Подготовка к ВПР

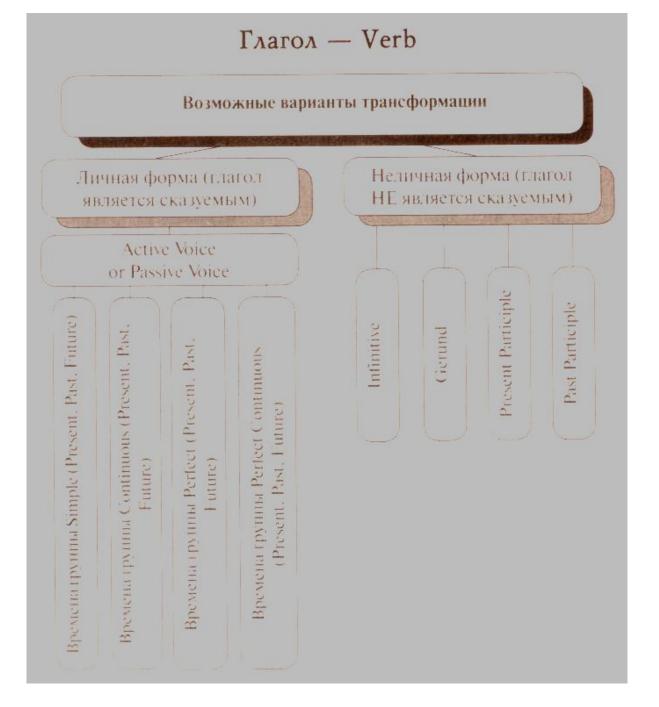
Грамматические формы (задание № 3)

Алгоритм выполнения



Части речи и варианты их

Часть речи	Возможные варианты трансформации
Существительн ое	Единственное и множественное число, притяжательный падеж
Прилагательное	Степени сравнения
Наречие	Степени сравнения
Местоимение	Личное (в роли подлежащего или дополнения – объектное местоимение), притяжательное (относительная или абсолютная форма), возвратное
Числительное	Порядковое, количественное
Глагол	Личная форма (является сказуемым) – действительный/ страдательный залог, времена; неличная форма (НЕ является сказуемым) – инфинитив, герундий, причастие Lипи II



Глагол — самая трудная часть речи, так как он имеет различные формы. Для корректного определения необходимой формы глагола мы рекомендуем следовать следующему алгоритму:

- определи, какая форма глагола требуется в предложении: личная (если глагол употребляется как сказуемое) или неличная (если в предложении уже имеется сказуемое);
- 2. если в предложении уже есть сказуемое, используй инфинитив/ герундий/ причастие (Present Participle or Past Participle);
- если предложенный в задании глагол является сказуемым, для правильного выбора необходимой формы ответь на следующие вопросы:
 - какой залог требуется образовать: активный или пассивный;

 – каков общий временной план предложения / контекста (план прошедшего или настоящего);

определите характер действия (регулярность, обычное действие, процесс, предшествование и т.п.).

ACTIVE VOICE

Simple		Progressive		Perfect				
usually – обычно, регулярно		регулярно	ПОW – в данный момент		already – уже, только что (результат!!!)			
Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple	Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
always usually often never sometimes seldom on Sundays <u>every</u> day	yesterday <u>last</u> year 2 days <u>aqo</u> <u>in</u> summer/ June/ 1995 on Sunday (конкретн ое время!)	tomorrow soon <u>next</u> week/ summer <u>in</u> two days	now at the moment <u>this</u> week/ <u>these</u> days	at 5 o'clock yesterday <u>all morning</u> when he came While/ as I was working	at 5 o'clock tomorrow <u>when</u> he come <u>s</u>	just already never before lately/ recently yet since for	<u>by</u> 5 o'clock yesterday; <u>before</u> he came (до какого- то момента/ действия в прошлом)	by <u>by</u> then <u>by</u> the time; before till/ until
V 1 (s/es) (do, do <u>es</u>)	Ved (2) (did + V ₁)	will V1	am is V _{ing} are	was V ing were	will be Ving	have Ved(3) Has	had Ved(3)	will have Ved(3)
She plants roses in spring.	She planted roses yesterday.	She will plant roses tomorrow.	She is planting roses now.	She was planting roses when he came.	She will be planting roses when he comes.	She has just planted roses.	She had just planted roses before he came.	She will have planted roses by 5 o'clock.
She does not plant roses in spring.	She did not plant roses yesterday.	She will not plant roses tomorrow.	She is not planting roses now.	She was not planting roses when he came.	She will not be planting roses when he comes.	She has not planted roses.	She had not planted roses before he came.	She will not have planted roses by 3 o'clock.
Does she plant roses in spring?	Did she plant roses yesterday?	Will she plant roses tomorrow?	Is she planting roses now?	Was she planting roses when he	Will she be planting roses when he	Has she planted roses?	Had she planted roses before he	Will she have planted roses by 6 o'clock?

Test 1

Present Tenses

(Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous)

1	She English for seven years no	ow. LEARN
2	Helento improve her studying strategie	es. TRY
3	I need an umbrella because it	RAIN
4	The world round.	BE
5	At the moment I English grammar.	REVISE
6	He alwaysa sandwich for lunch.	EAT

7	Sam homework for three hou still has a lot more to do.	rs and he DO
8	That child chocolate all da why he feels sick!	y. That's EAT
9	I my homework and now I'r watch TV.	n going to FINISH
10	I in the garden all day and now I'	m tired. WORK
11	She on a lot of weight since she can	ne to Spain. PUT
12	Someone my notebook!	TAKE

Тест 2

Past Tenses

(Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous)

1	I a wonderful film in the cinema last night.	SEE
2	The sun when the climber reached Elbrus.	SHINE
3	I was tired yesterday because I well the night before.	NOT SLEEP
4	They about me when I interrupted their conversation.	TALK
5	But last year I hard enough for English, that's why my marks were really that good then.	NOT / WORK
6	I was angry that I such a stupid mistake.	MAKE
7	I two mistakes in the last quiz.	MAKE
8	Last night, while I was doing my homework, Kate	PHONE
9	While dancers were preparing for the concert, the singer part in the perfomance.	TAKE
10	The sun at 7:00 yesterday morning.	RISE
11	Nothing much while I was getting to the meeting.	HAPPEN
12	Everyone when the earthquake hit the small town.	SLEEP

Test 3

Future Tenses

(Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect)

1	I don't think you any problems when you land in Boston.	HAVE
2	This time next week I in Switzerland!	SKI
3	They able to arrive on time.	NOT BE
4	By next week I this work.	FINISH
5	When you get off the train, I for you by the ticket machine.	WAIT
6	When they get married in March, they together for six years.	BE
7	You're carrying too much, I the door for you.	OPEN
8	Wait! I you to the station.	DRIVE
9	After you take a nap, you a lot better.	FEEL
10	We in the shelter until the bus comes.	WAIT
11	It in Brighton tomorrow.	SNOW
12	Do you think the teacher our homework by Monday morning?	MARK

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению теста 4, повторите употребление пассивного залога.

Passive Voice

Употребление времён в активном и пассивном залогах совпадает. Подлежащее в пассивном залоге не выполняет действие, оно выполняется дополнением, которое может быть указано в предложении или просто подразумеваться.

ОБЩАЯ ФОРМУЛА ДЛЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ PASSIVE VOICE

to be + V-ed/III

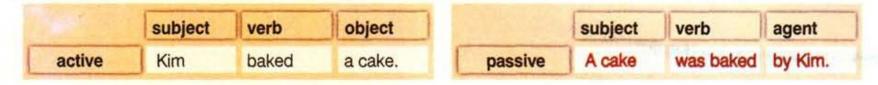
Present Simple Passive	am/is/are V+ed/III	
Past Simple Passive	was/were V+ed/III	
Future Simple Passive	will be V+ed/III	
Present Perfect Passive	have/has been V+ed/III	
Past Perfect Passive	had been V+ed/III	
Present Continuous Passive	am/is/are being V+ed/II	
Past Continuous Passive	was/were being V+ed/III	

PASSIVE VOICE

 $be + V_3$

При преобразовании действительного оборота (предложения со сказуемым в действительном залоге) в страдательный оборот (предложение со сказуемым в страдательном залоге):

- a) дополнение (object) действительного оборота становится подлежащим (subject) страдательного,
- б) глагол переходит из действительного в страдательный залог,
- в) подлежащее действительного оборота становится "агентом" действия (agent).



Изучите следующую таблицу:

	active	passive
present simple	She types the letters.	The letters are typed.
present continuous	She is typing the letters.	The letters are being typed.
past simple	She typed the letters.	The letters were typed.
past continuous	She was typing the letters.	The letters were being typed
present perfect simple	She has typed the letters.	The letters have been typed.
past perfect simple	She had typed the letters.	The letters had been typed.
future simple	She will type the letters.	The letters will be typed.
infinitive	She has to type the letters.	The letters have to be typed.
modals (modal + be + pp)	She may type the letters.	The letters may be typed.

Test 4

Passive Voice

1	Portuguesein	Brazil.	SPEAK
2	The office just		CLEAN
	This fur coat		SELL
4	He to hospita	1.	TAKE
5	This houset	by my father in 1995.	BUILD
6	All the milk	_!	DRINK
7	The weather	_every day.	DISCUSS
8	The robber las	t night.	ARREST
9	Three books	before 1867.	WRITE
10	As a rule, the winners' names the night of the ceremony.	until	NOT KNOW
11	The computertom	IOFTOW.	REPAIR
12	At six o'clock a story		TELL