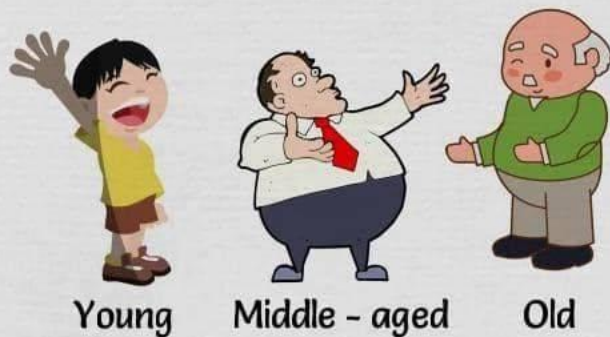


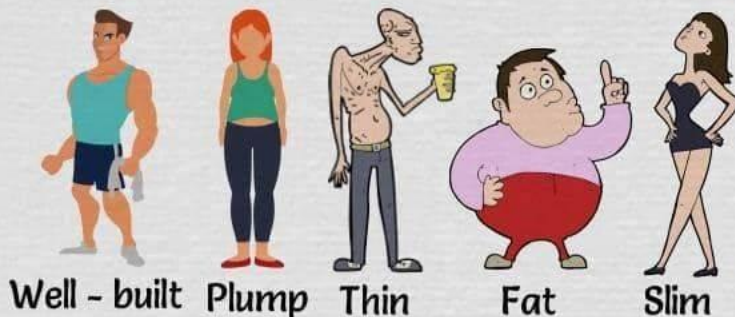
**Hello! Our plan for  
today**



# AGE



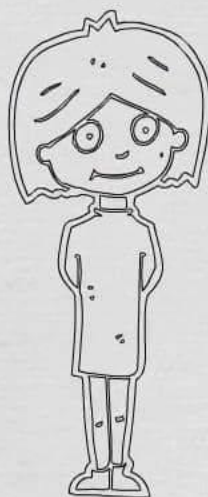
# BUILD



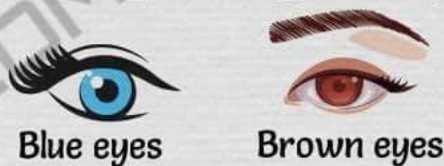
# HEIGHT



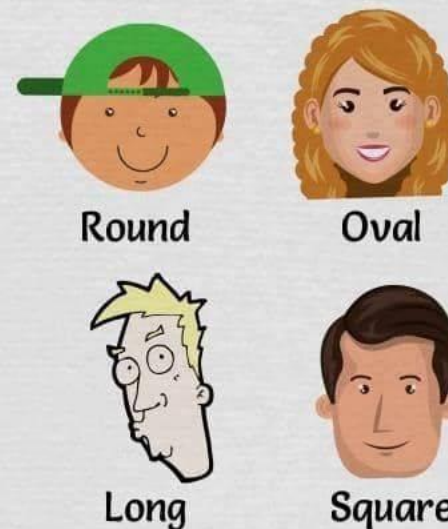
# N O S E



# E Y E S



# F A C E



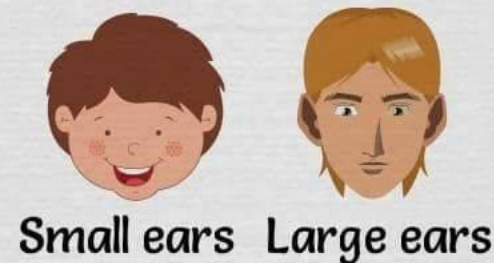
# LIPS



# MOUTH

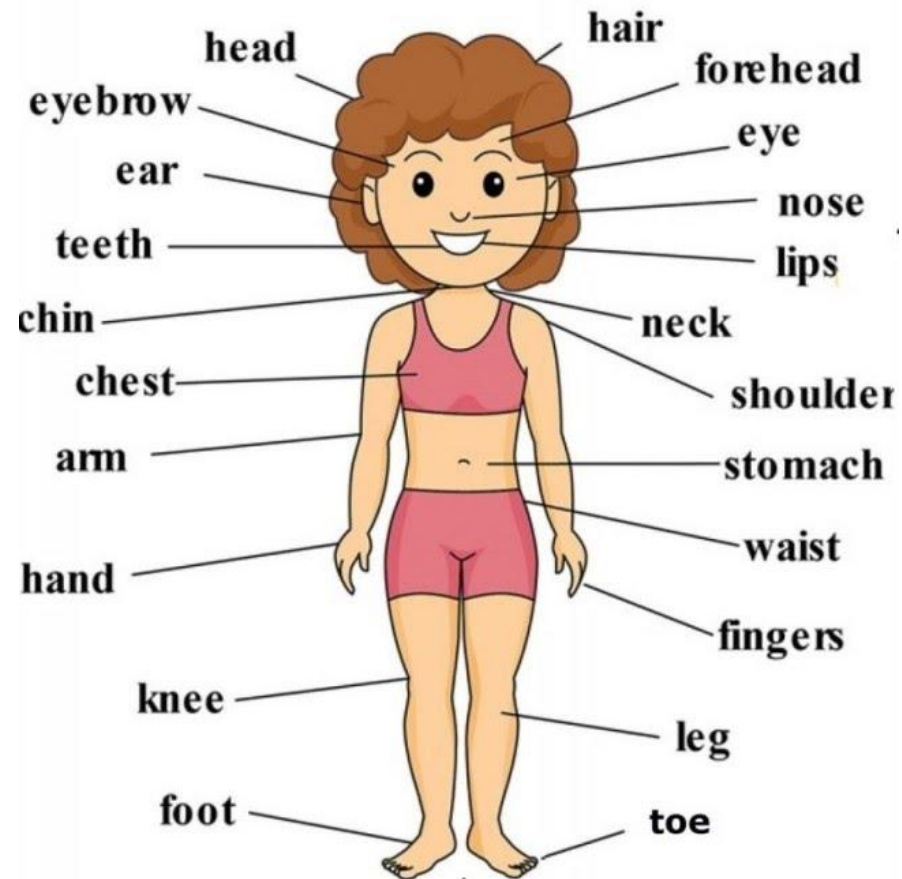


# EARS

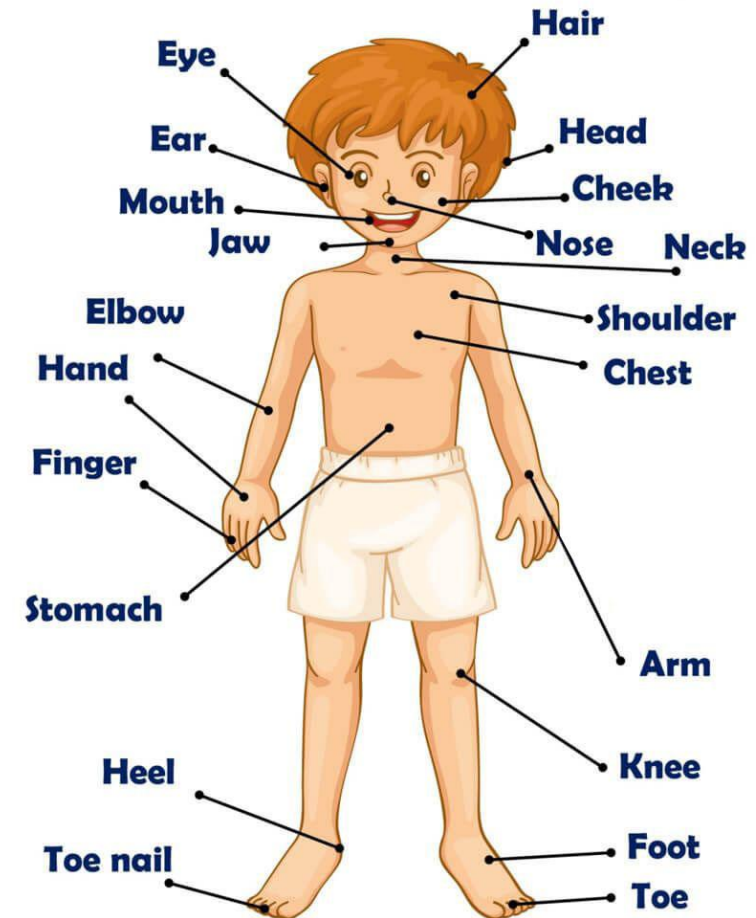




## Body parts



## The Human Body





**HANDSOME –**  
красивый  
(про парней)  
**BALD –**  
лысый  
**Beard –**  
борода  
**Hair –** волосы

	How long?	What colour?	What kind?	
She's got	<b>short</b>	<b>blonde</b>	<b>straight</b>	<b>hair</b>
	<b>medium-length</b>	<b>light brown</b>	<b>curly</b>	
	<b>long</b>	<b>dark brown</b>	<b>wavy</b>	
		<b>grey</b>		
He's got		<b>black</b>		
		<b>brown eyes</b>		
		<b>green eyes</b>		
		<b>blue eyes</b>		

# THE PRESENT SIMPLE

We form the present simple with the infinitive of the verb:

1) S + infinitive      2) S + infinitive + s/es

I work      He works

You work      She works

We work      It works

You work

They work

# RULES FOR THE 3RD PERSON SINGULAR

1) In general: infinitive + **s**

I read → he reads

2) Verbs ending in **-y**

I play → he plays \* I study → he studies

3) Verbs ending in **-o, sh, tch, x, ss + es**

I go → he goes I wash → he washes

I watch → he watches I fix → he fixes

I kiss → he kisses

# USES

To talk about activities we usually do:

I go to school every day

Time references:

Every day, week, month, year...

On Sundays, at weekend, in summer...

She studies French in the afternoon

Adverbs of frequency are often used:

Always, usually, often, sometimes, never

He never watches TV after lunch



## Negative form

For the negative form:

S+ auxiliary verb (do, does) + not+ infinitive  
( contracted forms: don't/ doesn't)

I don't work

He doesn't work

You don't work

She doesn't work

We don't work

It doesn't work

They don't work

## USES

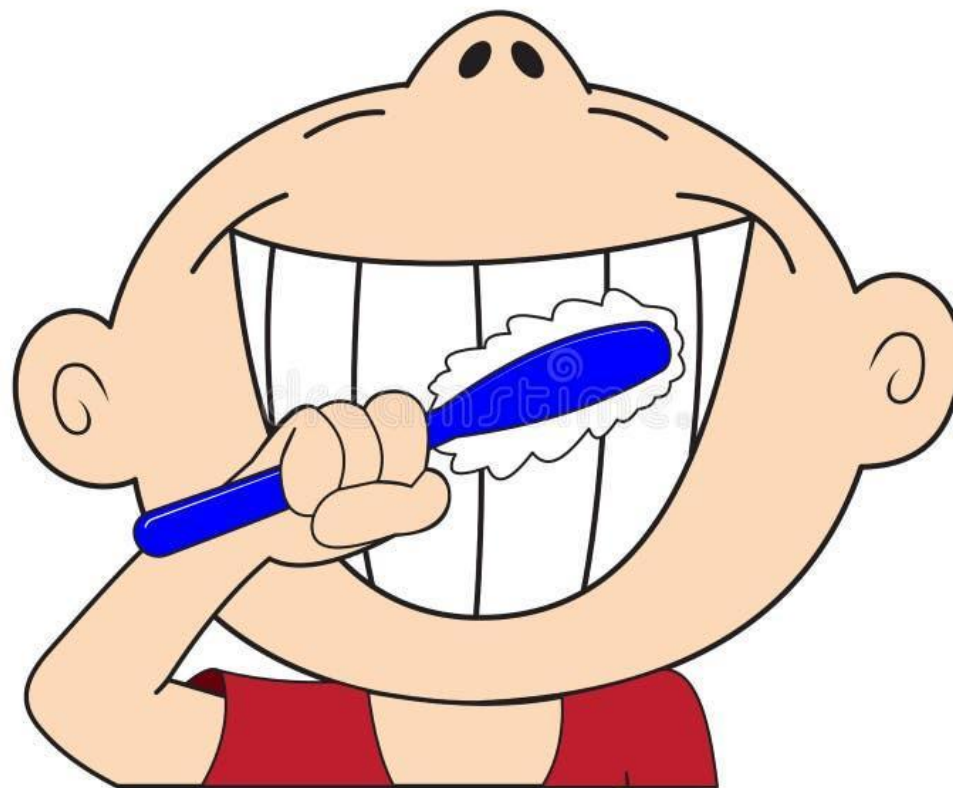
- 1) То, что случится по расписанию We travel to village next week.
- 2) Рецепты и инструкции + ЗАКОНЫ ПРИРОДЫ Здесь Present Simple используется вместо повелительного наклонения или при перечислении нескольких действий подряд. You push a red button to turn on light and enter the room. — Жми на красную кнопку, чтобы включить свет, и заходи в комнату.
- 3) Заголовки в газетах, журналах и медиа. Заголовки указывают на прошедшее, настоящее или будущее время, но для простоты и красоты журналисты пишут их в Present Simple

Queen Elizabeth meets Harry and Meghan. — Королева Елизавета встречает Гарри и Меган

#### 4. Рутинные действия

**Every morning I  
brush my teeth**

**Too much –  
слишком много**



# Markers of Present Simple



- **always** *всегда*
- **often** *часто*
- **usually** *обычно*
- **sometimes** *иногда*
- **regularly** *постоянно*
- **seldom** *изредка*
- **from time to time** *время от времени*
- **rarely** *редко*
- **never** *никогда*
- **every day** *каждый день*
- **every week** *каждую неделю*
- **every month** *каждый месяц*
- **every year** *каждый год*
- **on Mondays** *по понедельникам*
- **at the weekend** *на выходных*
- **at weekends** *по выходным*
- **at 7 o'clock** *в 7 часов*



# YOUR TURN NOW

Write the affirmative /negative form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Dave ..... (not live) in Madrid.
2. Sue ..... (study) German at school.
3. My dad ..... (drive) a red car.
4. We ..... (not walk) to school.
5. The 34 bus ..... (not stop) here.
6. Mr Brown ..... (teach) maths.
7. The children ..... (play) football.
8. Mary ..... (wash) the dishes after lunch.

<div> <div> ← past </div> <div> <div> ○ </div> <div> now </div> </div> <div> → future </div> </div> <div> Present Continuous  (now, right now, at the moment) </div>		
+	-	?
I am cooking You are cooking We are cooking They are cooking	I am not cooking You are not cooking We are not cooking They are not cooking	Am I cooking? Are You cooking? Are We cooking? Are They cooking?
He is cooking She is cooking It is cooking	He is not cooking She is not cooking It is not cooking	Is he cooking? Is she cooking? Is it cooking?
 <p> - What is Paul doing?  - He is riding a bike right now. </p>	 <p> - Is Tom watching TV now?  - No, he isn't watching TV, he is playing tennis at the moment. </p>	

# Present Continuous Tense

## Настоящее длительное время

Действие происходит сейчас, в данный момент.

**NOW, AT THE MOMENT**  
**I'm playing the violin now.**

# Образование Present Continuous

Am, is, are

+

V ing

*Правила правописания при прибавлении -ing*

Если глагол заканчивается на **-e** то она отбрасывается **skate-skating**

Согласный на конце, перед которым стоит ОДНА ударная гласная удваивается **cut-cutting, run-running**

Если буква **-l** является конечной она удваивается **travel-travelling**

# + Present Continuous ?

Affirmative (Positive) Form			Negative Form				Question Form		
I	am	reading	I	am	not	reading	Am	I	reading?
You	are	reading	You	are	not	reading	Are	you	reading?
He	is	reading	He	is	not	reading	Is	he	reading?
She	is	reading	She	is	not	reading	Is	she	reading?
It	is	reading	It	is	not	reading	Is	it	reading?
We	are	reading	We	are	not	reading	Are	we	reading?
You	are	reading	You	are	not	reading	Are	you	reading?
They	are	reading	They	are	not	reading	Are	they	reading?



# USE

**Actions happening NOW, at the moment of speaking/Действие происходит сейчас, в момент речи**

**Temporary situations/Временные ситуации**

**A fixed arrangement in the near future/Договоренность на ближайшее будущее**

**Stative verbs - some verbs are not normally used in Continuous Tenses, because they don't describe actions. But some of them can be used in these tenses, their meaning changes**

Look at how the meaning changes when we use some of these verbs in the continuous form.

The milk smells/tastes funny.

I'm smelling/tasting the milk to see if it's OK.

I see much better with my new glasses.

I am seeing Debbie tomorrow about the car.

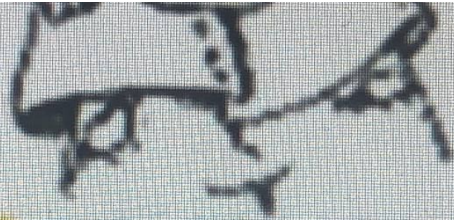
He looks just like his father.

He is looking at me in a funny way.



group:

be (state)  
believe (mental activity)  
belong (possession)  
hate (feeling and emotion)  
hear (senses)  
like (feeling and emotion)  
love (feeling and emotion)  
mean (mental activity)  
prefer (mental activity)  
remain (state)  
realize (mental activity)  
see (senses)  
seem (feeling and emotion)  
smell (senses)



think (mental activity)  
understand (mental activity)  
want (feeling and emotion)  
wish (feeling and emotion)

# Откройте скобки....

1. **Bess ... (help) about the house now.**
2. **My friend ... (not play) the piano now.**
3. **We ... (listen) to music at the moment.**
4. **The father .... (work) in the garden now.**
5. **The boy ... (ride) a bike now.**
6. **Richard and Henry ... (not swim) in the river now.**
7. **She ... (make) a cake at the moment.**
8. **Kate ... (not dance) now.**



## Найдите ответы на вопросы.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>Are you reading now?</b>      | a) <b>Yes, she is. Very well.</b>        |
| 2. <b>Is she dancing?</b>           | b) <b>No, she isn't. She can't swim.</b> |
| 3. <b>Are they sailing?</b>         | c) <b>Yes, I am very fast.</b>           |
| 4. <b>Is he playing the violin?</b> | d) <b>Yes, they are.</b>                 |
| 5. <b>Is she swimming?</b>          | e) <b>No, I'm not. I'm watching TV.</b>  |
| 6. <b>Are you riding a bike?</b>    | f) <b>Yes, he is.</b>                    |

# **PRESENT SIMPLE**

## **Interrogative Form**

**DO** + I You We They :

*Do we speak English?*

*Yes, we do/ No, we don't*

**DOES** + He She It +

*Does he speak English?*

*Yes, he does/ No, he doesn't*



# Exercises

## 1. Choose the correct form.

He (have/has) three sisters.

Tom (cook/cooks) quite well.

I (come/comes) home very late.

My parents (watch/watches) TV in the evening.

Mary (take/takes) the dog for a walk in the evenings.

All children (like/likes) chocolate.

I (make/makes) my bed in the morning.



## **Complete the questions with do or does**

**..... your friend Paul work in the shop over there?**

**..... they know the answers to the exam?**

**..... your parents know that you smoke?**

**.... Bill teach maths?**

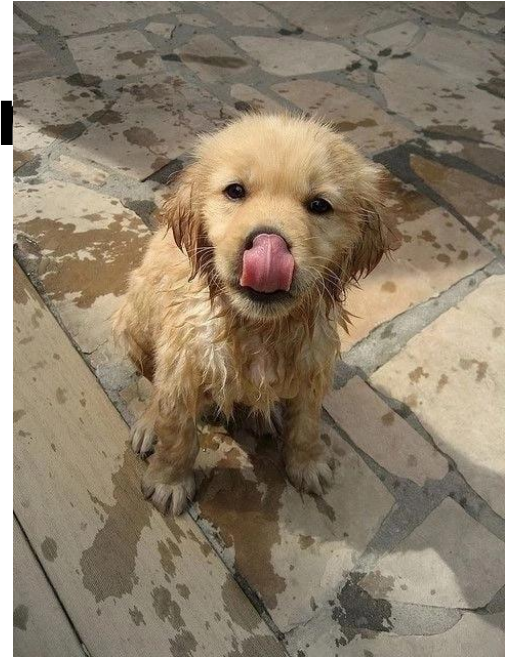
**Where ..... your sister live?**

**What time ..... the lessons finish?**

**..... you go to the coast in summer?**

**.... it rain very often in Ireland?**

**Why ..... they ask so many questions in class?**





# Exercises

**It sometimes (snows/is snowing) here in April.**

**It (snows/is snowing) now.**

**Every morning mother (cooks/is cooking) breakfast for us.**

**It is 8 o'clock now. Granny (cooks/ is cooking) breakfast.**

**Everyday father (leaves/is leaving) the house at half past nine.**

**Now it is half past eight. Father (leaves/is leaving) the house.**

**We often (watch/are watching) TV.**

**Now we (sit/ are sitting) in armchairs and (watch/are watching) TV.**

**Sometimes Mike (does/is doing) his lessons in the evening.**

**Look at Mike. He (does/is doing) his lessons.**

**It often (rains/is raining) in October.**

**It (rains/is raining) now.**

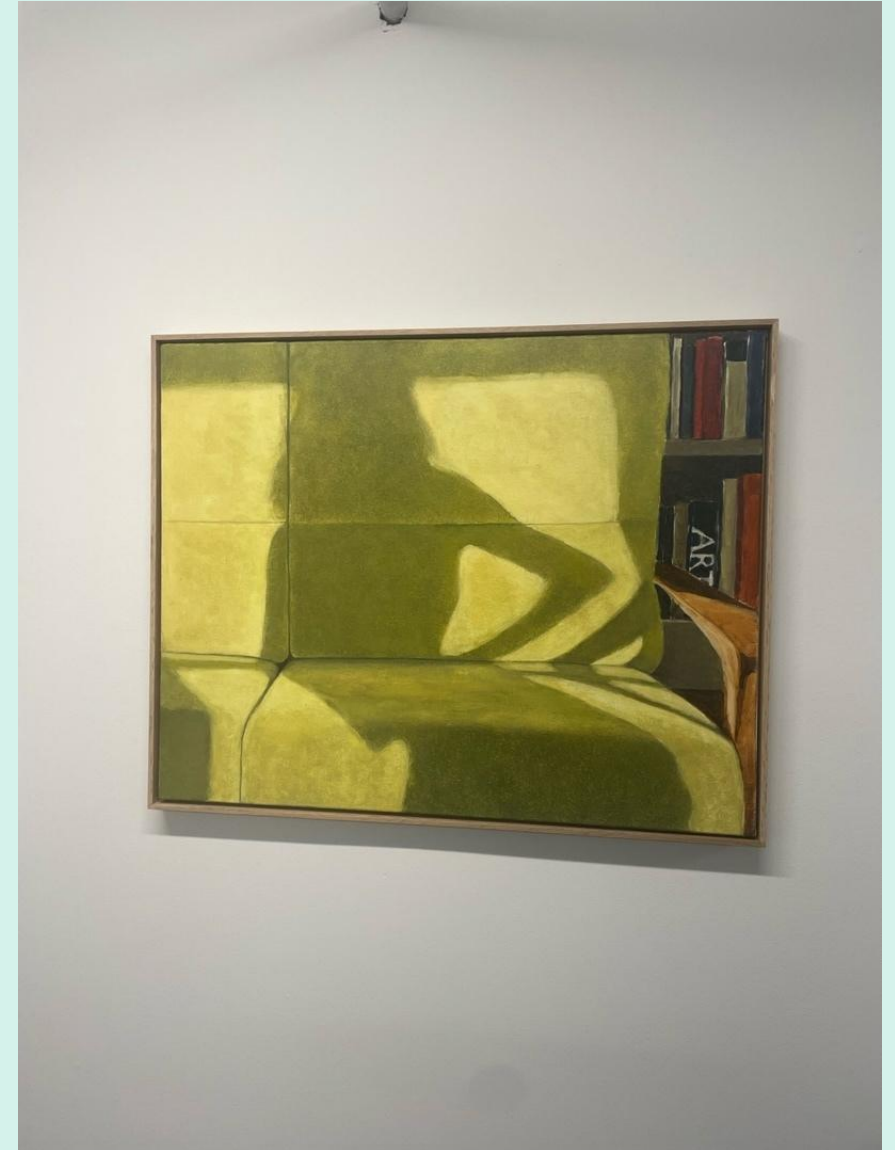
**Usually the family (has/is having) tea at 5 o'clock.**

**It is 5 o'clock now. The family (has/is having) tea.**

# 1. Заполните правильно пропуски с наречиями времени

- a. She \_\_\_\_\_ (usually/read) books before bed.
- b. They \_\_\_\_\_ (currently/learn) Spanish.
- c. He \_\_\_\_\_ (never/miss) his morning coffee.
- d. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sometimes/go) out for dinner.
- e. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ (always/play) in the park after school.

**Currently** – В  
настоящий/текущий  
момент



## 2. Заполните правильно пропуски с наречиями частоты

- a. She \_\_\_\_\_ (always/wear) a hat when it's sunny.
- b. They \_\_\_\_\_ (rarely/eat) fast food.
- c. He \_\_\_\_\_ (often/run) in the morning.
- d. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sometimes/listen) to jazz music.
- e. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (usually/sleep) on the windowsill.



# Выберите одно время!

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) English every day. (always)
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to music right now. (currently)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) on a project every week. (usually)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) basketball twice a week. (often)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) TV in the evening. (sometimes)
6. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (to eat) vegetables every day. (always)
7. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (to sleep) on the sofa right now. (currently)
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) books in your free time. (usually)
9. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) **abroad** once a year. (often)
10. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) outside on weekends. (always)

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to run) every morning. (always)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to swim) in the pool right now. (currently)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) coffee every day. (usually)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) video games on weekends. (often)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) dinner together on Fridays. (always)
6. My cat \_\_\_\_\_ (to sleep) in the sun right now. (currently)
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to the radio in your car. (usually)
8. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) movies on Netflix every night.  
(often)
9. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) hard for their exams.  
(always)
10. Our family \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the beach every summer.  
(usually)

# FUTURE SIMPLE – will + V

- догадки: Probably I will find a better way to resolve this problem

- Надежды (hope), обещания, опасения

I promise we will go to Iceland. We hope she will be okay. Afraid – бояться/ swear – клясться cheat - изменять

- Единичное действие в будущем

- Прогнозы о будущем (то, на что мы не можем повлиять) Heavy rain will be next week

- Спонтанные решения – I will buy this perfume

# РАЗНИЦА!

**Future Simple** используется, когда мы говорим о:— предположениях о будущем, обычно в сочетании с глаголами **think/believe** и др., выражениями **be sure/be afraid** и др., наречиями **probably, perhaps**. Например: **Perhaps, I will come. I think it will rain today.**— спонтанных решениях: **I'm hungry, I'll have a sandwich.**— обещаниях, угрозах, просьбах, надеждах (с глаголами **hope, promise** и др.): **I hope the bus will come soon.**

**Present Continuous** используются для обозначения:— планов и намерений на ближайшее будущее: I'm visiting my granny this weekend.— предсказаний, основанных на том, что мы видим (часто о погоде с использованием конструкции «be going to»): It's cloudy today. It's going to rain.

**ИТОГ:** с помощью Present Continuous мы планируем, а Future Simple помогает выразить что-то внезапное и неточное. + страхи, опасения, обещания, надежды



- 1. Do you think it (rain) tomorrow?**
- 2. I can't visit you tomorrow. I (work).**
- 3. I'm sure you (win) this match.**
- 4. What time he (leave) tomorrow?**
- 5. Perhaps, she (visit) London one day.**
- 6. I think, I (buy) this dress.**
- 7. Look at the clouds! It (go) to rain!**
- 8. Our neighbours (have) a party next week. They invite us**

# ПОПРОБУЙ ПЕРЕВЕСТИ

1. Моя сестра выходит замуж (get married) в мае.
2. В субботу я играю в теннис с моим отцом.
3. Я уверен, все будет хорошо.
4. Они идут в театр на выходных.
5. Я надеюсь, ты помоешь посуду.
6. Они въезжают в следующем месяце.
7. Я обещаю, я куплю новый диван.
8. Возможно, она навестит друзей.

1) A: Why are you turning on the television?

B: (I/watch) the news.

2) A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.

B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. (I/lend) you some.

3) A: I've got a headache.

B: Have you? Wait there and (I/get) an aspirin for you.

4) A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?

B: (I/wash) the car.

5) A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour (you/paint) it?

6) A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?

B: Yes, (I/buy) something for dinner.

**Past Simple** Формула: **V2 / Ved**

Вспом. глагол: **did**

**Слова-маркеры:** **yesterday, the day  
before yesterday, last  
week/month/year, a  
week/month/year ago, the  
other day, in 1998, once**

**(однажды). when + КОНТЕКСТ В**

## Чтение окончания

[ t ]

после глухих  
согласных ask  
— asked stop —  
stopped\*

[ d ]

после гласных и  
звонких согл.  
play — played\*\*  
change —  
changed

[ id ]

после t, d  
visit —  
visited  
found —  
founded



## Случаи употребления Past Simple

1) **Действия, которые произошли в определённый период времени (день, месяц, год, век и т.д.)** В прошлом Юрий Гагарин полетел в космос в 1961 году — Yuri Gagarin went into outer space in 1961. Я купил (а) эту машину месяц назад. — I bought this car a month ago.

2) **Последовательность (перечисление) действий в прошлом.** На прошлых выходных я сходил(а) к бабушке, погулял(а) с друзьями и сделал(а) уроки — Last weekend I visited my grandma, hung out with some friends and did my homework.

3) **Регулярные действия в прошлом:** Я ходил(а) на множество концертов, пока мой сын был маленьким. — I attended many concerts when my son was little.

**+ конструкция «used to + V1» — привычки в прошлом:** Когда она была студенткой, она проводила много времени в библиотеке — When she was a university student, she used to spend a lot of time in the library.

# **Present Perfect Формула: have / has + V3**

**Вспом. глагол: have / has**

**Слова-подсказки:** ever, never, just, already, yet (с отрицанием/вопросом), recently, lately, before, always, so far (пока), today, this week (если день/неделя ещё не закончились), since, for, how long, all my life / all morning

**Ever, never, just, already, always** **ставятся между**  
**вспомогательным и смысловым глаголом.**

## Случаи употребления Present Perfect

1) Действие, которое произошло в прошлом, но имеет связь с настоящим, виден результат **Мой начальник только что вернулся из командировки.** — **My boss has just returned from a business trip.** Я не могу вернуть книгу в библиотеку, потому что потерял(а) её. — **I can't return the book to the library because I've lost it.** **НО! Если указано, когда произошло действие, используем Past Simple:** Я потерял(а) книгу на прошлой неделе. К счастью, я нашёл(ла) её вчера. — **I lost the book last week. Luckily, I found it yesterday.**

2) **Жизненный опыт.** Я дважды бывал за границей. — I have been abroad twice. (результат важнее времени) НО! Я был(а) за границей прошлым летом. — I went abroad last summer. (есть указатель времени, поэтому Past Simple)

3) **Действие, которое началось до момента речи и продолжалось вплоть до него или всё ещё продолжается:** Я знаю своего лучшего друга уже 10 лет. — I have known my best friend for 10 years. Джейн не звонила мне с тех пор, как переехала. — Jane has not called me since she moved out.

**Глагол после слова since**  
**(действие — «точка отсчёта»)**  
**ставим в Past Simple.**



**Put the verbs in the parentheses in the right tense.**

1. **(YOU, SEE) the news on television last night?**
2. **I don't know where my wallet is. (YOU, SEE) it?**
3. **My wife and I (KNOW) each other for over fifteen years**
4. **Between about 1590 and 1613, Shakespeare (WRITE) at least 37 plays**
5. **My friend Alex (ALWAYS, WANT) to visit Great Britain.**
6. **Would you like something to eat? — No, thanks. I (JUST, HAVE) a snack.**
7. **In the last century, travelling (BECOME) much faster and more comfortable**
8. **Last century the country's railway economy (FACE) great difficulties**
9. **You (GROW) so much since the last time I (SEE) you!**
10. **— Where are your keys?' — I don't know. I (LOSE) them.**

1. Maria (get) \_\_\_ some bad news last week. She (be) \_\_\_ sad since she (get) \_\_\_ the bad news.
2. I (start) \_\_\_ school when I was five years old. I (be) \_\_\_ at school since I (be) \_\_\_ five years old.
3. I (change) \_\_\_ my job three times this year.
4. I (change) \_\_\_ my job three times last year.
5. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. But two days ago it (rain) \_\_\_.
6. Tom (break) \_\_\_ his leg five days ago. He's in hospital. He (be) \_\_\_ in hospital since he (break) \_\_\_ his leg.
7. Are you going to finish your work before you go to

- 1. I ... (do) this exercise before.**
- 2 I ... (do) this exercise two minutes ago.**
- 3 We ... (go) to school since the first form. .**
- 4 We ... (go) to school yesterday.**
- 5 You ... ( see) a horse last week.**
- 6 You ... (never/ see) a horse.**
- 7 He ... (just/say) that.**
- 8 He ... (say) that a minute ago.**
- 9 They ... (already/ have) breakfast.**
- 10 They ... ( have) breakfast at 2 o'clock.**