

# Lesson 8

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to инфинитив

# Present Simple

Подлежащее 3л ед.ч. = гла + s (es)

Do, Does

Утверждение	Отрицание	
	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I work	I do not work	I don't work
You work	You do not work	You don't work
He works	He does not work	He doesn't work
She works	She does not work	She doesn't work
It works	It does not work	It doesn't work
We work	We do not work	We don't work
You work	You do not work	You don't work
They work	They do not work	They don't work

### 13 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

- 1 He ..... (go) to the cinema on Sundays.
- 2 She ..... (play) tennis on Mondays.
- 3 Paul ..... (think) Cher is brilliant.
- 4 Mrs Harris ..... (work) in a baker's.
- 5 Brian ..... (hate) playing cards.
- 6 Mr Black ..... (teach) French in our school.
- 7 She ..... (walk) to school every day.
- 8 Bill ..... (study) German at school.
- 9 He ..... (enjoy) listening to pop music.
- 10 Ann ..... (wash) her hair every evening.

**to** инфинитив

# Present Simple

Подлежащее 3л ед.ч. = гл + s (es)

**Do, Does**

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## Вопросительная форма

Do I work?  
Do you work?  
Does he work?  
Does she work?  
Does it work?  
Do we work?  
Do you work?  
Do they work?

## Вопросы

**Do I/we/you/they** work?

**Does he/she/it** work?

## Краткие ответы

Yes, I/we/they do.  
No, I/we/they don't.

Yes, he/she/it does.  
No, he/she/it doesn't.

**15** Fill in: *do, does, don't or doesn't*.

1 A: ..... you enjoy country music?

B: No, I .....

2 A: ..... Paul come from England?

B: No, he ..... He comes from the USA.

3 A: Where ..... they live?

B: In Los Angeles.

4 A: ..... she work hard?

B: No, she .....

5 A: ..... you like westerns?

B: No, I .....

6 A: ..... he work as a teacher?

B: No, he .....

7 A: ..... she go to school?

B: Yes, she .....

8 A: ..... they play the guitar?

B: Yes, they ....., but they ..... play the piano.

9 A: ..... she collect things?

B: Yes, she ..... She collects stamps.

## Правильно пишем и произносим

I work – he works

I sing – he sings

Глаголы на **ss, sh, ch, x, o** → + **es**,  
произносим /iz/

I wash – he washes

I go – he goes

НО

Глаголы на **согласную + y** → + **ies**,  
произносим /z/

I cry – he cries

НО













I play – he plays

## Обстоятельства времени с present simple

once a week, twice a week, every day, every morning, every year, on Mondays, at noon, in the evening, etc.

11 Fill in the text about Henry's daily routine with the phrases from the list in the present simple.

meet his friends - make a sandwich - go to bed - do his homework - wake up - have lunch - School start - brush - get home from school - watch TV - get dressed - walk to school

Henry  1) ..... at 8:00 in the morning on weekdays. He  2) .....  
his teeth and  3) ..... . He leaves the house at about 8:30 and  4) .....  
.....  5) ..... at 9 o'clock. Henry  6) ..... in the  
school canteen at 12:30. Then, he has more lessons in the afternoon. School finishes at 3:30. Henry   
7) ..... at 4 o'clock. He  8) ..... , then  
he  9) ..... . After that, he goes to the park and  10) .....  
..... He goes home again for dinner at 8 o'clock and then he  11) .....  
..... for an hour. He  12) ..... at 10 o'clock.

## НАРЕЧИЯ ЧАСТОТНОСТИ

Наречия частотности указывают на то, как часто что-то происходит.

She	always	comes early.
	usually	
	often	
	sometimes	
	rarely/seldom	
	never	

He is	always	late.
	usually	
	often	
	sometimes	
	rarely/seldom	
	never	

Прочитай правила и обведи нужный вариант.

- Наречие частотности стоит **перед смысловым** / **после** смыслового глагола.
- Наречие частотности стоит **перед** / **после** глагола *to be*.



## 16 Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- play tennis on Mondays
- watch TV in the evenings
- help your mother in the garden
- read in bed
- meet your friends after school
- listen to the radio
- work hard every day
- go swimming on Saturdays
- like English
- watch cartoons at weekends
- go to the park on Sundays
- go to the park on Saturdays
- tidy your bedroom on Tuesdays
- go sailing on Sundays

*S1: Do you play tennis on Mondays?*

*S2: No, I don't. Do you watch TV in the evenings?*

*S3: Yes, I do. Do you ...*

# 1 Put the words in order to make sentences.

1 never / early / Chris / on Fridays / goes to bed  
Chris never goes to bed early on Fridays.

2 at noon / Mary / goes / sometimes / to the gym  
.....

3 in a restaurant / eat / Ben and Jane / seldom  
.....

4 at 5 pm / Carol / always / work / finishes  
.....

5 go dancing / usually / we / on Saturdays  
.....

6 with his friends / often / he / goes on picnics  
.....

7 for work / they / late / never / are  
.....

8 in March / cold / it is / often  
.....

## Speaking

**16** Use these adverbs of frequency to make true sentences about your routine on Sundays.

- always • usually • never • often • seldom
- sometimes

*go jogging*

*go to the gym*

*go dancing*

*have a shower*

*cook dinner*

*go on a picnic*

*watch TV*

*go to the cinema*

*meet my friends*

*go to work/school*

*get up early*

*visit my cousins*

*I usually go jogging on Sundays.*

to be + гл ing

↓  
вспом. гла    ↓  
основной гла

# Present Continuous

- The verb "to be"

**Утверждение**

**Полная форма**

I am working  
 You are working  
 He is working  
 She is working  
 It is working  
 We are working  
 You are working  
 They are working

		NEGATIVE			
		FULL FORM		SHORT FORM	
I	am	not		I'm	not
you	are	not		you	aren't
he	is	not	}	he	isn't
she				she	
it				it	
we	are	not	}	we	aren't
you				you	
they				they	

**Отрицание**

**Краткая форма**

am not working  
 are not working  
 is not working  
 is not working  
 is not working  
 are not working  
 are not working  
 are not working

# 15 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

1 A: Where's Peter?

B: He ..... (play) football with his friends.

2 A: What ..... the Browns ..... (do) these days?

B: They ..... (take) skiing lessons.

3 A: What ..... Gary ..... (do)?

B: He ..... (watch) TV at the moment.

4 A: Can I phone Mark?

B: Not right now, I'm afraid. Mum ..... (talk) on the phone.

5 A: Is Stuart at home?

B: No, he ..... (work) late tonight.

to be + гл ing



ВСПОМ. ГА

ОСНОВНОЙ ГА

# Present Continious

INTERROGATIVE

SHORT ANSWERS

Am I ..... ?

Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm not.

Are you ..... ?

Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.

Is he ..... ?

Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.

Is she ..... ?

Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**.

Is it ..... ?

Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.

Are we ..... ?

Yes, we **are**. / No, we **aren't**.

Are you ..... ?

Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.

Are they ..... ?

Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

Вопроситель

Am I working?

Are you working?

Is he working?

Is she working?

Is it working?

Are we working?

Are you working?

Are they working?

ОТВЕТЫ

t is.

isn't.

t.

n't.

## Правильно пишем

work – working

open – opening

play – playing

walk – walking

dance~~e~~ – dancing

run – running

НО

lie – lying

Мы обычно используем с **present continuous** обстоятельства времени: **now, at the moment, at present, today**. Мы также используем **present continuous** после таких обращений, как **Look! Listen!**

**20** Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

1 A: Where's Terry? ..... he .....  
(watch) TV right now?

B: No, he ..... (not/be). He .....  
..... (play) computer games.

2 A: ..... you ..... (drive) to  
work every day?

B: No, I ..... (take) the bus.

3 A: What ..... Mary ..... (do) this  
week?

B: She ..... (look) for a new  
job. She ..... (not/like)  
her present job.

4 A: ..... you ..... (know) where  
Philip and Andy are?

B: Yes, I do — they're in the living room. They  
..... (listen) to music.

5 A: Where ..... Mark ..... (live)?

B: He ..... (live) in a small flat on Park  
Avenue, but at the moment he .....  
..... (stay) with his parents.

6 A: ..... Brenda ..... (cook)  
dinner every day?

B: No, she usually ..... (eat) out.

7 A: Where's Joan?

B: She's in the garden.

A: What ..... she ..... (do) there?

B: She ..... (plant) some  
flowers.

8 A: How often ..... Meg .....  
(walk) to school?

B: She usually ..... (walk)  
to school every day, but today she .....  
..... (go) by bus.



**11** Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous or the present simple.

1 Where ..... Stella ..... (work)?

2 ..... the children ..... (build) a snowman at the moment?

3 Dress warmly! It ..... (snow).

4 How often ..... you ..... (watch) videos?

5 Allen ..... (not/drink) a cup of hot chocolate. He ..... (have) lunch.

6 Jeremy ..... (not/live) in London.

7 The Sparks ..... (look for) a new car at the moment.

8 Carl ..... (not/sleep) now. He ..... (watch) TV.

9 What time ..... (you/wake up) in the morning?

10 ..... Peter ..... (walk) the dog every day?

11 Walk slowly! The ground ..... (be) wet and slippery.

12 ..... you ..... (study) for an exam at the moment?

13 ..... Chris ..... (play) tennis every Sunday?

14 Alison ..... (not/work) in an office.

# Non-continuous verbs list (глаголы чувства и восприятия)

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to be

to have

to know

to see

to hear

to recognize

to like

## Исключения

- **to be** – обознач. Поведение и переводится как «вести себя»

You are being noisy, mum is sleeping

- **to see** – в устойчивых выражениях
  - a) to see a doctor
  - b) to see a person
  - c) See + предлог: to see sb off

• **to have** – в устойчивых выражениях, где глагол to have не имеет своего прямого значения «иметь»

a) to have dinner

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b) to have a shower

c) to have a good time

d) to have fun

e) to have a lesson

f) to have a talk

g) to have a smoke

- **to hear** – в юридической лексике (to hear a case in court)
- **to feel**
  - ~~а) Самочувствие (I am feeling bad, I want to go home)~~
  - б) В значении «трогать, пробовать» на предмет температуры, качества поверхности, медицинские аспекты (I am feeling your pulse)
- **to think** – мыслительный процесс (всегда с предлогом, или его можно подставить)

I'm busy now, I'm thinking **over** very difficult problem

- **to remember**

1. ПОМНИТЬ (non-cont)

2. ВСПОМИНАТЬ (cont)

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- **to taste**

1. БЫТЬ НА ВКУС (non-cont)

2. ПРОБОВАТЬ (cont)

- **to admire**

1. ВОСХИЩАТЬСЯ (non-cont)

2. ЛЮБОВАТЬСЯ (cont)

- **to smell**

1. быть на запах (non-cont)

2. нюхать (cont)

- **to love** в значении to enjoy

- **to want**

1. хотеть (non-cont)

2. намереваться (cont)

**14** Read the sentences, then say which refer to the present and which refer to the future.

- 1 Doug is watching TV at the moment.
- 2 Jason is playing tennis on Saturday.
- 3 Julie and her friends are having a party tomorrow.
- 4 We are doing our homework now.
- 5 Jeff is helping his mum at the moment.
- 6 They are getting married on Sunday.




# Present Perfect

Tense	Form	Word indicators	Situation
Present Perfect	Have/Has + V3	Already Yet Just Never Ever Recently Lately By now This year For Since	1. Для выражения действий, которые произошли в прошлом и имеют результат в настоящем 2. Для выражения действий, которые начались в прошлом и продолжаются до настоящего (на русском переводятся глаголом настоящего времени)

# Come/came/come

Come and go are different:

HERE      go      THERE



HERE      come      THERE



## Come in/out

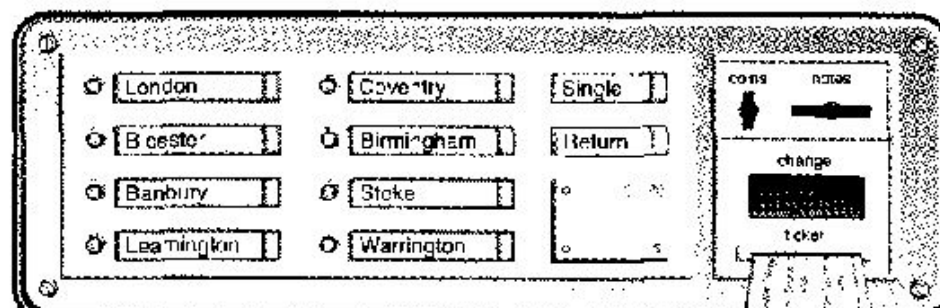
We say 'Come in!' when someone knocks at the door of a room. Then the person who knocked comes into the room.



Come out is often the opposite of come in. A woman came out of the shop with two big bags. (I was in the street.)



You put your money in and the ticket comes out of the machine.



## **Come back and come home**

**Come back** means 'return to *this place here*'.

She went away for three days. She **came back** yesterday. (She is here again.)

**Come back** is often used with **from**.

They **came back from** Italy yesterday.

**Come home** is similar; 'home' is 'here' for the person speaking.

MOTHER: What time did you **come home** last night?

ANNE: Oh, about eleven o'clock.

MOTHER: What! Eleven! That's much too late!

## Other important uses of come



A: What country do you come from?

B: I'm from Norway. (*or I come from Norway. or I'm Norwegian.*)

We're going to a disco tonight. Do you want to come along? (= come with us)

Come and see me some time. (= visit me)

**Tip:** Write down any prepositions you find with come every time you see them.

**Fill the gaps in the sentences.**

- 1 I put money in, but the ticket didn't come *...out...of...* the machine.
- 2 A: I'm going to Taiwan tomorrow.  
B: Oh! When are you coming .....
- A: Two weeks from now.
- 3 The teacher came ..... the classroom and started the lesson.
- 4 A: Where do you come .....
- B: I'm Brazilian.
- 5 Come and ..... me at five o'clock; we can talk about it then.
- 6 The children come ..... school at four o'clock.

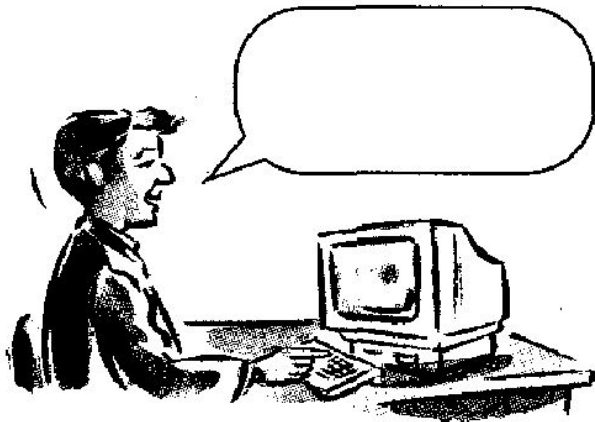
Answer these questions for *yourself*.

- 1 What time do you come home every day?
- 2 What country do you come from?
- 3 What do you do when you come into your classroom?

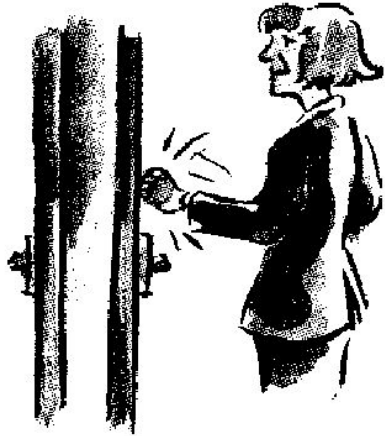
Fill the gaps using *come* in the correct form.

- 1 Have you ..... for your letters? They're on the table.
- 2 She ..... back yesterday.
- 3 He ..... here every Tuesday.
- 4 ..... you ..... to the school party tonight?

What do you think these people are saying?



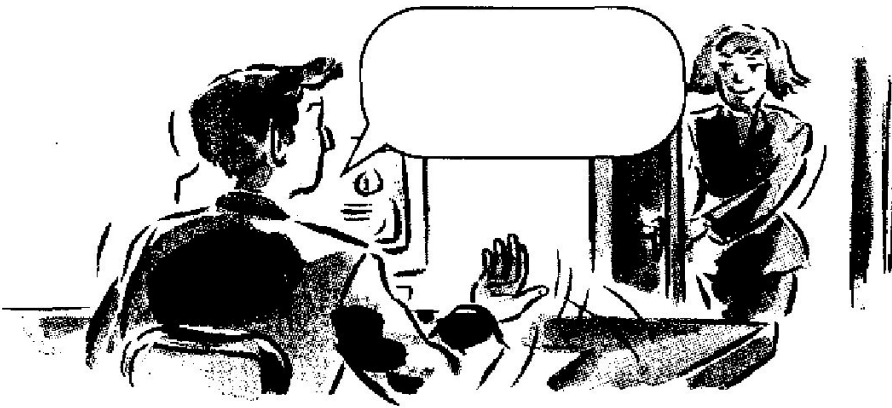
1 .....



We're going to a party. Do you want .....



3 .....



2 .....



# Take/took/taken

**Take with time (it + take + person + time)**

It takes Alan 20 minutes to get to work.  
Alan's house → 20 minutes → Alan's office

It takes Miriam 45 minutes to get to work.  
Miriam's flat → 45 minutes → Miriam's office

I go to school/university every day. It takes me 30 minutes.  
I do homework every day. It took me two hours yesterday.

How long does it take to get to the station? 15 minutes in a taxi.



## Take with courses/exams, etc.

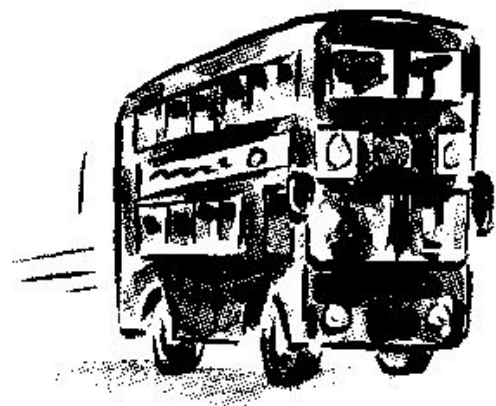
Are you taking an English course? Yes.

Do you have to take an exam? Yes, at the end of the course.

I want to take some Japanese lessons.

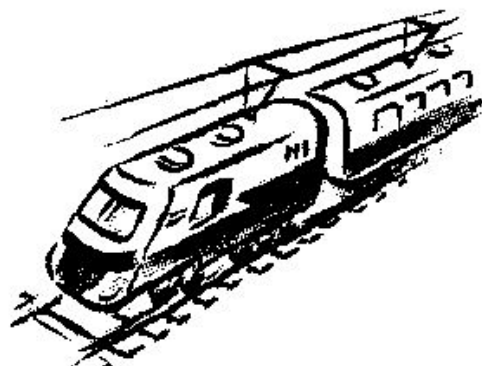
## Take with bus, car, etc.

How do you get to work? I take the bus.



In Paris you can take the metro to the Eiffel Tower.

How does Nik get to work?  
He takes the train.



## Take something with you

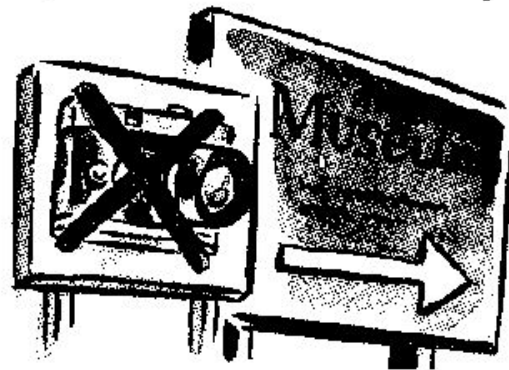
Are you going out? Take an umbrella.  
It's raining.



Are you going to the beach? Take some water with you.



Sorry, you can't take your camera  
into the museum.



*Useful expression:* Can I take a photograph here?

**Tip:** Make a page in your notebook for take and put in new words that go with it when you see them (e.g. a picture, a look at, a chance).

DO	MAKE	TAKE
Your homework	<b>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</b>	
Some exercises	A mistake	
The housework	A decision	
The cooking	A noise	
Your best	An appointment (with the	
<b>The gardening</b>	doctor)	
<b>The washing</b>	<b>My bed</b>	
<b>The washing-up</b> = The dishes	<b>Coffee, tea, hot</b>	
<b>Business with</b>	<b>chocolate</b>	
	<b>A photocopy</b>	
	<b>A film/video</b>	<b>A photo</b>
<b>An exam</b>		<b>An exam</b>

Fill the gaps for *yourself*.

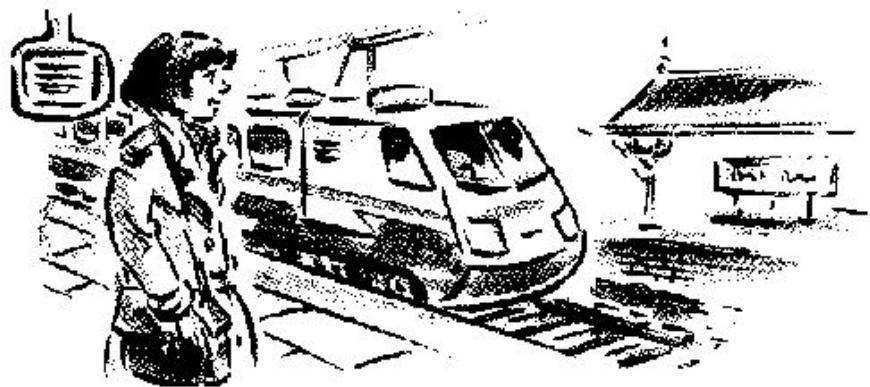
- 1 It ..... me ..... minutes to get to school/university.
- 2 It takes me ..... minutes/hours to go from ..... to .....
- 3 ..... takes me ..... to do one unit of this book.

Complete the sentences using *take/took* and an expression from the box.

a course   your driving test   some lessons   an exam

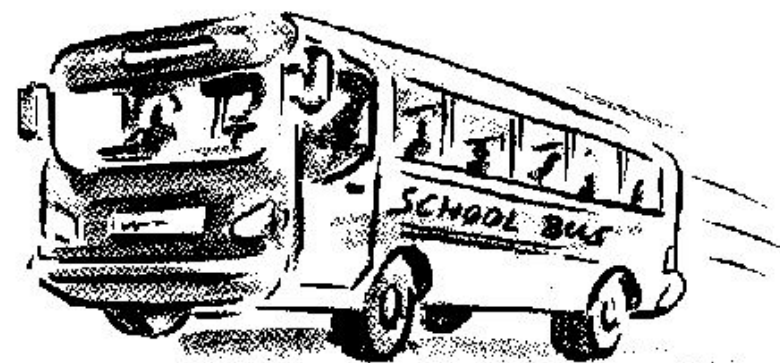
- 1 At the end of the course, you have to .....
- 2 I wanted to speak French, so I .....
- 3 You want to learn Russian? Why don't you .....?
- 4 In Britain, when you are 17, you can .....

Look at the pictures. Answer the questions using *take*.



1 How does Lisa go to work?

She .....



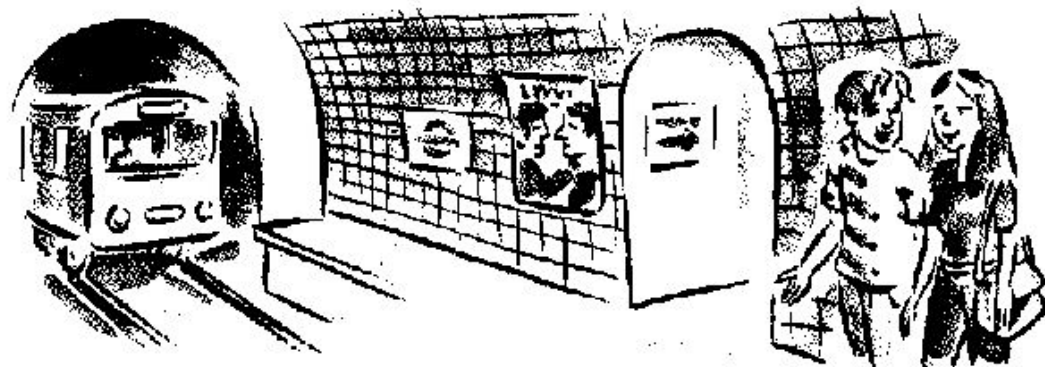
3 How does Simon go to school?

He .....



2 How can I get to the airport?

You .....

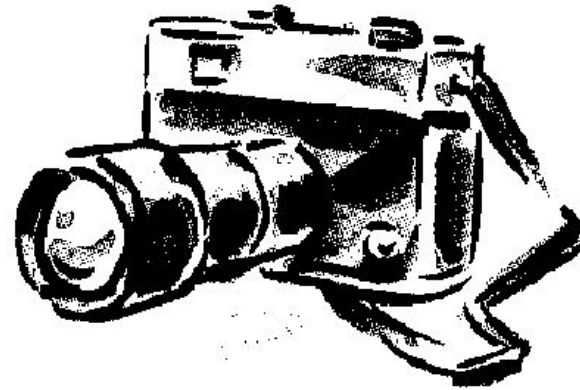


4 How do Paul and Ann get home every day?

They .....

What do you take with you when ...

1 you want to take photographs?



2 it's raining?



3 you go to another country?



4 you go to your English lessons?

