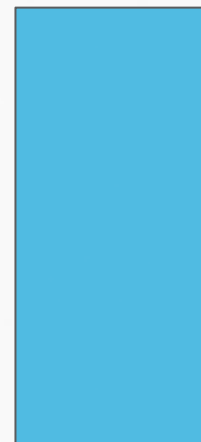




PRONOUN. PRESENT SIMPLE.  
PRESENT CONTINUOUS.



# PRONOUN.

- A **pronoun** is a word that is used instead of (вместо) a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns refer (относиться) to either a noun that has already been mentioned (упоминать) or to a noun that does not need to be named specifically.
- Example: "She likes him, but he loves her".
- Example: "We said them "hello", but they ignored us".
- The most common pronouns are the **personal** (личный) **pronouns**, which refer to the person or people speaking or writing (*first person*), the person or people being spoken to (*second person*), or other people or things (*third person*).

## Личные местоимения

Число	Лицо	Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
Ед. ч.	1-е	I - я	me – мне, меня
	2-е	you - ты	you – тебе, тебя
	3-е	he - он she - она it - оно	him – ему, его her – ей, её it – ему (неодуш.)
Мн. ч.	1-е	we – мы	us – нам, нас
	2-е	you - вы	you – вам, вас
	3-е	they - они	them – им, их

# PRONOUN.

- **Possessive** (притяжательный) **pronouns** refer to things or people that belong to someone.

## *Possessive and Reflexive Pronouns*

mine	myself
yours	yourself
his	himself
hers	herself
its	itself
our	ourselves
yours	yourselves
theirs	themselves

- The main possessive pronouns are *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs.*

Example: "That's their car". (They own this car).

Example: "Nobody helped me. I did it myself!" (It emphasizes who does something)

- **Reflexive** (возвратный) **pronouns** refer back to the subject of a sentence or and are formed (образовывать) by adding *-self* or *-selves* to a personal pronoun or possessive adjective (прилагательное), as in *myself, herself, ourselves, and itself.*

# INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

- We use **indefinite** (неопределенный) **pronouns** to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are. We use pronouns ending in *-body* or *-one* for people, and pronouns ending in *-thing* for things:

ОСНОВНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ	ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ			ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ НАРЕЧИЯ
	+thing	+body	+one	+where
<b>Some</b>	<b>something</b> что-то, что-нибудь, что-либо, нечто	<b>somebody</b> кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо, кое-кто, некто	<b>someone</b> кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо, кое-кто, некто	<b>somewhere</b> где-то, где-нибудь, куда-то, куда-нибудь, куда-либо, куда угодно
<b>Any</b>	<b>anything</b> что-нибудь, все, что угодно	<b>anybody</b> кто-то, кто-либо, кто-нибудь, всякий, любой	<b>anyone</b> кто-то, кто-либо, кто-нибудь, всякий, любой	<b>anywhere</b> где-нибудь, куда-нибудь, где угодно, куда угодно
<b>No</b>	<b>nothing</b> ничто, ничего	<b>nobody</b> никто, никого	<b>no one</b> никто, никого	<b>nowhere</b> нигде, никуда
<b>Every</b>	<b>everything</b> всё	<b>everybody</b> все	<b>everyone</b> все, каждый	<b>everywhere</b> везде, повсюду, всюду

- Everybody** enjoyed the concert.  
I opened the door but there was **no one** at home.  
It was a very clear day. We could see **everything**.

# INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

- We use a **singular verb** (глагол в ед.ч.) after an indefinite pronoun:
- Everybody **loves** Sally.  
Everything **was** ready for the party.
- When we refer back to an indefinite pronoun, we normally use a **plural pronoun**:
- **Everybody** enjoyed the concert. **They** stood up and clapped.  
I will tell **somebody** that dinner is ready. **They** have been waiting a long time.

In negative clauses, we use pronouns with *no-*, not pronouns with *any-*:

- Nobody came. (NOT ~~Anybody didn't come.~~)

We do not use another negative in a clause with *nobody*, *no one* or *nothing*:

- Nobody came. (NOT ~~Nobody didn't come.~~)
- Nothing happened. (NOT ~~Nothing didn't happen.~~)

**A** Complete using the words in the box. You have to use some words more than once.

I • you • he • she • it • we • they

- 1 ..... asked Mr Simons, my science teacher, what glass was and ..... said that ..... is a liquid!
- 2 Hi Diana! Are ..... still coming shopping with us tomorrow?
- 3 My mum studied history at university. .... says ..... was a really interesting course.
- 4 Scientists are working hard to find cures for lots of diseases, but ..... haven't found a cure for the common cold yet.
- 5 Adam, do ..... think ..... should all bring some food with us to your party?
- 6 Dad, do ..... know if ..... sell computer games in the market?

**B** Replace each word or phrase in bold with a word from the box. You have to use some words more than once.

him • her • it • us • them

- 1 Did you give **that book** back to Alicia? .....
- 2 I told **Bill** that you don't eat meat. ....
- 3 Why does she always give **our class** more tests than the other class? .....
- 4 They paid **Kate Winslet** a lot of money to be in this film. ....
- 5 I haven't seen **Rich and Andy** for ages. ....
- 6 Did you give an invitation to **Mr and Mrs Clark**? .....
- 7 A TV channel has invited **my family** to take part in a game show! .....



# PRESENT SIMPLE.



Present Simple is used when:

1. Something is generally or always true, like a fact.  
*People need food.*  
*It snows in every winter here.*
2. Similarly, we need to use this tense for a situation that we think is more or less permanent (постоянный).  
*Where do you live?*  
*She works in a bank.*
3. The next use is for habits (привычка) or things that we do regularly. We often use adverbs of frequency, like 'often' (часто), 'always' (всегда), 'sometimes' (иногда), 'every...', 'seldom' (редко), 'normally' (обычно).  
*Do you smoke?*  
*I play tennis every Tuesday.*  
*I don't travel very often.*

# PRESENT SIMPLE.

We also use the present simple to talk about:

1. something that is **fixed** (назначенный) in the future:

*The school term starts next week.*

*The train leaves at 19.45 this evening.*

*School begins at nine tomorrow.*



2. Something in the future **after time words** like *when* (когда), *after* (после) and *before* (до) and **after if** (если) and *unless* (если не):

*I'll talk to John when I see him.*

*You must finish your work before you go home.*

*If it rains we'll get wet.*

*He won't come unless you ask him.*



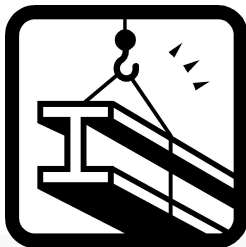
# PRESENT SIMPLE.

- We use the base form of the verb, and add **-s** for the *third person singular*.

I	work	<i>I <u>work</u> every day</i>
He	works	<i>He <u>works</u> every day</i>
She		
It		
We	work	<i>We <u>work</u> every day</i>
You		
They		

▣ К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o добавляется -es: go - goes.

▣ У глаголов, оканчивающихся на согласную +y, -y заменяется на -i и добавляется -es: study - studies.



# PRESENT SIMPLE.

	to be	to have
<b>I</b>	<b>am</b>	<b>have</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>have</b>
<b>He</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>has</b>
<b>She</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>has</b>
<b>It</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>has</b>
<b>We</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>have</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>have</b>
<b>they</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>have</b>

Лицо	Число	
	Единственное	Множественное
1	Do I study/use/know/hide	Do we study/use/know/hide
2	Do you study/use/know/hide	Do you study/use/know/hide
3	Does he, she, it study/use/know/hide	Do they study/use/know/hide

A

Look at the pictures of Helen and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple.



every day / get up / at half past seven



once a week / watch a film at the cinema



often / eat fast food for lunch



rarely / go to the gym



in the evening / usually / meet her friends for coffee



have a driving lesson / twice a week

- 1 Every day, Helen gets up at half past seven.
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

The present continuous is made from the **present tense of the verb be** and the **-ing form** of a verb.

### Вопрос

Am	I	}	listening	?
			driving	
Is	HE		speaking	
	SHE		swimming	
	IT			
Are	YOU		playing	
	WE	walking		
	THEY	getting		

### Утверждение

I	Am	}	listening
			driving
HE	Is		speaking
SHE			swimming
IT			playing
YOU	Are		walking
WE			getting
THEY			

### Отрицание

I	Am	}	}	listening
				driving
HE	Is			speaking
SHE				swimming
IT				playing
YOU	Are			walking
WE				getting
THEY				

# THE USE OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:

1. activities at the moment of speaking:

*I'm just **leaving** work. I'll be home in an hour.*

*Please be quiet. The children **are sleeping**.*



2. an action that is going on during (во время) this period of time or a trend:

***Are you still working** for the same company?*

*More and more people **are becoming** vegetarian.*

3. an action or event (событие) in the future, which has already been planned or prepared:

***We're going** on holiday tomorrow.*

***I'm meeting** my boyfriend tonight.*

# THE USE OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS.



We also use the Present Continuous to talk about:

1. something which we think is temporary:  
*Michael is at university. He's studying history.*  
*I'm working in London for the next two weeks.*
2. something which is new and contrasts with a previous state:  
*These days most people are using email instead of writing letters.*  
*What sort of clothes are teenagers wearing nowadays?*  
*What sort of music are they listening to?*
3. something which is changing, growing or developing:  
*The children are growing up quickly.*  
*The climate is changing rapidly.*  
*Your English is improving.*



**B** Complete using the correct present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 Gordon? I think he ..... (**write**) a letter at the moment.
- 2 Yes, the match is on TV now, but we ..... (**lose**).
- 3 Right now, Margaret ..... (**have**) a shower. Do you want to ring later?
- 4 Sally ..... (**stay**) with her aunt for a few days.
- 5 I ..... (**lie**)! It's true! I did see Madonna at the supermarket.
- 6 Josh ..... (**always / use**) my bike! It's so annoying.
- 7 We ..... (**have**) lunch, but I can come round and help you later.
- 8 ..... (**you / play**) music up there? It's really noisy!

**D** Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I **work / am working** at the local library for the summer.
- 2 We **don't go / aren't going** to the theatre very often.
- 3 Stacy **gets / is getting** ready for school, so she can't come to the phone.
- 4 **Does Gary ever talk / Is Gary ever talking** about his expedition to the Amazon jungle?
- 5 In squash, you **hit / are hitting** a ball against a wall.
- 6 I **read / am reading** a newspaper at least once a week.
- 7 **Do you practise / Are you practising** the piano for two hours every day?
- 8 Nadine and Claire **do / are doing** quite well at school at the moment.
- 9 A good friend **knows / is knowing** when you're upset about something.
- 10 How **do you spell / are you spelling** your name?

## FOCUS ON GRAMMAR: *Present simple and present continuous*

1

Read the profile and complete the gaps with these verbs in the correct present simple form.

be	contain	fly	have	live	play
go	spend	take	transport	travel	work

Roger McLarty <sup>1</sup> *is* ..... a ship's captain. He <sup>2</sup> ..... for P&O Nedlloyd, which is an Anglo-Dutch company. His ship always <sup>3</sup> ..... the same route from the west coast of the USA to the Far East. Roger <sup>4</sup> ..... three months on board and then <sup>5</sup> ..... three months' holiday. At the start of a trip he <sup>6</sup> ..... from England, where he <sup>7</sup> ....., to join the ship at some point on the route. The ship <sup>8</sup> ..... containers from port to port. The boxes <sup>9</sup> ..... everything under the sun from cereals to electronic goods, from machine tools to pharmaceutical products. During a voyage he doesn't <sup>10</sup> ..... a lot of spare time because there is a tight schedule to meet. When he is on leave he <sup>11</sup> ..... golf or he <sup>12</sup> ..... skiing.

