

Подготовка к ВПР

Грамматические формы
(задание № 3)

Алгоритм выполнения задания

Шаг 1. Прочитай предложение.

Шаг 2. Определи часть речи, которую необходимо трансформировать.

Шаг 3. Каждая часть речи имеет ограниченное количество вариантов трансформации. Вспомни те варианты трансформации, которые относятся к части речи, предложенной в задании.

Шаг 4. Определи по контексту, ключевым словам и т.п. необходимый вариант.

Шаг 5. Внимательно перечитай предложение, обрати внимание на согласование образованного слова с другими словами, контекстом.

Части речи и варианты их

трансформации

Часть речи	Возможные варианты трансформации
Существительное	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 I или II

Глагол — Verb

Возможные варианты трансформации

Личная форма (глагол является сказуемым)

Active Voice
or Passive Voice

Времена группы Simple (Present, Past, Future)

Времена группы Continuous (Present, Past, Future)

Времена группы Perfect (Present, Past, Future)

Времена группы Perfect Continuous (Present, Past, Future)

Неличная форма (глагол НЕ является сказуемым)

Infinitive

Gerund

Present Participle

Past Participle

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

1. 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);
3. 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			now – 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
<i>always usually often never sometimes seldom on Sundays every day</i>	<i>yesterday last year 2 days ago in summer/ June/ 1995 on Sunday (конкретное время!)</i>	<i>tomorrow soon next week/ summer in two days</i>	<i>now at the moment this week/ these days</i>	<i>at 5 o'clock yesterday all morning when he came While/ as I was working</i>	<i>at 5 o'clock tomorrow when he comes</i>	<i>just already never before lately/ recently yet since for</i>	<i>by 5 o'clock yesterday; before he came (до какого-то момента/ действия в прошлом)</i>	<i>by by then by the time; before till/ until</i>
V₁ (s/es) (do, does)	Ved (2) (did + V ₁)	will V₁	am is are V _{ing}	was were V _{ing}	will be V_{ing}	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 came?	Will she be planting roses when he comes?	Has she planted roses?	Had she planted roses before he came?	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 now.	LEARN
2	Helen _____ to improve her studying strategies.	TRY
3	I need an umbrella because it _____.	RAIN
4	The world _____ round.	BE
5	At the moment I _____ English grammar.	REVISE
6	He always _____ a sandwich for lunch.	EAT

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

Tect 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 performance.	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	
<p>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.</p> <p>ОБЩАЯ ФОРМУЛА ДЛЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ PASSIVE VOICE</p> <p><i>to be + V-ed/III</i></p>	
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/III
Past Continuous Passive	was/were being V+ed/III

PASSIVE VOICE

be + V₃

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

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

	subject	verb	object
active	Kim	baked	a cake.

	subject	verb	agent
passive	A cake	was baked	by Kim.

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	Portuguese _____ in Brazil.	SPEAK
2	The office _____ just _____.	CLEAN
3	This fur coat _____.	SELL
4	He _____ to hospital.	TAKE
5	This house _____ by my father in 1995.	BUILD
6	All the milk _____!	DRINK

7	The weather _____ every day.	DISCUSS
8	The robber _____ last night.	ARREST
9	Three books _____ before 1867.	WRITE
10	As a rule, the winners' names _____ until the night of the ceremony.	NOT KNOW
11	The computer _____ tomorrow.	REPAIR
12	At six o'clock a story _____.	TELL