

Preposition - At - In - On

AT

Specific Time

- 🕒 At 5 o'clock
- 🕒 At 12.30 am
- 🕒 At sunset
- 🕒 At the moment
- 🕒 At sunrise
- 🕒 At bedtime
- 🕒 At noon
- 🕒 At dinnertime

IN

Months, Years, long Perisons

- 🕒 In the past/future
- 🕒 In 1980
- 🕒 In the 1970s
- 🕒 In the next century
- 🕒 In April
- 🕒 In the Ice Age
- 🕒 In the winter
- 🕒 In summer

ON

Days and Dates

- 🕒 On Saturday
- 🕒 On Tuesdays
- 🕒 On 9 May
- 🕒 On 12 April 2012
- 🕒 On my birthday
- 🕒 On New Year's Eve
- 🕒 On Independent Day
- 🕒 On Cristmas Day

camp

лагерь

set off

отправляться

climb

взбираться

arrive

прибывать

meet

встречаться

build a fire

разводить костер

put on

надевать

go camping

ходить в поход

put up

ставить

scout club

клуб скаутов

tie knots

завязывать
узлы

scout leader

вожатый

Time Words – слова-связки

Ряд союзов и наречий времени обеспечивают логическую/временную связь между предложениями и частями предложений. К ним относятся: **and, then, after that, when, before, later** и т. д.

Think before you start working.

Подумай, прежде чем начнешь работать.

4

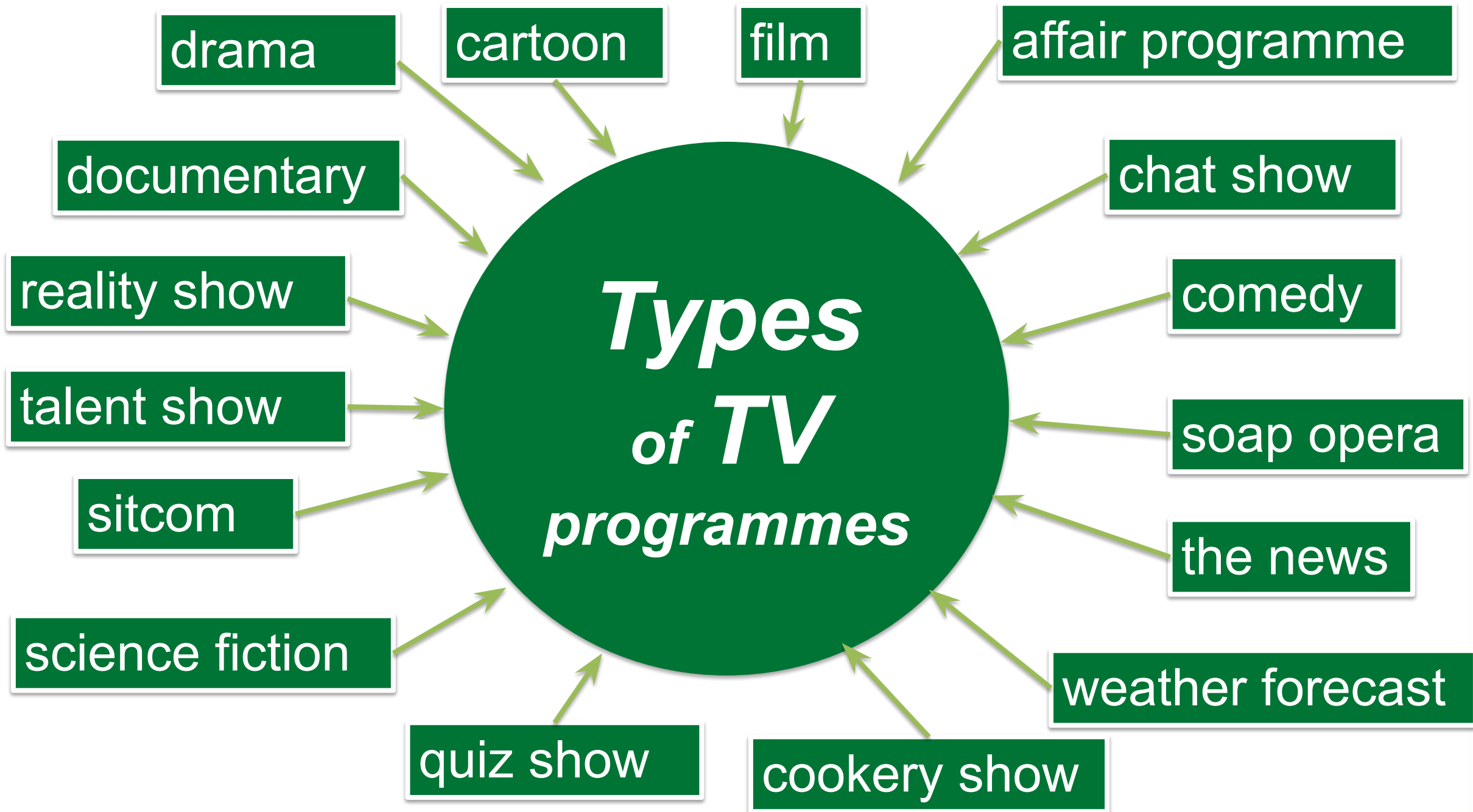
b

How about...?

Vocabulary



TV programmes



enjoy – наслаждаться

be keen on - увлекаться

be fond of – увлекаться

be crazy about - увлекаться

be into something – увлекаться чем-либо

be partial to – быть без ума от

be interested in – увлекаться

something doesn't appeal to someone – что-то не
задевает/не цепляет/не нравится кому-либо





find smth. interesting – находить что-то интересным



***Like / love / prefer /
enjoy / hate +
+ verb + ing***

3

What do you like watching on TV? Use the table and the adjectives to tell the class.

 love	 don't like
 like	 hate
great, exciting, delicious, enjoyable, interesting, fantastic, fine, wonderful	boring, awful, terrible, disgusting, dull, horrible

► *I don't like reality shows. I think they're boring.*

Present Simple

(настоящее простое время)

- Мы используем Present Simple, когда действие происходит **регулярно, постоянно, обычно**
- Форма глагола – **V1 (read, play)**, если действующее лицо **he, she, it** – **V1 + s/es** (he reads, she plays).
- Вспомогательный глагол – **do**, если действующее лицо **he, she, it** – **does**
- Слова-спутники – **every (day/week/month, etc.), usually (обычно), always (всегда), never (никогда), sometimes (иногда), etc.**

3rd Person Singular (3 лицо ед.число – he/she/it)

Spelling rules

Глагол + s	Глагол оканчивается на -ss/-sh/-ch/-x/-o + es	Глагол оканчивается на согласную + y → -ies
I eat – he eats I like – she likes	I go – he goes I wash – she washes	I cry – he cries НО: I say – he says

Порядок слов:

Утвердительное предложение (+)

1. Действующее лицо I
2. V1 / V1 + s/es go
3. ВЧП to school

I go to school

Порядок слов: Отрицательное предложение (-)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Действующее лицо | I |
| 2. Do / does + NOT | do not |
| 3. V1 | go |
| 4. ВЧП | to school |

I don't go to school

Do not = don't

Does not = doesn't

Порядок слов: Вопросительное предложение (?)

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. Do / does | Do |
| 2. Действующее лицо | you |
| 3. V1 | go |
| 4. ВЧП | to school? |

Do you go to school?

Yes, I do

No, I don't

1. Раскрой скобки +

- I (play) tennis, he (play) tennis too.
- We (read) this text, she (read) that text.
- They (sing) this song and we (sing) that song.

2. Образуй отрицательные предложения

- I do not play tennis, he does not play tennis too.
- We (not/read) this text, she (not/read) that text.
- They (not/sing) this song and we (not/sing) that song.

3. Образуй вопросы.

- *They like cakes.* - *Do they like cakes?*
- You make cakes. - ?
- He plays football. - ?
- She sings the song. - the song?

◆ Present Simple

Present Simple образуется при помощи основной формы глагола (инфинитива). В утвердительной форме в третьем лице единственного числа к глаголу добавляется **-s**. В вопросах и отрицаниях используется вспомогательный глагол **do/don't** с **I, you, we** и **they** и **does/doesn't** с **he, she** и **it**. **-s** не добавляется к смысловому глаголу, когда присутствует вспомогательный **does/doesn't**.

Правила правописания

- К большинству глаголов в третьем лице единственного числа добавляется **-s**: *work — works*.
- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** и **-o**, добавляется **-es**: *miss — misses, go — goes*.
- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на согласную + **y**, **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-es**: *study — studies*.
- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на гласную + **y**, добавляется **-s**: *play — plays*.

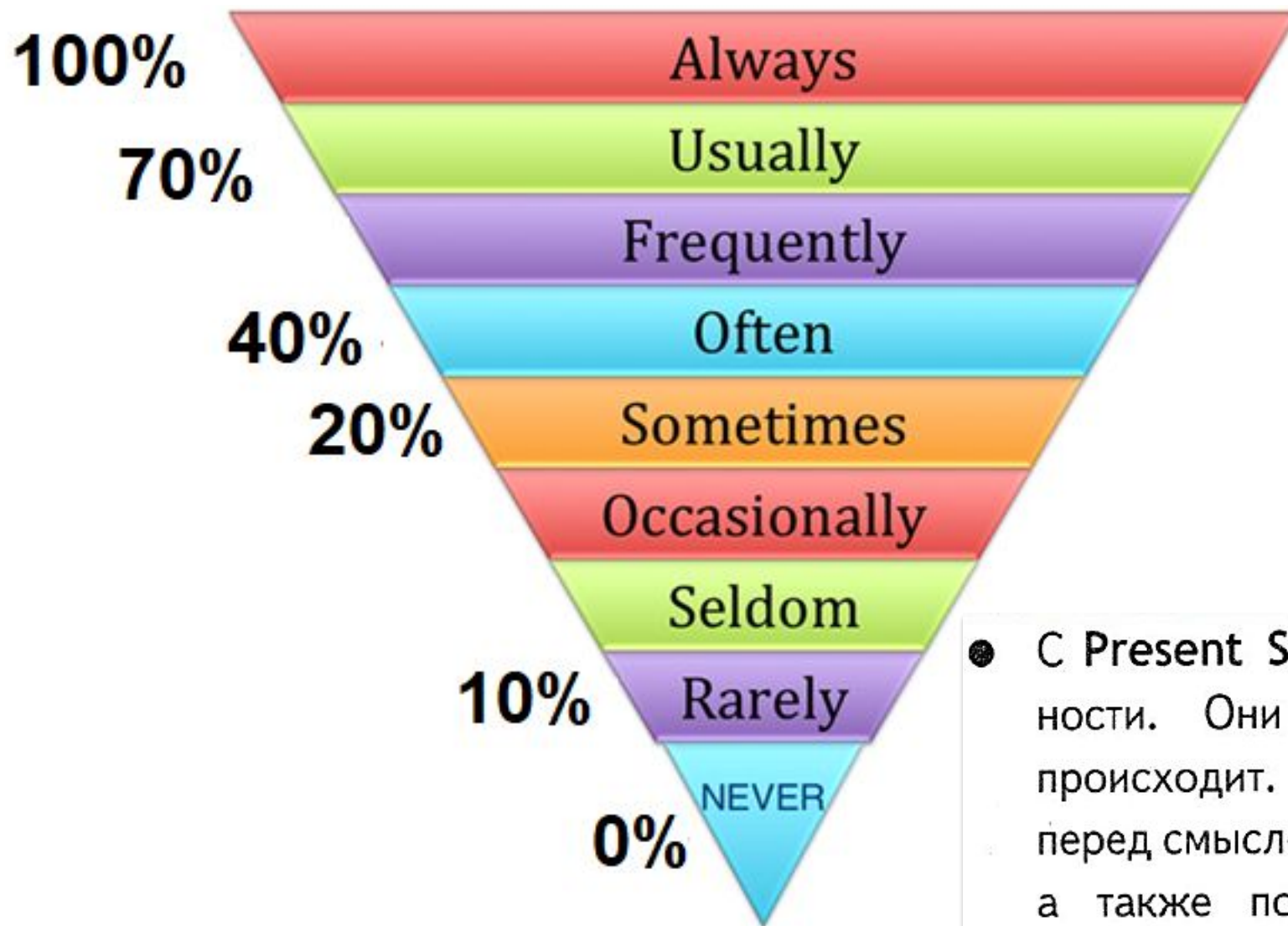
Употребление

Present Simple употребляется, когда речь идет о:

- регулярно повторяющихся, повседневных действиях:
She usually plays tennis at the weekend.
Она обычно играет в теннис по выходным.
- постоянных состояниях:
She likes sweets. Она любит конфеты.
- непреложных истинах и законах природы:
The sun sets in the west. Солнце садится на западе.

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **Present Simple**: *every day/week/month/year, at night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, on Monday(s)/Tuesday(s)*, наречия частотности (*never, seldom, rarely, sometimes, often, usually, always*).

Adverbs of Frequency – Наречия частотности



never никогда

often часто

seldom/rarely редко

usually обычно

sometimes иногда

always всегда

Remember! -!

- С Present Simple употребляются наречия частотности. Они показывают, как часто что-либо происходит. В предложениях они занимают место перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола to be, а также после вспомогательных и модальных глаголов (can, do и т. д.).

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

at night

at weekends

brush teeth

play sports

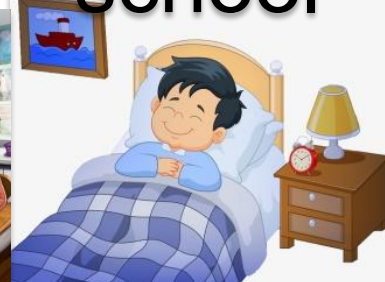
go to bed

go to school

have breakfast

have dinner

have lessons at school



◆ can (ability)

Grammar

глагол can/can't, be able to (мочь, уметь)

CAN - CAN'T

Woodward®
ENGLISH
ENGLISH

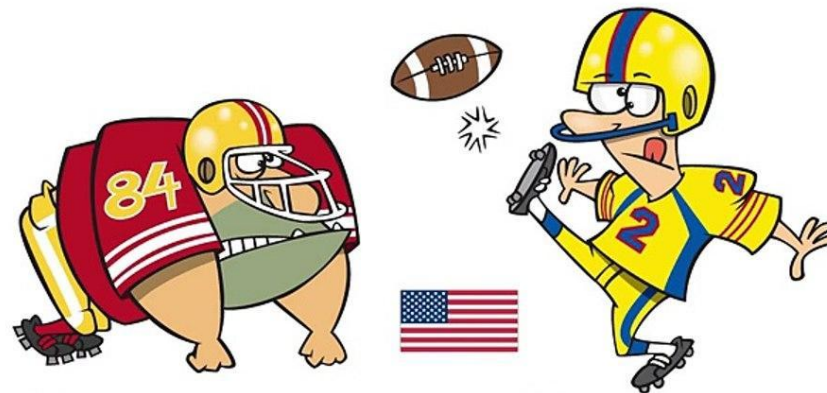
AFFIRMATIVE

SINGULAR

I	can	speaking English.
You	can	riding a bike.
He	can	driving a car.
She	can	playing the guitar.
It	can	swimming.

PLURAL

We	can	playing football.
You	can	
They	can	



CAN - CANNOT



USES OF CAN

Simple Present Tense

1. ability or possibility

- I can swim.

2. permission

- You can use my pen.

CAN + VERB* *Base form of the infinitive

He can speak English. ✓

He can speaks English. ✗ No S

He can to speak English. ✗ No TO

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

SINGULAR

I can speak English.
You can ride a bike.
He can drive a car.
She can play the guitar.
It can swim.

I can't speak French.
You can't ride a horse.
He can't drive a truck.
She can't play the piano.
It can't fly.

PLURAL

We can play football.
You can see the stars.
They can dance.

We can't play tennis.
You can't see germs.
They can't sing.

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative They can speak Spanish.

? Question Can they speak Spanish?

Short Answer Yes, they can. / No, they can't.

CONTRACTION

can't = cannot

He can't sing.
= He cannot sing.

Глагол can относится к особой группе модальных глаголов. Он не изменяется по лицам и числам и за ним всегда следует смысловой глагол без частицы to. Can употребляется для того, чтобы:

- показать способность/умение: *I can sing!*
Я умею петь.
- попросить кого-либо что-либо для нас сделать: *Can you open the door, please?*
Откройте дверь, пожалуйста!
- попросить что-либо: *Can I have a piece of cake, please?* *Можно мне кусочек торта?*
- попросить разрешения сделать что-либо: *Can we play on the computer, please?* Мы можем поиграть на компьютере?
- выразить запрет (can't): *You can't turn left here!*
Здесь нельзя повернуть налево!

Глагол can не употребляется в будущем времени. Вместо него используется выражение be able to:

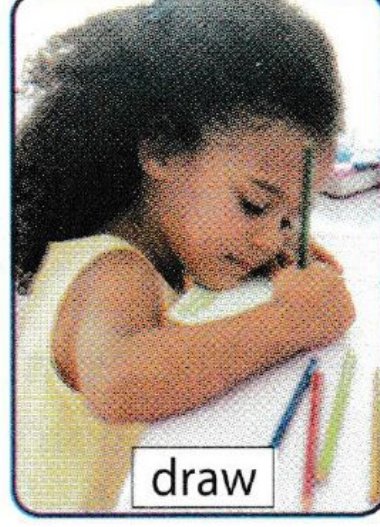
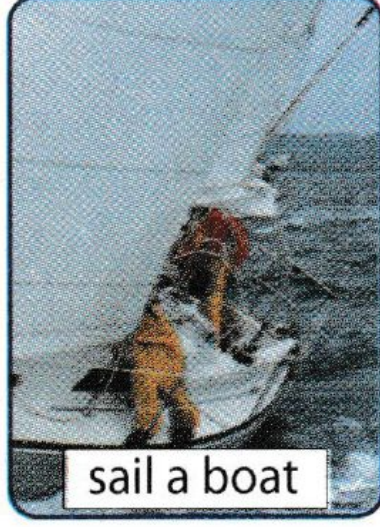
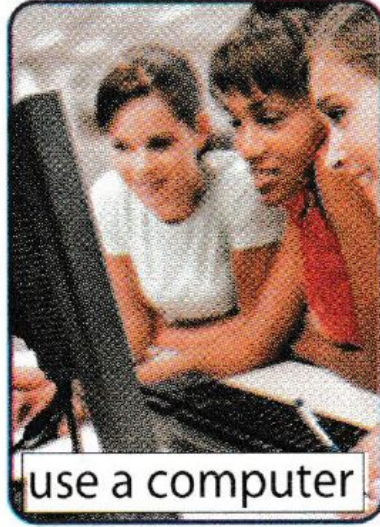
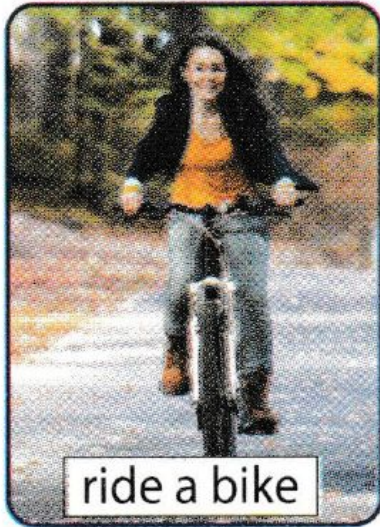
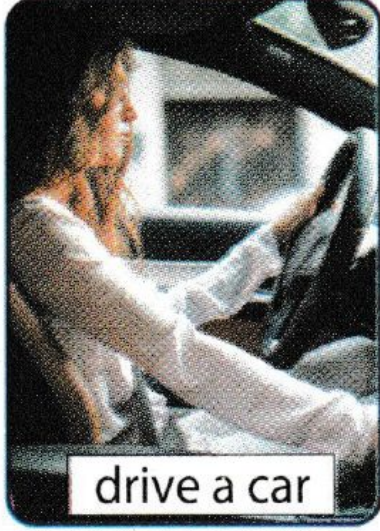
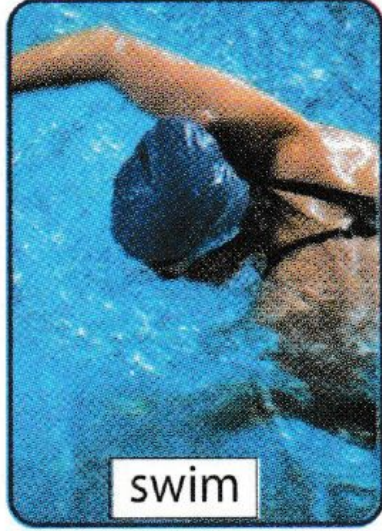
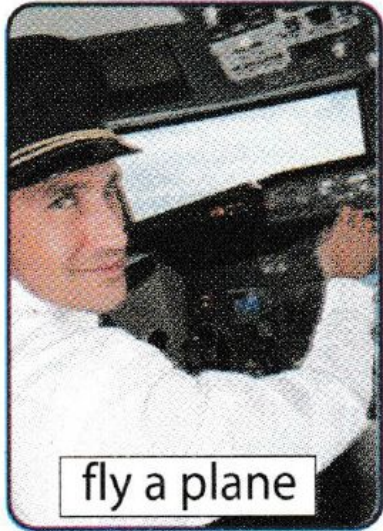
He will be able to ride a bike in two months. Он сможет кататься на велосипеде через два месяца.

НО: Чтобы выразить рекомендацию, спросить совета, мы используем глагол should.

Should I ride a bike here? Мне можно кататься здесь на велосипеде?

2

Look at the pictures. What can / can't you do?



◆ can (permission/prohibition)

3

What do these traffic signs tell us?

Choose the correct word.

You park here



A can

B can't

Wordwall



1 You **can't** park here.



2 You **can** turn right.



3 You **can** drive at 25 mph.



4 You **can** go straight.



5 You **can't** go here.



6 You **can't** turn right.

2

C

My neighbourhood



neighborhood ['neɪbəhʊd]
окрестности, соседство, район,
округа, квартал, соседи

POST OFFICE



BANK



BAKER'S



GREENGROCER'S



SUPERMARKET



NEWSAGENT'S





CHEMIST'S

OPEN



LIBRARY



PET SHOP



OPEN



RESTAURANT



TOY SHOP



SPORTS SHOP



OPEN



Noun (существительное)

• Countable
(исчисл.)

• Singular
(ед.ч)

- A banana
- An orange

• Plural
(мн.ч)

- Four bananas
- Some bananas

• Uncountable
(неисчисл.)

- Some water

SOME

ANY

+

-

?

Вставъте в пропуски **some/any/a**

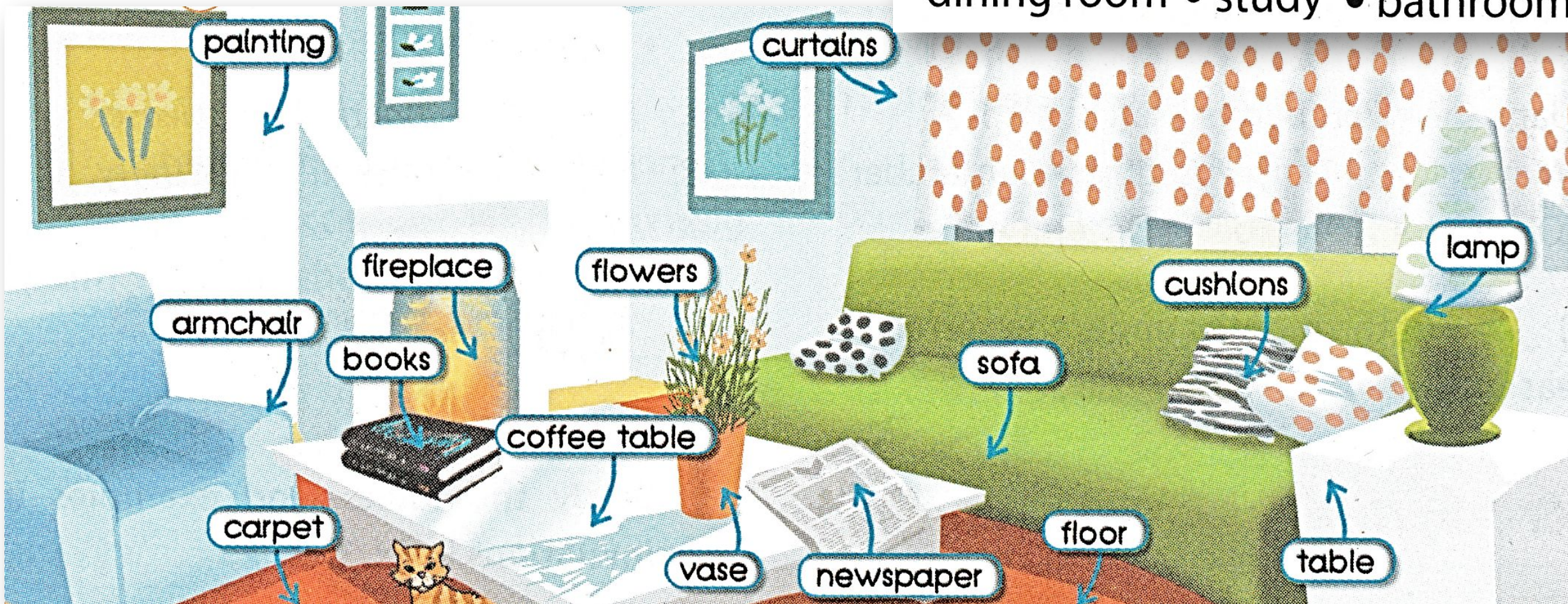
1. I have **some** milk in the fridge, but I don't have **any** water.
2. There aren't **any** eggs in the salad.
3. Are there **any** plums in the supermarket?
4. There's **some** jam on the toast.
5. There's **a** burger on the table

Write some/any/a/an

1. There are **some** tables in the room.
2. I want **a** piece of pizza.
3. Is there **any** chairs?
4. We ate **some** ice cream.
5. You didn't buy **any** apples today.
6. There is **some** jam

What Can you see in the picture?

- bedroom
- living room
- kitchen
- dining room
- study
- bathroom



◆ Prepositions of place

4

Look at the drawings.
Where is the dog?

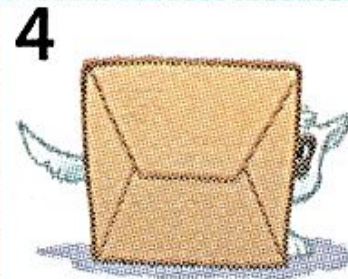
He's in the box.

1 in



in front of

6 opposite



behind



next to

2 on



5 under



8 between



Noun (существительное)

• Countable
(исчисл.)

• Singular
(ед.ч)

- A banana
- An orange

• Plural
(мн.ч)

- Four bananas
- Some bananas

• Uncountable
(неисчисл.)

- Some water

◆ Prepositions of time

Grammar

5

Study the table. Find examples in the invitations in Ex.1.

at

night
clock

holidays

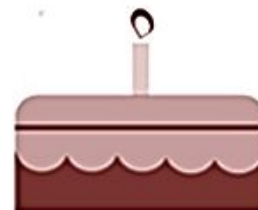
at night
at 7 o'clock
at 6.35 p.m.
at Christmas
at the weekend



on

days of the week
dates
particular days

on Mondays
on (the) 5th (of) June
on my birthday
on the following day



in

parts of the day
months
seasons
years
decades
centuries

in the morning
in December
in winter
in 2015
in the 1990's
in the 20th century



on: on Sat (Saturday); on Friday; on Sunday

at: at 17:30; at 6:00; at 8:00; at 5:45

in: in December; in October; in June; in September

2

a)  Listen and repeat

Vocabulary



Days of the Week	
Sunday	Sun.
Monday	Mon.
Tuesday	Tues.
Wednesday	Wed.
Thursday	Thurs.
Friday	Fri.
Saturday	Sat.

Months of the year & seasons

Everyday English

4

a)  Listen and repeat.

December

March

June

September

January

April

July

October

February

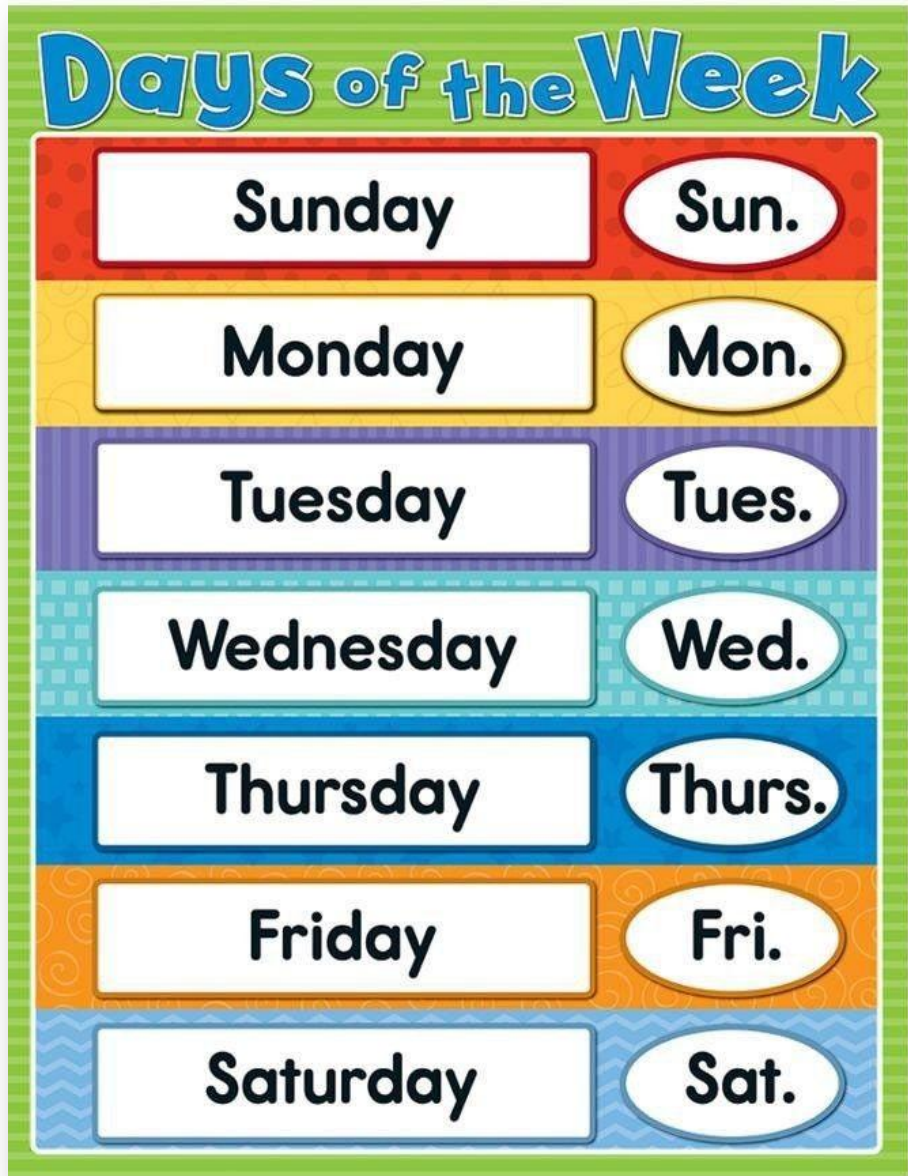
May

August

November



abbreviated words [ə'brɪvɪeɪtɪd wɜ:dz]



Простые числительные (от 1 до 12)

1 – one	5 – five	9 – nine
2 – two	6 – six	10 – ten
3 – three	7 – seven	11 – eleven
4 – four	8 – eight	12 – twelve

Производные числительные (13-19) принимают суффикс **–teen**.

13 – thir teen	17 – seventeen
14 – fourteen	18 – eighteen
15 – fifteen	19 – nineteen
16 – sixteen	

Числительные от 20 до 90, кратные 10, имеют суффикс **–ty**.

20 – twent ty	40 – forty	60 – sixty	80 – eighty
30 – thirty	50 – fifty	70 – seventy	90 – ninety

Образование

the

КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ

+

th

ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

4 - four - **the** fourth

11 - eleven - **the** eleventh

27 - twenty seven - **the** twenty seventh

Запомни!

1 - one - **the first**

2 - two - **the second**

3 - three - **the third**

Внимание!!!

5 – five – the fifth

12 – twelve – the ftwelfth

8 – eight – the theight

9 – nine – the thnine

20 – twenty – the iewent

3

a)  Listen and repeat

Ordinal numbers



1 st first	2 nd second	3 rd third	4 th fourth	5 th fifth
6 th sixth	7 th seventh	8 th eighth	9 th ninth	10 th tenth
11 th eleventh	12 th twelfth	13 th thirteenth	14 th fourteenth	15 th fifteenth
16 th sixteenth	17 th seventeenth	18 th eighteenth	19 th nineteenth	20 th twentieth

Ordinal numbers

b) Say the numbers. Make up word combination.

1 st first	2 nd second	3 rd third	4 th fourth	5 th fifth
6 th sixth	7 th seventh	8 th eighth	9 th ninth	10 th tenth
11 th eleventh	12 th twelfth	13 th thirteenth	14 th fourteenth	15 th fifteenth
16 th sixteenth	17 th seventeenth	18 th eighteenth	19 th nineteenth	20 th twentieth

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

Possessive Pronouns

- I (я) – my (мой)
- You (ты) – your (твой)
- He (он) – his (его)
- She (она) – her (ее)
- It (оно) – its

- We (мы) – our (наш)

АБСОЛЮТНЫЕ ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЯ

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЯ	ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ	АБСОЛЮТНЫЕ ПРИТЯЖАТ.
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs



Look at the drawings. Read the sentences, then match the group (A-E) to the prompts.

** age * hair * height * weight * facial features*



A ... *age*

- Tony's old. • Mark's young.
- Bill's middle aged.

B ... *height*

- Mark's tall. • Bill's short.

C ... *weight*

- Tony's fat. • Mark's slim.

D ... *facial features*

- Tony's ears are big. • Bill's nose is small.
- Tony's head is big. • Mark's eyes are big.
- Bill's mouth is small.

E ... *hair*

- Bill's hair is short and fair.
- Tony's hair is straight and grey.
- Mark's hair is long and wavy.

6

Use the adjectives in bold in Ex.5 to ask and answer questions about Tony, Bill and Mark

Speaking

- Tony's old.
- Mark's young.
- Bill's middle aged.

- Tony's fat.
- Mark's slim.

- Mark's tall.
- Bill's short.

- Tony's ears are big.
- Bill's nose is small.
- Tony's head is big.
- Mark's eyes are big.
- Bill's mouth is small.

- Bill's hair is short and fair.
- Tony's hair is straight and grey.
- Mark's hair is long and wavy.



◆ Possessive adjectives/Possessive case

7

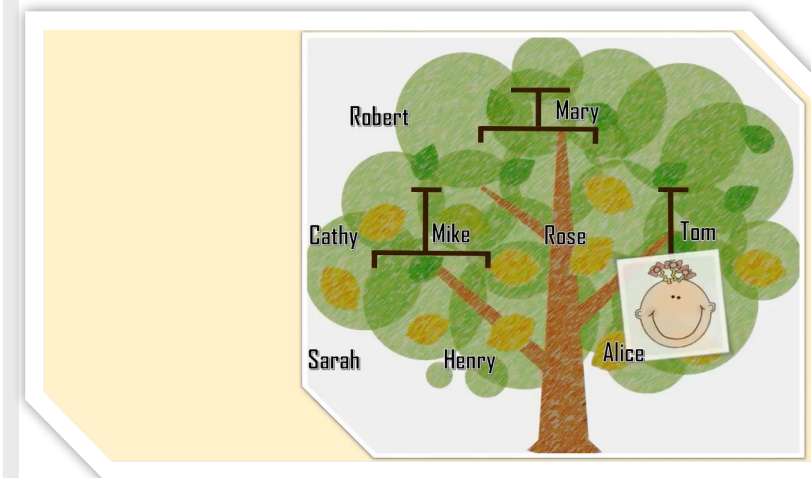
a) Study the tables. Explain the possessive adjectives in your language.

TO SHOW POSSESSION

Possessive adjectives

This is { my/your/his/her/its/
our/your/their } family.

- singular noun + 's
Johnny is Janet's son. - He's her son.
- plural noun + '
Bill is the twins' brother.- He's their brother.
- last noun of a phrase + 's
This is Johnny and Gill's dad. He's their dad.



Possessive Case

- Если существительное **в ед.числе** – добавляем **'s**
– Johnny is *Janet's son*.
- Если существительное **во мн.числе** - добавляем **'**
– Bill is the twins' *brother*.

!!!!

This is Johnny and Gill's dad.

Who's who?

Name/Surname/Age/ Address/Telephone number

My name is

My surname is

I'm ... old.

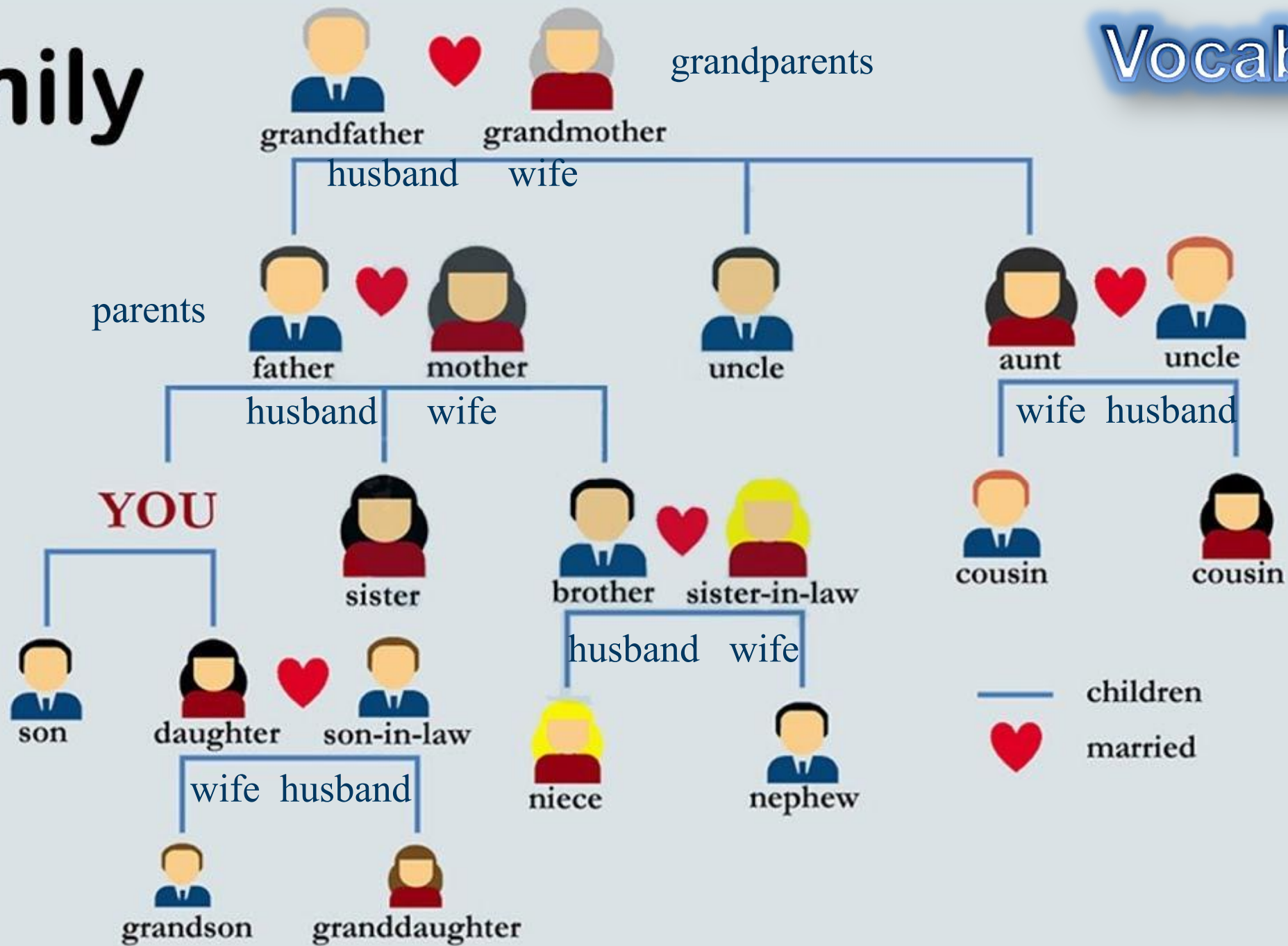
My address is

My telephone number is



Family

Vocabulary



To be – быть, находиться, являться

+

- I (я) – **am**
- You (ты) – **are**
- He/she/it (он/она/оно) – **is**

- We (мы) – **are**
- You (вы) – **are**

- I (я) – **am not**
- You (ты) – **are not**
- He/she/it – **is not**

- We (мы) – **are not**

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.

I You We They	have got	a cat.
He She It	has got	

I You We They	haven't got	a cat.
He She It	hasn't got	

Have	I you we they	got	a cat?
Has	he she it		

