

Intermediate English Lessons

By
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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.

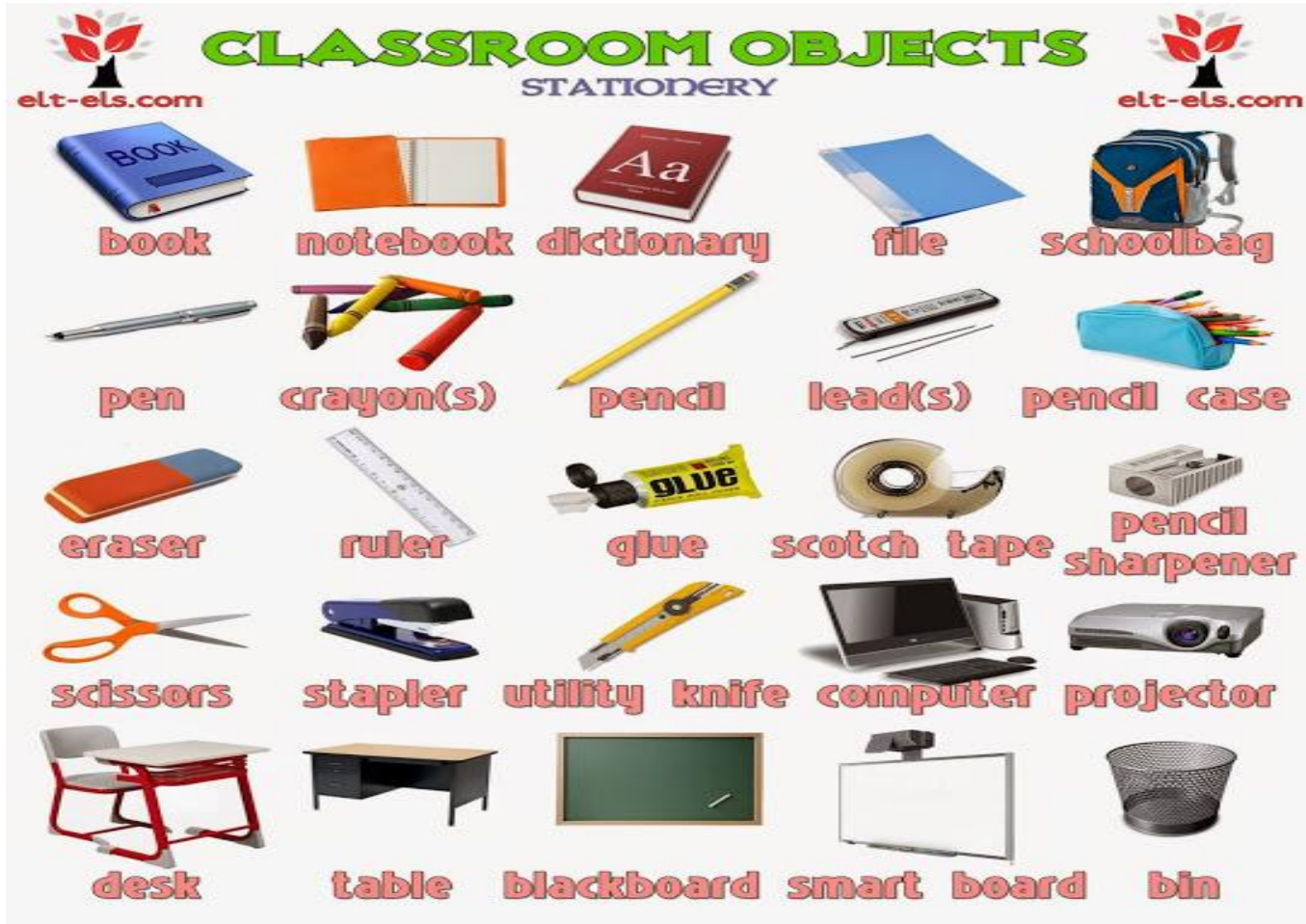
Saying Good-byes

- 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?

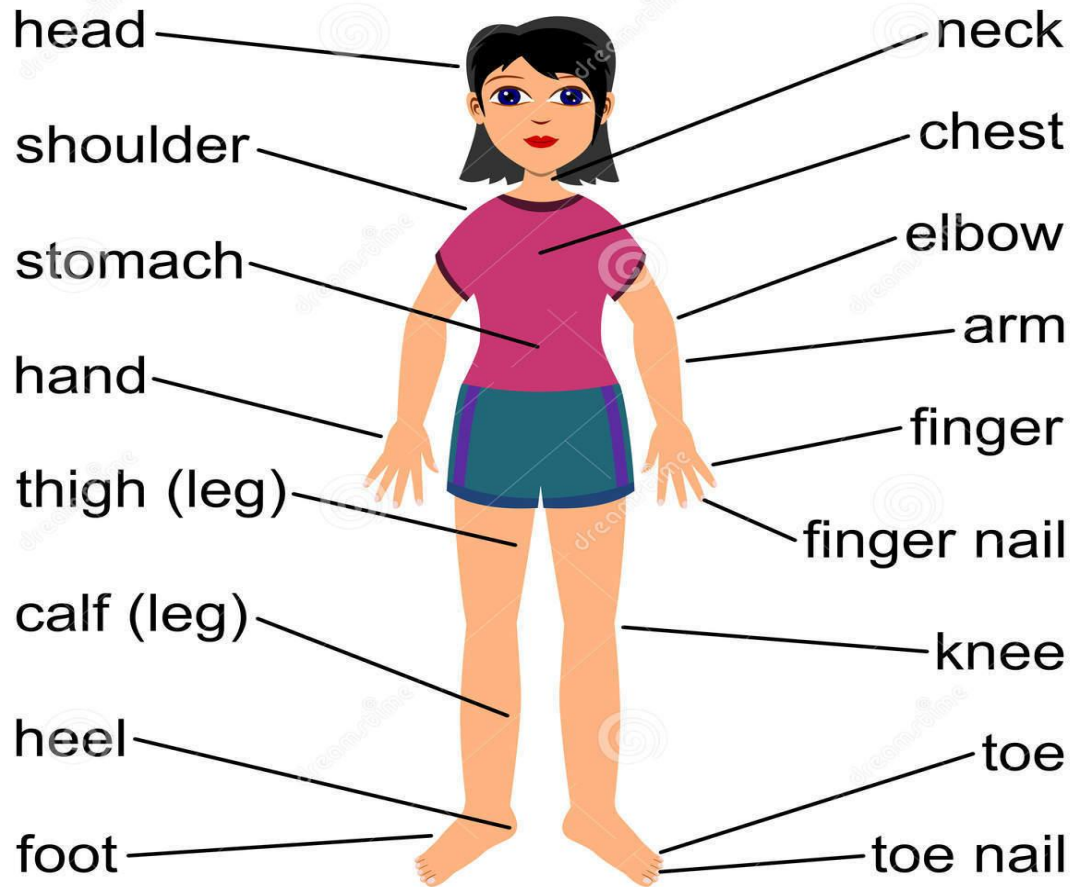
- I work at...(name of the Company)
- I work for... (company/famous person):
Mr. ...
- I work in...(place): in an office, school,
factory
- I work in...(city/country): in Moscow, in
France
- I work in...(department/general area): in
sales, human resources/finance,
consulting, etc.
- I work with...(computers,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

LARGE NUMBERS

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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-three thousand,
900 nine hundred	seven hundred and eighty-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.

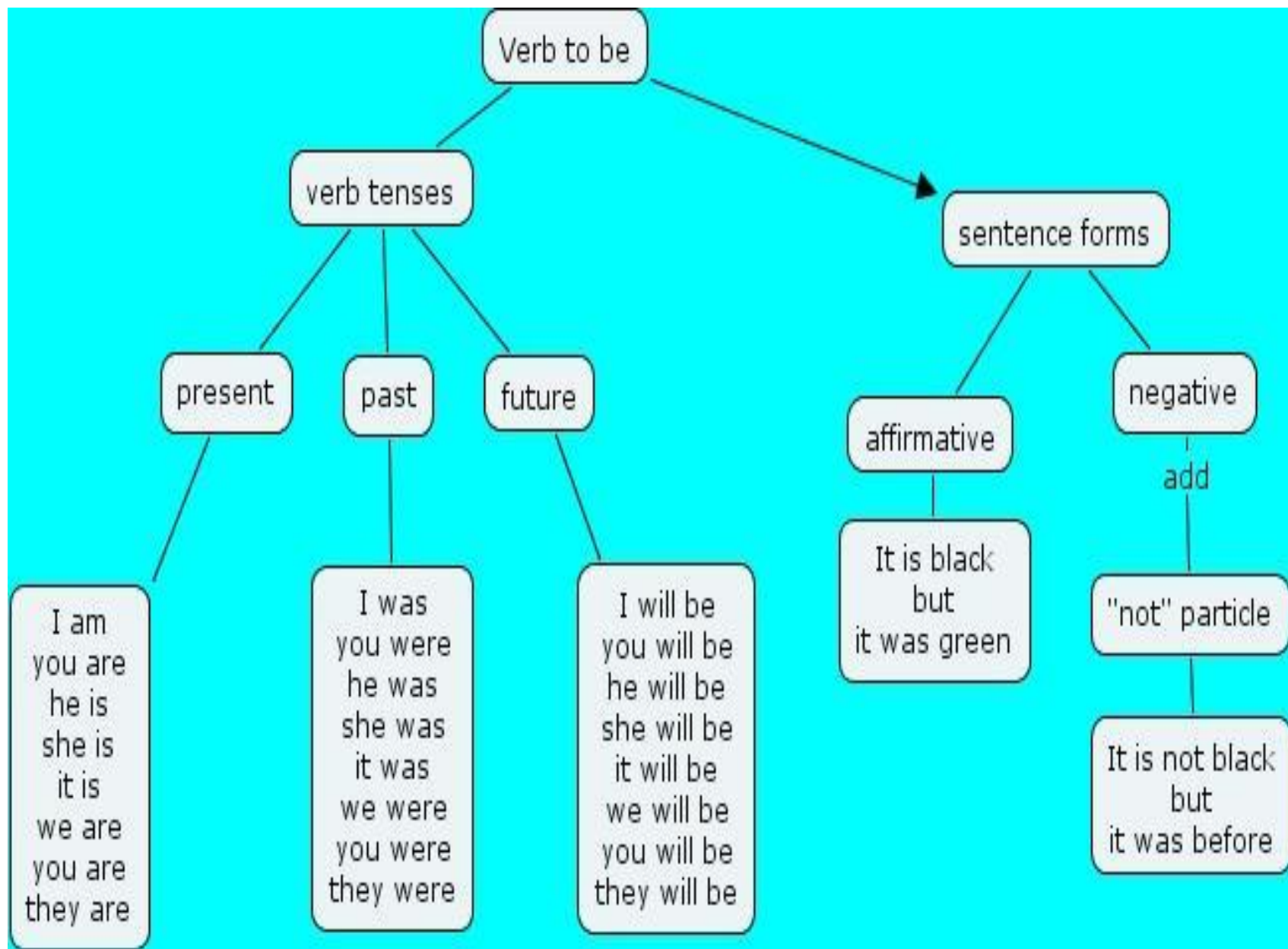
The verb BE in the negative: Глагол BE в отрицательной форме

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, sh, s, x, or 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

Telling Time

Telling the time



2:00 - It's two **o'clock**.

2:05 - It's five **past** two.

2:10 - It's ten **past** two.

2:15 - It's quarter **past** two.

2:20 - It's twenty **past** two.

2:25 - It's twenty-five **past** two.

2:30 - It's half **past** two.

2:35 - It's twenty-five **to** three.

2:40 - It's twenty **to** three.

2:45 - It's quarter **to** three.

2:50 - It's ten **to** three.

2:55 - It's five **to** three.

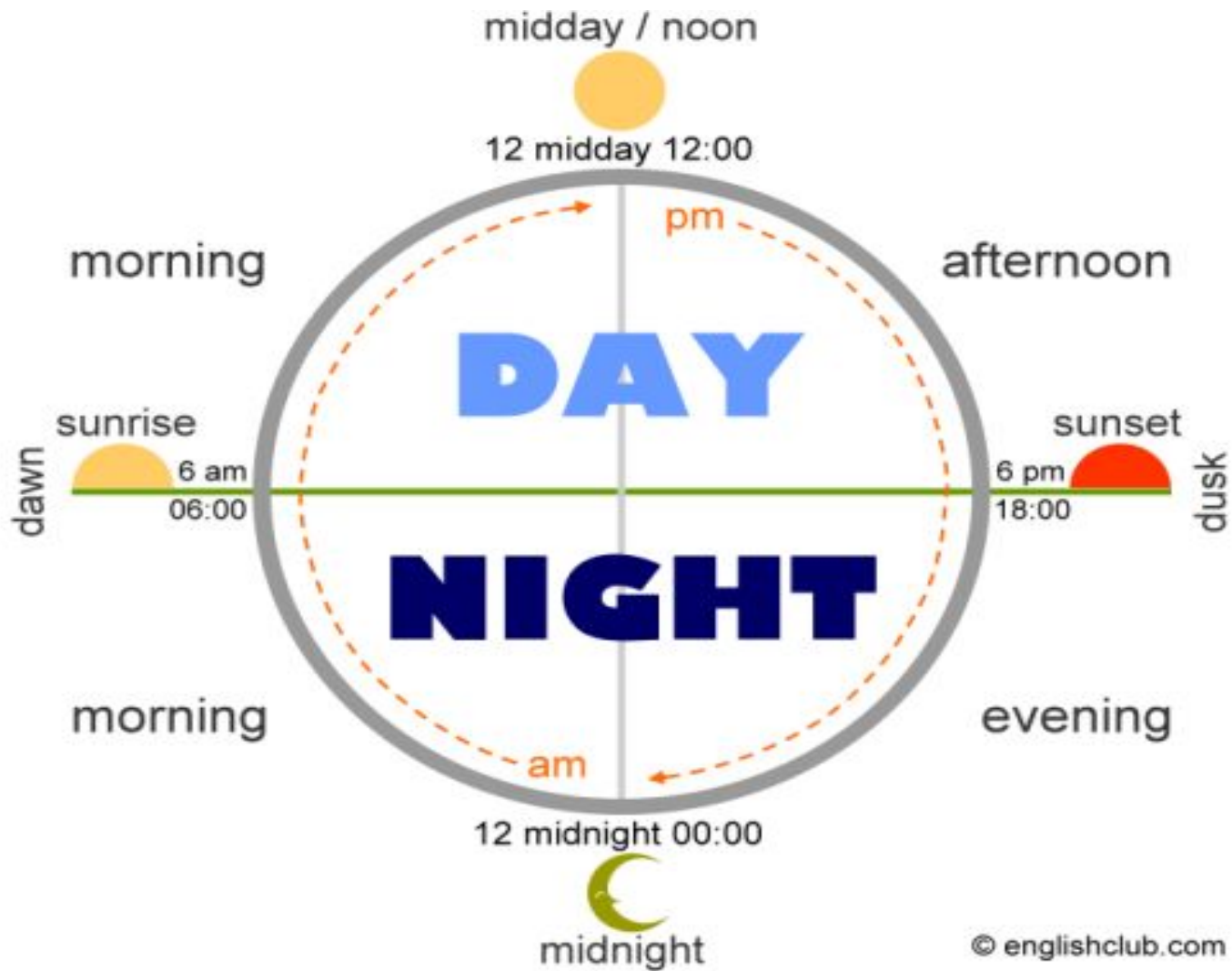
We use **AT + TIME** when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts at nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves at ten to three.

We use **IT IS** or **IT'S** to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

- What time is it? - **It is** half past four.
What's the time? - **It's** twenty to five.

Times of the day



Days of the Week

- 1. Sunday - **Sun.**
- 2. Monday - **Mon.**
- 3. Tuesday - **Tu., Tue., or Tues.**
- 4. Wednesday - **Wed.**
- 5. Thursday - **Th., Thu., Thur., or Thurs.**
- 6. Friday - **Fri.**
- 7. Saturday - **Sat.**

Months of the Year

- 1. January - **Jan.**
- 2. February - **Feb.**
- 3. March - **Mar.**
- 4. April - **Apr.**
- 5. May - **May**
- 6. June - **Jun.**
- 7. July - **Jul.**
- 8. August - **Aug.**
- 9. September - **Sep. or Sept.**
- 10. October - **Oct.**
- 11. November - **Nov.**
- 12. December - **Dec.**

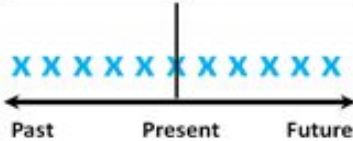
Seasons of the Year

- **spring** - March, April, May
- **summer** - June, July, August
- **autumn or fall** - September, October, November
- **winter** - December, January, February

Verb Tenses

Simple Present

(verb) + (s or es - if using the 3rd person)



You study English.
She studies English.

Present Continuous

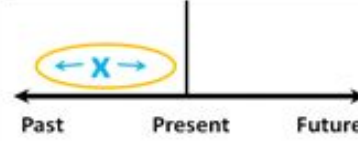
(am / is / are) + (present participle)



You are studying English right now.

Present Perfect

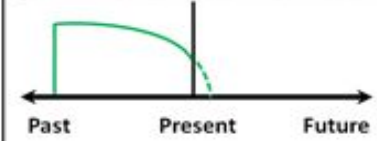
(has / have) + (past participle)



You have studied English at some time in the past.

Present Perfect Continuous

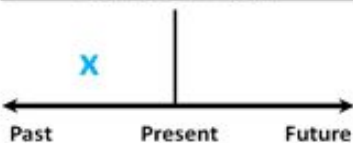
(has / have) + (been) + (present participle)



You have been studying English for three years and you may continue studying English.

Simple Past

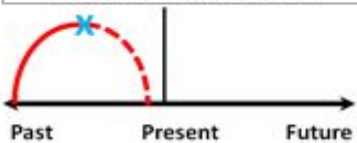
(verb) + (ed) or irregular



You studied English yesterday.

Past Continuous

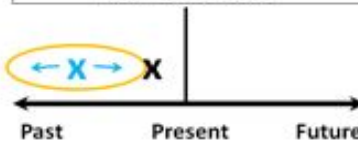
(was / were) + (present participle)



You were studying English when the telephone rang.

Past Perfect

(had) + (past participle)



You had studied English at some point in time before you came to class.

Past Perfect Continuous

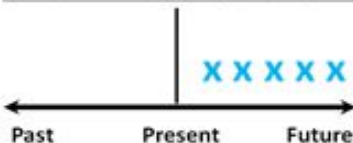
(had) + (been) + (present participle)



You had been studying English for two years before you came to class.

Simple Future

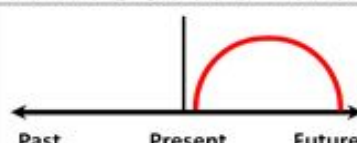
(will) + (verb)
(am / is / are) + (going to) + (verb)



You will study English in the future.
You are going to study English in the future.

Future Continuous

(will) + (be) + (present participle)
(am / is / are) + (going to) + (be) + (present participle)



You will be studying English for the next two years.
You are going to be studying English for the next two years.

Future Perfect

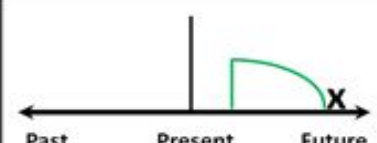
(will) + (have) + (past participle)
(am / is / are) + (going to) + (have) + (past participle)



You will have studied English for two years at some time in 2012.
You are going to have studied English for two years at some time in 2012.

Future Perfect Continuous

(will) + (have) + (been) + (present participle)
(am / is / are) + (going to) + (have) + (been) + (present participle)



You will have been studying English for two years next Monday.
You are going to have been studying English for two years next Monday.

The 12 Verb Tenses - Usage

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	<p>I ate pizza yesterday.</p> <p>To indicate a past habit – or an action already completed.</p> <p>Can be used with or without adverbs of time.</p>	<p>I eat pizza everyday.</p> <p>To express habits or general truth.</p> <p>To indicate a future event on a designated date as part of a plan or arrangement.</p> <p>With 'mental action' verbs: <i>like, love, want, need, believe, etc.</i></p>	<p>I will eat pizza tomorrow.</p> <p>To indicate an action, condition, or circumstance which hasn't taken place yet.</p>
Continuous	<p>I was eating pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>To indicate uncompleted action of the past (with or without time reference)</p> <p>To indicate persistent habits of the past (with <i>always, continuously, forever, etc.</i>)</p>	<p>I am eating pizza right now.</p> <p>To indicate action going on at the time of speaking.</p> <p>To indicate temporary action which may not be happening at the time of speaking.</p> <p>With a habitual action verb, especially to indicate a stubborn habit.</p>	<p>I will be eating pizza when you arrive.</p> <p>To indicate what will be going on at some time in the future.</p> <p>To indicate planned future events.</p>
Perfect	<p>I had eaten all of the pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>To indicate a completed action of the past that happened before another event took place.</p>	<p>I have eaten all of the pizza.</p> <p>To indicate past action which is not defined by a time of occurrence.</p> <p>To indicate an action which started in the past and has continued up until now.</p>	<p>I will have eaten all of the pizza by the time you arrive.</p> <p>To indicate an action that will be complete before another event takes place.</p>
Perfect Continuous	<p>I had been eating pizza for 2 hours when you arrived.</p> <p>To indicate an action in the past that began before a certain point in the past and continued up until that time.</p>	<p>I have been eating pizza for 2 hours.</p> <p>To indicate an action which started at some point in the past and may or may not be complete.</p>	<p>I will have been eating pizza for 2 hours when you arrive.</p> <p>To indicate an action that will have happened for some time and will not be complete yet at a certain point in the future.</p>

Present Simple & Present Continuous

Generally true

The sun rises in the east.

Permanent situations

She works in a bank.

Habits

I play tennis every Tuesday.

Use with: twice a month,
every Tuesday, often, sometimes.

Future Timetables

Our train leaves at 11 am.

Use with: this evening,
at 11am, tomorrow.

Future after 'when', 'until'...

I won't go out until it stops raining.

Use with: when, until,
as soon as, after, before.

**PRESENT
SIMPLE
TENSE**

UNFINISHED ACTIONS NOW

I'm working at the moment.

Use with: now, at the moment.

TEMPORARY SITUATIONS

I'm living in London.

Use with: at the moment, for a few weeks, for a couple of months.

TEMPORARY HABITS

He's eating a lot these days.

Use with: at the moment, these days.

ANNOYING HABITS

You're forever losing your keys!

Use with: always, forever, constantly.

DEFINITE FUTURE PLANS

I'm meeting my father tomorrow.

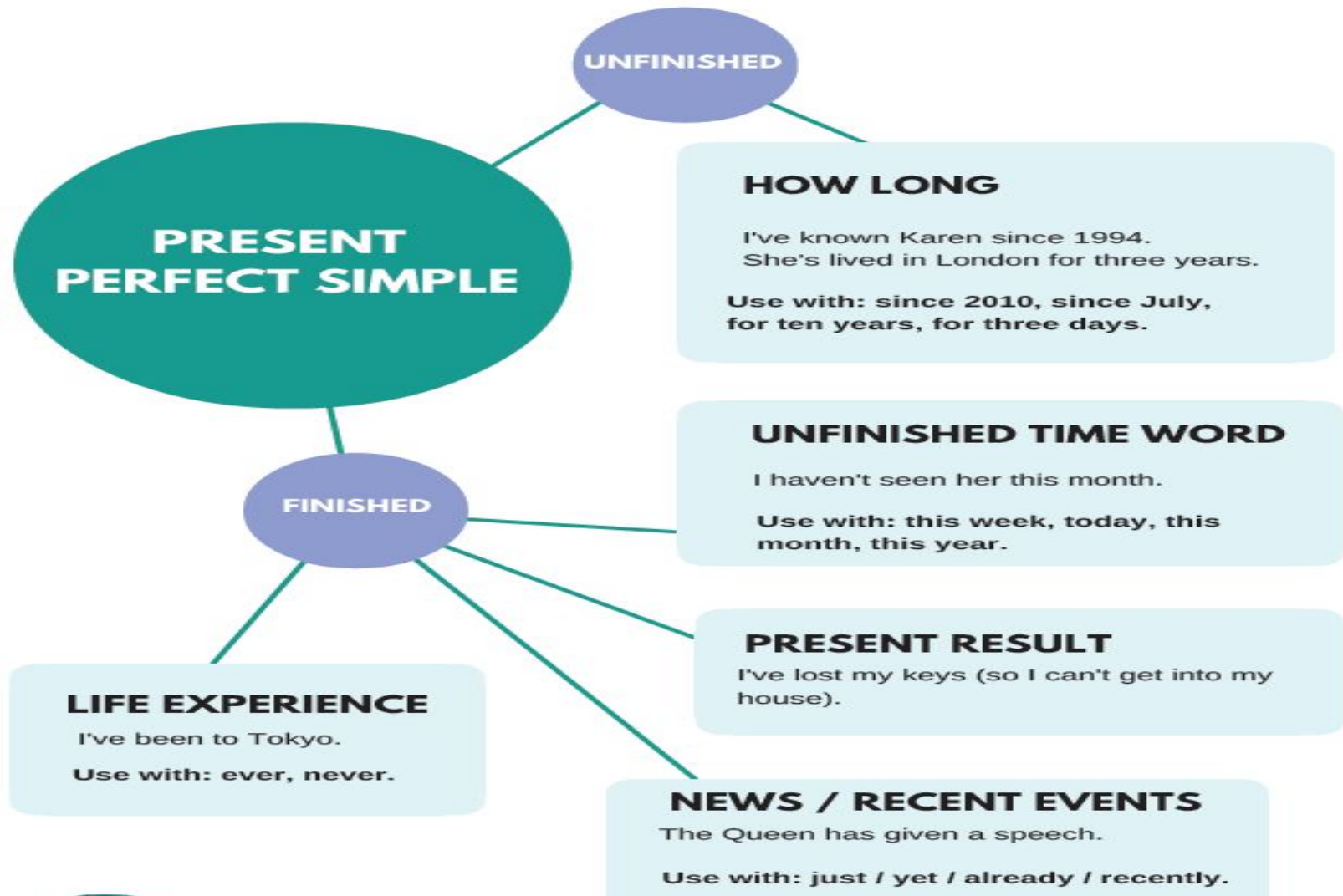
Use with: tomorrow, later, at 7pm tonight, on Tuesday.

PRESENT

PRESENT
CONTINUOUS

FUTURE

Present Perfect Simple & Present Perfect Continuous



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

```
graph TD; A((PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS)) --- B((UNFINISHED)); A --- C((FINISHED)); B --- D[HOW LONG]; B --- E[TEMPORARY SITUATIONS]; C --- F[PRESENT RESULT]
```

FINISHED

PRESENT RESULT

I've been working (that's why I'm tired).

UNFINISHED

HOW LONG

I've been living in London for two years.
She's been working here since 2004.

Use with: since 2010, since July, for ten years, for three days.

TEMPORARY SITUATIONS

I've been going to the gym a lot recently.

Use with: recently.

- Vocabulary

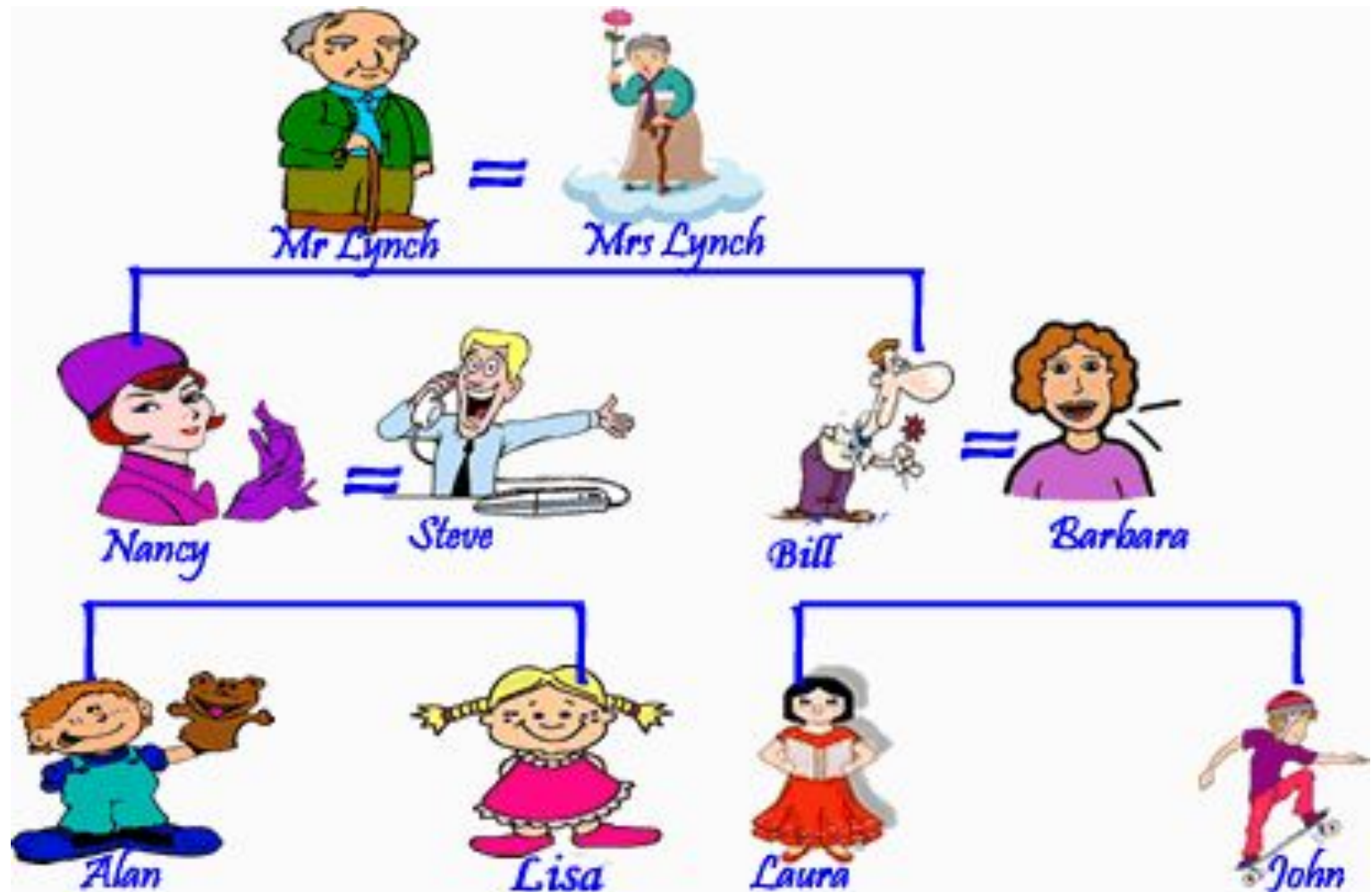
- Exercises:

Fundamentals of English Grammar

Family

- Mother
- Father
- Son
- Daughter
- Grandson
- Granddaughter
- Nephew
- Nieces
- In-laws

Family members



- Lisa is Bill's **niece**/племянница.
- Lisa is Mr Lynch's **granddaughter**/внучка.
- Alan is Mr Lynch's **grandson**/внук.
- Mr Lynch is Alan's **grandfather**/дед.
- Mr and Mrs Lynch are Alan's **grandparents**/бабушки и дедушки.
- Alan, Lisa, Laura and John are Mr Lynch's **grandchildren**/внуки.
- Mrs Lynch is Alan's **grandmother**/бабушка.
- Barbara is Nancy's **sister-in-law**/золовка.
- Steve is Bob's **brother-in-law**/шурин.
- Mr Lynch is Steve's **father-in-law**/тесть.
- Mrs Lynch is Steve's **mother in law**/свекровь.
- Barbara is Mr Lynch's **daughter-in-law**/невестка.
- Steve is Mr Lynch's **son-in-law**/зять.

- Nancy is Mr Lynch's *daughter*.
- Bill is Mr Lynch's *son*.
- Mr Lynch is Nancy's and Bill's *father*.
- Mrs Lynch is Nancy's and Bill's *mother*.
- Nancy and Bill are Mr Lynch's *children*.
- Mr and Mrs Lynch are Nancy's *parents*.
- Nancy is Steve's *wife*.
- Steve is Nancy's *husband*.
- Nancy is Bill's *sister*.
- Bill is Nancy's *brother*.
- Laura is Bill's and Barbara's *daughter*.
- John is Laura's *brother*.
- John is Alan's **cousin**/двоюродная сестра.
- Alan is Bill's *nephew*/ племянник.

Preposition

What is a preposition?

- A preposition is a word used to link **nouns**, **pronouns**, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns. In some cases, you'll find prepositions in front of **gerund verbs**.

Examples:

- I prefer to read *in* the library.
- He climbed *up* the ladder to get *into* the attic.
- Please sign your name *on* the dotted line *after* you read the contract.
- Go *down* the stairs and *through* the door.
- He swam *across* the pool.
- Take your brother *with* you

Types of Prepositions

Prepositions – Time

English	Usage	Example
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> days of the week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Monday
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in August / in winter in the morning in 2006 in an hour
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for <i>night</i> for <i>weekend</i> a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at night at the weekend at half past nine
since	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from a certain point of time (past till now) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> since 1980
for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> over a certain period of time (past till now) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for 2 years
ago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a certain time in the past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 years ago
before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> earlier than a certain point of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> before 2004
to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> telling the time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ten to six (5:50)
past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> telling the time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ten past six (6:10)
to / till / until	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> marking the beginning and end of a period of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from Monday to/till Friday
till / until	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is on holiday until Friday.
by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the sense of <i>at the latest</i> up to a certain time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

Prepositions - Place (Position and Direction)

English	Usage	Example
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> room, building, street, town, country book, paper etc. car, taxi picture, world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the kitchen, in London in the book in the car, in a taxi in the picture, in the world
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> for <i>table</i> for events place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at the door, at the station at the table at a concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attached for a place with a river being on a surface for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house for public transport for <i>television, radio</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the picture on the wall London lies on the Thames. on the table on the left on the first floor on the bus, on a plane on TV, on the radio
by, next to, beside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> left or right of somebody or something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
under	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the bag is under the table
below	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lower than something else but above ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the fish are below the surface
over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> covered by something else meaning <i>more than</i> getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) overcoming an obstacle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> put a jacket over your shirt over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall
above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> higher than something else, but not directly over it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a path above the lake
across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) getting to the other side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walk across the bridge swim across the lake
through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something with limits on top, bottom and the sides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> drive through the tunnel
to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement to person or building movement to a place or country for <i>bed</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go to the cinema go to London / Ireland go to bed
into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enter a room / a building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go into the kitchen / the house
towards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go 5 steps towards the house
onto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement to the top of something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> jump onto the table
from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the sense of <i>where from</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a flower from the garden

Other important Prepositions

English	Usage	Example
from	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ who gave it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ a present from Jane
of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ who/what does it belong to▪ what does it show	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ a page of the book▪ the picture of a palace
by	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ who made it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ a book by Mark Twain
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ walking or riding on horseback▪ entering a public transport vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ on foot, on horseback▪ get on the bus
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ entering a car / Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ get in the car
off	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ leaving a public transport vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ get off the train
out of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ leaving a car / Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ get out of the taxi
by	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ rise or fall of something▪ travelling (other than walking or horseriding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ prices have risen by 10 percent▪ by car, by bus
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ for <i>age</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ she learned Russian at 45
about	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ for topics, meaning <i>what about</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ we were talking about you

Giving Directions

VERBS



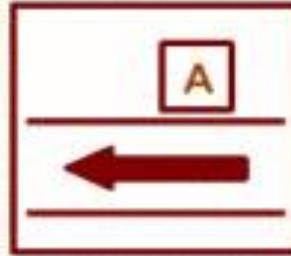
turn left



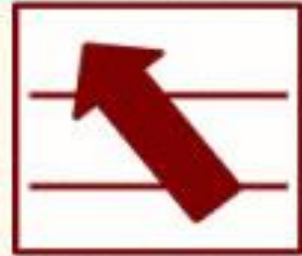
turn right



go straight
ahead

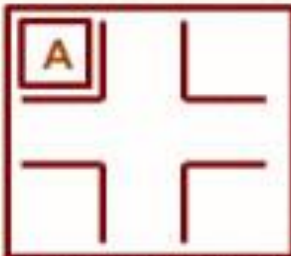


go past ...



cross

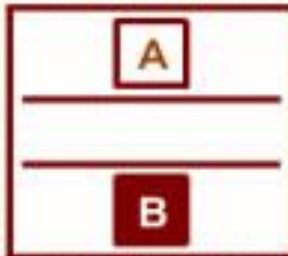
PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



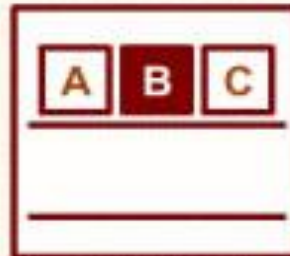
at the
corner of ...



next to



opposite



between

Asking somebody for directions

Hints:

Use greetings and polite expressions:

- *Hello! Good Afternoon!*
- *Excuse me, could you help me?*
- *Hello! May I ask for some help? I need to get to the....*
- *Finish with a “thank you” and “have a nice day”.*

Questions you can ask about directions:

- Can you please tell me how I can get to.....?
- Where is the nearest supermarket?
- How can I get to the?
- I'm trying to get to(Street, Avenue, Road, Boulevard, Lane, e.t.c.)
- How do I get to the office?
- What's the best way to get to your house next?
- Where is Mc Donalds can you tell me please?

Giving directions to somebody else

- Go **straight on** till/until you see the hospital then turn left.
- Turn **back**, you have gone past the **turning**.
- Turn **left** when you see a **roundabout**.
- Turn **right** at the **end of the road** and my house is number...
- **Cross the junction** and keep going for about 1 mile.
- Take the **third road on the right** and you will see the office **on the right**
- Take the **third road on the right** and you will see the shop on the left
- Take the **second road on the left** and you will see the house on the left
- Take the second road on the left and you will see the hospital **straight ahead**
- The hospital is **opposite** the railway station.
- The shop is **near** the hospital.
- The house is **next to** the post office.
- The shop is **in between** the chemist and KFC.
- At the **end of the road** you will see a **roundabout**.
- At the **corner** of the road you will see red building.
- Go straight on at the **traffic lights**.

Articles

Basically, **articles** are either *definite* or *indefinite*. They come before a noun.

- The **definite** article is **the**.
- The **indefinite** article is **a / an**.

The indefinite article "a" or "an"

The article **a** / **an** is used when we don't specify the things or people we are talking about (before a singular noun):

- I met **a** friend.
- I work in **a** factory in New York.
- I borrowed **a** pencil from **a** passenger sitting next to me.

The indefinite article **a** is used before a consonant sound:

- **a** dog.
- **a** pilot.
- **a** teacher.
- **a** university.

The indefinite article **an** is used before a vowel /vowel sound:

- **an** engineer.
- **an** elephant.
- **an** athlete
- **an** hour

The definite article "*the*"

It's used when the speaker talks about a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know.

- **The** car over there is fast.
- **The** president of the United States is giving a speech tonight.

When we speak of something or someone for the first time we use **a** or **an**, the next time we repeat that object we use the definite article **the**.

- I live in a house. **The** house is quite old and has four bedrooms.
- I ate in a Chinese restaurant. **The** restaurant was very good.

Countable and uncountable nouns

“The” can be used with *uncountable* nouns, or the article can be dropped entirely.

- "The two countries reached **the peace** after a long disastrous war" (some specific peace treaty) or
- "The two countries reached **peace** after a long disastrous war" (any peace).
- "He drank **the water**" (some specific water- for example, the water his wife brought him from the kitchen) or
- "He drank **water**." (any water)

It is unusual to use **a/an** for uncountable nouns. You can't say
~~"I'd like a milk"~~

a/an can be used only with *countable* nouns.

- I'd like a **piece** of cake.
- I lent him a book.
- I drank a **cup** of tea.

No article

1. Do not use an article with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States".

- He lives in **Washington** near **Mount Rainier**.
- They live in **Northern British Columbia**.
- They climbed **Mount Everest**.

2. we do not normally use an article with plurals and **uncountable** nouns to talk about things in general:

- He writes books.
- She likes sweets.
- Do you like jazz music?
- She ate bread with butter in the morning.

Rules for articles

a	an	the	no article
indefinite article with consonants (b,c,b,f,g...z)	indefinite article with vowels (a,e,i,o,u)	definite article <i>regardless</i> whether the noun starts with a consonant or a vowel	-
<u>not</u> specifically known to the person you are speaking with singular nouns	<u>not</u> specifically known to the person you are speaking with singular nouns	specific object that <i>both</i> the speaker and the listener <i>know</i> plural nouns	general things uncountable nouns
-	-	collection of states in a country (The United States of America, The UK, The Irish Republic)	countries, states, counties, provinces, lakes, mountains
-	-	Multiple areas: The Philippines, The Netherlands, the British Isles	others: sports, meals, places, transport, rivers, oceans, seas
-	-	Geographical points in the globe (the North Pole, the equator)	-
-	-	one and only particular thing (the sun, the moon, the wind, the Buckingham Palace)	-

The Participle (Причастие)

- English verbs have two participles: the present participle (typing, writing) and the past participle (typed, written).
- Английские глаголы имеют два причастия: причастие настоящего времени (typing, writing) и причастие прошедшего времени (typed, written).

Present Participles

Present participles end in *-ing*.

Examples:

- boiling water
- caring nature
- deserving recipient

Present participle

(Причастие настоящего времени)

- The present participle is formed by adding "ing" to the base form of the verb: flying, playing, running, sleeping, working.
- Причастие настоящего времени образуется прибавлением "ing" к базовой форме глагола: flying, playing, running, sleeping, working.
- The present participle expresses active meaning: doing, flying, playing, reading, running, sleeping, taking, typing, working, writing.
- Причастие настоящего времени выражает активное значение: делающий, летящий, играющий, читающий, бегущий, спящий, берущий, печатающий, работающий, пишущий.

Examples:

Причастие настоящего времени обозначает действие, протекающее одновременно с действием, выраженным сказуемым:

- Look at the man **crossing** the street.
Взгляни на человека, переходящего улицу.

Причастие настоящего времени образуется при помощи окончания **-ing**:

- to learn – **learning**
to speak – **speaking**

Причастие настоящего времени употребляется для образования продолженных времён:

- They are **watching** a new film now.
Сейчас они смотрят новый фильм.

They were **watching** a new film at that time last night.
Они смотрели новый фильм в это время вчера вечером.

They will be **watching** a new film at this time tomorrow.
Они будут смотреть новый фильм в это время завтра

Past participle

Причастие прошедшего времени

- Regular verbs form the past participle by adding "ed" to the base form of the verb: moved, played, stopped, typed.
- Правильные глаголы образуют причастие прошедшего времени прибавлением "ed" к базовой форме глагола: moved, played, stopped, typed.
- Irregular verbs form the past participle mostly by changing the root of the word: broken, flown, read, sold, taken, written.
- Неправильные глаголы образуют причастие прошедшего времени в основном изменением корня слова: broken, flown, read, sold, taken, written.

- **Причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II) употребляется для образования совершённых (перфектных) времён. Эти времена образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have, has, had, will have** и третьей формы глагола, т.е. причастия прошедшего времени.**

Recently they **have watched** a new film. (Present Perfect)

Они недавно посмотрели новый фильм.

They **had watched** a new film before I came. (Past Perfect)

Они посмотрели новый фильм до того, как я пришёл.

They **will have finished** watching a new film by the time I come. (Future Perfect)

Они закончат смотреть новый фильм к тому времени, как я приду.

- Причастие прошедшего времени также употребляется для образования страдательного залога (passive voice):

The museum **was opened** only last year.

Музей был открыт только в прошлом году.

Flowers **are grown** almost in any part of the world.

Цветы выращивают почти в любой части света.

Причастие прошедшего времени употребляется в функциях:

- **именной части составного сказуемого** после глаголов: to be (быть), to feel (чувствовать), to look (выглядеть), to get (становиться), to become (становиться), и др.

В этом случае Participle II переводится на русский язык страдательным причастием, прилагательным или наречием:

- My pencil **is broken**.
Мой карандаш сломан.
- She **looked scared**.
Она выглядела испуганной.
- Joe **felt depressed**.
Джо чувствовал себя угнетённо

- **определения** - причастие может находиться как перед существительным, так и после него:

Clara looked at **the broken vase**.

Клара посмотрела на разбитую вазу.

Clara looked at **the vase broken** by someone.

Клара посмотрела на вазу, разбитую кем-то.

- **обстоятельства времени** - причастие отвечает на вопрос: *когда?* А в функции обстоятельства причины на вопросы: *почему? по какой причине?*

When asked what he intended to do, he said he didn't know.

Когда его спросили, что он намеривается делать, он сказал, что не знает.

Squeezed by the ice, the steamer couldn't continue his way.

Так как пароход был сжат льдом, он не мог продолжать путь.

- **сложного дополнения с существительным в общем падеже или местоимением в объектном падеже:**

She heard **her name mentioned**.

Она услышала, что упомянули её имя.

I want **the work done** immediately.

Я хочу, чтобы работа была сделана немедленно.

Perfect Participles

Perfect participles are formed like this:

"Having" + [past participle]

Examples:

- Having taken
- Having eaten
- Having played

Some more examples of present participles (shaded):

- Having heard the news, he quickly sold his brother's record collection.
- Having been promised a steak dinner, she looked less than impressed with her Happy Meal.

Past Simple

Making the

positive:

Positive with 'be'

I **was** cold

you **were** tired

he **was** in the garden

she **was** late

it **was** sunny

we **were** on holiday

they **were** hungry

Making the positive

Negative with 'be'	Negative Short Form
I was not sleepy	I wasn't sleepy
you were not on the bus	you weren't on the bus
he was not at school	he wasn't at school
she was not beautiful	she wasn't beautiful
it was not cold	it wasn't cold
we were not at work	we weren't at work
they were not tired	they weren't tired

Yes/ No Questions

'Yes / No' Questions with 'Be'

was I sleepy?

were you late?

was he at the cinema?

was she kind?

was it hot?

were we hungry?

were they at work?

Wh Questions

'Wh' Questions with 'Be'

why **was I** sleepy?

where **were you**?

when **was he** at the cinema?

how **was she**?

how **was it**?

why **were we** hungry?

when **were they** at work?

