

Английский язык. 1 курс заочное отделение.

Часть 2

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

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Данное учебное пособие по английскому языку рассчитано на студентов I курсов заочного отделения, гуманитарных направлений и специальностей. Пособие состоит из двух разделов, каждый из которых освещает лексические и грамматические темы, направлен на повторение и систематизацию грамматического материала изученного в школе.

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САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Unit 3

Grammar: Countable&Uncountable Nouns, Plural, Past Simple

Vocabulary: Free time activities, Food, Eating Out

Words for talking about time

| | |
|------------------|--|
| afternoon | NOUN The afternoon is the part of each day that begins at lunchtime and ends at about six o'clock. |
| birthday | NOUN Your birthday is the day of the year that you were born. |
| Day | NOUN A day is one period of 24 hours. |
| evening | NOUN The evening is the part of each day between the end of the afternoon and midnight. |
| Friday | NOUN Friday is the day after Thursday and before Saturday. |
| half past | NOUN Half past a particular hour is 30 minutes after that time. |
| Late | ADJECTIVE if someone or something is late , they arrive or happen after the time they should start or happen. ADVERB Late means after the time that something should start or happen. |
| Minute | NOUN A minute is a unit of time that lasts 60 seconds. |
| Monday | NOUN Monday is the day after Sunday and before Tuesday. |
| morning | NOUN The morning is the part of each day between the time that people usually wake up and lunchtime. |
| Night | NOUN Night is the time when it is dark outside, and most people sleep. |
| o'clock | ADVERB O'clock is used after numbers from one to twelve to say what time it is. |
| Saturday | NOUN Saturday is the day after Friday and before Sunday. |
| Sunday | NOUN Sunday is the day after Saturday and before Monday. |
| Thursday | NOUN Thursday is the day after Wednesday and before Friday. |
| Time | NOUN Time is something that we measure in minutes, hours, days, and years. |
| Today | ADVERB You use today when you are talking about the actual day on which you are speaking or writing. |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Tuesday | NOUN Tuesday is the day after Monday and before Wednesday. |
| Wednesd | NOUN Wednesday is the day after Tuesday and before |
| Week | NOUN A week is a period of seven days. |

Exercise 1. Put each sentence into the correct order.

late / you / are / why / ?

birthday / it / on / Wednesday / is / my / .

you / are / going / time / to / what / today / work / ?

six / is / English / fifteen / at / class / our / .

you / on / free / Sunday / are / ?

my / party / come / to / like / you / would / to / ?

Exercise 2. Find the words or phrases that do not belong, as shown.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 Days | Wednesday | Evening | Thursday | Saturday |
| 2 Parts of the day | Morning | afternoon | Late | night |
| 3 Numbers 1 to 10 | One | Eight | Two | eleven |
| 4 Numbers 11 to 20 | Thirty | nineteen | Fifteen | twelve |
| 5 Time | It's 2.15 p.m. | It's 3.30 p.m. | It's 16.20. | It's 7.40 p.m. |
| 6 Numbers | twenty-two | thirty-five | forty-four | fifty-five |

Exercise 3. Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence.

1. I'm going to the cinema on the Saturday.
2. Jack's birthday party is on at 8 o'clock.
3. The bus is late on today.
4. Let's have a coffee together in a for minute.
5. There's a good film on TV tonight at half past to six.
6. What date is it your birthday?

Exercise 4. Write the word for the number in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. The film is (90) minutes long.
2. He was on the phone for (45) minutes.
3. The bus comes at (12.20).

4. Does the party start at (8.30)?
5. The flight is (7) hours long.
6. You're (20) minutes late!

Talking about food and drink

The following words for types of food and drink are usually uncountable. *You cannot put a or an* in front of them. *You often put some or any* in front of them.

Bread| butter | cheese | | chocolate | coffee| meat | milk | fish| fruit| rice

Would you like **some** bread?

Usually have coffee with my breakfast.

We haven't got **any** milk.

Do you like **chocolate**?

You can talk about **a piece of bread/chocolate/meat**, etc., **a cup of coffee or a glass/bottle of milk**.

The following words for types of food are usually countable, and *you need to use a or an* in front of them. *If you put some or any* in front of them, you need to *make them plural*.

apple| banana | egg

I took **an** apple to eat after school.

I bought **some** bananas.

Are there **any** eggs in the fridge?

The following words for types of food are usually plural.

chips| vegetables

I had meat and vegetables for dinner.

Do you like chips?

Some words can be countable or uncountable:

I bought some cakes for us.

Donna made me a birthday cake.

I ate a lot of cake this afternoon.

Would you like a piece of cake?

Words for talking about food

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| apple | NOUN An apple is a firm round fruit with green, red, or yellow skin. |
| banana | NOUN Bananas are long curved fruit with yellow skins. |
| bread | NOUN Bread is a food made mostly from flour and water. |
| breakfast | NOUN Breakfast is the first meal of the day, usually eaten in the |
| butter | NOUN Butter is a soft yellow food made from cream that you put on |
| cake | NOUN A cake is a sweet food that you make from flour, eggs, sugar, and |
| cheese | NOUN Cheese is a solid, usually white or yellow, food made from milk. |
| chips | PLURAL NOUN Chips are long, thin pieces of fried potato. |
| chocolate | NOUN Chocolate is a sweet brown food that you eat as a sweet. |
| coffee | NOUN Coffee is a drink made from boiling water and coffee beans. |
| dinner | NOUN Dinner is the main meal of the day, usually eaten in the evening. |
| drink | VERB When you drink a liquid, you take it into your mouth and swallow it. |
| eat | VERB When you eat something, you put it into your mouth and swallow it. |
| egg | NOUN An egg is a round object that is produced by a female bird, that people eat as food. |
| fish | NOUN A fish is an animal that lives and swims in water, that people eat as food. |
| food | NOUN Food is what people and animals eat. |
| fruit | NOUN Fruit is the part of a tree that contains seeds, covered with a can eat. |
| lunch | NOUN Lunch is the meal that you have in the middle of the day. |
| meat | NOUN Meat is the part of an animal that people cook and eat. |
| milk | NOUN Milk is the white liquid that cows, and some other animals people drink. |
| rice | NOUN Rice is white or brown grains from a plant that grows in wet areas. |
| vegetables | PLURAL NOUN Vegetables are plants such as carrots, cabbages, and peas. |

Exercise 5. Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 have rice / we usually / for dinner / and
- 2 I took some / for my lunch / bread and cheese / .
- 3 good fruit / you can buy / the market / and vegetables at / .
- 4 dinner / eat chocolate / after / I often / .
- 5 my salad / I had a / chips with / plate of / .
- 6 I always / with my / have coffee / breakfast / .

Exercise 6. Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 I would like a cheese / some cheese with my bread.
- 2 I usually have meat / a meat for dinner.
- 3 My friend made me cake / a cake for my birthday.
- 4 I will take banana / a banana to eat later.
- 5 We are having fish / a fish for lunch.
- 6 I like to eat a fruit / fruit every day.

Reading, Listening and Writing

Exercise 7. Write the words in the correct columns in the table below. Add some more words for food and drinks in the next line.

banana cake| Cola| ice cream| water| apple tart| apple juice| four cheeses pizza| cheese burger| chicken curry and rice| orange juice| chocolate cake| seafood salad with bread

| Main courses | Desserts | Drinks |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|
| four cheeses pizza... | ice cream... | Cola... |
| Pasta... | Biscuits... | Tea... |

Exercise 8. Listen to the Conversation in a Cafe

<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/ordering-food-cafe>

Underline the best answer to complete these sentences:

a. For his main course, Andi chooses *a normal cheese burger / a double cheese burger / a burger with chips*.

b. For dessert, Andi chooses *ice cream / chocolate cake / banana cake*.

c. To drink, Andi chooses *apple juice / fizzy water / still water*.

Exercise 9. Make up a similar dialogue, use the transcript if necessary.

Café worker: Next, please! What would you like?

Andi: Can I have a burger, please?

Café worker: A cheese burger or double cheese burger?

Andi: Double cheese burger, please.

Café worker: Anything else?

Andi: Yeah, I'd like some banana cake.

Café worker: Would you like a drink?

Andi: Yes, can I have an apple juice, please?

Café worker: OK, so that's one double cheese burger, one banana cake and an apple juice. What's your table number?

Andi: Table 3. How much is that?

Café worker: That's £8.37, please.

Andi: Here you are.

Café worker: Thank you ... that's £10.00 ... and £1.63 change. Next, please ...

Exercise 10. Write a recipe of your favourite dish or describe it. Tell about when, why and who you make and eat it with.



Exercise 11. Here are some of the activities that people like to do at the weekend. Which of them could you enjoy doing?

- go out (to a bar or club)

- eat out
- see a movie
- chill out at home
- sleep in
- do some housework
- do some yard work
- spend time with your family
- take a trip
- go to church
- get together with friends
- have a party
- have a big family meal
- go shopping
- catch up on work



Exercise 12. Do the quiz and discuss the results. Do you agree or disagree?

How happy are you?

Your happiness depends on how you see yourself, what you want from life, and how well you get on with other people. But you need to know yourself. What sort of person are you? What makes you happy? Do you know how to make yourself happier? If you can answer these questions, you can learn to change the way you think and behave. And you can actually be happier. It just needs practice.

Do the quiz and find out how happy you are. Write 1–5 for each statement.

1 = very true 2 = mainly true 3 = about 50/50 4 = not very true 5 = not true at all

1 I take every opportunity to play, laugh, and have a good time.

2 I usually have a holiday at least once a year.

3 I get pleasure from lots of different things – art, nature, sport, friends ...

4 Sometimes I get really enthusiastic about things.

- 5 I have the things in life that I think are important.
- 6 I have a positive image of myself.
- 7 I am grateful for what I have, and appreciate it.
- 8 I don't often feel jealous or envious of other people.
- 9 I sleep well and wake up feeling ready for a new day.
- 10 I keep fit and I take care of myself.
- 11 I never feel stressed when I have a lot of things to do.
- 12 I don't feel afraid or depressed.
- 13 I have close friends and people I share interests with.
- 14 I get a lot of satisfaction from my work/study.
- 15 My life makes a difference to other people.
- 16 I try to help other people.

Add up your score

Your score – How happy are you?

16–28 Extremely happy 29–40 Happy enough 41–52 About average 53–64 Not very happy 65–80 Cheer up! Life can't be that bad!

Exercise 13. Listen to a girl talking about her Holiday and tick the things she and her friend did during the holiday.

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | We stayed in a big and expensive hotel. | |
| 2. | We visited the most famous sights and museums. | V |
| 3. | We had a burger for lunch. | |
| 4. | In the afternoon we walked around the city. | |
| 5. | We took a lot of photos. | |
| 6. | In the evening we went to pubs or discos. | |
| 7. | We made a lot of friends. | |
| 8. | We bought a lot of souvenirs. | |
| 9. | We sent beautiful postcards to our friends. | |

| | | |
|-----|----------------------|--|
| 10. | We had a lot of fun. | |
|-----|----------------------|--|

Exercise 14. Write about your last holiday using the ideas of the previous exercise.

Exercise 15. Read the two texts.

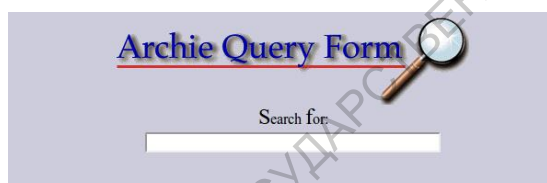
No technology has evolved so much in so little time as the Internet. We not only shop, bank, work, and meet people online, but we share what we are doing at any given moment with such sites as Facebook and Twitter. So how did all this begin?

The first search engine

For many people, using search engines has become a routine part of their lives. But how did they begin? In 1989 a young computer scientist from Barbados, Alan Emtage, was studying at Montreal's McGill University in Canada. He built a single, easily searchable database for students to access information. This created a lot of interest and Alan was joined by two



colleagues, Mike Parker and Bill Heelan, who helped develop the system. They



called it 'Archie'. Why was it named Archie? Simply the word 'archive' without the 'v'.

Emtage found himself at the heart of an Internet revolution. It didn't take long for search engines to become big business. Many more followed such as Excite in 1993, created by six Stanford University students, Yahoo in 1994, and Lycos also in 1994. With 60 million documents this was the largest of its time until Google was launched in 1997.

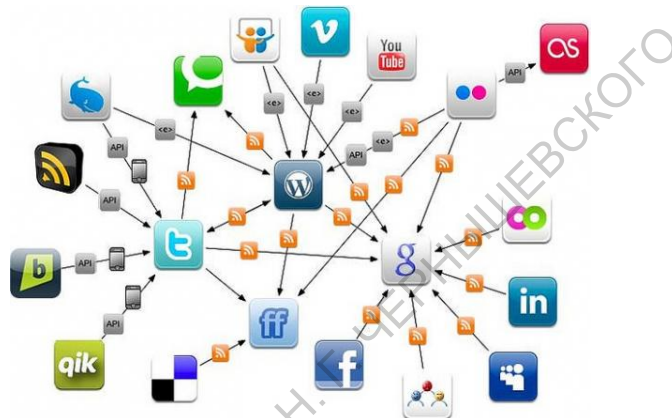
Google now has 620 million visitors every day.

The first social networking site

In the 1990s more and more homes had Internet access. People could connect easily with each other. Would they also like to reconnect with old friends?

In 1995 Classmates.com, the first social networking site, began life in the basement of Randy Conrads, a Boeing employee in the US. It was immediately popular. People loved exchanging life stories with old schoolmates and school romances were reignited. In one year this led to 100 marriages.

The idea was copied in many countries, including Friends Reunited in the UK. In 2003 the business networking site LinkedIn began. This has over 60 million members. In the same year and with three times that number is MySpace.



However, one name leads all other global social networking sites, Facebook. Created in 2004 by students at Harvard University, it became world-famous in 2006 and has more than 750 million users.

It seems people love talking about themselves. On the micro-blogging site, Twitter, users inform their followers about tiny details of their lives: ‘I’m having honey with my toast this morning!’

Exercise 16. Say if the sentences are true or false.

1. In 1989 Alan Emtage was studying in the University.
2. Alan and his colleagues called the first search-engine Archie, because one of them had a son named Archie.
3. Yahoo was created in 1995.
4. Classmates.com was immediately popular.
5. Facebook, created by professors at Harvard University, became famous in 2006.

Exercise 17. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. Which search engine do you prefer? Why?
2. When was the last time you used it?
3. Do you like the idea of social networking sites? Which are your favourites?

Grammar

Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns

(Множественное число. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные)

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

Существительные могут быть исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми. Исчисляемые имена существительные – те, которые можно сосчитать. При употреблении этих существительных в единственном числе перед ними ставится артикль a/an:

an apple - apples (яблоко - яблоки), a car - cars (машина - машины), a student - students (студент - студенты).

К неисчисляемым существительным относят, соответственно, те, которые сосчитать нельзя. Артикль перед ними не ставится, и множественного числа они не имеют. К ним относятся:

- многие слова, обозначающие продукты питания - bread (хлеб), milk (молоко), chocolate (шоколад);

- абстрактные понятия – love (любовь), friendship (дружба), freedom (свобода);

- материалы/вещества - silk (шелк), glass (стекло), paper (бумага);

а также такие слова, как information (информация), furniture (мебель) и другие.

Необходимо обратить внимание на те существительные, которые в русском языке традиционно имеют форму множественного числа, а в английском являются неисчисляемыми и не могут употребляться во множественном числе: money (деньги), news (новости). Запомните две английские пословицы, которые помогут вам правильно употреблять эти слова в предложениях:

Money is a good servant, but a bad master. – Человек должен распоряжаться деньгами, а не деньги человеком.

No news is good news. – Отсутствие новостей – это уже хорошая новость.

Неисчисляемые существительные и исчисляемые существительные во множественном числе могут употребляться с местоимением *some*, которое имеет значение «некоторое количество/ несколько/немного»:

some butter (немного масла), *some books* (несколько книг), *some money* (немного денег), *some students* (несколько студентов).

Если же нам необходимо уточнить какое именно количество имеется в виду, мы используем вспомогательные слова:

a slice of cheese (ломтик сыра), *a loaf of bread* (булка хлеба), *a jar of jam* (банка варенья), *a bar of chocolate* (плитка шоколада).

Множественное число имен существительных

В большинстве случаев множественное число имен существительных в английском языке образуется путем прибавления окончания *-s*:

a friend – friends (друг – друзья), *a tree – trees* (дерево – деревья), *a chair – chairs* (стул – стулья).

Однако необходимо помнить следующие правила:

1. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-x*, имеют во множественном числе окончание *-es*:

a glass – glasses (стакан – стаканы), *a brush – brushes* (щетка – щетки), *a fox – foxes* (лиса – лисы), *a match – matches* (спичка – спички).

2. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на *-o*, также имеют во множественном числе окончание *-es*:

a tomato – tomatoes (помидор – помидоры).

Однако, существительные *radio* (радио), *piano* (пианино), *photo* (фотография), *video* (видеофильм) принимают окончание *-s*:

a radio - radios, *a piano - pianos*, *a photo – photos*, *a video – videos*.

3. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на *-y* с предшествующей согласной, меняют *y* на *i* перед окончанием *-es*:

a family – families (семья – семьи).

Если конечной букве *-y* предшествует гласная, то *-y* не меняется:

a day –days (день – дни).

4. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-f** или **-fe**, принимают окончание **-s** или **-es** причем **f** меняется на **v**:

a leaf – leaves (лист – листья), a knife – knives (нож – ножи).

Однако существительные roof (крыша), chief (начальник), handkerchief (носовой платок), proof (доказательство) образуют множественное число по общему правилу путем прибавления окончания **-s**:

a roof - roofs, a chief - chiefs, a handkerchief - handkerchiefs, a proof – proofs.

5. Некоторые существительные имеют одну форму для единственного и для множественного числа:

a swine – swine (свинья – свиньи), a sheep – sheep (овца – овцы), a fish – fish (рыба – рыбы), a deer – deer (олень – олени).

6. Следующие слова являются исключениями, поэтому необходимо просто запомнить какую форму они имеют во множественном числе:

a child – children (ребенок – дети), a man – men (мужчина – мужчины), a woman – women (женщина – женщины), a foot - feet (нога – ноги), a tooth – teeth (зуб – зубы), a goose – geese (гусь – гуси), a mouse – mice (мышь – мыши).

7. Обратите внимание на произношение окончаний **-s**, **-es**.

| После глухих звуков <i>/f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/</i> | После шипящих и свистящих звуков <i>/s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/, /ʒ/</i> | Во всех остальных случаях |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <i>/s/</i> | <i>/ɪz/</i> | <i>/z/</i> |
| Roofs, forks, cups, cats, paths | Boxes, dishes, watches, bridges, noses, garages | Dolls, copies, cards, boys, pens |

Заметьте, что если перед существительным стоит прилагательное, то окончание **-s** добавляется только к существительному, а прилагательное не изменяется:

a good cook – good cooks (хороший повар – хорошие повара)

a beautiful butterfly - beautiful butterflies (красивая бабочка - красивые бабочки)

Exercise 18. Make the nouns plural. Read them paying attention to pronunciation rules.

a cat, a brush, a watch, a house, a mouse, a boy, a dress, a rose, a woman, a box, a bus, a sheep, a child, an umbrella, a fly, a knife, a cup, a berry, a potato, a foot, a fish, a window, a cry, a roof, a video, a day, a flower, a bird, a bridge, a witch.

Exercise 19. Read the Russian word combinations and check their English equivalents. Correct the wrong translation and tick (V) the English word combinations without mistakes.

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Две коробки | Two boxes | V |
| | Зубные щетки | A toothbrushes | <i>Toothbrushes</i> |
| | Персики | Peachs | <i>Peaches</i> |
| 1 | Три куста | Three bushes | |
| 2 | Пять стаканов | Five glasses | |
| 3 | Два ножа | Two knives | |
| 4 | Зубы | Tooths | |
| 5 | Бабочки | Butterflys | |
| 6 | Доказательства | Proofs | |
| 7 | Двое мужчин | Two mens | |
| 8 | Четыре игрушки | Four toys | |
| 9 | Помидоры | A Tomatoes | |
| 10 | Носовые платки | Handkerchiefs | |
| 11 | Церкви | Curchs | |
| 12 | Две вилки | Two forkes | |
| 13 | Три полки | Three shelves | |

Exercise 20. Read the nouns, pay attention to pronunciation rules.

addresses, housewives, chiefs, records, foxes, frogs, men, girls, tables, deer, hairbrushes, ways, babies, halves, feet, watches.

Exercise 21. Translate the words and word combinations into English.

Немного хлеба, пять апельсинов, ложка, плитка шоколада, немного денег, три чашки кофе, булка хлеба, два стакана молока, чай, три пирожных, немного варенья, вилки.

Exercise 22. Write what you had for breakfast/ lunch and what you would like to have for supper. Use as many countable and uncountable nouns as you can. For example:

I had two eggs, three slices of cheese, a cup of coffee... for breakfast. – Сегодня на завтрак я съел два яйца, три кусочка сыра... выпил чашку кофе...

I would like a plate of cereal, two slices of bread... for supper. – На ужин я бы хотел съесть тарелку каши, два кусочка хлеба...

Past Simple

(Прошедшее простое время)

Past Simple обозначает действия или состояния, происходившие в какой-то период в прошлом и не связанные с моментом речи. Past Simple – форма, типичная для описания следующих друг за другом действий или событий в прошлом. В предложениях с Past Simple *часто указывается время совершения действия:*

Yesterday I got up at 7 o'clock, had breakfast and went to work. – Вчера я проснулся в 7 часов, позавтракал и пошел на работу.

The train arrived at the station at 6.30. – Поезд прибыл на станцию в 6.30.

Предложения во времени Past Simple обычно содержат такие вспомогательные слова или словосочетания, как

yesterday – вчера

last night – вчера вечером (ночью)

last week/ month/ year – на прошлой неделе/ в прошлом месяце/ в прошлом году

a week/ month/ year ago – неделю/ месяц/ год назад

when – когда

then – затем, потом

in 1995 etc. – в 1995 и т.д.

Образование Past Simple

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|

| (Утвердительная форма) | (Отрицательная форма) | | (Вопросительная форма) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Long form | Short form | |
| I worked | I did not work | I didn't work | Did I work? |
| You worked | You did not work | You didn't work | Did you work? |
| He worked | He did not work | He didn't work | Did he work? |
| She worked | She did not work | She didn't work | Did she work? |
| It worked | It did not work | It didn't work | Did it work? |
| We worked | We did not work | We didn't work | Did we work? |
| You worked | You did not work | You didn't work | Did you work? |
| They worked | They did not work | They didn't work | Did they work? |

Правильные глаголы образуют Past Simple путем добавления окончания –ed к инфинитиву. При этом необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Если глагол оканчивается на –e, то при образовании Past Simple к нему добавляется только -d:

Love-loved

Smoke- smoked

2. Одна согласная после одиночной гласной в ударном (конечном) слоге удваивается:

Stop – stopped

но

Talk – talked

Refer - referred

Offer – offered

Согласная –l после одиночной гласной удваивается как в ударных, так и в безударных слогах:

Travel – travelled

3. Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на –y с предшествующей согласной, меняют y на i перед окончанием -ed:

Cry- cried

Fry-fried

Если конечной букве -y предшествует гласная, то –y не меняется:

Play – played

Stay – stayed

Окончание –ed произносится /t/ после глухих согласных (кроме t), как /d/ после звонких (кроме d) и как /id/ после t и d:

| После глухих согласных (кроме t) | После звонких согласных (кроме d) | После t и d |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
| Worked, helped, asked | Lived, played, joined | Wanted, needed |

Неправильные глаголы образуют форму Past simple, а также третью форму не путем прибавления –ed к инфинитиву, а иными способами: begin – began – begun, give – gave – given, go – went – gone, put – put – put и т.д. Эти формы необходимо просто запомнить.

Глаголы в Past Simple не меняются по лицам и числам, за исключением глагола to be (was/ were):

| Affirmative (Утвердительная форма) | Negative (Отрицательная форма) | | Interrogative (Вопросительная форма) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| | Long form | Short form | |
| I was | I was not | I wasn't | Was I? |
| You were | You were not | You weren't | Were you? |
| He was | He was not | He wasn't | Was he? |
| She was | She was not | She wasn't | Was she? |
| It was | It was not | It wasn't | Was it? |
| We were | We were not | We weren't | Were we? |
| You were | You were not | You weren't | Were you? |
| They were | They were not | They weren't | Were they? |

Вопросительные предложения Past Simple образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола did, который ставится перед подлежащим.

Отрицательные предложения образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола did, частицы not и смыслового глагола. **Обратите внимание** на то, что смысловой глагол при этом употребляется в первой форме.

The train arrived at the station at 6.30. – Поезд прибыл на станцию в 6.30.

Did the train arrive at the station at 6.30? – Поезд прибыл на станцию в 6.30?

Yes, it did. The train arrived at the station at 6.30. – Да, поезд прибыл на станцию в 6.30.

No, it didn't. The train didn't arrive at the station at 6.30. – Нет, поезд не прибыл на станцию в 6.30.

Yesterday she went to the theatre. – Вчера она ходила в театр.

Did she go to the theatre yesterday? – Она вчера ходила в театр?

Yes, she did. She went to the theatre yesterday. – Да, она вчера ходила в театр.

No, she didn't. She didn't go to the theatre yesterday. Нет, она не ходила вчера в театр.

Exercise 23. Translate the sentences using the Present Simple or the Past Simple Tense.

1. Мой брат сейчас в школе.
2. Мой брат был вчера в школе.
3. Мы вчера не были в школе.
4. Ты был вчера в школе?
5. Он болен.
6. Она была занята в понедельник.
7. Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас?
8. В воскресенье он был дома.
9. В субботу я не был дома, я был на даче.
10. Где ты был в субботу?

Exercise 24. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

1. Yesterday we (to go) to a Japanese restaurant and (to eat) sushi.
2. Last summer I (to travel) to Italy.
3. While I (to be) in Rome I (to visit) many places of interest.
4. My sister (to meet) me at the station
5. We (to watch) this film a week ago.
6. At weekend he (to stay) at home.
7. Last week I (to buy) a new record of my favourite singer.
8. She (to be) born in 1986.

Exercise 25. Read the love-story of Anna's parents, paying attention to the verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

To fall in love – влюбляться

A plant – завод

To go out – зд. – встречаться

To propose to – делать предложение («руки и сердца»)

To marry – жениться

My parents met and fell in love in 1976. My dad was 23 and he worked as an engineer at a plant. My mom was 19 and she was a student. They went out for two years. Then they travelled to Saint-Petersburg where my dad proposed to my mom. They married in 1979 and a year later I was born. My parents are very happy together.

Exercise 26. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My parents met in 1976.
2. My dad worked as an engineer at a plant.
3. They dated for two years.
4. They travelled to Saint-Petersburg together.
5. They married in 1979.

Exercise 27. Write a short story about how your parents or grandparents met.

Exercise 28. Translate the sentences into English, using the verbs in the Present Simple or the Past Simple Tense.

1. Обычно я встаю в 7 часов утра, но вчера я встала в 6 часов.
2. Катя ходит в бассейн каждую неделю, но на прошлой неделе она была больна и не ходила в бассейн.
3. Мои друзья часто ходят в театр. Вчера они смотрели новый спектакль (performance).
4. На прошлой неделе мы купили новый холодильник.
5. Он переехал (to move) в Москву три года назад.
6. Вчера моя сестра пришла из школы в половине второго.
7. Он закончил работу месяц назад.

8. Вчера у нас было 6 уроков.

9. Родители подарили мне на день рождения велосипед.

Exercise 29. Answer the questions.

1. When did you have your last holidays?

2. Where did you spend your last holidays?

3. What did you do during your last holidays?

4. Did you meet any interesting people during your last holidays?

5. Did you enjoy your last holidays?

Unit 4

Grammar: Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Future Simple/ to be going to

Vocabulary: Entertainment, Celebrating, Shopping

Talking about entertainment and the media

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Band | NOUN A band is a group of people who play music together. |
| Book | NOUN A book is a number of pieces of paper, usually with words printed on them, that are fastened together and fixed inside a cover. |
| Camera | NOUN A camera is a piece of equipment for taking photographs or making movies. |
| Cinema | NOUN A cinema is a building where people go to watch movies. |
| Dance | VERB When you dance, you move your body to music. NOUN A dance is a particular series of movements that you |
| Dancing | NOUN Dancing is when people dance. |
| Draw | VERB When you draw, you use a pencil or pen to make a picture. |
| Entertainment | NOUN Entertainment consists of performances or activities that give people pleasure. |
| Film | NOUN A film is a movie. |
| Group | NOUN A group is a number of people who play music together. |
| Guitar | NOUN A guitar is a musical instrument with strings. |
| Media | NOUN You can refer to television, radio, and newspapers as the media. |
| Movie | NOUN A movie is a story that is shown in a series of moving pictures. |
| Music | NOUN Music is the pleasant sound that you make when you sing or play instruments. |
| newspaper | NOUN A newspaper is a number of large sheets of folded paper, with news, advertisements, and other information printed on them. |
| Page | NOUN A page is one side of a piece of paper in a book, a magazine, or a newspaper. |

| | |
|------------|--|
| Paint | VERB If you paint something or paint a picture of it, you produce a picture of it using paint. |
| Photo | NOUN A photo is a picture made with a camera. |
| Picture | NOUN A picture is a drawing, painting or photograph. |
| Radio | NOUN A radio is a piece of equipment that you use in order programmes. |
| sing | VERB When you sing, you make music with your voice. |
| television | NOUN A television or a TV is a piece of electrical equipment you watch moving pictures with sound. |

Exercise 1. Put the correct word in each gap.

films | radio | cinemas | music | group | sang | guitar

The Beatles - John, Paul, George and Ringo - were a famous pop ¹_____ of the 1960s. Ringo played the drums, the other three played the ²_____ and they all⁴ _____. Their records were on the⁵ _____ all the time. They also made several⁶ _____. These were shown in ⁷ _____ all over the world and were very popular.

Exercise 2. Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- I like listening to **music** played on the guitar.
- I enjoy watching **cinemas** that make me laugh.
- I like **drawing** , but I'm better at painting.
- I learned to play the **band** when I was a child.
- My parents gave me an expensive **camera** , so now I can take good photos.
- I enjoy listening to Frances, as she **sings** very well.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word.

- The teacher asked the children to draw a film / music / picture of their family.
- I often listen to classical music on the radio / movie / book.
- How many pages / groups / dances of sport are there in your newspaper?
- A camera / cinema / band played the music at Toby and Jill's wedding.
- This book has hundreds of newspapers / photos / paints of animals.

Talking about shopping

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Bag | NOUN A bag is a container made of paper, plastic, or leather, used for carrying things. |
| Box | NOUN A box is a container with a hard bottom, hard sides, and usually a lid. |
| Buy | VERB If you buy something, you get it by paying money for it. |
| Cash | NOUN Cash is money in the form of notes and coins. |
| Cheap | ADJECTIVE Things that are cheap cost little money. |
| Closed | ADJECTIVE When a shop is closed, it is not open and you cannot buy things there. |
| Cost | VERB If something costs an amount of money, you have to pay that amount in order to buy it. |
| credit card | NOUN A credit card is a card that you use to buy something and pay for it later. |
| Dollar | NOUN The dollar is the unit of money used in the US, Canada, Australia and some other countries. |
| Expensive | ADJECTIVE Things that are expensive cost a lot of money. |
| Get | VERB If you get something, you buy it. |
| go shopping | PHRASE If you go to the shops to buy things, you go shopping. |
| Open | ADJECTIVE When a shop is open, you can go in it and buy things. |
| Pay | VERB When you pay for something, you give someone an amount of money for it. |
| Price | NOUN The price of something is the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy it. |
| Sell | VERB If you sell something that you own, you let someone have it in return for money. |
| Shop | NOUN A shop is a building where people sell things. |
| Shopping | NOUN Your shopping is the things you buy from shops. |
| Shut | ADJECTIVE When a shop is shut, it is not open and you cannot buy things there. |
| Spend | VERB When you spend money, you pay money for things that you want or need. |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| supermarket | NOUN A supermarket is a large shop that sells all kinds of food and other products for the home. |
|-------------|--|

Exercise 4. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 While you're at the supermarket, | a these bags, please? |
| 2 I bought two pairs of shoes | b could you get some butter, |
| 3 Could you carry | c credit card? |
| 4 A hotel room costs about | d because they were so cheap. |
| 5 Can I pay by | e 80 dollars a night. |
| 6 I don't know the price | f of a litre of milk. |

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

box | sell | closed | get | paid | shop

- I've just bought a radio. I haven't taken it out of its _____ yet.
- I went to the _____ to get some bread and milk.
- I got to the bank too late and it was _____.
- Excuse me, do you _____ toothbrushes in this supermarket, please?
- My dad _____ for the meal. That was nice.
- If you're going shopping, could you _____ some pasta, please?

Exercise 6. Write the simple past form of the verb in (brackets) to complete each sentence.

- Hannah and I _____ (go) shopping yesterday.
- We _____ (buy) a new TV.
- I _____ (pay) for the food with cash.
- I _____ (get) a new mobile phone at the weekend.
- Guy _____ (spend) 300 dollars on a new jacket
- My bike was too small for me so I _____ (sell) it to a friend.

Reading, Listening and Writing

Exercise 7. Think of as many celebrating occasions as possible.

When do we say the following phrases?

- Congratulations!

- Merry Christmas!
- Best Wishes!
- Happy New Year!
- Happy Birthday!
- Happy...!

What is your favourite holiday?

Exercise 8. Remember or imagine preparing for your wedding reception. Make a shopping list.

Exercise 9. Read the text and choose answers to the questions below.

Shopping is a necessary part of life which very few people can avoid. It is a daily routine for some people. Some people shop for pleasure while other people go shopping just to buy the necessary items in order to survive. The weekend is usually a good time to go shopping because people have free time from work. At this time the shops are usually very busy because people try to get the best items for the lowest price before the item runs out of stock.

Some people go shopping more regularly than other people to browse products in shops even when they do not have much money. This is known as window shopping and allows people to plan ahead and save for the things they want to buy in the future or wait for the items to drop in price. Some people spend a lot of time looking for bargains while others do not think of the price and are happy to spend a lot. Some people believe that the more expensive the item, the better the quality, but this is not always true. It is sensible to buy items which are affordable, but some people use a credit card or borrow money from the bank so that they can buy the items they really want rather than wait for it.

Sometimes shopping can be stressful when choosing a gift to buy other people for a special occasion. It is common to buy a gift voucher so that a friend or loved one can go shopping themselves at their own convenience. Shopping online is often popular with people who have a busy lifestyle. People are able to order their necessary and luxury items from the comfort of their own home, or even on the move. Delivery is usually free and items are often cheaper than in shops on the high

street. The only real problem is that the item description and quality may be different than what they hoped for. This could mean the customer may become disappointed with the item they receive and will need to return it at their own cost. People who go to shops to do their shopping often use self-service payment machines. This usually saves time as the shopper does not need to join a long queue. However, it can be frustrating when the machine has a problem and the sales assistant is not always available to help.

1) Why is the weekend a good time to go shopping?

- A) It is very busy on the weekend.
- B) People are free from work.
- C) Things are usually cheaper.
- D) The shops are closed.

2) What are people doing when they go shopping just to have a look and not to buy?

- A) Bargain hunting
- B) Window shopping
- C) They do not have much money
- D) Looking for the best quality

3) What do some people usually think about items of better quality?

- A) They are cheaper
- B) They are harder to find
- C) They are more expensive
- D) They are on sale

4) When can shopping be stressful?

- A) When shops are about to close
- B) When it is very busy
- C) When buying a gift for someone
- D) On the weekend

5) Is there sometimes a problem with online shopping?

- A) No the shops are open 24 hours a day
- B) Yes with the quality and description of the item
- C) Yes there are too many queues
- D) No there are no problems

Exercise 10. “Buy” the things in the proper shops (put the words from the box to the correct columns).

a wedding dress, champagne, a suit, the bride’s bouquet, sweets, shoes, a tie, rings and a necklace, gloves, food and drinks, a shirt, a small bag

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Angelica wedding boutique | Tesco Super market | The Wine Merchant | The English florist | BOSS HUGOBOSS | Accessories | Tiffany&Co. |
| | | | | a shirt | | |

Add words from your shopping list (Ex. 6) to the columns.

Exercise 11. Read the dialogues paying attention to the tenses. Find all examples of Future Simple, to be going to, Present Continuous and Present Perfect

- a. Nick, who is soon going to get married, and his mother

M: Nick, darling! I can't believe it! Your wedding day is coming! I guess you will have a big wedding. We shall invite your friends and uncle George, auntie Jane, your cousins from York and...

N: Oh, mom, I think that will be enough. We are going to have a small wedding.

M: I see. Anyway, when will you send the invitations?

N: In fact they are ready. We are going to send them tomorrow.

M: Well, that's good news. When are you going to talk to the priest?

N: We'll probably do it on Saturday. And on Friday we are going to buy the rings.

M: Will you buy the necklace for Vicky too?

N: Maybe. But she will probably like to choose it with her mom.

M: Shall I help you with the restaurant?

N: That'll be great. I hope we'll find one with live music.

M: Oh, [Oxo Tower](#) is a nice restaurant, the waiters are friendly and there is a band playing jazz there.

N: Really? We'll have to go there as soon as possible.

M: How about Thursday?..

b. (a week later) Vicky, who is soon going to married, and her mother

M: Oh, honey, you look so happy! Have you decided about the wedding day?

V: Yes, we have. It's June, 20th.

M: Let us hope the weather is going to be nice. What about the rings? Has Nick bought the rings?

V: Yes, we have chosen the rings and he has already bought them. And we have also sent the invitations to everyone.

M: Great! But there is still so much to do! How about the restaurant? Have you booked it?

V: Well, in fact we are still looking for the restaurant. Nick's mom recommended Oxo Tower, but is already booked for this day. We've been to one nearby, but they don't offer live music.

M: How about [the Amadeus](#)? It is one of the best places for wedding receptions.

V: I guess it's too big, I'd prefer something smaller.

M: I see. You may like [Closs Magiore](#). It is one of the most romantic restaurants in London.

V: It really is! If it's not too expensive, I think it's the best choice! Do you know the number?..

Exercise 12. Speaking.

1. What kind of a wedding did you have / would you like to have – a big or a small one?
2. Do you think a small wedding can be memorable?
3. Follow the links from the previous exercise and say which restaurant you like best of all and why.



Exercise 13. Watch a [Traditional English Wedding](#) video and say what wedding traditions are similar or different in your family/ country. You may read the Script as well:

Amandeep: The sound of bells in an English churchyard. The bells signal a very special event for one couple because today is their wedding day. Stevie and Bobby are engaged and are allowing Word on the Street to follow them on their special day when they become man and wife. The day starts very early in the morning for the bride, Stevie, and bridesmaids help her with the preparations. I spoke to Stevie as she was getting ready. How are you feeling?

Stevie: Feeling ... a little bit nervous but very excited.

Amandeep: And what have you got left to do?

Stevie: Just having my hair done now, then put on my dress after.

Across town at Bobby's house, there is lots of food to prepare and Bobby's also getting ready.

Bobby: Nice to meet you.

Amandeep: So it's your big day today?

Bobby: It is.

Amandeep: Fantastic. Is this the main suit?

Bobby: It is. This is it.

Amandeep: Brilliant. Just check it fits all OK, it's ironed well...

Bobby: Yep.

Amandeep: It looks good. Bobby and Stevie are having a traditional Christian wedding in a church. But today in Britain there are many different marriage ceremonies, depending on the religion or beliefs of the couple. A civil ceremony is a non-religious legal marriage that takes place somewhere other than a place of worship. Same-sex couples can also get married in Britain.

To understand more about today's ceremony, I met the vicar who's going to be leading it.

Amandeep: What are the origins of this marriage ceremony?

Rev. Chris Shipley: This marriage ceremony goes back first to the Reformation in the 16th century and then further back in time and it is a standard Christian wedding with Christian vows made in the name of God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Amandeep: And what's your advice for a long and successful marriage?

Rev. Chris Shipley: A good deal of tolerance, a willingness to ask for help and a sense of humour.

Amandeep: The groom arrives first, and waits for his bride. The atmosphere at a wedding is a mixture of pride, joy and celebration. There may be a few tears, too – of happiness. The bride arrives in a horse-drawn carriage, accompanied by her father. And now the ceremony can begin.

Rev. Chris Shipley: Bobby and Stevie have declared their marriage by the joining of hands and by the giving and receiving of rings. I therefore proclaim that they are husband and wife.

Amandeep: With those important words and the signing of the official register, Bobby and Stevie are now legally husband and wife. After some photographs to record the big day, everybody will go to a local hall for dinner and a big party called the reception. So a big congratulations to the newly married couple from Word on the Street!

Grammar

Present Perfect Tense

(Настоящее Совершенное время)

Настоящее Совершенное время образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола **have** в форме настоящего времени (have; has) и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола. Если глагол правильный, то к нему нужно прибавить окончание **-ed**, если же нужный нам глагол неправильный (это можно проверить по таблице неправильных глаголов или по словарю), то нам нужна третья форма этого глагола.

Правильные глаголы:

| Утвердительная форма | | Отрицательная форма | | Вопросительная форма/Краткий ответ |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Long form | Short form | Long form | Short form | |
| I have worked | I've worked | I have not worked | I haven't worked | Have I worked?/ Yes, I have No, I haven't |
| You have worked | You've worked | You have not worked | You haven't worked | Have you worked? / Yes, I have No, I haven't |
| He (she, it) has worked | He (she, it)'s worked | He (she, it) has not worked | He (she, it) hasn't worked | Has he (she, it) worked?/ Yes, he (she, it) has No, (she, it) hasn't |
| We have worked | We've worked | We have not worked | We haven't worked | Have we worked? Yes, we have No, we haven't |
| You have worked | You've worked | You have not worked | You haven't worked | Have you worked? Yes, we have No, we haven't |
| They have worked | They've worked | They have not worked | They haven't worked | Have they worked? Yes, they have No, they haven't |

Неправильные глаголы:

| Утвердительная форма | | Отрицательная форма | | Вопросительная форма/ Краткий ответ |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Long form | Short form | Long form | Short form | Question / Short answer |
| I have written | I've written | I have not written | I haven't written | Have I written? Yes, I have No, I haven't |
| You have written | You've written | You have not written | You haven't written | Have you written? Yes, I have No, I haven't |
| He (she, it) has written | He (she, it)'s written | He (she, it) has not written | He (she, it) hasn't written | Has he (she, it) written? Yes, he (she, it) has No, (she, it) hasn't |
| We have written | We've written | We have not written | We haven't written | Have we written? Yes, we have No, we haven't |
| You have written | You've written | You have not written | You haven't written | Have you written? Yes, we have No, we haven't |
| They have written | They've written | They have not written | They haven't written | Have they written? Yes, they have No, they haven't |

Давайте сравним уже известное вам Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple) и Настоящее Совершенное время (Present Perfect Tense):

| Настоящее Совершенное время (Present Perfect Tense) используется: | Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple Tense) используется: |
|---|---|
| 1. для выражения как действия совершившегося непосредственно перед моментом речи, так и в более отдаленное время в прошлом, когда | 1. для выражения действия произошедшего в определенный (известный) момент в прошлом. |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>нет указаний на время его совершения. Говорящего интересует не когда произошло действие, а результат этого действия.</p> <p>I have written three letters. (Я написал три письма.) – Неизвестно/неважно когда были написаны эти письма.</p> | <p>I wrote three letters yesterday (Я написал три письма вчера).</p> <p>Известно, что письма были написаны вчера.</p> |
| <p>2. для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом, но продолжается до настоящего момента.</p> <p>I have had this car for three years. (Эта машина принадлежит мне три года.) –</p> <p>Она была моей уже три года назад и все еще принадлежит мне.</p> | <p>2. для выражения завершенного в прошлом действия.</p> <p>I had this car for 3 years. (Эта машина принадлежала мне три года.) –</p> <p>Сейчас она мне уже не принадлежит.</p> <p><i>Заметьте</i>, что в вопросительных предложениях начинающиеся с when мы используем Past Simple Tense</p> |

Обратите внимание на слова, которые чаще используются с Present Perfect Tense или с Past Simple Tense и помогаю нам понять какое время лучше использовать.

| Настоящее Совершенное время (Present Perfect Tense) | Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple Tense) |
|--|---|
| <p>already – уже</p> <p>just – только что</p> <p>never - никогда</p> <p>ever – когда-либо</p> <p>yet – еще не</p> <p>how long – как долго</p> <p>so far – до настоящего момента</p> <p>lately – (за) последнее время</p> <p>recently - недавно</p> | <p>yesterday – вчера</p> <p>last (week, month, year) – на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце/году)</p> <p>...ago – назад</p> <p>then – тогда</p> <p>when – когда</p> <p>in ... 19_ - в 19_ году</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| today - сегодня | |
| this week – на этой неделе | |
| this month – в этом месяце | |
| since – с тех пор | |
| for – на протяжении, в течение | |

Обратите внимание использование since и for:

Since: October (с октября), **1979** (с 1979 года); **this morning** (с сегодняшнего утра); **we finished school** (с того момента, как мы закончили школу).

For: 10 days (на протяжении 10 дней); **10 years** (на протяжении 10 лет) и т.д.

Exercise 14. Make the Past Participles of the following verbs.

1. be
2. begin
3. break
4. build
5. choose
6. feel
7. draw
8. cut
9. read
10. shake
11. speak
12. take
13. write

Exercise 15. Write the Infinitive of the verbs in the correct columns (Regular or Irregular)

1. bitten
2. worked

3. studied
4. won
5. understood
6. played
7. slept
8. walked
9. lost
10. gone
11. opened
12. held
13. closed
14. finished
15. hit
16. paid
17. missed
18. ridden
19. started
20. seen
21. swum
22. followed
23. woken
24. glanced
25. discovered
26. pushed

| Regular verbs | Irregular verbs |
|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>Work</i> | <i>Bite</i> |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| | |
|--|--|
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Exercise 16. Open the brackets using the Present Perfect Tense.

1. The train to Moscow (...) (already/leave).
2. Michael (...) to my home town twice.
3. The Gabriels (...) (have) a baby!
4. I (...) (break) my leg once.
5. We (...) (live) here for a year.
6. I (...) (watch) the film twice.
7. My sister (...) (read) the book.
8. We (...) (never/be) to London.
9. Mary (...) (just/see) her friend.
10. My friends (...) (never/swim) in the Atlantic Ocean.

Exercise 17. Open the brackets using the Present Perfect Tense (affirmative, negative or interrogative).

1. (...) the post (...) (arrive)?
2. I think I (...) (not see) her before.
3. (...) they (...) (fix) the car?
4. She (...) (not have) a holiday this year.
5. (...) Ms Smith (...) (work) here longer than you?
6. The shop (...) (not open) yet.
7. John (...) (never/ride) a bicycle.

8. (...) your daughter (...) (ever/sleep) in a tent?
9. (...) you (...) (see) my newspaper?
10. We (...) (not do) our homework yet.

Exercise 18. Open the brackets using the correct form.

1. Where (...) you (...) (be)?
2. How long (...) they (...) (have) their house?
3. How many books (...) Michael (...) (write)?
4. What organisations (...) he (...) (work) for?
5. How many flowers (...) we (...) (sell)?
6. (...) you (...) (ever/ break) an arm?
7. I (...) (not be) to the cinema for ages.
8. Our letter (...) (yet/arrive).
9. What cities (...) you (...) (be) to?
10. My parents (...) (live) in the same city all their lives.
11. The Smiths (...) (move) a house.
12. (...) Ann (...) (already/speak) to you?

Exercise 19. Fill in the gaps using for or since.

1. I haven't been at home (...) Christmas.
2. We've been here (...) ten o'clock.
3. I have worked for this company (...) more than eight years.
4. I haven't visited my home town (...) I got married.
5. I haven't been to the theatre (...) ages.
6. I have studied for the exam (...) 9.15.
7. I have had this toy (...) I was eight.
8. She hasn't had a day off (...) 2007.
9. John has been in France (...) more than three weeks now.
10. Carol has been my best friend (...) we were nine.

Exercise 20. Open the brackets using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple Tense.

Mother: I want to prepare dinner. 1. (...) you (...) (wash) dishes?

Son: 2. I (...) (wash) the dishes yesterday, but I (...) (not have) the time yet to do it today.

Mother: 3. (...) you (...) (already do) your homework?

Son: 4. No, I (...) (just/ come) home from school.

Mother: 5. You (...) (come) home from school an hour ago!

Son: 6. Well, but my friend Jack (...) (call) when I arrived and I (...) (just finish) the phone call.

Mother: Didn't you see Jack at school in the morning?

Son: 7. Yes, but we (...) (not have) time to talk then.

Exercise 21. Open the brackets using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple Tense.

1. I (...) (run / just) 10 km.

2. I (...) (run) 20 km last week.

3. I (...) (write) a composition two days ago.

4. I (...) (write / already) two compositions this month.

5. I (...) (ring / just) my friend.

6. I (...) (ring) my friend 10 minutes ago.

7. Two days ago, I (...) (watch) a Madonna concert on TV.

8. I (...) (see / already) Madonna live in concert.

9. I (...) (spend) my summer holiday in Sochi last year.

10. I (...) (be / not) to Sochi yet.

Exercise 22. Open the brackets using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple Tense.

1. Kate: (you / be / ever) to Paris?

2. Ben: Yes, I (be) there twice.
3. Kate: When (be) the last time you (be) there?
4. Ben: Last winter. I (spend) a week in London with my parents and we (go) to Paris one weekend.
5. Kate: (you / like) it?
6. Ben: Oh yes. We really (have) a great time in Paris.
7. Kate: Lucky you! I (be / never) there.

Exercise 23. Open the brackets using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple Tense.

1. Student 1: (you / buy) the tickets for our trip yet?
2. Student 2: Yes, I (go) to the realway station yesterday and (buy)two tickets.
3. Student 1: What time (you / go) there?
4. Student 2: I (take) Ann to the station in the morning. Her train (leave) at 9:45.
5. Student 1: (you / pack) your bags yet?
6. Student 2: Of course. And I (ask / already) my mom to water my flowers.
What about you?
7. Student 1: I (pack) my bags three days ago.

Exercise 24. For or Since?

The group is divided into teams and the teacher shows them cards with time expressions or parts of sentences. The students have to guess which word (**for** or **since**) is used in each case. The winner is the team that has got more scores.

Examples of cards:

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| I met you | the accident | a long time | five years |
| a millennium | fifteen years | ten centuries | August |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| last month | 1998 | Easter | Christmas Eve |
| we bought this house | my birthday | two days | a couple of days |
| then | the 70s | ten seconds | I was a boy |

Exercise 25.

The group is divided into teams and the teacher provides them with the equal number of cards (from the previous exercise). The teams have to make as many correct sentences as possible.

Exercise 26. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Present Perfect Tense.

John (1...) (be) my friend for over 15 years. We (2...) (know) each other since our childhood. Recently, he and his wife (3...) (buy) a house on the same street as me, and now our children play together almost every day. For the last 5 years, John and I (4...) (play) for the same football team every weekend. John is a better player than I am, but in the last few weeks he (5...) (have) some trouble with his left ankle, and he (6...) (find) it hard to play a full game. He (7...) (consulted) the doctor several times about his ankle, but the doctor doesn't know what is causing his pain. John (8...) (decide) to stop playing football for a couple of weeks, so that his ankle can recover. It's going to be lonely on the team without him!

Exercise 27. Answer the questions.

1. How long has John been my friend?
2. When did we get to know each other?
3. What has happened recently?
4. Do our children know each other very well?

5. When did we start playing in the same football game?
6. What problem has John had?
7. What has John decided to do about his trouble?

Exercise 28. Fill in the gaps in the table using the Russian or English equivalents of the words.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| | ДЕТСТВО |
| wife | |
| | футбольная команда |
| a better player | |
| | проблема с |
| to consult a doctor | |
| | ВЫЛЕЧИТЬ |
| lonely | |

Exercise 29. Write a paragraph about your friend, using the text in Exercise 22 as an example.

Exercise 30. Read an abstract from Edwyn Collins' song «A Girl Like You». Find and highlight all the verbs in the Present Perfect Tense.

I've never known a girl like you before
 Now just like in a song from days of yore
 Here you come a knockin', knockin' at my door
 And I've never met a girl like you before <...>
 Know that I'm talkin' about the way I feel
 And I've never known a girl like you before
 Never, never, never, never
 Never known a girl like you before
 This old town's changed so much

Don't feel like I belong
 Too many protest singers
 Not enough protest songs
 And now you've come along
 Yes you've come along
 And I've never met a girl like you before

The Future (Will/Be going to)

(Будущее простое и структура be going to)

1. Будущее простое (Future Simple Tense) образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола will (в редких случаях shall) и инфинитива смыслового глагола.

| Утвердительная форма | | Отрицательная форма | | Вопросительная форма |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Long form | Short form | Long form | Short form | Qestion |
| I will buy | I'll buy | I will not buy | I won't buy | Shall I buy |
| You will buy | You'll buy | You will not buy | You won't buy | Will you buy |
| He (she, it) will buy | He (she, it)'ll buy | He (she, it) will not buy | He (she, it) won't buy | Will he (she, it) buy |
| We will buy | We'll buy | We will not buy | We won't buy | Shall we buy |
| You will buy | You'll buy | You will not buy | You won't buy | Will you buy |
| They will buy | They'll buy | They will not buy | They won't buy | Will they buy |

Обратите внимание на слова, которые чаще используются с **Future Simple Tense и be going to:**

next week (year, month) – на следующей неделе, в следующем году/месяце,

tomorrow - завтра,

tonight- сегодня вечером,

in a week/month/year - через неделю/месяц/год

2. Обратите внимание, что в современном английском языке **will**, употребляется гораздо чаще, чем **shall**. Однако стоит обратить внимание на те случаи, когда следует употреблять **will**, а когда **shall**.

Будущее простое (Future Simple Tense) употребляется для выражения действия, которое произойдет в будущем.

а) Мы используем **will**, того чтобы:

1. предсказать будущее, зачастую без опоры на факт или свидетельство. It will rain today. (Сегодня пойдет дождь).
2. предупредить, пригрозить. I will tell your parents if you don't change your bad behaviour. (Я расскажу твоим родителям, если ты не изменишь своего поведения).
3. предложить сделать что-нибудь. I will open a door for you. (Я открою вам дверь).
4. выразить решения, которые были приняты в момент речи. It is getting dark. I will switch on the light. (Темнеет. Я включу свет).
5. выразить свою точку зрения. I think this team will win. (Думаю, эта команда победит) и т.д.

б) Мы используем **shall** с местоимениями I, We, того чтобы:

задать вопрос, посоветовать или предложить сделать что-либо. Shall I open the window? (Я открою окно?)

Обратите внимание на разницу между будущим простым временем (Future Simple Tense) и be going to

| Future Simple Tense употребляется для выражения: | be going to употребляется для выражения: |
|--|---|
| 1. незапланированных действий, решений принятых в момент речи: You look tired. I will wash up. (Ты выглядишь уставшей. Я помою посуду.) | 1. планов, намерений: I am going to visit my grandparents. (Я собираюсь навестить бабушку с дедушкой) |
| 2. предсказаний (без опоры на факт или свидетельство); | 2. предсказаний, когда есть очевидные свидетельства что |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>предупреждений, угроз, обещаний сделать что-то. He will buy this book. (Он купит эту книгу). Обратите внимание! Очень часто мы используем will, если в предложении есть слова: am sure/am not sure; think, believe, promise, probably, perhaps и т.д.</p> | <p>данное событие должно произойти: Look at the sky! It is going to rain. (Посмотри на небо! Собирается дождь.)</p> |
|--|--|

Обратите внимание, что мы используем Present Simple, а Future Simple в придаточных условия и времени, т.е. если придаточное предложение начинается с таких слов: when, if, after, before, as soon as и т.д.

Exercise 31. Open the brackets using will or won't.

1. I (...) (write) to you tomorrow.
2. He (...) (not recognize) me in a year.
3. They (...) (buy) a new car next week.
4. Mary (...) (cook) tomorrow.
5. Sam (...) (wash) the dishes tonight.
6. We (...) (never/see) him again.
7. She (...) (not invite) me to her party on the beach.

Exercise 32. Open the brackets using the Future Simple Tense.

1. We (...) (help) your brother.
2. I (...) (bring) you a piece of cake.
3. I think our team (...) (win) the match.
4. Maybe she (...) (do) an English course in London.
5. I (...) (buy) the tickets to Moscow.
6. Perhaps he (...) (do) this for you.
7. Maybe we (...) (stay) at home.
8. My mother hopes that he (...) (cook) dinner tonight.
9. I'm sure they (...) (understand) your problem.
10. They (...) (go / probably) to the party.

Exercise 33. Make questions using the Future Simple Tense.

1. (the teacher / test / our English)
2. (you / tell / him)
3. (Jeffrey / lock / the door)
4. (it / rain)
5. (what / they / eat)
6. (when / she / come / back)
7. (where / we / meet)
8. (when / I / be / well-known)
9. (what / you / do)
10. (who / drive / us / into town)

Exercise 34. Open the brackets using the Future Simple Tense.

John asked a fortune teller to predict his future. Here you can see what she told him:

1. You (earn) a lot of money.
2. You (travel) around the world.
3. You (meet) lots of famous people.
4. All your friends (love) you.
5. You (not / have) any problems.
6. Many people (help) you.
7. They (try) to solve all your problems.
8. There (not / be) anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) perfect.
10. But all these things (happen) if you marry me.

Exercise 35. Open the brackets and make negative sentences using the Future Simple Tense.

1. (they / answer / the question)
2. (he / read / the book)
3. (he / drink / beer)
4. (we / watch / TV)
5. (Simon / catch / the ball)

6. (Jimmy / open / the door)
7. (we / send / the postcard)
8. (they / eat / meet)
9. (she / give / him / the banana)
10. (the computer / break down)

Exercise 36. Open the brackets using the Future Simple Tense or be going to.

1. What (...) (he do) with all the money?
2. This motorbike is very old. I (...) (buy) a new one.
3. These boots are very dirty. I (...) (clean) them.
4. This task is very difficult. If you want I (...) (help) you with it.
5. She (...) (have) a baby in five months.
6. It is getting late. I think I (...) (go) home.
7. If you don't stop smoking, I (...) (call) the police.
8. If she helps you with your homework, I (...) (tell) the teacher.
9. A: I'm sorry I must leave right now.
B: No problem. I (...) (take) you to the airport.
10. I still don't have a present for Jane. I think I (...) (buy) her a DVD.
11. I must stay at home this afternoon because my father (...) (call) me.
12. I have a special plan for the weekend. I (...) (learn) how to make a fruit cake.
13. I expect I (...) (be) late.
14. I am quite cold. I (...) (close) the window.
15. I (...) (take) the state exam next year.
16. We (...) (get married) next year.
17. I think I (...) (be) in Moscow next month.
18. Hold on! I (...) (help) you with these heavy bags.
19. Excuse me, someone is calling. I (...) (call) back later.
20. As soon as I arrive, I (...) (send) you a postcard.

Exercise 37. Open the brackets using the Future Simple Tense or be going to.

1. My father is in hospital. I (...) (visit) him tomorrow.

2. 'I'm in a hurry. I can't talk.' 'Don't worry I (...) (give) you a lift.'
3. A: 'What would you like to drink?' B: 'I (...) (have) a cup of coffee, please.'
4. Don't worry about your mother. She (...) (be) well tomorrow.
5. 'Have a lot of fun!' 'Thanks, I (...) (send) you a postcard.'
6. 'Mother's car is very old, isn't it?' 'Yes, but she (...) (buy) a new one.'
7. Tomorrow, I (...) (look for) a new house.
8. 'Have you washed the dishes?' 'No, I (...) (wash) them tomorrow.'
9. I think I (...) (buy) this dress.
10. What (...) you (do) with all the money you have?

Exercise 38. New Year's Resolutions

Imagine that New Year is coming. Make your List of New Year's Resolutions (something you promise yourself to do). You can start with the following phrases:

I am going to...

I am not going to...

I promise I will...

I will definitely...

For example: I am going to wake up early, I promise I will not/won't be late for work, etc.

Exercise 39. Magic Figures.

Work in pairs. Ask your partner about the date and the month he/she was born. Add the date and the month number and you will get a Magic Figure predicting the future.

If the sum is a two-figure number, then add its first figure with the second. For example:

5 December = $5+12=17$ $1+7=8$. Now check the table for **8** and predict your partner's fortune.

| | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | You are a good leader. You will be very successful and will earn a lot of money! |
| 2 | You are a very emotional person. You won't control yourself in some difficult situations in your life. You love people and people will love you. |
| 3 | You are a creative person. You will have a lot of friends. You will |

| | |
|----------|--|
| | spend a lot of pleasant moments together. |
| 4 | You are a very independent person. You will always fight for your beliefs. You will be a good boss. |
| 5 | You like freedom and changes. You will always be ready to start something new! You will often change your hobbies. |
| 6 | Friends and parents are very important for you. You will be a good parent. |
| 7 | You like studying. You are a very hard-working person. You will be a great scientist! |
| 8 | You are very intelligent. You will be successful in business. You will always be an honest person. |
| 9 | You are very imaginative and caring. You will be a good adviser. |

Контрольная работа

Test (Term 1. Un. 1-4)

№1. Reading 1. Read the text and do the tasks.

The nuclear family, consisting of a mother, father, and their children, may be more an American ideal than an American reality. Of course, the so called traditional American family has always been varied, reflecting the very different racial, ethnic, class, and religious customs among different American groups, but today diversity is even more obvious.

The most recent government statistics reveal that only about one third of all current American families fits the traditional mold of two parents and their children, and another third consists of married couples who either have no children or have none still living at home. About 20 percent of the total number of American households are single people. About 3 percent of the total consists of unmarried people who choose to live together; the rest, about 7 percent, are single parents, with at least one child.

There are several easily identifiable reasons for the growing number of single-parent households. First, the sociological phenomenon of single-parent households reflects changes in cultural attitudes toward divorce and also toward unmarried mothers. A substantial number of adults become single parents as a result of divorce. In addition, the number of children born to unmarried women who choose to bring them up by themselves has increased dramatically.

In addition, because many families live far from relatives, close friends have become a more important part of family life than ever before. The vast majority of Americans claim that they have people in their lives whom they regard as family although they are not related. Apparently, many Americans are achieving supportive relationships in family forms other than the traditional one.

1.1 Give the Russian equivalents of the words and expressions:

to consist, varied, different, diversity, obvious, population, households, common, divorce, to increase, to ignore, apparently, to achieve

1.2 Answer the questions:

- What is a nuclear family?
- Why is the “traditional American family” so diverse?
- What are the reasons for the growing number of single-parent households?
- Why have close friends become more important?

1.3 Match the figures with the phrases

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 20 % | single parents |
| 7% | traditional families |
| 1/3 | Singles |
| 3% | unmarried couples living together |

Reading 2. Read the text about Scotland and translate two paragraphs (Music, Sport) in writing.

Scotland is a country in Great Britain, to the north of England. Scotland has nearly 800 islands, but people only live on some of them.

Scotland is a very beautiful country with many mountains, forests, beaches, rivers and lochs or lakes. In the north of Scotland it is light until 11.30 p.m. in summer and in winter you can sometimes see the Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis, which are spectacular lights in the sky. Energy from the sun turns the Earth's sky green, red and other colours.

Scotland has its own parliament which makes laws for Scottish people. The Scottish parliament is in the capital city, Edinburgh. About five million people live in Scotland, which is 8.5% of the UK population. Most people live in the south of the country, in and around the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth and Dundee.

Language

There are three languages in Scotland. Most people speak English and Scots and a minority (around 1% of the Scottish population) speak Scottish Gaelic, an old Celtic language which is very different from English. For example, the Gaelic word for Scotland is 'Alba', 'What is your name?' is 'Dè an t-ainm a tha ort?' and 'Goodbye' is 'Slàn leat'. Scots is spoken by young and old people in cities and rural areas and sometimes people mix Scots and English. Some words in Scots are the same as in English and some are different. Look at these sentences. Can you see the difference?
Scotland is one of the four countries that make the United Kingdom. (Scots)
Scotland is one of the four countries that make the United Kingdom. (English)

Music

At public and cultural events you can often hear traditional Scottish music and see traditional Scottish dancing. Pipers play music on bagpipes, a Celtic wind instrument with pipes and a bag. Pipers and dancers usually wear kilts. A kilt is a traditional skirt with a tartan design (horizontal and vertical lines in lots of colours) which is worn by men and women. Scots enjoy all types of music from folk to rock and pop, and festivals like 'The Edinburgh Festival' or concerts like 'T in the Park' are very

popular. Famous Scottish singers and groups include Paolo Nutini, Franz Ferdinand and The Fratellis.

Sport

The most popular sport in Scotland is football and famous teams include Celtic and Rangers, from Glasgow, Scotland's biggest city. Another popular game, golf, was invented in Scotland in the Middle Ages. You can go skiing or snowboarding in winter at Scotland's five mountain ski resorts and any time of the year at snowsports centres around the country. In rural, Gaelic-speaking regions people play shinty, a variation of hockey. Shinty is a traditional sport played in Scotland and Ireland. The famous Scottish Highland Games are a combination of culture and sport. Competitors do heavy sports like 'cabers' where they throw big tree trunks and there is traditional Scottish music and dancing. Highland Games are celebrated all over the world. The first Highland Games in New York were in 1836, the most northern games are in Norway and the most southern games are in New Zealand.

Food

When people think of Scottish food, they often think of haggis, a type of sausage made from parts of a sheep. However, Scotland is also known for its variety of seafood such as lobster and oysters, fish such as salmon and trout, and beef.

Symbols

Blue is a colour which is often associated with Scotland. The Scottish flag is blue with a white X-shaped cross called the Saint Andrew's cross. St Andrew is the Patron Saint of Scotland and his day is celebrated on November 30th. Everywhere you go in Scotland, you will see tartan, kilts and bagpipes. Also, look out for the national animal, the unicorn, and the thistle, the purple flower of Scotland.

№2. Listening

2.1 Do this exercise before you listen. Write the correct word in the lines below the picture.

cash, credit card, receipt, checkout, changing rooms, T-shirt



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2.2 Listen to the conversation [Shopping for clothes](#).

<http://www.driveplayer.com/#fileIds=0B1udgj9BWzGiMzJxb1pnNHU2dEk&userId=100283946205669870790>

Who says these words? Write S for *Shop assistant* or C for *Customer* in the gaps provided.

- a. Is it OK? _____
- b. And in purple? _____
- c. Would you like to pay with credit card or with cash? _____
- d. Can I help you? _____
- e. Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours? _____
- f. Can I try it on? _____
- g. What size do you want? _____

2.3 Answer the questions.

- a. What size T-shirt does the customer want?
- b. Does the shop have a medium size purple T-shirt?
- c. What colour T-shirt does the customer try on?
- d. Does the customer buy the red T-shirt?
- e. How much does it cost? (for example, 12.20)
- f. Does the customer pay by credit card or with cash?

№3. Vocabulary

Describe the living room, using there is/ there are and the words from the box.



a sofa, armchairs, a coffee table, a window, curtains, a fire-place, a carpet, a shelf, a vase, a photo, etc.

№4. Writing

Write a paragraph (6-7 sentences) about your living room.

№5. Grammar

5.1 Join the two parts of sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dan plays football... | a. every Monday. |
| 2. Dan is playing football... | b. several times this month. |
| 3. Dan has played football... | c. next Monday. |
| 4. Dan played football ... | d. at the moment. |
| 5. Dan will play football... | e. when he was 15. |

5.2 Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
2. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
3. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
4. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.
5. What those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?
6. You _____ (read) this book?
7. When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (think) Mary _____ (be) nice — but now I _____ (think) she's fantastic.
8. Look there! Sue and Tim _____ (run) to school.
9. Jack's father _____ (not work) in London — he _____ (not speak) English.
10. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.
11. Their father often _____ (go) to rock concerts.

5.3 Open the brackets using the Future Simple Tense or be going to.

1. 'My suitcases are very heavy.' 'Don't worry I (...) (help) you.'
2. Can you wait for me? I (...) (be) there in a minute.
3. Where (...) you (be) this time next weekend?
4. 'Have you decided what to do after finishing school?' 'I (...) (have) a holiday for few weeks.'
5. 'I've decided to study medicine.' 'Really? Which school you (...) (attend)?'

6. Have you seen my new coat yet? No? I (...) (show) it to you.
7. 'Dad, can you help me with my homework?' 'No I can't. I (...) (have) a bath in a while.'
8. I've bought a new sweater for her. Do you think she (...) (like) it?
9. We've decided to have a party. We (...) (invite) lots of people.
10. 'Why are you staying at home?' 'I (...) (watch) a film on television.'

5.4 Make the following nouns plural:

horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

5.5. Put the following nouns into the columns according to pronunciation

Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed, boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.

| [s] | [z] | [iz] |
|-----|-----|------|
| 1. | 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. | 4. |
| 5. | 5. | 5. |

5.6 Make the following nouns and word combinations plural:

Piano, this photo, potato, a small tomato, hero, that shelf, half, cliff, his knife, safe, elf, leave, wolf, deer, foot, woman, sheep, her child.

Приложение 1.

Таблица времен английского глагола

| Формы Время | <u>Continuous</u> (действие, происходящее в данный момент) | <u>Indefinite (Simple)</u> (повторяющееся действие) | <u>Perfect</u> (действие закончилось к данному моменту: результат, законченность) | <u>Perfect Continuous</u> (действие, начавшееся в указанный момент и совершается (продолжается) до другого момента) |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Present | <u>to be + doing</u> I am } He is } We } are } <u>working</u> You } They } | <u>do, don't + do; doesn't + do</u> I work } <u>I don't</u> He works } <u>He doesn't</u> We } work } <u>We don't</u> You } work } <u>You don't</u> They } work } <u>They don't</u> | <u>I have</u> He <u>has</u> } We } <u>have</u> } <u>worked</u> You } <u>have</u> } <u>shown</u> They } | <u>(for, since)</u> I <u>have</u> } He <u>has</u> } We } <u>have</u> } <u>been</u> You } <u>have</u> } <u>working</u> They } <u>have</u> } <u>(doing)</u> |
| Past | <u>I was</u> He <u>was</u> } We } <u>were</u> } <u>working</u> You } They } | I } <u>work + ed</u> ⇒ <u>worked</u> He } <u>did + not</u> ⇒ <u>didn't work</u> We } You } They } <u>Did you work yesterday?</u> | <u>I haven't worked</u> I } We } <u>had worked</u> He } You } They } | I } He } <u>had been working</u> We } <u>(doing)</u> You } They } |
| Future | I } <u>shall</u> } We } (will) } <u>be working</u> He } <u>will</u> } You } They } | I } <u>shall work</u> We } (will) He } <u>will work</u> You } They } | I } <u>shall</u> } We } (will) } <u>by the time</u> He } <u>will</u> } <u>have worked</u> You } <u>will</u> } <u>(done)</u> They } | I } <u>shall</u> } We } (will) } <u>have been</u> He } <u>will</u> } <u>working</u> You } <u>will</u> } <u>by + for</u> They } |
| Future in the past | I } <u>should</u> } We } } <u>be working</u> He } <u>would</u> } You } They } | I } <u>should</u> } We } } <u>work</u> He } <u>would</u> } You } They } | I } <u>should</u> } We } } <u>have worked</u> He } <u>would</u> } <u>(done)</u> You } They } | I } <u>should</u> } We } (would) } <u>have been</u> He } <u>would</u> } <u>working</u> You } <u>would</u> } They } |

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Приложение 2.

Список неправильных глаголов

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Перевод |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| be | was/were | been | быть |
| bear | Bore | born(e) | терпеть, рожать |
| beat | Beat | beaten | бить, вы-, от-, из- |
| become | became | become | становиться, делаться |
| begin | began | begun | начинать(ся) |
| bite | bit | bitten | кусать(ся) |
| blow | Blew | blown | дуть |
| break | broke | broken | ломать, прерывать, разбивать |
| bring | brought | brought | приносить, приводить |
| build | built | built | строить, встраивать |
| burn | burnt | burnt | гореть, сжигать |
| burst | burst | burst | взрывать(ся), раз- |
| buy | bought | bought | покупать, под-, вы-, ис- |
| can | could | (been able to) | мочь, уметь |
| catch | caught | caught | ловить, схватывать |
| choose | chose | chosen | выбирать |
| come | came | come | приходить |
| cost | cost | cost | оценивать, стоить |
| cut | cut | cut | резать, обрезать |

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|--|
| deal | dealt | dealt | (раз)давать, иметь дело, торговать, рассматривать вопрос |
| dig | dug | dug | копать |
| do | did | done | делать |
| draw | drew | drawn | тащить, чертить |
| dream | dreamt | dreamt | видеть сны, мечтать |
| drink | drank | drunk | пить, выпивать |
| drive | drove | driven | ехать, везти, двигать, гнать |
| eat | ate | eaten | есть, принимать пищу |
| fall | fell | fallen | падать, о-, вы-, нис-, в- |
| feed | fed | fed | кормить(ся) |
| fight | fought | fought | бороться, сражаться |
| find | found | found | находить |
| fly | flew | flown | летать, про- |
| forbid | forbade | forbidden | запрещать |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | забывать |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | прощать |
| freeze | froze | frozen | замерзать, замораживать |
| get | got | got | получать, становиться |
| give | gave | given | давать |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| go | went | gone | идти, ехать |
| grow | grew | grown | расти, выращивать |
| hang | hung | hung | висеть, вешать |
| have | had | had | иметь, обладать |
| hear | heard | heard | слышать |
| hide | hid | hidden | прятать, прятаться |
| hit | hit | hit | ударять, поражать |
| hold | held | held | держатъ, поддерживать (владеть) |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | повредить, ушибить, ранить |
| keep | kept | kept | держатъ, хранить |
| know | knew | known | знатъ |
| lay | laid | laid | класть |
| lead | led | led | вести, сопровождать |
| learn | learnt | learnt | учиться, на-, узнавать |
| leave | left | left | оставлять, уезжать |
| lend | lent | lent | одалживать, давать займы |
| let | let | let | позволять, сдавать в наём |
| lie | lay | lain | лежать |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| light | lit | lit | зажигать, освещать |
| lose | lost | lost | терять |
| make | made | made | делать, заставлять |
| mean | meant | meant | значить, подразумевать |
| meet | met | met | встречать, знакомиться |
| pay | paid | paid | платить |
| put | put | put | класть |
| read | read | read | читать |
| ride | rode | ridden | ехать верхом |
| ring | rang | rung | звонить, звенеть |
| rise | rose | risen | подниматься, восходить |
| run | ran | run | бежать, течь |
| say | said | said | говорить, сказать |
| see | saw | seen | видеть |
| seek | sought | sought | искать |
| sell | sold | sold | продавать |
| send | sent | sent | посылать, отправлять |
| set | set | set | помещать, ставить |
| sew | sewed | sewn | шить |
| shake | shook | shaken | трясти |
| shine | shone | shone | сиять, светить |
| shoot | shot | shot | стрелять |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---|
| show | showed | shown | показывать |
| shut | shut | shut | закрывать |
| sing | sang | sung | петь |
| sit | sat | sat | сидеть |
| sleep | slept | slept | спать |
| smell | smelt | smelt | пахнуть, нюхать |
| speak | spoke | spoken | говорить |
| spend | spent | spent | тратить, истощать |
| spill | spilt | spilt | проливать |
| spoil | spoilt | spoilt | портить, баловать |
| spread | spread | spread | распространяться |
| spring | sprang | sprung | прыгать, вскочить |
| stand | stood | stood | стоять |
| steal | stole | stolen | воровать, красть |
| stick | Stuck | stuck | втыкать, приклеивать(ся), липнуть |
| sting | stung | stung | жалить |
| strike | struck | struck | ударять, поражать, бастовать |
| swear | swore | sworn | клясться, присягать, браниться |
| sweep | swept | swept | мести |
| swim | swam | swum | плавать |
| take | took | taken | брать |
| teach | taught | taught | обучать, учить |

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| tear | tore | torn | рвать, раз-, с-, от- |
| tell | told | told | рассказывать, сообщать |
| think | thought | thought | думать |
| throw | threw | thrown | кидать, бросать |
| understand | understood | understood | понимать |
| wake | woke | woken | будить, просыпаться |
| wear | wore | worn | носить (одежду) |
| win | won | won | выигрывать, получать |
| write | wrote | written | писать |

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