

Intermediate English Lessons

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Школа английского Understand.ru

Greetings in English

- Speaker A:
- --- Hello!/Hi! (greeting)
- My name is/ I am Anna.
(presenting/introducing one's name)
- Nice to meet you. (showing willingness for the meeting)
- Speaker B:
- ---Nice to meet you, too! (responding with showing happiness)
- My name is/ I am Lena.
(presenting/introducing one's name)

Formal Greetings

- Hello!....
 - Good morning!
 - Good afternoon!
 - Good evening!
 - How do you do?
 - How are you?
 - Good/Nice/Glad/Pleased to see/meet you!
 - What a pleasant surprise!
-
- How are you? - Fine, thanks. And you?
 - How have you been? - Very well. And you?

Informal Greetings

- Hi/Hey!
- How is it going?
- Good day!
- Hiya! How are you?
- What's up!
- Wazzup!
- How's life?
- How are things?

Responses to greetings

- Fine, thank you. And you?
- Very well, thanks. And you?
- Not too bad, thanks.
- All right, thanks.
- Same as usual.
- Not very well, I'm afraid.
- Can't complain.

Introductions

Introducing yourself:

- May I introduce myself? My name's.....
 - Let me introduce myself. My name's
 - I'd like to introduce myself. I'm
 - I don't think we've met. I'm
-Pleased to see you/meet you Mr.....

Introducing someone else:

- May I introduce Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss.....?
 - This is
 - Have you met ... ?
 - I'd like you to meet
 - I want you to meet
- Nice to meet you/ glad to see you Mr.....

Words of Appreciation

- Thanks.
- Thank you.
- Thanks a lot.
- Thank you very much.
- Thank you very much indeed.
- It was very kind of you.
- I appreciate your help.
- You've been very helpful.

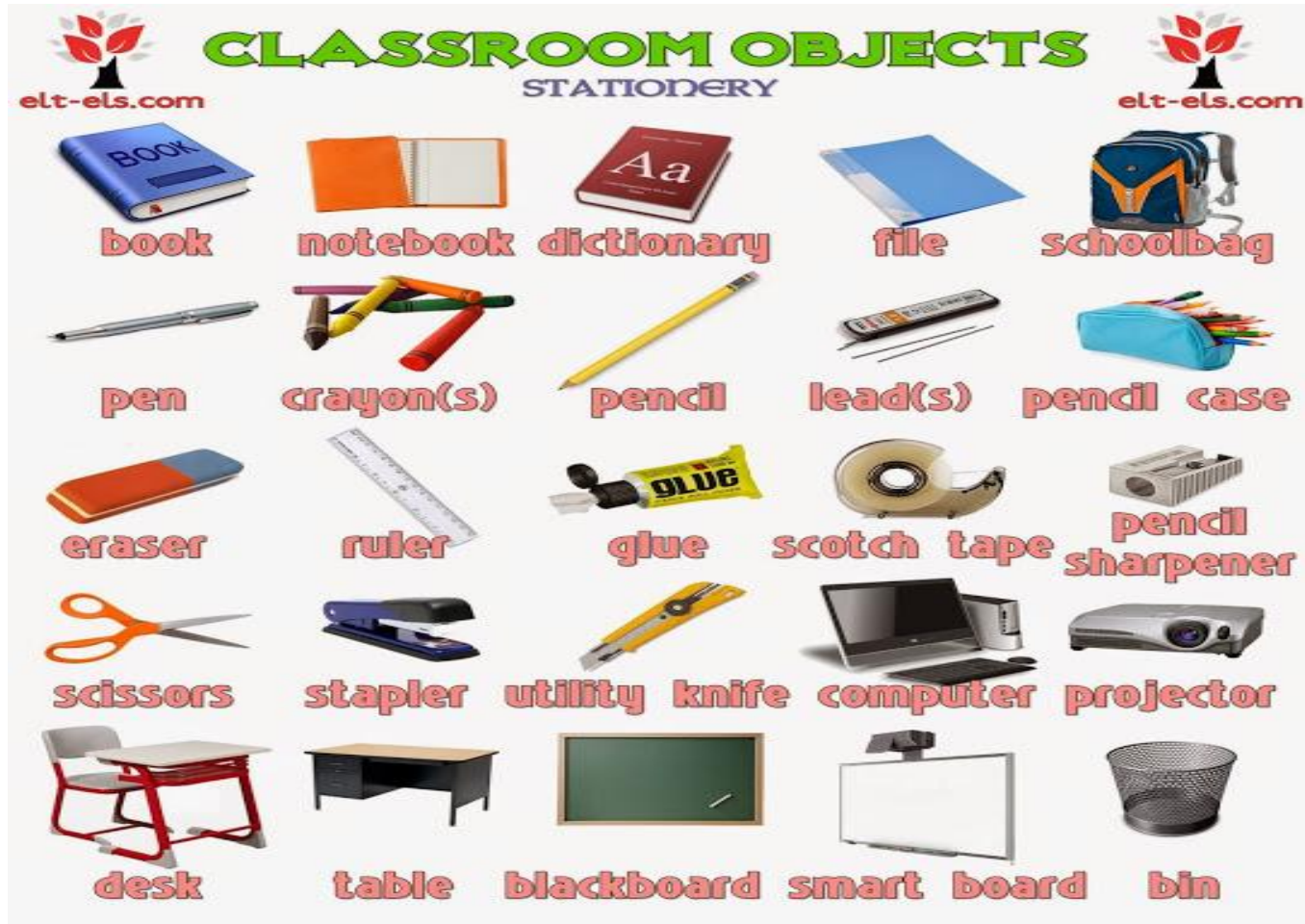
Saying Good-byes

- Good-bye! -До свидания!
- Have a nice day. -Всего доброго. Всего хорошего.
- Have a good day. -Всего доброго. Всего хорошего.
- See you. -Пока. Увидимся.
- See you soon. -До скорой встречи.
- See you around. -Увидимся. До встречи.
- Bye-bye! / Bye! -Пока! Всего!
- So long! -До свидания! До встречи! Пока!
- Take care now. -Всего хорошего.
- Good night -Спокойной ночи. Доброй ночи.

Where do you work?

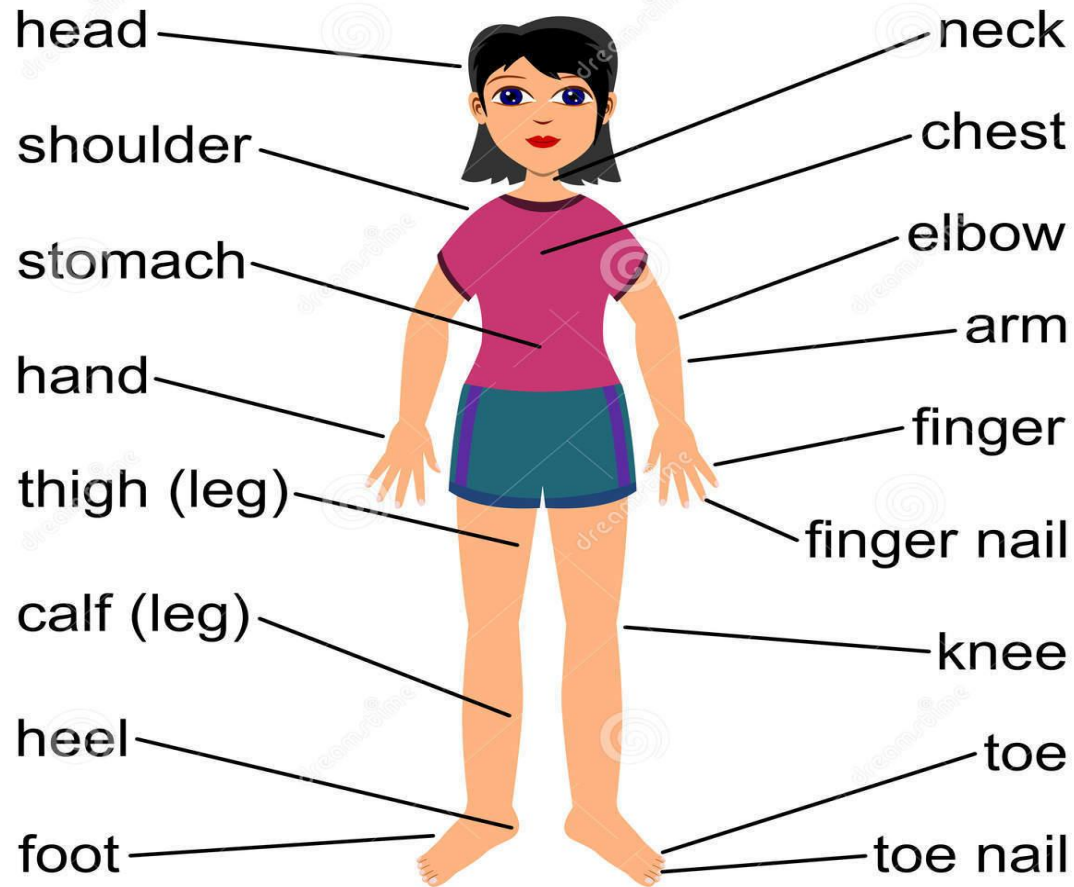
- I work at...(name of the Company)
- I work for... (company/famous person):
Mr. ...
- I work in...(place): in an office, school,
factory
- I work in...(city/country): in Moscow, in
France
- I work in...(department/general area): in
sales, human resources/finance,
consulting, etc.
- I work with...(computers, children, etc)

My Classroom



Body Parts

PARTS OF THE BODY



Question Words

Question words	Meaning	Examples
who	person	Who's that? That's Nancy.
where	place	Where do you live? In Boston
why	reason	Why do you sleep early? Because I've got to get up early
when	time	When do you go to work? At 7:00
how	manner	How do you go? By car
what	object, idea or action	What do you do? I am an engineer
which	choice	Which one do you prefer? The red one.
whose	possession	Whose is this book? It's Alan's.
whom	object of the verb	Whom did you meet? I met the manager.
what kind	description	What kind of music do you like? I like quiet songs
what time	time	What time did you come home?
how many	quantity (countable)	How many students are there? There are twenty.
how much	amount, price (uncountable)	How much time have we got? Ten minutes
how long	duration, length	How long did you stay in that hotel? For two weeks.
how often	frequency	How often do you go to the gym? Twice a week.
how far	distance	How far is your school? It's one mile far.
how old	age	How old are you? I'm 16.
how come	reason	How come I didn't see you at the party?

This, These, That and Those

Указательные местоимения для единственного числа:

-this *этот, это, эта,*

-that *тот, та, то*

Для множественного числа:

-these *эти,*

-those *те.*

● Demonstrative Pronouns

We use **this** (singular) and **these** (plural) to refer to something that is **here** / **near**.

Examples:

● **This** is my car. (singular)

● **These** are our children. (plural)

We use **that** (singular) and **those** (plural) to refer to something that is **there** / **far**.

Examples:

● **That** is our house. (singular)

● **Those** are my shoes. (plural)

Demonstrative Adjectives

You can also use demonstratives before a noun. These are called demonstrative adjectives.

Examples of demonstrative adjectives:

● **This** party is boring. (singular)

● **That** city is busy. (singular)

● **These** chocolates are delicious. (plural)

● **Those** flowers are beautiful. (plural)

The phrases "there is; there are"

- There is an old man in the room.
- There are two cups on the table.
- There was a car accident on Trenton Street yesterday.
- There will be a meeting tomorrow.
- There is a lot of light in this room.
- There were a lot of people on the streets.
- There's no food in the house. There isn't any food in the house.
- There are no flowers in the garden. There aren't any flowers in the garden.
- Is there any meat in the refrigerator? – Yes, there is. – No, there isn't.
- Are there any letters for me? – Yes, there are. – No, there aren't.

English Alphabets:

- Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz.
- Capital Letters [upper case]- A, B, C,.....Z
- Small letters [lower case]- a, b, c,.....z

Vowel: [a, e, I, o, u] -y

Consonant: B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z

Groups:

- I: A, J, K, H /ei/
- II: B, C, D, E, G, P, T, V, Z /i/
- III: F, L, M, N, S, X /eh/
- IV: I, Y /ai/
- V: Q, U, W /u/
- VI: R /à/
- VII: O /ou/

Numbers in English



0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine
80 eighty	90 ninety	LARGE NUMBERS © Woodward English 100 one hundred 1,000 one thousand 101 one hundred and one 2,000 two thousand 200 two hundred 10,000 ten thousand 300 three hundred 100,000 one hundred thousand 400 four hundred 1,000,000 one million 500 five hundred 10,000,000 ten million 600 six hundred 123,456,789 700 seven hundred one hundred and twenty-three million, 800 eight hundred four hundred and fifty-six thousand, 900 nine hundred seven hundred and eighty-nine.	
81 eighty-one	91 ninety-one		
82 eighty-two	92 ninety-two		
83 eighty-three	93 ninety-three		
84 eighty-four	94 ninety-four		
85 eighty-five	95 ninety-five		
86 eighty-six	96 ninety-six		
87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven		
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight		
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine		

Cardinal & Ordinal Number

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
21	twenty-one	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	twenty-second
23	twenty-three	twenty-third
24	twenty-four	twenty-fourth
25	twenty-five	twenty-fifth
26	twenty-six	twenty-sixth

27	twenty-seven	twenty-seventh
28	twenty-eight	twenty-eighth
29	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth
30	thirty	thirtieth
31	thirty-one	thirty-first
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	hundredth
500	five hundred	five hundredth
1,000	one thousand	thousandth
1,500	one thousand five hundred, or fifteen hundred	one thousand five hundredth
100,000	one hundred thousand	hundred thousandth
1,000,000	one million	millionth

• Ответы:

• 1.

- This (Этот крем плохой.)
- This (Это мой билет на самолет.)
- These (Эти книги принадлежат его детям.)
- This (Эта река – самая длинная в регионе.)
- These (Эти кроссовки были сделаны в Италии.)

• 2.

- Those (Те помидоры несвежие.)
- That (Та сумка моя.)
- Those (Те письма для Майка.)
- That (Там наш автобус.)
- Those (Те собаки лают каждую ночь.)

• 3.

- that (Ты не передашь мне тот словарь рядом с тобой?)
- Those (Те джинсы вон там – довольно дешевые.)
- These (Эти яблоки намного слаще, чем те.)
- this (Посмотри сюда! Тебе нравится это кольцо?)
- that (Ты знаешь ту женщину в черном вон там?)
- These (Эти туфли очень жмут. Я должна их снять.)
- those (Сколько стоят те плюшевые медведи на витрине?)
- That (Та башня выглядит такой маленькой, потому что находится далеко.)
- Those (Те дельфины, которых мы видели в море, были такими забавными.)
- This (Это мороженое, которое я ем, – мое любимое.)

• 4.

- These men are quite old. (Эти мужчины довольно стары.)
- Those are our teachers. (Там наши учителя.)
- Pass me that spoon, please. (Передай мне ту ложку, пожалуйста.)
- Are these your keys? (Это твои ключи?)
- Look at these tulips. (Посмотри на эти тюльпаны.)
- This test is too difficult for me. (Эта контрольная слишком сложна для меня.)
- Who are those women near the shop? (Кто вон те женщины возле магазина?)
- These dresses look great. (Эти платья смотрятся здорово.)
- Whose car is this? (Чья это машина?)
- That glass is broken. (Тот бокал разбит.)

Lesson 2

The verb BE

- The verb BE is the biggest verb of English. It can function as a main verb, a linking verb, an auxiliary verb, a phrasal verb and can also express modality in the phrase "be to".
- The verb BE is the only English verb that has several verb forms for showing person and number:
 - Present tense – I **am**, he/she/it **is**, we/you/they **are**;
 - Past tense – I/he/she/it **was**, we/you/they **were**.

BE as a main verb

As a main verb, the verb BE has the following meanings:

be located somewhere, exist, take place.

Examples:

- Madrid **is** in Spain.
- The TV **is** in the living room.
- Anton **will be** here tomorrow.
- This book **is** in two versions.
- Max has **been** to London several times.
- Ella **was** in Paris a year ago.
- They **were** at the conference last week.
- The meeting **was** at six yesterday.

Be as a linking verb

- He is a doctor. They are teachers. He = a doctor.
- It is a pencil. It is red. It = a pencil
- She is hungry. He is young.
- Thank you. You are very kind.
- He is interested in history.
- I'm tired of his complaints.
- She is two years old. She is two.
- The book was forty pages long.

BE as a phrasal verb

BE как фразовый глагол

- He is out. He's not in.
- Его нет.
- He'll be back in an hour.
- Он вернётся через час.
- Hot water is off.
- Горячая вода отключена.
- What are you up to?
- Что вы задумали?

The verb BE in questions

Anna is a new teacher from Chicago.

- Is Anna a new teacher? – Yes, she is. – No, she isn't.
- Who is Anna? – Anna is a new teacher from Chicago.
- Where is Anna from? – Anna is from Chicago. / From Chicago.
- Anna is a new teacher from Chicago, isn't she? – Yes, she is. – No, she isn't.
- Anna isn't from Chicago, is she? – Yes, she is. Anna is from Chicago. – No, she isn't. Anna is not from Chicago

Contracted forms of the verb BE

Сокращенные формы глагола BE

The verb BE in the affirmative: Глагол BE в утвердительной форме

- Singular: I am – I'm; he is – he's; she is – she's; it is – it's.
- Plural: we are – we're; you are – you're; they are – they're.

The verb BE in the negative: Глагол BE в отрицательной форме

Present tense: Настоящее время

- Singular: I am not – I'm not; he is not – he's not / he isn't; she is not – she's not / she isn't; it is not – it's not / it isn't.
- Plural: we are not – we're not / we aren't; you are not – you're not / you aren't; they are not – they're not / they aren't.

Past tense: Прошедшее время

- Singular: I was not – I wasn't; he was not – he wasn't;

Nouns

A noun is a part of speech that denotes a person, animal, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

- Person – **He** is the **person** to see.
- Person – **John** started to run.
- Person – **Plato** was an influential Greek philosopher.

- Animal – The **dog** barked at the **cat**.
- Animal – **Elephants** never forget.
- Animal – **Sophie** is my favorite **horse**.

- Place – The **restaurant** is open.
- Place – Let's go to the **beach**.
- Place – Look over **there**.

- Thing – Throw the **ball**.
- Thing – Please close the **door** and lock **it**.
- Thing – Use **words** properly to be understood.

- Idea – Follow the **rules**.
- Idea – The **theory of relativity** is an important **concept**.
- Idea – **Love** is a wonderful **emotion**

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are those referring to ideas, concepts, emotions, and other “things” you can’t physically interact with. You can’t see, taste, touch, smell, or hear something named with an abstract noun.

Examples:

- **Success** seems to come easily to certain people.
- His **hatred** of people smoking indoors is legendary.
- She has an incredible **love** for nature.
- This is of great **importance**.
- He received an award for his **bravery**.

Collective Nouns

- A collective noun is a word that refers to a group. It can be either singular or plural, but is usually used in the singular.

Examples:

- Our **team** is enjoying an unbroken winning streak.
- There's a **pack** of hyenas outside.
- Watch out for that **swarm** of bees.
- You haven't lived until you've seen a **herd** of wild horses.
- Our **class** graduates two years from now.
- Napoleon's **army** was finally defeated at Waterloo.

Common Nouns

Common nouns are used to refer to general things rather than specific examples. Common nouns are not normally capitalized unless they are used as part of a proper name or are placed at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

- Be sure to pick a top **university**.
- Stack those **boxes** carefully.
- Would you like a **cookie** with your **coffee**?
- **People** are strange.
- My **dog** won't stop barking.

Proper Noun

Proper nouns have two distinct features: They name specific one-of-a-kind items, and they begin with capital letters, no matter where they occur within a sentence.

Examples:

- *Agatha Christie wrote many books.*
- *Cleopatra is the cutest kitten ever.*
- *I'm craving Oreos.*
- *Let's go to San Francisco.*
- *Mr. Bell seems to understand what students need.*
- *I can see Jupiter tonight.*
- *He never goes anywhere without Sarah.*
- *There are many important documents at The Library of Congress.*

Concrete Noun

Concrete nouns are words used for actual things you can touch, see, taste, feel, and hear – things you interact with every day. Concrete nouns can also be countable, uncountable, common, proper, and collective nouns.

Examples:

- Please remember to buy **oranges**.
- Have a seat in that **chair**.

Countable Noun

Anything that can be counted, whether singular – a dog, a house, a friend, etc. or plural – a few books, lots of oranges, etc. is a countable noun.

Examples:

- There are at least twenty Italian **restaurants** in Little Italy.
- Megan took a lot of **photographs** when she went to the Grand Canyon.
- Your **book** is on the kitchen **table**.
- How many **candles** are on that **birthday cake**?
- You have several **paintings** to study in art appreciation **class**.
- There's a big brown **dog** running around the **neighborhood**

Uncountable Noun

Anything that cannot be counted is an uncountable noun. Even though uncountable nouns are not individual objects, they are always singular and one must always use singular verbs in conjunction with uncountable nouns.

Examples:

- There is no more **water** in the pond.
- Please help yourself to some **cheese**.
- I need to find **information** about Pulitzer Prize winners.
- You seem to have a high level of **intelligence**.
- Please take good care of your **equipment**.
- Let's get rid of the **garbage**

Compound Noun

Compound nouns are words for people, animals, places, things, or ideas, made up of two or more words

Examples:

- Let's just wait at this *bus stop*.
- I love watching *fireflies* on warm summer nights.
- While you're at the store, please pick up some *toothpaste*, a six-pack of ginger ale, and some *egg rolls*.
- Let's watch the *full moon* come up over the mountain.
- Please erase the *blackboard* for me.
- Be sure to add bleach to the *washing machine*.
- Let's be sure to stay somewhere with a *swimming pool*.

Gender-specific Nouns

- Gender-specific nouns are nouns that are definitely male or female.

Example:

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Gender neutral</i>
● man	woman	person
● father	mother	parent
● boy	girl	child
● uncle	aunt	
● husband	wife	spouse
● actor	actress	
● prince	princess	
● waiter	waitress	server
● rooster	hen	chicken
● stallion	mare	horse

possessive noun

A possessive noun shows ownership by adding an apostrophe, an "s" or both.

To make a single noun possessive, simply add an apostrophe and an "s."

Examples:

Singular Possessive Nouns

- Apple's taste
- Book's cover
- Boss's car
- Cat's tuna
- Computer's keyboard
- Deer's antlers
- Diane's book
- Diabetes's symptoms
- Fish's eggs

Plural Possessive Nouns

When a plural noun ends with an "s," simply add an apostrophe to make it possessive.

Examples:

- Americans' ideals
- Babies' shoes
- Cabbages' nutrition
- Donors' cards
- Eggs' color
- Frogs' croaking
- Garages' fees
- Hampers' conditions
- Igloos' construction
- Inventions' popularity
- Juices' flavors
- Kites' altitudes
- Lemons' acidity
- Members' votes

When a plural noun does not end with an "s," add an apostrophe and an "s" to make it possessive.

Examples:

- Cattle's pasture
- Geese's eggs
- Women's clothes
- Children's toys
- Mice's traps
- People's ideas
- Feet's toenails
- Nuclei's form
- Cacti's thorns
- Octopi's legs

Singular Noun

Examples:

- The **boy** had a **baseball** in his **hand**.
- My **horse** prefers to wear an English **saddle**.
- That **cat** never seems to tire of jumping in and out of the **box**.
- **You** stole my **idea** and didn't give **me** any credit.

Plural Noun

Examples:

- The **boys** were throwing **baseballs** back and forth between **bases**.
- Our **horses** are much happier wearing lightweight English **saddles**.
- Those **cats** never seem to tire of chasing one another in and out of those **boxes**.
- You stole my **ideas** and didn't give me any credit.

Forming the Plural Nouns

Nouns	Plural	Examples
Most nouns	add <i>s</i>	book, books; cup, cups; sprout, sprouts
Most nouns that end in <i>ch</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>x</i> , or <i>z</i>	add <i>es</i>	box, boxes; bus, buses; prize, prizes
Most nouns that end in a vowel and <i>y</i>	add <i>s</i>	boy, boys; day, days; key, keys
Most nouns that end in a consonant and <i>y</i>	<i>y</i> becomes <i>ies</i>	baby, babies; country, countries; spy, spies
Most nouns that end in <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i>	<i>f</i> or <i>fe</i> becomes <i>ves</i>	elf, elves; loaf, loaves; thief, thieves
Most nouns that end in <i>o</i>	add <i>s</i>	kangaroo, kangaroos; piano, pianos; video, videos
Certain nouns that end in a consonant and <i>o</i>	add <i>es</i>	hero, heroes; potato, potatoes; volcano, volcanoes

- Vocabulary

Exercises:

Fundamentals of English Grammar

- Page 123, 158, 313