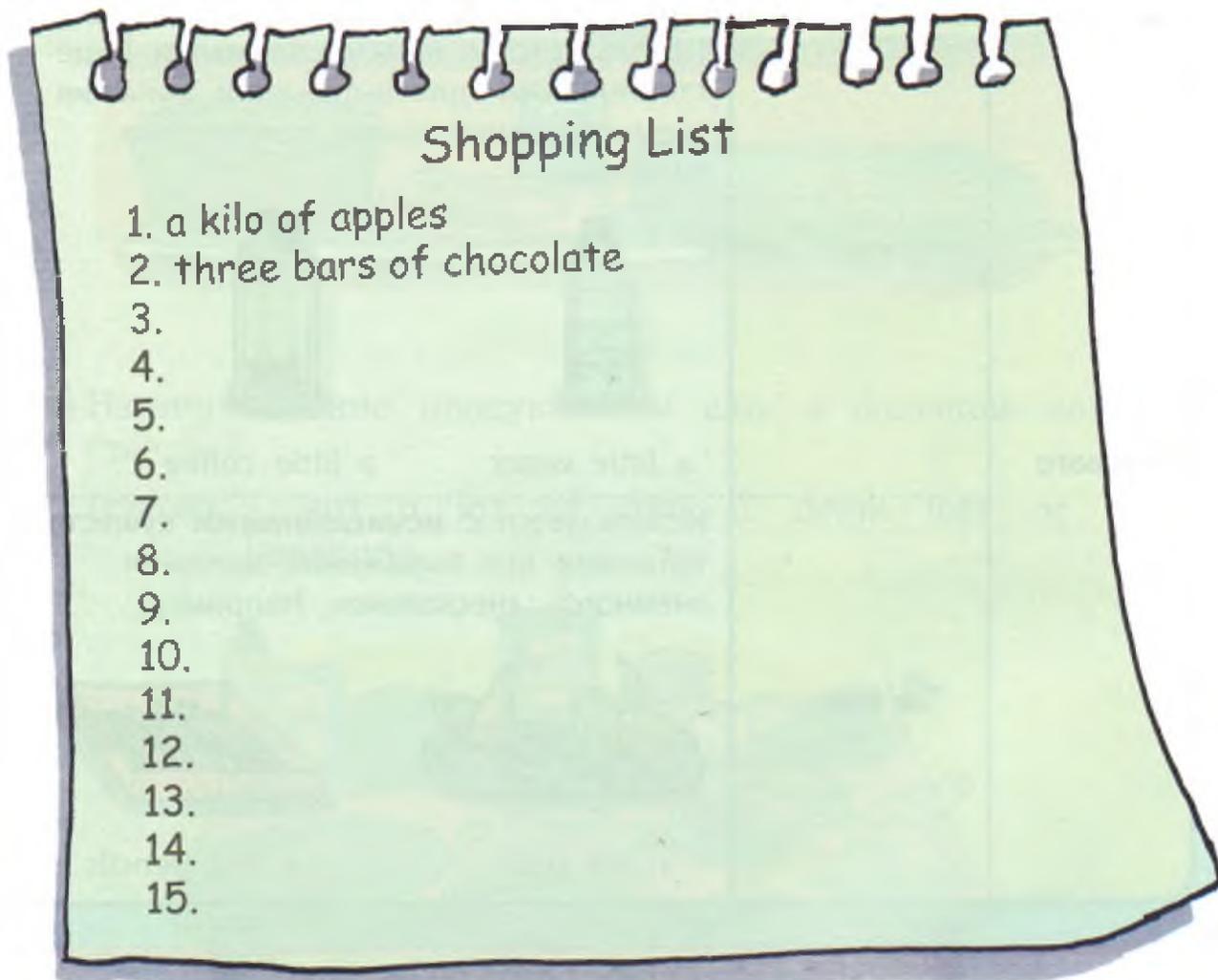
3 Предположи, что находится в твоём холодильнике и кухонном шкафу. Задай вопросы родителям.

Образец: Is there a carton of milk in the fridge?  
Are there three packets of tea in the kitchen cupboard?

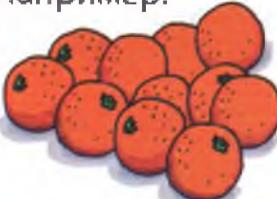
4 Загляни в свой холодильник и кухонный шкаф и напиши, что и в каком количестве там находится.

Образец: There are five cartons of yoghurt in the fridge.  
There is a jar of jam in the cupboard.

5 Составь список для покупок из пятнадцати продуктов.



**A lot of/lots of, a little/a few**  
**Много, немного**

<p><b>Много</b></p>	<p><b>a lot of / lots of</b></p>	<p>Используются как с <b>исчисляемыми</b>, так и с <b>неисчисляемыми</b> существительными для выражения значения «много», «большое количество».                  Например:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>a lot of / lots of oranges</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>a lot of / lots of snow</p> </div> </div>
<p><b>Немного</b></p>	<p><b>a little</b></p>	<p>Используется с <b>неисчисляемыми</b> существительными для выражения значения «немного», «небольшое количество».                  Например:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>a little water</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>a little coffee</p> </div> </div>
	<p><b>a few</b></p>	<p>Используется с <b>исчисляемыми</b> существительными для выражения значения «немного», «несколько». Например:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>a few pears</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>a few pencils</p> </div> </div>

- 6 Посмотри на картинку и напиши, что этих продуктов осталось небольшое количество, используя **a little** для продуктов, которые нельзя посчитать, или **a few** для продуктов, которые посчитать можно.

Образец: There is a little coffee. There are a few eggs.



- 7 Напиши, какие продукты ты ешь в большом количестве.

Образец: I eat a lot of fish. I drink lots of lemonade.



8 Прочитай диалоги и составь свои по образцу.

Образец: — I would like some rice with my chicken.  
— How much rice would you like?  
— Just a little rice.



some bread



some salad



some cabbage



some cake



some cheese

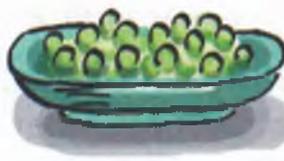


some pizza

Образец: — I would like some beans with my meat.  
— How many beans would you like?  
— Just a few beans.



some potatoes



some peas



some tomatoes



some chips



some biscuits



some sandwiches

**9** Переведи на английский язык.

1. Сходи, пожалуйста, в магазин и купи батон хлеба и пакет молока. 2. Не хотите ли стакан воды? 3. У нас есть немного супа. Хочешь тарелку супа? 4. У нас есть торт. Хочешь кусочек торта? 5. Я купила в магазине три упаковки йогурта, килограмм мяса и много фруктов. 6. У нас есть овощи? — Да, у нас много овощей. 7. Я бы выпил чашку кофе и съел несколько бутербродов. 8. Обычно я ем много сыра и овощей. 9. Для салата у нас есть банка грибов, немного капусты и моркови. 10. У нас дома много книг. А у тебя много книг? 11. Я пью много молока и ем много фруктов. 12. Твои дети пьют много лимонада? 13. Ник ест много варенья и конфет. 14. Лиза ест много рыбы и мёда. 15. У нас есть несколько яиц и немного молока. Мы можем сделать омлет. 16. У нас есть немного минеральной воды. 17. В этом году на улицах много снега. 18. У меня есть несколько цветных карандашей. Будешь рисовать? 19. Хочешь шоколада? — Да, спасибо. Я бы съел немного шоколада. 20. У тебя есть цветная бумага? — Да, есть немного. 21. Вчера я купила в магазине килограмм яблок, две плитки шоколада, пачку чая и банку варенья. 22. Ты можешь купить две пачки печенья и бутылку апельсинового сока? — У нас много апельсинового сока в холодильнике. 23. Хочешь чая? — Да, спасибо. Я бы выпил чашку чая и съел немного печенья. 24. Я бы съел немного риса с мясом. — Сколько мяса ты хочешь? — Немного. 25. Я бы съела жареной картошки. — Сколько ты хочешь? — Немного. 26. Хочешь кофе? — Да, я бы выпила немного кофе и съела кусочек торта. 27. Хочешь бананов? — Да, спасибо. — Сколько бананов ты хочешь? — Несколько. 28. У нас есть немного сыра и немного хлеба. Мы можем сделать несколько бутербродов. 29. Хочешь мороженого? У меня есть немного в морозильнике. — Нет, спасибо. Я не люблю мороженое. Я бы съел немного вишневого пирога. 30. У тебя много шоколада? Можешь дать мне немного? — У меня нет шоколада. Но у меня много конфет. Сколько тебе дать конфет? — Несколько.

## 8 Zero Article

### Нулевой артикль

Нулевой артикль — это отсутствие какого-либо артикля (определённого **the** или неопределённого **a/an**) перед существительным.

В предложении “Children go to school” перед словами **children** и **school** нет никакого артикля, т.е. перед ними употребляется нулевой артикль.



Мы употребляем нулевой артикль перед существительными, когда речь идёт о чём-либо в общем и целом и имеется в виду какое-либо общее понятие. Например:

I like music.

Dogs like meat.

Life is impossible without water.

Are you interested in sport?

**1** Объясни отсутствие артикля перед подчёркнутыми словами.

1. I don't like rain.
2. I drink tea in the morning.
3. My cat likes milk.
4. East or West home is best. (Везде хорошо, а дома лучше.)
5. There is a lot of snow here.
6. People can do everything.
7. Parents usually worry<sup>1</sup> about their children.
8. I like holidays.
9. My father prefers<sup>2</sup> coffee.
10. I'm interested in computers.
11. Laughter<sup>3</sup> is good for health<sup>4</sup>.
12. My father likes music.

<sup>1</sup> worry ['wʌri] — беспокоиться

<sup>2</sup> prefer [prɪ'fɜː] — предпочитать

<sup>3</sup> laughter ['lɑːftə] — смех

<sup>4</sup> health [heɪθ] — здоровье

2 Что тебе нравится, а что не нравится? Напиши по образцу.

Образец: I like cold weather. I don't like dogs.

sport	computer games	cartoons	rain
tests	cold weather	flowers	snow
fish	hot weather	ballet	horses
tea	crossword puzzles	music	soup
fruit	vegetables	animals	porridge
cinema	theatre	dogs	chocolate

3 Напиши, что тебе интересно, а что неинтересно, о чём ты много знаешь, о чём не знаешь совсем.

Образец: I'm interested in modern music.

I'm not interested in history.

I know a lot about cars.

I don't know anything about guinea pigs.



guinea pig

4 Поинтересуйся у друга, что он/она любит, что любят его/её мама и папа, брат или сестра, бабушка и дедушка. Заполни таблицу.

Образец: Do you like chocolate? Does your mother like cats? Does your brother like board games? Does your grandfather like cinema?

your friend	his/her mother	his/her father	his/her sister/ brother	his/her grandmother	his/her grandfather
likes chocolate			doesn't like dogs		

Нулевой артикль употребляется, когда говорят:

**1) о передвижении на видах транспорта**

- by car — на машине
- by bus — на автобусе
- by train — на поезде
- by plane — на самолете

**2) о видах трапез**

- have breakfast — завтракать
- have lunch — обедать
- have tea — пить чай
- have dinner — ужинать

**3) о названиях дней недели, месяцев и праздников**

- on Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday / Thursday / Friday / Saturday / Sunday
- in June / September / January / April
- at Christmas — на Рождество
- on May Day — на Первое мая

**4) о месте учебы, работы, о доме, о больнице**

- be at school — быть в школе (учиться)
- go to work — ходить на работу
- come home — приходить домой
- be in hospital — быть в больнице (лечиться)

**5) о названиях видов спорта**

My favourite sports are football and tennis.

**6) о названии языков и школьных предметов**

Many people in the world speak English.  
We study Maths, Art and Music at school.

5 Соедини название страны с названием языка, на котором в ней говорят. Напиши по образцу.

Образец: 1. In China people speak Chinese.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. China ['tʃaɪnə]     | Finnish ['fɪnɪʃ]      |
| 2. France [frɑːns]     | German ['dʒɜːmən]     |
| 3. England ['ɪŋɡlənd]  | Chinese [tʃaɪ'niːz]   |
| 4. Germany ['dʒɜːməni] | Korean [kə'reɪən]     |
| 5. Finland ['fɪnlənd]  | Spanish ['spænɪʃ]     |
| 6. Poland ['pəʊlənd]   | Italian [ɪ'tæljən]    |
| 7. Spain [speɪn]       | Japanese [dʒæpə'niːz] |
| 8. Italy ['ɪtəli]      | Polish ['pəʊlɪʃ]      |
| 9. Sweden ['swiːdn]    | French [frentʃ]       |
| 10. Japan [dʒə'pæn]    | English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]     |
| 11. Korea [kə'riːə]    | Swedish ['swiːdɪʃ]    |

6 Изучи расписание и напиши, какие уроки у детей в разные дни.

Образец: On Monday children have English,  
Art, Maths and P.T.

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

<sup>1</sup> P.T. — Physical Training — физкультура

<sup>2</sup> I.T. — Information Technology — информатика

7 Вставь в пропуски нужные слова. Объясни употребление артикля с этими словами.

Образец: The children are at school.



They usually have soup for (1) .....

The children usually have (2) ..... at 7.30.



In the evening we have (3) ..... at home.

My mum is at (4) ..... now.



My grandparents are at (5) ..... now.

My aunt is in (6) ..... now.





She usually goes to school by (7) .....

Usually we go to the seaside by (8) .....



My brother goes everywhere by (9) .....

Her favourite subject is (10) .....



On Wednesday we have (11) ....., (12) ....., (13) ....., and (14) .....

His favourite sport is (15) .....



Summer holidays start in (16) ..... and end in (17) .....

8

Вставь в пропуски артикль, если необходимо.

1. My favourite sport is ..... tennis.
2. What do you usually have for ..... lunch?
3. My birthday is in ..... August.
4. Usually we go to the country on ..... May Day.
5. How do your parents go to ..... work — by ..... bus or by ..... car?
6. When does your mother usually come ..... home after ..... work?
7. What do you usually do on ..... New Year's Day?
8. I don't go to ..... school on ..... Saturdays.
9. Do you do your homework before or after ..... dinner?
10. We don't have ..... Maths on ..... Monday.
11. Do you have ..... Art or ..... Music on ..... Friday?
12. My father likes ..... football and ..... ice hockey.
13. He was at ..... home yesterday all day long.
14. Are the children at ..... school?
15. Do you play ..... basketball?
16. I'm very much interested in ..... history.
17. .... people can't live without ..... water.
18. In Russia, ..... children go to ..... school from the age of seven (с семи лет).
19. All cats like ..... milk.
20. My brother likes ..... tea, but I prefer [prɪ'fɜ:] (предпочитаю) ..... lemonade.
21. .... dogs are very good friends.
22. .... apples are good for your health.
23. .... milk is rich in ..... vitamins and ..... minerals.
24. Do you like ..... vegetables?
25. I really love ..... cabbage and ..... potatoes.
26. Does your mother like ..... music?
27. Does your brother like ..... winter sports?
28. My brother's favourite sports are ..... basketball and ..... football.
29. I know a lot about ..... horses.
30. What would you like to have for ..... dinner?
31. I like ..... cakes very much.
32. When do you come ..... home after ..... school?
33. .... tigers are very dangerous.
34. .... elephants are very big.
35. .... dinosaurs ['daɪnə,sɔ:z] died out long ago.
36. .... birds can fly.
37. .... lions can run fast.
38. .... dolphins can swim fast.
39. .... cows are ..... domestic animals.
40. They give ..... milk.

9 Сравни путешествие на этих видах транспорта с помощью прилагательных в рамке.

Образец: Travelling by car is safe. Travelling by...  
bus is safer.

safe, expensive, dangerous, comfortable, cheap, slow, fast, exciting,  
unusual, boring



car



bus



bicycle



plane



train



horse

hot-air balloon  
[ˌhɒt eə bəˈluːn]

camel

submarine  
[ˈsʌbməriːn]

- 10 Прочитай тексты и реши, какой артикль нужно вставить в пропуски.

### What are army ants?

(1) ..... army ants are (2) ..... good hunters. They travel across the land in columns or move through (3) ..... tunnels in the soil<sup>1</sup>. (4) ..... army ants eat other insects and (5) ..... spiders<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes they kill and eat (6) ..... larger animals that cannot run away quickly. (7) ..... army ants that live above ground<sup>3</sup> do not build (8) ..... nests. When they rest they stay in one place, and the queen lays hundreds and thousands of (9) ..... eggs<sup>4</sup>.



Army ants are good hunters.

### When did man first use tools<sup>5</sup>?

(1) ..... prehistoric people<sup>6</sup> knew that (2) ..... stones and (3) ..... sticks could help them do (4) ..... things which they could not do with their bare hands<sup>7</sup>. Later they began to make (5) ..... knives and (6) ..... hammers out of stones and (7) ..... wooden handles<sup>8</sup> out of sticks. When (8) ..... people learned to work<sup>9</sup> (9) ..... iron<sup>10</sup> and (10) ..... steel<sup>11</sup>, they developed stronger and sharper tools.



Stone axe was the most important Stone Age tool.

<sup>1</sup> soil [sɔɪl] — почва

<sup>2</sup> spider ['spaɪdə] — паук

<sup>3</sup> above ground — над землёй

<sup>4</sup> lay eggs — откладывать яйца

<sup>5</sup> tools [tu:lz] — инструменты

<sup>6</sup> prehistoric people — доисторические люди

<sup>7</sup> with bare hands — голыми руками

<sup>8</sup> handle ['hændl] — ручка (инструмента)

<sup>9</sup> work — здесь: обрабатывать

<sup>10</sup> iron ['aɪən] — железо

<sup>11</sup> steel [sti:l] — сталь

### What is holly?<sup>1</sup>

Holly is traditionally used (используется) in (1) ..... houses and (2) ..... churches at (3) ..... Christmas for (4) ..... decoration<sup>2</sup>. The American holly and the English holly are (5) ..... evergreens<sup>3</sup>. They have (6) ..... shiny green leaves and (7) ..... red berries. (8) ..... people make (9) ..... attractive Christmas wreaths<sup>4</sup> out of them. Holly wood<sup>5</sup> is very hard. (10) ..... people make (11) ..... musical instruments and furniture out of (12) ..... holly wood.



Holly is a popular Christmas decoration.

### 11 Переведи на английский язык.

1. Молоко полезно для здоровья. 2. Я очень люблю домашних животных. 3. Мама любит пить чай на завтрак, а папа пьёт кофе. 4. Мой брат любит зимние виды спорта: хоккей на льду и фигурное катание. 5. Я люблю настольные игры. 6. Моя бабушка не любит футбол и бокс. 7. На Первое мая мы обычно ходим в парк. 8. На Рождество мы ездим за город. 9. Я не езжу в школу на автобусе, я иду пешком. 10. Мой папа сейчас на работе. 11. Мои бабушка и дедушка сейчас дома. 12. Мой дядя сейчас лежит в больнице. 13. К морю мы обычно летим на самолете. 14. Мой брат ездит на работу на машине. 15. Во вторник у нас математика, рисование, физкультура и английский. 16. Мой любимый предмет — литература. 17. Я много знаю о лошадях. 18. Ты любишь пирожные? 19. Львы и тигры быстро бегают. 20. Люди не могут жить без воды. 21. На обед я ем суп и курицу с рисом. 22. Летние каникулы длятся три месяца.

<sup>1</sup> holly ['hɒli] — остролист

<sup>2</sup> decoration [,dekə'reɪʃn] — украшение

<sup>3</sup> evergreen ['evəgrɪ:n] — вечнозелёное растение

<sup>4</sup> wreath [ri:θ] — венок

<sup>5</sup> wood [wʊd] — древесина

## Вопросительное предложение

В общих вопросах на первом месте всегда стоит глагол: либо вспомогательный, либо *be*, *have got*, либо модальный глагол.

**Yes/No Questions**  
**Общий вопрос**

Всем **смысловым** глаголам необходим **вспомогательный глагол** для образования вопроса. Вспомогательный глагол ставится на **первое место** в вопросительном предложении.

1. В простом настоящем времени (Present Simple) это глагол **do/does**:

**Do** you **go** to school?

**Does** she **play** tennis?

**Does** he **like** music?

2. В простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) это глагол **did**:

**Did** you **travel** to Spain last year?

**Did** you **have** a bike when you were three years old?

3. В простом будущем времени (Future Simple) вспомогательным глаголом является **will**:

**Will** you **go** to the country next summer?

**Will** you **be** at school tomorrow?

См. с. 4 об использовании **will** для образования Future Simple.

Глаголам **be**, **have got** (в простом настоящем времени) и **модальным** глаголам **не нужен** вспомогательный глагол для образования вопроса. Эти глаголы **сами** занимают первое место в вопросительном предложении.

1. Вопросы в простом настоящем времени (Present Simple):

**Is** he a teacher? **Are** you at home?

**Have** you **got** a pet? **Has** she **got** time?

**Can** you come with me?

2. Вопросы в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple):

**Was** he at the theatre yesterday?

**Were** you at home all day long?

**Could** you read when you were 5?

**Wh-Questions**  
**Специальный вопрос**

В специальных вопросах на первом месте всегда стоит **вопросительное слово**: *who, what, where, when, why, how, which, how much, how often.*

**who** — кого, кому  
**what** — что, какой  
**where** — где  
**when** — когда  
**why** — почему  
**whose** — чей

**which** — который из  
**how** — как  
**how much / how many** — сколько  
**how often** — как часто  
**how far** — как далеко  
**how long** — как долго

Далее вопрос строится так же, как **общий вопрос**.

**Who** did you see? **What** do you do after school? **Where** were you yesterday? **When** did he come home? **Why** are you here today? **How** could you do it? **Which** colour do you like? **How much** money have you got? **How many** books did you buy? **How often** do you go to the swimming pool? **How far** is it from here?

**1** Употребли глаголы **be** и **have got** в нужной форме.

1. Are you sometimes angry with your friend?
2. Have you got many books at home?
3. .... he a friendly person?
4. .... your room usually tidy?
5. .... your parents always busy?
6. .... your sister shy?
7. .... your handwriting always neat?
8. .... your grandmother often bored?
9. .... you kind?
10. .... you polite to people?
11. .... your brother ..... many friends?
12. .... you ..... a bicycle?
13. .... your mother ..... a hobby?
14. .... you ..... a computer?
15. .... your little sister ..... a favourite toy?
16. .... your uncle ..... a car?
17. .... you ..... a dog?
18. .... your parents ..... a country house?

2 Где живут и что едят эти животные? Используй слова в рамке. Задай вопросы по образцу.

Образец: Do penguins live in Antarctica?  
Do penguins eat fish?

Europe ['jʊərəp] — Европа      Australia [ə'streɪliə] — Австралия  
Asia ['eɪʃə] — Азия      Africa ['æfrɪkə] — Африка  
North America ['nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə] — Северная Америка  
South America ['saʊθ ə'merɪkə] — Южная Америка



penguin



tiger



cat



giraffe



elephant



lion



frog



camel



fox



hare



bear



wolf

**3** Задай общие вопросы своему другу, чтобы узнать о нём больше. Используй слова в рамке.

Образец: Do you read books?

read books, play computer games, watch television,  
 play the piano, go to the swimming pool, play football/tennis,  
 help the parents about the house, have got a hobby,  
 like to go to the zoo/circus, like to watch cartoons,  
 go to the country/to the seaside in summer, walk the dog,  
 often go to the cinema, play with the friends in the playground,  
 like cooking/gardening, like ice cream/lemonade,  
 ride a bicycle, listen to music, like Maths lessons,  
 read magazines, solve puzzles

**4** Задай уточняющие **специальные** вопросы (wh-questions) к вопросам, составленным тобой при выполнении упражнения 3.

Образец: Do you read books?

How many books a month do you read?

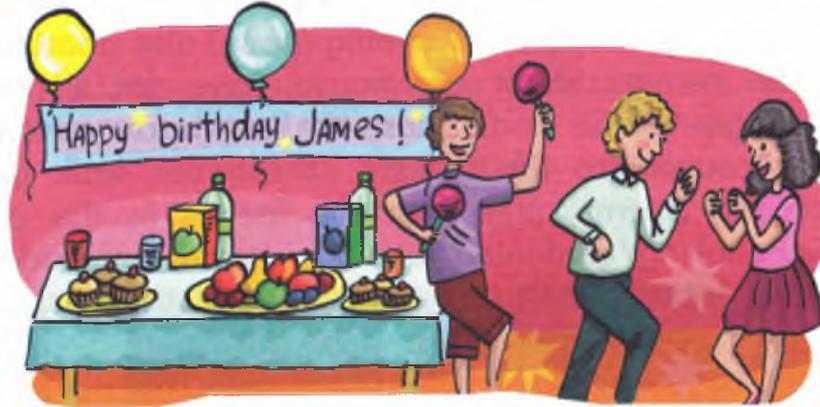
**5** Расспроси своего друга о его маме: распорядке дня, привычках. Используй слова в рамке. Задавай общие и специальные вопросы.

Образец: When does your mother get up? Does she go to work? Can she drive a car?

get up, have breakfast, go to work, cook dinner, go to bed,  
 like pets, have got a hobby, go to the swimming pool, watch television,  
 play the guitar, ride a bicycle, have got a car, play tennis,  
 have got a country house, drive a car, read books, go to the cinema,  
 cry during sad films, laugh a lot, tidy the rooms, clean the windows,  
 wash the dishes, dance, sing, like chocolate, eat a lot of fruit,  
 drink coffee, make cakes

6 Прочитай ответы на вопросы. Какие были вопросы? Напиши.

Хлоя ходила на день рождения к Джеймсу. Её подруга Анна там не была. Она задаёт Хлое вопросы.



1. — Who did you go with?  
— I went with Zoe and Simon.
2. ....  
— The party was at the café.
3. ....  
— The party started at 5 o'clock.
4. ....  
— It finished at 9 o'clock.
5. ....  
— We had tea with cakes and fruit.
6. ....  
— James invited eight boys and five girls.
7. ....  
— James danced with Zoe.
8. ....  
— I wore my new yellow dress.
9. ....  
— We drank juice and lemonade.
10. ....  
— We played a lot of party games.
11. ....  
— I gave James a book about dogs as a present.

7 Расспроси своего друга о планах на лето. Используй вопросы с **will**.

Образец: Will you stay at home in summer?



go to the country



go to the seaside



go to the summer camp



swim in the river



play football



have a picnic



pick mushrooms



go fishing



go sunbathing



go roller-skating



ride a bicycle



build a tree house

- 8 Прочитай тексты и задай вопросы, используя слова в скобках.

### Amazing Frogs

There are more than 600 types of frogs on Earth. (how many)

Образец: How many types of frogs are there on Earth?

- Frogs are as old as dinosaurs ['daɪnəsɔ:z]. The first frog appeared 190 million years ago. (when)
- Some frogs live in the trees. (where) They are wonderful jumpers.
- Some frogs can change their colour and become almost invisible. (what)

The biggest frog in the world is the Goliath [gə'laɪəθ] frog. (what)

This frog lives in tropical Africa. (where)

It weighs more than 3 kilos. (how much)

It can be up to 33 centimetres long. (how long)

It eats mostly insects and spiders. (what)



Some frogs are dangerous because they are poisonous<sup>1</sup>. (why)

This yellow frog is the most poisonous frog in the world. The poison in its skin can kill 1,000 people. (how many people)

It lives in South America. (where)

American Indians used its poison to make poisonous darts<sup>2</sup> which they used as weapons<sup>3</sup>. (how)

<sup>1</sup> poisonous ['pɔɪzənəs] — ядовитый

<sup>2</sup> dart [dɑ:t] — дротик, стрела

<sup>3</sup> weapon ['wepən] — оружие

## Fantastic Penguins

- Penguins are birds but they can't fly.
- Many penguins live in Antarctica. (where)
- Antarctica is the coldest place on our planet. People don't live there. (why)



Penguins are very good swimmers.

They can swim at the speed of 35 kilometres an hour. (how fast)

They also like to dive. (what)

Penguins can hold their breath<sup>1</sup> under water for 20 minutes. (how long)

- There are 17 types of penguins in the world. (how many)

Emperor penguins are the largest of all penguins. (what)

They can be 115 centimetres tall. (how tall)

Adult<sup>2</sup> emperor penguins weigh 35—40 kilos. (how much)

They have got black heads and yellow cheeks<sup>3</sup> and necks. (what colour)



Blue penguins are the smallest of all penguins. (what)

They are about 40 centimetres tall and weigh 1 kilo. (how tall; how much)

<sup>1</sup> hold breath [breθ] — задерживать дыхание

<sup>2</sup> adult ['ædʌlt] — взрослый

<sup>3</sup> cheek [tʃi:k] — щека

9 Прочитай о египетских пирамидах и задай подходящий вопрос к каждому предложению.

Образец: What did Ancient Egyptians believe in?

### Egyptian Pyramids

Ancient Egyptians believed in afterlife<sup>1</sup>. That is why they built pyramids — houses for their dead kings — pharaohs<sup>2</sup>. These pyramids were very big. People put food, clothes, weapons, beds, chairs and tables into the pyramids. They also prepared the bodies of the dead pharaohs in a special way. We call these specially prepared bodies mummies<sup>3</sup>.

The largest and most famous pyramids stand near the Nile River, at Giza.



The pyramid of Cheops ['ki:ɒps] is the oldest and tallest pyramid in the world. It is one of the seven wonders of the world.

Pharaoh Cheops ruled 5,000 years ago. He was very rich. He had lots of gold, precious<sup>4</sup> stones, beautiful furniture and clothes. He began to build his pyramid when he became pharaoh.

More than 100,000 people took part in the construction. It took them more than 20 years to complete the work. Many of them died because the work was very hard.

Near the pyramid of Cheops you can see the famous Sphinx. Sphinx has got the body of a lion and the head of a man. It is the largest statue in the world. It is 20 metres high and 73 metres long.

<sup>1</sup> afterlife ['ɑ:ftəlaɪf] — загробная жизнь

<sup>2</sup> pharaoh ['fɛərəʊ] — фараон

<sup>3</sup> mummy ['mʌmi] — мумия

<sup>4</sup> precious ['preʃəs] — драгоценный

**10** Спроси у одноклассников, что они умели делать, когда им было пять лет.

Образец: Could you ride a bicycle when you were five?



ride a bicycle



swim



roller-skate



write



read



play the piano



speak English



ski

**11** Переведи письменно на английский язык.

1. Твоя мама учительница? 2. Твой папа врач? 3. Ты ходишь в школу? 4. В котором часу ты встаёшь? 5. Что ты ешь на завтрак? 6. В котором часу начинаются уроки в школе? 7. Ты обедаешь в школе? 8. Твой друг занимается спортом? 9. Ты ходишь в бассейн? 10. В какие дни ты ходишь в бассейн? 11. Твой папа играет в футбол? 12. Ты ездил к морю прошлым летом? 13. Куда ты ездил на зимние каникулы? 14. Ты поедешь в летний лагерь следующим летом? 15. Ты был(а) вчера в школе? 16. Какие отметки ты получил(а)? 17. Ты любишь школу? 18. Какие предметы в школе твои любимые? 19. Ты умеешь танцевать? 20. Ты умел(а) кататься на велосипеде в 5 лет? 21. У тебя есть компьютер? 22. Ты любишь играть в компьютерные игры? 23. У тебя дома много книг? 24. Ты вчера читал(а) эту книгу? 25. Твой друг любит ходить в кино? 26. Твой друг пойдёт с тобой завтра в цирк? 27. Твои одноклассники хорошие друзья? 28. Твоя учительница добрая? 29. У тебя есть домашнее животное? 30. Как его зовут?

# 10 Subject Questions

## Вопрос к подлежащему

1. Подлежащее — главный член предложения, который обозначает того, кто совершает действие, и отвечает на вопрос «кто?» (*who?*) или «что?» (*what?*).



**My sister** has got long hair.



**The elephant** is the biggest animal on land.

2. Когда мы задаём вопрос о том, кто или что выполняет действие, мы ставим вопрос к подлежащему.

3. Вопрос к подлежащему начинается со слов **who** или **what**, далее следует глагол в форме 3-го лица единственного числа. В простом настоящем (Present Simple) и простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) вспомогательный глагол **do / did** для образования вопроса к подлежащему не используется.



**We** all help around the house. → **Who helps** around the house?

**Mum** usually **cooks** meals. → **Who cooks** meals?

**Dad** **cleans** the windows. → **Who cleans** the windows?

**My elder sister** **washes** the dishes. → **Who washes** the dishes?

**My younger brother** **waters** the flowers. → **Who waters** the flowers?

**I** usually **walk** the dog twice a day. → **Who walks** the dog?



Mum **bought** a new dress  
yesterday.

↓  
Who **bought** a new dress?  
Our dog **stepped** on it.

↓  
Who **stepped** on the dress?  
The dress **became** dirty.

↓  
What **became** dirty?



My sister **washed** and **ironed**  
the dress.

↓  
Who **washed** and **ironed** the  
dress?

4. С глаголами **be, have/has got**, модальными глаголами никогда не используется вспомогательный глагол для образования вопроса.

**Who has got** long hair? **What is** the biggest animal on land?

**Who can** help me?

5. Ответы на вопросы к подлежащему обычно даются в краткой форме.

На первом месте стоит подлежащее (существительное или местоимение), на втором — сказуемое, выраженное вспомогательным глаголом, или глаголами **be, have/has got**, или модальным глаголом.

**Who cleans** the windows? — My dad **does**.

**What is** the biggest country in the world? — Russia **is**.

**Who can** do it? — We **can**.

1 Ответь на вопросы по образцу.

1. What is the longest river in the world? — The Nile is.
2. What is the largest ocean on Earth?
3. What is the tallest pyramid in the world?
4. What is the highest mountain on Earth?
5. What is the smallest continent in the world?
6. What is the deepest lake on Earth?
7. What is the coldest continent on Earth?
8. What is the biggest desert in the world?

2 Ответь на вопросы по образцу.

Образец: — Who has got a lot of presents?  
— Sally has.



1. Who has got long hair?
2. Who has got short hair?
3. Who has got a dog?
4. Who has got a camera?
5. Who has got a rabbit?
6. Who has got a toy railway?
7. Who has got a bike?
8. Who has got a doll's house?
9. Who has got rollerblades?



Sally



Nick

3 Ответь на вопросы по образцу.

1. Who writes tests every week? — The schoolchildren do.
2. Who rides a bike at the weekend? — My brother does.
3. Who fell ill last Sunday? — My mum did.
4. Who goes to the swimming pool every weekend?
5. Who goes to work every day?
6. Who went to the seaside last summer?
7. Who plays tennis every Sunday?
8. Who played with friends last weekend?
9. Who watched cartoons yesterday?
10. Who travelled around Russia during the holidays?

4 Задай вопросы к подлежащему, как показано в образце.

1. Dad drinks coffee in the morning. — Who drinks coffee in the morning?

2. Grandpa walks in the park every day. 3. I tidy my room once a week. 4. My sister gets only good marks at school. 5. Mum goes to work by bus. 6. Granny makes pies every Sunday. 7. I go to the swimming pool on Tuesday and Friday. 8. My friend likes football. 9. Our music teacher sings beautifully. 10. My brother plays the guitar. 11. My aunt works in the office from 9 to 6. 12. My uncle travels around the world.

5 Задай вопросы, ответом на которые являются выделенные слова.

1. **Sarah** plays the piano. — Who plays the piano?

2. **My sister** goes to the seaside every summer. 3. **Dad** usually repairs his car at the garage<sup>1</sup>. 4. **My brother** likes to cook.

5. **My friend** reads a lot of books. 6. **I** usually swim in the river in summer. 7. **Grandad** usually watch television in the evening.

8. **Mum** goes to the cinema every weekend. 9. **Granny** writes letters to her friend every week. 10. **My uncle** lives in London.

11. **I** do my homework after lunch.

6 Задай вопросы к выделенным словам, начинающиеся с **who** или **what**.

**Something** happened to me yesterday. — What happened yesterday?

(1) **We** rode in the car. (2) **The weather** was bad. (3) **I** saw a cat in the road. Then (4) **the car** in front of us stopped suddenly. (5) **It** made a loud noise. (6) **Someone** phoned the police. I think (7) **the cat** caused<sup>2</sup> the accident<sup>3</sup>. I hope (8) **nothing** happened to the cat.

<sup>1</sup> garage ['gærɑ:ʒ] — мастерская

<sup>2</sup> cause [kɔ:z] — быть причиной

<sup>3</sup> accident ['æksɪdɪnt] — авария

# 11 Tag Questions

## Разделительный вопрос

Когда мы не уверены в том, что говорим, и хотим получить подтверждение своему высказыванию, мы используем **разделительный вопрос**.

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: из высказывания и вопроса к нему. Вопрос к высказыванию, который отделён от него запятой, и носит название **tag — хвостик**.

1. Если высказывание утвердительное, то вопрос в конце имеет отрицательную форму.

The present **is** nice, **isn't it**?

You **were** in the country last weekend, **weren't you**?

You always **have** breakfast at 8 o'clock, **don't you**?

2. Если высказывание отрицательное, то вопрос в конце имеет утвердительную форму.

Tim **doesn't** eat oranges, **does he**?

He **is never** late to school, **is he**?

They **didn't** go to the park yesterday, **did they**?

3. Если в высказывании употреблены глаголы **be, do, have/has got, can, must**, эти же глаголы повторяются в конце вопроса, причём в том же времени, в котором они стоят в основном высказывании.

You **can't** speak French, **can you**?

He **has got** a mobile phone, **hasn't he**?

He **could** read when he was 5 years old, **couldn't he**?

You **didn't** do it, **did you**?

4. Если в высказывании употреблены смысловые глаголы, в вопросе используется вспомогательный глагол **do** в том же времени, что и смысловой глагол в высказывании.

She always **walks** to school, **doesn't she**?

You **didn't** go to the party, **did you**?

5. Разделительные вопросы всегда заканчиваются местоимениями **I, you, he, she, it, we, they**, которые соответствуют подлежащему в высказывании.

The **Tretyakov Gallery** is in Moscow, isn't **it**?

1 Составь вопросы для викторины о России.

1. The Hermitage is in Saint Petersburg, isn't it?
2. Russia is the largest country in the world, .....
3. The Ural Mountains divide<sup>1</sup> Russia into two parts, .....
4. There are more people in Moscow than in any other city of Russia, .....
5. The Kremlin is in Moscow, .....
6. About 140 million people live in Russia, .....
7. Russia is a country with a long history, .....
8. Ostankino Television Tower is the highest building in Moscow, .....
9. The territory of Russia makes up one-sixth of the world's land, .....
10. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world, .....
11. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea, .....
12. People of 100 nationalities live in Russia, .....
13. They can learn their national languages at school, .....
14. The bear is the symbol of Russia, .....

2 Составь вопросы для викторины о странах мира.

1. The population of China is over one billion people, .....
2. Most people in Canada can speak two languages, .....
3. London is the capital of Great Britain, .....
4. About 500 million people live in Europe, .....
5. There are five oceans in the world, .....
6. There are about 175 countries in the world, .....
7. More than 7 billion people live on Earth, .....
8. The Eiffel Tower stands in Paris, .....
9. London Underground is the oldest in the world, .....
10. People call Europe the Old World (Старый свет), .....
11. People call America the New World (Новый свет), .....
12. The Houses of Parliament aren't as old as the Tower of London, .....
13. Germany and France are the leading European countries, .....

<sup>1</sup> divide [dɪ'vaɪd] — разделять

3 Соедини соответствующие части разделительного вопроса.

Образец: It was Sunday yesterday, wasn't it?

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. It was Sunday yesterday,                       | a. didn't we?  |
| 2. The weather wasn't bad,                        | b. wasn't it?  |
| 3. We went to the country,                        | c. did he?     |
| 4. We had a picnic in the garden,                 | d. did it?     |
| 5. The day was wonderful,                         | e. didn't we?  |
| 6. We were happy,                                 | f. didn't it?  |
| 7. We had a lot of fun,                           | g. wasn't it?  |
| 8. It rained a little,                            | h. didn't he?  |
| 9. The rain didn't spoil the picnic,              | i. didn't we?  |
| 10. Spot chased <sup>1</sup> the neighbour's cat, | j. was it?     |
| 11. He didn't bark at the cat,                    | k. weren't we? |

4 Составь список правил поведения в школе. Используй глагол **must** и разделительный вопрос.

Образец: We must behave properly at school, mustn't we?

We mustn't fight, must we?

listen to the teacher attentively, write in the exercise books neatly, work well in class, spell words correctly, study hard at the lessons, learn new rules quickly, work in class carelessly, behave badly, shout loudly, run in the classroom, write in the exercise books untidily, use mobile phones, write on the desks, sit quietly, look out of the window, stand on the chairs, speak English during the English lessons

<sup>1</sup> chase [tʃeɪs] – гоняться за кем-либо

5 Опиши этих животных. Покажи, что ты не всегда уверен в том, что говоришь, используя разделительные вопросы.

The tiger is the largest cat in the world, isn't it? It can run fast, can't it? It can't eat grass and berries, can it? It lives in Asia, doesn't it? The pattern of stripes of each tiger is unique, isn't it?



the Nile crocodile, live in Africa, be dangerous, eat fish and meat, can attack people, be the largest in the world, eat leaves and grass



the big panda, live in China, be the national symbol of China, eat bamboo, can climb trees, eat meat, be quiet and peaceful, attack people



the blue whale, the biggest animal in the world, can weigh 150 tonnes, can grow 30 metres long, must come to the surface ['sɜ:fɪs] (поверхность) every 15 minutes, can blow water into the air, eat meat



the dolphin, the most intelligent animal in the world, cannot stop for a minute, can swim and sleep at the same time, can communicate with people, can help people in storms, baby dolphins drink milk, attack people



## Модальный глагол *have to* для выражения необходимости совершения действия

1. **Have to + V** (основная форма глагола) используется для того, чтобы сказать, что кому-либо необходимо что-то сделать. Обычно эта необходимость вызвана внешними обстоятельствами, т.е. человеку приходится делать что-либо.

Affirmative Утвердительная форма	Negative Отрицательная форма
I <b>have to go</b> you <b>have to study</b> he <b>has to wait</b> she <b>has to read</b> it <b>has to work</b> we <b>have to stop</b> you <b>have to get up</b> they <b>have to answer</b>	I <b>do not (don't) have to go</b> you <b>do not (don't) have to study</b> he <b>does not (doesn't) have to wait</b> she <b>does not (doesn't) have to read</b> it <b>does not (doesn't) have to work</b> we <b>do not (don't) have to stop</b> you <b>do not (don't) have to get up</b> they <b>do not (don't) have to answer</b>
Questions / Вопрос	Short answers / Краткие ответы
<b>Do</b> I <b>have to go</b> ? <b>Do</b> you <b>have to study</b> ? <b>Does</b> he <b>have to wait</b> ? <b>Does</b> she <b>have to read</b> ? <b>Does</b> it <b>have to work</b> ? <b>Do</b> we <b>have to stop</b> ? <b>Do</b> you <b>have to get up</b> ? <b>Do</b> they <b>have to answer</b> ?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Yes, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't. Yes, we do. / No, we don't. Yes, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

2. **Had to do** или **didn't have to do** употребляется, чтобы рассказать о том, что было необходимо или не было необходимо делать в прошлом.

3. **Will have to do** или **won't have to do** употребляется, чтобы рассказать о том, что будет необходимо или не будет необходимо делать в будущем.

1 Что вам необходимо делать в школе? Что вам делать не нужно? Напиши, используя **have to** / **don't have to** + основная форма смыслового глагола.

Образец: We have to learn new rules.

We don't have to clean the classroom.

learn poems by heart, read newspapers, sing songs, write tests, use dictionaries, do projects, answer the teacher's questions, listen to the teacher, play basketball, translate texts from English into Russian, go shopping, do our homework, read textbooks, write letters, translate sentences from Russian into English, be quiet in the lessons, water the flowers, feed the pets, study hard, clean the blackboard, wear school uniform, take exams, wash up the dishes, clean the windows

2 Напиши, что тебе, твоим родителям, брату или сестре приходится делать каждый день.

Образец: I have to get up at 7 o'clock every day. My parents have to get up at six thirty. My sister has to get up at half past seven.



cook breakfast



wash the car



clean the room



do homework



go to work



go to bed  
at 10 o'clock



walk the dog



go to school

**3** Спроси у своего друга/подруги, что ему/ей приходится делать по дому.

Образец: Do you have to water the flowers?

tidy your room, clean the bird's cage, clean the windows,  
wash the floor in the kitchen, go shopping, help your sister/  
brother with the homework, feed the cat, give the dog a bath,  
throw out the litter, dust the furniture, vacuum the rooms,  
wash up, make the bed, walk the dog twice a day

**4** Соедини предложения в колонках по образцу.

Образец: 1. The weather is dry.

a. I have to water the flowers in the garden.

- |                                    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. The weather is dry.             | → | a. I have to water the flowers in the garden. |
| 2. Dad is ill.                     |   | b. I have to go to the dentist.               |
| 3. My tooth aches.                 |   | c. She has to wash the car.                   |
| 4. School starts at 8.30.          |   | d. He has to take medicine.                   |
| 5. Mum's car is dirty.             |   | e. My parents don't have to go to work.       |
| 6. There are no buses.             |   | f. Schoolchildren have to get up at 7.30.     |
| 7. It is Sunday.                   |   | g. We have to walk to school.                 |
| 8. Granny doesn't work.            |   | h. I have to study hard to get a good mark.   |
| 9. Grandpa doesn't feel well.      |   | i. She doesn't have to get up early.          |
| 10. We have a Maths test tomorrow. |   | j. I have to go home.                         |
| 11. It's late.                     |   | k. He has to go to the doctor.                |

**5** Вставь в пропуски **have/has to, don't/doesn't have to**.

1. You don't have to do your homework right now. You can do it later.
2. It's Sunday. Amanda ..... get up early today.
3. There are no buses. We ..... walk home.
4. I don't see well. I ..... wear glasses. 
5. They have a test tomorrow. They ..... study hard today.
6. Nick ..... walk his dog twice a day.
7. The window is dirty. You ..... clean it.
8. There is a lot of food in the fridge. We ..... cook.
9. The weather is rainy. I ..... water the flowers in the garden.
10. The baby is asleep. You ..... be quiet.
11. I don't feel well. I ..... take medicine.
12. You must get up early tomorrow. You ..... go to bed.
13. Mum can't take me to school in her car today. I ..... go by bus.
14. Jim's music teacher is away on holiday. He ..... go to the music lesson.
15. Our teacher forgot to give us our homework. We ..... do it.

**6** К тебе обращаются с просьбой. Объясни, почему ты не можешь помочь.

1. *Dad:* Can you help me to wash the car?  
*You:* Sorry, I have to study for the test.
2. *Mum:* Can you take the dog for a walk?  
*You:* .....
3. *Granny:* Can you help me to do the shopping?  
*You:* .....
4. *Your friend:* Can you help me with the homework?  
*You:* .....

# 13 Impersonal *it*

## Безличные предложения с *it* в качестве подлежащего

Если нужно описать явление природы, время, дату или расстояние, в предложении употребляется подлежащее *it*.



**It** is cold today.



**It** was sunny yesterday.



**It** will be windy tomorrow.

- What time is **it**?
- **It** is ten minutes to four.



- What day is **it** today?
- **It** is Tuesday, 7th of March.

- Why is he always late for school?
- **It** is far from his house to the school.



1 Опиши время года и погоду.

Образец: It is Spring. It is warm.



hot



cold



rainy



windy



snowy



cloudy

2 Вставь в предложения *it is* или *is it*.

1. Take an umbrella. .... rainy today.
2. What day ..... today? — ..... Saturday.
3. .... Wednesday today? — No, ..... Tuesday.
4. .... hot today. We can go to the river and have a swim.
5. .... windy today? — No, there is no wind.
6. .... cloudy, it may rain today.
7. Do you walk to school? — No, ..... far from my house to the school. Usually I go by bus.
8. .... far from your house to the Underground station? — No, ..... not far. I walk there.
9. .... my birthday today. I am 10.
10. .... cold outside?

3 Соедини предложения в колонках по смыслу.

Образец: 1. It is dark in the house.  
 d. Everybody is in bed.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. It is dark in the house.                     | a. It is half past four.   |
| 2. It is cold in the room.                      | b. There is a lot of snow.   |
| 3. It is very late.                             | c. It takes eight hours to get from Moscow to St. Petersburg by train. |
| 4. The weather is not nice today.               | d. Everybody is in bed.  |
| 5. It is far from the city to the airport.      | e. No, it's five-minute walk.  |
| 6. Is it far from the hotel to the beach?       | f. We must go home.  |
| 7. How far is it from Moscow to St. Petersburg? | g. It is cloudy and windy.   |
| 8. What time is it?                             | h. You have to take a taxi.  |
| 9. It is often cold here in winter.             | i. No, it is not. It is Sunday today.                                  |
| 10. Is it Monday today?                         | j. Close the window, please.   |

4 Запомни, как нужно называть время.



It is nine o'clock.



It is fifteen minutes **past** one.



It is ten minutes **to** seven.



It is three o'clock.



It is half **past** four.



It is half **past** ten.

- 5 Посмотри на рисунки и напиши, сколько времени показывают на них часы.



It is twelve  
o'clock.



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- 6 Переведи на английский язык.

1. Сейчас уже поздно. 2. Который час? 3. Сейчас половина второго. 4. Сейчас десять минут пятого. 5. Сейчас без пятнадцати семь. 6. Весна. Тепло. 7. Зима. Холодно. 8. Осень. Дождливо. 9. Лето. Жарко. 10. Далеко от твоего дома до бассейна? 11. Какой сегодня день недели? 12. Сегодня пятница. Завтра суббота. 13. Сегодня мой день рождения. Мне 11 лет. 14. В комнате жарко. Открой, пожалуйста, окно. 15. Сегодня облачно. Может пойти дождь. 16. Сегодня ветрено. Надень пальто. 17. Сегодня солнечно и тепло. 18. Сейчас семь часов утра. Я должен вставать.

## 14

## Word-building Suffixes

(-er/-or, -tion, -ist, -ful, -ous, -ly, -teen, -ty, -th)

## Словообразовательные суффиксы

**Суффикс** — это значимая часть слова, которая находится после корня и обычно служит для образования новых слов. С помощью **суффиксов** можно из слов одной части речи образовать слова другой части речи.

## Суффиксы, служащие для образования существительных (-er/-or, -tion, -ist)

1. С помощью суффиксов **-er/-or** от глагола действия можно образовать существительное, обозначающее того, кто производит это действие.

Например: drive (водить машину) → driver (водитель);  
act (исполнять роль) → actor (актёр).

2. С помощью суффикса **-ist** можно от существительного, обозначающего предмет, образовать другое существительное, обозначающее того, кто производит действие с этим предметом.

Например: piano (пианино) → pianist (пианист).

3. С помощью суффикса **-tion** от глагола можно образовать существительное с соответствующим значением.

Например: direct (направлять) → direction (направление).

1. Образуй и запиши существительные от этих глаголов. Переведи их на русский язык.

fight → .....  
ride → .....  
play → .....  
lose → .....  
catch → .....  
speak → .....

begin → .....  
read → .....  
lead → .....  
write → .....  
run → .....  
swim → .....

2 От каких глаголов были образованы эти существительные? Напиши. Воспользуйся словарём для выполнения задания.

organization — .....  
 decoration — .....  
 transportation — .....  
 realization — .....

civilization — .....  
 combination — .....  
 action — .....  
 production — .....

3 Образуй существительные с помощью суффикса **-ist** от данных слов. Найди в словаре значения этих существительных.

commune — .....  
 capital — .....  
 final — .....

colony — .....  
 science — .....  
 art — .....

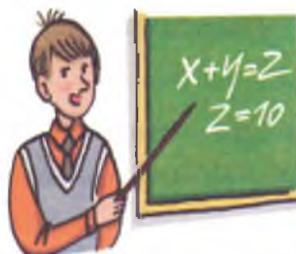
4 Посмотри на картинки, назови и напиши профессии этих людей. Напиши также, от каких слов образованы названия профессий.



singer —  
 sing



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### Суффиксы, служащие для образования прилагательных (-ful, -ous)

С помощью суффиксов *-ful*, *-ous* от существительных можно образовать прилагательные с соответствующим значением.

Например: beauty (красота) → beautiful (красивый);  
danger (опасность) → dangerous (опасный).

**5** Определи, от каких слов были образованы эти прилагательные. Запиши их. Переведи все слова на русский язык.

careful — care, заботливый — забота

frightful — .....

colourful — .....

skilful — .....

playful — .....

wonderful — .....

thoughtful — .....

useful — .....

fruitful — .....

famous — .....

mysterious — .....

courageous — .....

miraculous — .....

### Суффиксы, служащие для образования наречий (-ly)

С помощью суффикса *-ly* от прилагательного можно образовать наречие образа действия.

Например: loud (громкий) → loudly (громко);  
easy (простой) → easily (просто);  
careful (осторожный) → carefully (осторожно).

**6** Дополни предложения наречиями, образовав их от соответствующих прилагательных в скобках.

1. Mum always drives carefully (careful).
2. Dad plays the guitar and sings ..... (beautiful).
3. Ann speaks English ..... (fluent).
4. My grandparents live together quite ..... (happy).
5. My brother always talks ..... (loud).
6. I always do everything ..... (quick).
7. My little brother behaves ..... (bad).
8. My sister cooks ..... (bad).
9. Our teacher can answer any question ..... (easy).
10. The weather is fine today. The sun shines ..... (bright).

### Суффиксы, служащие для образования числительных (-teen, -ty, -th)

1. Суффиксы *-teen*, *-ty* образуют количественные числительные.

Суффикс *-teen* образует числительные второго десятка: **thirteen** (13), **fourteen** (14), **fifteen** (15), **sixteen** (16), **seventeen** (17), **eighteen** (18), **nineteen** (19).

Суффикс *-ty* образует названия десятков:

**twenty** (20), **thirty** (30), **forty** (40), **fifty** (50), **sixty** (60), **seventy** (70), **eighty** (80), **ninety** (90).

2. Суффикс *-th* образует порядковые числительные:

**fourth**, **seventh**, **thirteenth**, **fifteenth**, **twenty-sixth**, **ninety-eighth**, **seventy-ninth**.

**7** Напиши по-английски словами следующие числительные.

1. четырнадцатый — .....
2. девятнадцатый — .....
3. двадцать четвёртый — .....
4. тридцать восьмой — .....
5. сорок пятый — .....
6. пятьдесят девятый — .....
7. семьдесят шестой — .....
8. восьмидесятый — .....

# Key

## Ключи

### 1 Future Simple

#### Простое будущее время

1. next week — на следующей неделе; tomorrow — завтра; next summer — будущим летом; next year — в будущем году; next Monday — в следующий понедельник; in the future — в будущем; next spring — будущей весной; next winter — будущей зимой; next weekend — в следующие выходные; next Sunday — в следующее воскресенье
2. I (1) **will** go to the country. I hope the weather (2) **will** be fine and it (3) **won't** rain every day. I (4) **will** swim in the river and sunbathe. I think I (5) **won't** get sunburnt. I'm sure we (6) **will** play football with my friends. I think I (7) **will** go to the forest with my grandparents and we (8) **will** pick mushrooms and berries. Then my Granny (9) **will** cook jam from the berries. I (10) **won't** watch television and I (11) **won't** play computer games. I expect I (12) **will** spend most of my holidays outdoors.
7. 2. **Will** the weather be fine tomorrow? — I think the weather **will** be OK. 3. **Will** it snow tomorrow? — I'm afraid it **will** snow heavily. 4. **Will** it be cold tomorrow? — I'm sure it **won't** be cold. The wind is warm. 5. **Will** it be hot next summer? — I hope it **won't** be very hot. 6. **Will** it be warm in spring? — I'm sure it **will** be warm. 7. **Will** the weather be nasty (отвратительная) next week? — I hope it **won't** be nasty. 8. **Will** it be cloudy (облачно) next week? — I expect it **will** / **won't** be cloudy. 9. **Will** it be windy (ветрено) at the weekend? — I think it **will** / **won't** be windy. 10. **Will** it be sunny (солнечно) tomorrow? — I'm afraid it **won't** be sunny.
10. — Mum, will we read books in the future?  
— Yes, we (1) **will**. But we (2) **won't** use books on paper. They (3) **will** be electronic.  
— (4) **Will** we still have paper textbooks?  
— I expect you (5) **will**.  
— And what (6) **will** I be like?  
— You (7) **will** be older.  
— (8) **Will** I look different?  
— You (9) **will** be taller.

13. 2. Will you be a doctor? — d. No, I won't. I hope I'll be an actor. 3. We haven't got any bread. — e. I'll go and buy some. 4. Do you want an ice cream or a cake? — b. I think I'll have a cake. 5. I haven't got my umbrella with me. — f. I'll give you my umbrella. 6. What do you want to drink? — h. I think I'll have some water. 7. You have got a cold. — i. Then I won't go to school. 8. We haven't got any water. — j. I'll have some juice then. 9. I can't do this exercise. — g. I'll help you. 10. Will it rain tomorrow? — a. I hope it won't rain.
14. 1. I can't sleep in the dark. — I will turn on the light. 2. You are ill and can't go to school. — I will stay at home. 3. It's cold outside. — I will put on a coat. 4. I want to go to the theatre. — I will buy the tickets. 5. The dress is too small for you. — I won't buy it. 6. I don't want to go to the party alone. — I will go with you. 7. I've got a headache. — I will give you a pill. 8. Your shirt is dirty. — I will wash it. 9. It looks like rain. — I won't go out. 10. We haven't got any cheese. — I won't have a sandwich. 11. The window in your room is dirty. — I will clean it. 12. I think it will rain. — I won't water the flowers in the garden. 13. You've got a Maths test next week. — I will study for it on Sunday.
15. 1. Will you go to the country at the weekend? 2. Will you have an English test tomorrow? 3. Will you go to John's birthday party next Sunday? 4. Will your sister go to John's birthday party? 5. Will your parents stay at home at the weekend? 6. Will Amanda pass the Maths test? 7. Will Nick clean the room tomorrow? 8. Will Sam be a pilot? 9. Will you buy the tickets to the circus tomorrow? 10. Will you make some sandwiches for us?
16. 1. I will go to the seaside in summer. 2. My brother will become an artist. 3. My parents will buy a big house. 4. She will become famous. 5. I'm afraid they won't come to the party. 6. I think we won't go to the country at the weekend. 7. Probably he won't write the test. 8. We haven't got any sugar. — I will go and buy some. 9. The dog is dirty. — I will give it a bath. 10. Will you have meat or fish for lunch? — I will have some meat. 11. You've got a cold. — Then I won't go to school tomorrow. 12. What will the weather be like tomorrow? — It will be sunny and hot. 13. I hope it won't be cold tomorrow. 14. It will be windy in Saint Petersburg next week. 15. Will it be cold tomorrow? — Yes, it will be cold and foggy. 16. We won't go to the concert next week. 17. She is ill. She won't go to the party. 18. I haven't got a big bag. — I will give you my bag. 19. You will have a Maths test tomorrow. — I will study for it.

## 2 *Be going to* for future plans

*Be going to* для выражения

будущего запланированного действия

8. 2. Jane has got high temperature. a. She's going to have some medicine.  
 3. Granny can't read the book. d. She's going to find her glasses.  
 4. Mr Blair is cold. f. He's going to have a hot bath.  
 5. Nick and Kate are wet. b. They are going to put on some dry clothes.  
 6. Mrs White is sleepy. n. She's going to bed.  
 7. Fluffy is hungry. g. I'm going to give her some milk.  
 8. It's dark. Zoe can't see anything. j. She's going to switch on the light.  
 9. Pam is thirsty. k. She's going to drink some water.  
 10. Bill can't repair his bicycle. l. He's going to ask his brother for help.  
 11. The windows in Jenny's room are dirty. m. She's going to clean the windows.  
 12. Your hands are dirty. i. I'm going to wash my hands.  
 13. You've got toothache. e. I'm going to the dentist.  
 14. It looks like rain. You want to go to school. p. I'm going to take an umbrella.  
 15. Your father is late for work. o. He's going by taxi.  
 16. It is your mother's birthday on Saturday. h. I'm going to buy flowers for her.
9. 2. Are we going to the seaside in summer? 3. Are you going to have lunch at the café? 4. Is she going to the amusement park in the evening? 5. Are they going to swim in the sea? 6. Is the boy going to eat an ice cream? 7. Are we going to build a sandcastle on the beach? 8. Is the girl going to look for seashells on the beach? 9. Are they going to take photos? 10. Are you going to buy any souvenirs? 11. Is she going to lie in the sun? 12. Is he going to make new friends? 13. Are we going to the swimming pool? 14. Are they going to send postcards to their friends? 15. Is he going to visit galleries and museums? 16. Are we going to watch television in the evening? 17. Are they going to read books? 18. Are you going to take a boat trip? 19. Is the boy going to swim?
14. 1. Is Granny going to make a pie on Sunday? 2. Are you going to have a birthday party? 3. Are we going to the country next

weekend? 4. Is she going to study for the Maths test? 5. Are you going shopping tomorrow? 6. Is Grandad going to walk in the park? 7. Is Denis going to repair his bicycle? 8. Is Zoe going to the swimming pool next week? 9. We are going to buy a car. 10. He is going to write a book. 11. I'm going to have a swim in the river. 12. They are going to Spain in summer. 13. We are going to have lunch. 14. She is going to write a letter to her parents. 15. I'm not going to the theatre tomorrow. 16. He is not going to watch television. 17. We are not going to stay in the city in summer. 18. They are not going to buy a house. 19. She is not going to school tomorrow. 20. You are not going to have a party at the weekend.

### 3 *Would like to do* for future actions

*Would like to do* для выражения  
желания сделать что-либо в будущем

7. 1. I would like to be a pilot. 2. I would like to travel around the world. 3. I would like to visit many countries. 4. I would like to see many famous places of interest. 5. My brother would like to be a doctor. 6. He would like to work in a hospital. 7. He would like to help people. 8. My sister would like to be a ballet dancer. 9. She would like to dance in the Bolshoi Theatre. 10. She would like to go to different countries. 11. My parents would like to buy a house in the country. 12. They would like to go to the country at the weekends. 13. They would like to grow flowers and vegetables. 14. My grandparents would like to have a dog. 15. They would like to walk with the dog in the park.

### 4 *May* for possibility and asking for permission

Модальный глагол *may* для выражения  
возможности совершения действия в будущем;  
для выражения просьбы

1. 2. People may live on Mars. 3. People may not use cars. 4. People may build cities on the moon. 5. People may not go to work. 6. Robots may do all the work. 7. People may not eat from plates. 8. Children may not go to school. 9. Children may study at home. 10. People may not live on Earth. 11. People may live in space stations. 12. The weather may be colder.

6. *Fortune-teller:* Hello. You can ask me any questions, and I will tell you everything about your future.  
*You:* OK. (1) **Will** I be famous?  
*Fortune-teller:* You (2) **may** be famous one day.  
*You:* (3) **Will** I be rich?  
*Fortune-teller:* You (4) **won't** be rich, but I think you (5) **will** have many friends.  
*You:* (6) **Will** I always live in this country?  
*Fortune-teller:* You (7) **may** live in a different country.  
*You:* In what country (8) **will** I live?  
*Fortune-teller:* You (9) **may** live in England.  
*You:* I hope it (10) **won't** be England. I can't speak English well.  
*Fortune-teller:* You (11) **may** learn to speak English like an Englishman.  
*You:* What (12) **will** the questions be in our English test tomorrow?  
*Fortune-teller:* I don't know. You must study hard, and I hope you (13) **will** get an excellent mark for the test.  
*You:* I'm afraid I (14) **won't** get a good mark.  
*Fortune-teller:* I'm sure you (15) **will** go home right now and study hard for the test. In this case you (16) **may not** get a bad mark.  
*You:* One more question. (17) **Will** I go to the seaside in summer?  
*Fortune-teller:* I think you (18) **won't** go anywhere in summer if you don't study well.  
*You:* OK. I (19) **will** work hard and I (20) **may** be famous in the future.
8. 1. May I take your pen? 2. May I ask you to repeat, please? 3. May I, please, play with the kitten? 4. May I bring along my sister, please? 5. May I open the window?
10. 1. I may become famous. 2. I may have a big house. 3. I may become a famous writer. 4. I may fly to Mars. 5. The climate on Earth may become colder. 6. He may not come to school. 7. We may go to the swimming pool after school. 8. It may be windy and cold tomorrow. 9. It may snow tomorrow. 10. It may be warm and sunny tomorrow. 11. It may rain tomorrow. 12. May I come in? 13. May I use your telephone? 14. May I read your book? 15. May I take your pencils? 16. May I take her bike? 17. May I play on the computer? 18. May I go to play in the playground? 19. May I go to the cinema? 20. May I go to the swimming pool?

## 5 Adverbs of Frequency (*how often?*)

### Наречия частоты действия (*как часто?*)

1. 2. Nick **always** drinks coffee in the morning. 3. My father **rarely** finishes work at 6 o'clock. 4. I tidy my room **once a week**. 5. She **never** comes home late. 6. We don't **usually** eat fish for lunch. 7. They **always** have breakfast at 8 o'clock. 8. I **sometimes** walk my dog in the park. 9. He goes to the swimming pool **every day**. 10. Mum doesn't **usually** work on Sunday. 11. He **never** goes to work by car. 12. I **rarely** go to bed at 11 o'clock. 13. We **sometimes** stay at this hotel. 14. They **often** go to school by bus. 15. They go to the country **every weekend**. 16. We have holidays **four times a year**. 17. My parents have holidays **twice a year**. 18. I go to see my grandparents **three times a week**. 19. I visit museums and art galleries **four times a month**.
2. 2. The bus is **never** late. 3. My friend is **usually** busy. 4. Your sister is **sometimes** rude. 5. It is **usually** warm in spring. 6. It is **never** hot in winter. 7. He is **rarely** at home during the day. 8. I am **often** tired. 9. I am **usually** in bed at 10 o'clock. 10. It is **always** windy in this place. 11. Mum is **sometimes** angry with me. 12. Dad **often** has lunch at 12 o'clock. 13. We **rarely** go for a walk together. 14. Granny **never** gets up late. 15. He **often** plays computer games. 16. It is **sometimes** chilly in autumn. 17. We **always** go shopping on Sunday. 18. Dad **rarely** goes to bed late. 19. I **usually** have soup and roast chicken for lunch. 20. My mother **always** drinks coffee at breakfast.
7. My day usually starts at 7 o'clock. I never get up late. I wash my face and have breakfast. I always have a cup of tea and toast for breakfast. Then I go to school. I usually walk to school. I sometimes go to school by bus when it rains. School always starts at 8.30. I am never late for school. We usually have five lessons every day. But on Friday we always have four lessons. I usually come home at 2 o'clock and go for a walk. I often go to the playground and play with my friends. I rarely go to the park on weekdays. I come home at 4 o'clock and have tea. Then I usually do my homework. I always do my homework all by myself (самостоятельно). My parents usually come home after 6 o'clock. We always have dinner together. Then I usually play computer games or watch television. My parents and I often talk about school. I rarely go to bed after 10 o'clock. I never go to bed after 11 o'clock, because I don't want to be late for school.

## 6 Adverbs of Manner (*in what way?*)

### Наречия образа действия (*каким образом?*)

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. simple — simply — просто | beautiful — beautifully — красиво |
| clever — cleverly — умно    | quick — quickly — быстро          |
| angry — angrily — сердито   | correct — correctly — правильно   |
| noisy — noisily — шумно     | neat — neatly — опрятно           |
| easy — easily — легко       | heavy — heavily — сильно          |
| quiet — quietly — тихо      | dangerous — dangerously — опасно  |
| slow — slowly — медленно    | sudden — suddenly — внезапно      |
| polite — politely — вежливо | nervous — nervously — нервно      |
| happy — happily — счастливо | nice — nicely — мило              |
| bad — badly — плохо         | pretty — prettily — мило          |
| loud — loudly — громко      | sad — sadly — печально            |
| tidy — tidily — опрятно     |                                   |
| silent — silently — молча   |                                   |

2.

Прилагательное	Наречие	Прилагательное / наречие
pretty	prettily	late
beautiful	beautifully	hard
quiet	quietly	early
angry	angrily	fast
slow	slowly	
nervous	nervously	
loud	loudly	
simple	simply	
neat	neatly	
careful	carefully	
dangerous	dangerously	

3. 2. Jenny is a neat girl. 3. Zoe works well in class. 4. This is a good job. 5. Nick learns the words slowly. 6. A turtle is a slow animal. 7. My little brother shouts very loudly. 8. There was a loud scream outside. 9. He had a bad day at school. 10. He behaves quite badly. 11. This is an easy job. 12. I can do it easily. 13. He is a happy man. 14. The child always smiles happily. 15. The girl was very beautiful. 16. I can decorate the dress beautifully. 17. She always drives carefully. 18. He is a careful person.
5. A. She can understand the new material (1) easily. She can read texts (2) quickly. She can write words (3) neatly. She always listens to the teacher (4) carefully. She works in class (5) quietly. She behaves (6) well in class. She studies (7) hard and her progress is great.

- B.** He writes in his exercise book (1) untidily. He learns the new rules (2) slowly. He speaks English (3) badly. He works in class (4) carelessly. He behaves (5) noisily and sometimes shouts quite (6) loudly. He works (7) hard at P.E. lessons. He can run (8) fast. He plays football very (9) well.
9. 1. I study hard. 2. My sister behaves badly at school. 3. I always listen carefully to the teacher. 4. My brother runs fast. 5. My father plays tennis well. 6. My mother swims fast. 7. We speak English well. 8. I can do it easily. 9. She sometimes behaves carelessly. 10. The child often shouts loudly. 11. You can easily learn the rules. 12. She always writes neatly. 13. Children usually listen to their parents attentively. 14. My grandfather moves slowly. 15. She usually speaks very politely. 16. Do you usually go to bed early? 17. I don't go to bed late. 18. Do they do their homework attentively? 19. He always writes untidily. 20. Do they speak English well? 21. Does she study hard? 22. Do they behave quietly? 23. He sometimes rides a bike carelessly. 24. She works in class badly. 25. Does your grandmother cook well? 26. He always decorates the Christmas tree beautifully. 27. She sings beautifully. 28. They dance easily and beautifully. 29. The dog usually barks loudly. 30. My Dad always drives carefully. 31. My grandparents live happily. 32. My Granny usually gets up early. 33. On Sundays we get up late. 34. My brother does his homework slowly.

## 7 Expressing Quantity

### Количество предметов или вещества

9. 1. Go to the shop, please, and buy a loaf of bread and a carton of milk. 2. Would you like a glass of water? 3. We have got some soup. Would you like a bowl of soup? 4. We have got a cake. Would you like a piece of cake? 5. I bought in the shop three cartons of yoghurt, a kilo of meat and lots of / a lot of fruit. 6. Have we got any vegetables? — Yes, we have got a lot of / lots of vegetables. 7. I would like to have a cup of coffee and a few sandwiches. 8. Usually I eat a lot of / lots of cheese and vegetables. 9. We have got a tin of mushrooms, a little cabbage and a few carrots for the salad. 10. We have got a lot of / lots of books at home. Have you got many books? 11. I drink lots of / a lot of milk and eat lots of fruit. 12. Do your children drink a lot of / lots of lemonade? 13. Nick eats lots of / a lot of jam and sweets. 14. Liza eats a lot of / lots of fish and honey. 15. We have got a few eggs and a little milk. We can

make an omelette. 16. We have got a little mineral water. 17. There is a lot of / lots of snow in the streets this year. 18. I have got a few coloured pencils. Would you like to draw? 19. Would you like some chocolate? — Yes, thank you. I would like a little chocolate. 20. Have you got any coloured paper? — Yes, I have got a little. 21. Yesterday I bought in the shop a kilo of apples, two bars of chocolate, a packet of tea and a jar of jam. 22. Can you buy two packets of biscuits and a bottle of orange juice, please? — We have got a lot of / lots of orange juice in the fridge. 23. Would you like some tea? — Yes, please. I would like to have a cup of tea and a few biscuits. 24. I would like to eat a little rice with meat. — How much meat would you like? — Just a little. 25. I would like to eat some fried potatoes. — How much would you like? — Just a little. 26. Would you like some coffee? — Yes, I would like to have a little coffee and a piece of cake. 27. Would you like some bananas? — Yes, thank you. — How many bananas would you like? — Just a few. 28. We have got a little cheese and bread. We can make a few sandwiches. 29. Would you like some ice cream? I've got a little in the freezer. — No, thank you. I don't like ice cream. I would like to eat some cherry pie. 30. Have you got much chocolate? Can you give me a little? — I haven't got any chocolate. But I have got a lot of / lots of sweets. How many sweets would you like? — Just a few.

## 8 Zero Article Нулевой артикль

5. 2. In France people speak French. 3. In England people speak English. 4. In Germany people speak German. 5. In Finland people speak Finnish. 6. In Poland people speak Polish. 7. In Spain people speak Spanish. 8. In Italy people speak Italian. 9. In Sweden people speak Swedish. 10. In Japan people speak Japanese. 11. In Korea people speak Korean.
7. They usually have soup for (1) lunch. The children usually have (2) breakfast at 7.30. In the evening we have (3) dinner at home. My mum is at (4) work now. My grandparents are at (5) home now. My aunt is in (6) hospital now. She usually goes to school by (7) bus. Usually we go to the seaside by (8) train. My brother goes everywhere by (9) car. Her favourite subject is (10) Maths. On Wednesday we have (11) Russian, (12) Art, (13) Music, and (14) Science. His favourite sport is (15) football. Summer holidays start in (16) June and end in (17) August.

8. 1. My favourite sport is tennis. 2. What do you usually have for lunch? 3. My birthday is in August. 4. Usually we go to the country on May Day. 5. How do your parents go to work — by bus or by car? 6. When does your mother usually come home after work? 7. What do you usually do on New Year's Day? 8. I don't go to school on Saturdays. 9. Do you do your homework before or after dinner? 10. We don't have Maths on Monday. 11. Do you have Art or Music on Friday? 12. My father likes football and ice hockey. 13. He was at home yesterday all day long. 14. Are the children at school? 15. Do you play basketball? 16. I'm very much interested in history. 17. People can't live without water. 18. In Russia, children go to school from the age of seven (с семи лет). 19. All cats like milk. 20. My brother likes tea, but I prefer [prɪ'fɜː] (предпочитаю) lemonade. 21. Dogs are very good friends. 22. Apples are good for your health. 23. Milk is rich in vitamins and minerals. 24. Do you like vegetables? 25. I really love cabbage and potatoes. 26. Does your mother like music? 27. Does your brother like winter sports? 28. My brother's favourite sports are basketball and football. 29. I know a lot about horses. 30. What would you like to have for dinner? 31. I like cakes very much. 32. When do you come home after school? 33. Tigers are very dangerous. 34. Elephants are very big. 35. Dinosaurs ['daɪnə,sɔːz] died out long ago. 36. Birds can fly. 37. Lions can run fast. 38. Dolphins can swim fast. 39. Cows are domestic animals. 40. They give milk.

#### 10. What are army ants?

(1) Army ants are (2) good hunters. They travel across the land in columns or move through (3) tunnels in the soil. (4) Army ants eat other insects and (5) spiders. Sometimes they kill and eat (6) larger animals that cannot run away quickly. (7) Army ants that live above ground do not build (8) nests. When they rest they stay in one place, and the queen lays hundreds and thousands of (9) eggs.

#### When did man first use tools?

(1) Prehistoric people knew that (2) stones and (3) sticks could help them do (4) things which they could not do with their bare hands. Later they began to make (5) knives and (6) hammers out of stones and (7) wooden handles out of sticks. When (8) people learned to work (9) iron and (10) steel, they developed stronger and sharper tools.

**What is holly?**

Holly is traditionally used (используется) in (1) houses and (2) churches at (3) Christmas for (4) decoration. The American holly and the English holly are (5) evergreens. They have (6) shiny green leaves and (7) red berries. (8) People make (9) attractive Christmas wreaths out of them. Holly wood is very hard. (10) People make (11) musical instruments and furniture out of (12) holly wood.

11. 1. Milk is useful for your health. 2. I like pets very much. 3. Mum likes tea for breakfast, but Dad drinks coffee. 4. My brother likes winter sports — ice hockey and figure skating. 5. I like board games. 6. Granny doesn't like football or boxing. 7. On May Day we usually go to the park. 8. At Christmas we go to the country. 9. I don't go to school by bus, I walk. 10. Dad is at work now. 11. My grandparents are at home now. 12. My uncle is in hospital now. 13. We usually go to the seaside by plane. 14. My brother goes to work by car. 15. On Tuesday we have got Maths, Art, P.T. and English. 16. My favourite subject is Literature. 17. I know a lot about horses. 18. Do you like cakes? 19. Lions and tigers run fast. 20. People can't live without water. 21. For lunch I have soup and chicken with rice. 22. Summer holidays last for three months.

## 9

**Questions****Вопросительное предложение**

1. 3. **Is** he a friendly person? 4. **Is** your room usually tidy? 5. **Are** your parents always busy? 6. **Is** your sister shy? 7. **Is** your handwriting always neat? 8. **Is** your grandmother often bored? 9. **Are** you kind? 10. **Are** you polite to people? 11. **Has** your brother **got** many friends? 12. **Have** you **got** a bicycle? 13. **Has** your mother **got** a hobby? 14. **Have** you **got** a computer? 15. **Has** your little sister **got** a favourite toy? 16. **Has** your uncle **got** a car? 17. **Have** you **got** a dog? 18. **Have** your parents **got** a country house?
6. 2. Where was the party? 3. When did the party start? 4. When did it finish? 5. What did you eat? 6. How many children did James invite? 7. Who did James dance with? 8. What did you wear? 9. What did you drink? 10. What did you play? 11. What did you give James as a present?

**8. Amazing Frogs**

- When did the first frog appear?
- Where do some frogs live?
- What can some frogs do?

- What is the biggest frog in the world?
- Where does the Goliath frog live?
- How much does it weigh?
- How long can the Goliath frog be?
- What does it eat?
- Why are some frogs dangerous?
- How many people can the poison in the yellow frog's skin kill?
- Where does it live?
- How did the American Indians use its poison?

### **Fantastic Penguins**

- Where do penguins live?
  - Why do people not live in Antarctica?
  - How fast can penguins swim?
  - What do they like to do?
  - How long can penguins hold their breath under water?
  - How many types of penguins are there in the world?
  - What are the largest of all penguins?
  - How tall can emperor penguins be?
  - How much do adult emperor penguins weigh?
  - What colour are their heads, cheeks and necks?
  - What are the smallest of all penguins?
  - How tall are blue penguins?
  - How much do they weigh?
11. 1. Is your mother a teacher? 2. Is your father a doctor? 3. Do you go to school? 4. What time do you get up? 5. What do you have for breakfast? 5. What time do lessons at school start? 6. Do you have lunch at school? 7. Does your friend do sports? 8. Do you go to the swimming pool? 9. On what days do you go to the swimming pool? 10. Does your father play football? 11. Did you go to the seaside last summer? 12. Where did you go for the winter holidays? 13. Will you go to the summer camp next summer? 14. Were you at school yesterday? 15. What marks did you get? 16. Do you like school? 17. What are your favourite subjects? 18. Can you dance? 19. Could you ride a bike when you were five (years old)? 20. Have you got a computer? 21. Do you like to play computer games? 22. Have you got many books at home? 23. Did you read the book yesterday? 24. Does your friend like to go to the cinema? 25. Did your friend go to the cinema yesterday? 26. Will your friend go to the circus with you tomorrow? 27. Are your classmates good friends? 28. Is your teacher kind? 29. Have you got a pet? 30. What is its name?

## 10 Subject Questions

### Вопрос к подлежащему

1. 2. The Pacific Ocean is. 3. The Great Pyramid of Cheops is. 4. Mount Everest is. 5. Australia is. 6. Lake Baikal is. 7. Antarctica is. 8. The Sahara Desert is.
4. 2. Who walks in the park every day? 3. Who tidies the room once a week? 4. Who gets only good marks at school? 5. Who goes to work by bus? 6. Who makes pies every Sunday? 7. Who goes to the swimming pool on Tuesday and Friday? 8. Who likes football? 9. Who sings beautifully? 10. Who plays the guitar? 11. Who works in the office from 9 to 6? 12. Who travels around the world?
5. 2. Who goes to the seaside every summer? 3. Who repairs his car at the garage? 4. Who likes to cook? 5. Who reads a lot of books? 6. Who swims in the river in summer? 7. Who watches television in the evening? 8. Who goes to the cinema every weekend? 9. Who writes letters every week? 10. Who lives in London? 11. Who does his homework after lunch?
6. 1. Who rode in the car? 2. What was bad? 3. Who saw a cat in the road? 4. What stopped suddenly? 5. What made a loud noise? 6. Who phoned the police? 7. What caused the accident? 8. What happened to the cat?

## 11 Tag Questions

### Разделительный вопрос

1. 2. Russia is the largest country in the world, **isn't it?** 3. The Ural Mountains divide Russia into two parts, **don't they?** 4. There are more people in Moscow than in any other city of Russia, **aren't there?** 5. The Kremlin is in Moscow, **isn't it?** 6. About 140 million people live in Russia, **don't they?** 7. Russia is a country with a long history, **isn't it?** 8. Ostankino Television Tower is the highest building in Moscow, **isn't it?** 9. The territory of Russia makes up one-sixth of the world's land, **doesn't it?** 10. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world, **isn't it?** 11. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea, **doesn't it?** 12. People of 100 nationalities live in Russia, **don't they?** 13. They can learn their national languages at school, **can't they?** 14. The bear is the symbol of Russia, **isn't it?**
2. 1. The population of China is over one billion people, **isn't it?** 2. Most people in Canada can speak two languages, **can't they?** 3. London is

- the capital of Great Britain, **isn't it?** 4. About 500 million people live in Europe, **don't they?** 5. There are five oceans in the world, **aren't there?** 6. There are about 175 countries in the world, **aren't there?** 7. More than 7 billion people live on Earth, **don't they?** 8. The Eiffel Tower stands in Paris, **doesn't it?** 9. London Underground is the oldest in the world, **isn't it?** 10. People call Europe the Old World (Старый свет), **don't they?** 11. People call America the New World (Новый свет), **don't they?** 12. The Houses of Parliament aren't as old as the Tower of London, **are they?** 13. Germany and France are the leading European countries, **aren't they?**
3. 2. The weather wasn't bad, j. was it?  
 3. We went to the country, a. didn't we?  
 4. We had a picnic in the garden, e. didn't we?  
 5. The day was wonderful, g. wasn't it?  
 6. We were happy, k. weren't we?  
 7. We had a lot of fun, i. didn't we?  
 8. It rained a little, f. didn't it?  
 9. The rain didn't spoil the picnic, d. did it?  
 10. Spot chased the neighbour's cat, h. didn't he?  
 11. He didn't bark at the cat, c. did he?

## 12 Have to for necessity

Модальный глагол *have to* для выражения необходимости совершения действия

4. 2. Dad is ill. k. He has to go to the doctor.  
 3. My tooth aches. b. I have to go to the dentist.  
 4. School starts at 8.30. f. Schoolchildren have to get up at 7.30.  
 5. Mum's car is dirty. c. She has to wash the car.  
 6. There are no buses. g. We have to walk to school.  
 7. It is Sunday. e. My parents don't have to go to work.  
 8. Granny doesn't work. i. She doesn't have to get up early.  
 9. Grandpa doesn't feel well. d. He has to take medicine.  
 10. We have a Maths test tomorrow. h. I have to study hard to get a good mark.  
 11. It's late. j. I have to go home.
5. 2. It's Sunday. Amanda **doesn't have to** get up early today. 3. There are no buses. We **have to** walk home. 4. I don't see well. I **have to** wear glasses. 5. They have a test tomorrow. They **have to** study hard today. 6. Nick **has to** walk his dog twice a day. 7. The window is

dirty. You **have to** clean it. 8. There is a lot of food in the fridge. We **don't have to** cook. 9. The weather is rainy. I **don't have to** water the flowers in the garden. 10. The baby is asleep. You **have to** be quiet. 11. I don't feel well. I **have to** take medicine. 12. You must get up early tomorrow. You **have to** go to bed. 13. Mum can't take me to school in her car today. I **have to** go by bus. 14. Jim's music teacher is away on holiday. He **doesn't have to** go to the music lesson. 15. Our teacher forgot to give us our homework. We **don't have to** do it.

### 13 Impersonal *it*

#### Безличные предложения с *it* в качестве подлежащего

2. 1. Take an umbrella. **It is** rainy today. 2. What day **is it** today? — **It is** Saturday. 3. **Is it** Wednesday today? — No, **it is** Tuesday. 4. **It is** hot today. We can go to the river and have a swim. 5. **Is it** windy today? — No, there is no wind. 6. **It is** cloudy, it may rain today. 7. Do you walk to school? — No, **it is** far from my house to the school. Usually I go by bus. 8. **Is it** far from your house to the Underground station? — No, **it is** not far. I walk there. 9. **It is** my birthday today. I am 10. 10. **Is it** cold outside?
3. 2. It is cold in the room. j. Close the window, please.  
3. It is very late. f. We must go home.  
4. The weather is not nice today. g. It is cloudy and windy.  
5. It is far from the city to the airport. h. You have to take a taxi.  
6. Is it far from the hotel to the beach? e. No, it's five-minute walk.  
7. How far is it from Moscow to St. Petersburg? c. It takes eight hours to get from Moscow to St. Petersburg by train.  
8. What time is it? a. It is half past four.  
9. It is often cold here in winter. b. There is a lot of snow.  
10. Is it Monday today? i. No, it is not. It is Sunday today.
6. 1. It is late now. 2. What time is it? 3. It is half past one. 4. It is ten minutes past four. 5. It is fifteen minutes to seven. 6. It is spring. It is warm. 7. It is winter. It is cold. 8. It is autumn. It is rainy. 9. It is summer. It is hot. 10. Is it far from your house to the swimming pool? 11. What day is it today? 12. It is Friday today. It is Saturday tomorrow. 13. It is my birthday today. I'm eleven. 14. It is hot in the room. Open the window, please. 15. It is cloudy today. It may rain. 16. It is windy today. Put on a coat. 17. It is sunny and warm today. 18. It is seven o'clock in the morning. I have to get up.

## 14 Word-building Suffixes

(-er/-or, -tion, -ist, -ful, -ous, -ly, -teen, -ty, -th)

### Словообразовательные суффиксы

1. fight → fighter — боец  
ride → rider — наездник  
play → player — игрок  
lose → loser — проигравший  
catch → catcher — ловец  
speak → speaker — оратор  
begin → beginner — новичок  
read → reader — читатель  
lead → leader — руководитель  
write → writer — писатель  
run → runner — бегун  
swim → swimmer — пловец
2. organization — organize  
decoration — decorate  
transportation — transport  
realization — realize  
civilization — civilize  
combination — combine  
action — act  
production — produce
3. commune — communist — коммунист  
capital — capitalist — капиталист  
final — finalist — финалист  
colony — colonist — колонист  
science — scientist — учёный  
art — artist — художник
4. dancer — dance, teacher — teach, builder — build, driver — drive,  
sailor — sail, actor — act, worker — work
5. frightful — fright, страшный — страх  
colourful — colour, красочный — цвет  
skilful — skill, умелый — умение  
playful — play, игривый — игра  
wonderful — wonder, чудесный — чудо  
thoughtful — thought, задумчивый — мысль  
useful — use, полезный — польза  
fruitful — fruit, плодотворный — плод

famous — fame, знаменитый — слава  
mysterious — mystery, таинственный — тайна  
courageous — courage, мужественный — мужество  
miraculous — miracle, чудесный — чудо

6. 2. Dad plays the guitar and sings beautifully. 3. Ann speaks English fluently. 4. My grandparents live together quite happily. 5. My brother always talks loudly. 6. I always do everything quickly. 7. My little brother behaves badly. 8. My sister cooks badly. 9. Our teacher can answer any question easily. 10. The weather is fine today. The sun shines brightly.
7. 1. четырнадцатый — fourteenth  
2. девятнадцатый — nineteenth  
3. двадцать четвёртый — twenty-fourth  
4. тридцать восьмой — thirty-eighth  
5. сорок пятый — forty-fifth  
6. пятьдесят девятый — fifty-ninth  
7. семьдесят шестой — seventy-sixth  
8. восьмидесятый — eightieth

**Наталья Андреева**

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