

ГЛАГОЛ TO BE

positive

I	am	(I'm)
he	is	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	are	(we're)
you		(you're)
they		(they're)

negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
he	is not	(he's not or he isn't)
she		(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we	are not	(we're not or we aren't)
you		(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

- I am a teacher . She is a doctor .
- He is a policeman. We are people.
- You are a guest. You are students.
- They are friends.

ГЛАГОЛ TO BE

Are you students?

Is she a doctor? Is he a policeman?

Are they friends?



СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (NOUNS)

I see **a** box. **The** box is big. I see **boxes**. **The boxes** are big.

She has **a** car. **The** car is green.

She has **two cars**. **The cars** are new.

A page – **pages** a car – **cars** a basket – **baskets**

A hero – **heroes** a box – **boxes** a plus – **pluses**

A dish – **dishes**

Мн. число существительных исключения:

Man-men, woman-women, child-children,

foot-feet, goose-geese, tooth-teeth, mouse-mice

Fish-fish, deer-deer, sheep-sheep

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (NOUNS)

Countable (исчисляемые):

I eat **an apple** (ед.Число) every day

I like **apples** (мн. Число)

Apple - исчисляемое существительное.

Можно сказать: **one apple, two apples.**



one car



three men



four houses

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (NOUNS)

Uncountable (неисчисляемые):



water



salt



money



music

Нельзя сказать: ~~two waters three musics~~

НО можно сказать:

a glass of water

a piece of cheese

a bowl of rice

a can of oil

a bottle of milk

a cup of coffee

a bar of chocolate

a piece of music

a game of tennis

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

some + *plural countable nouns* (cars/apples/shoes *etc.*):

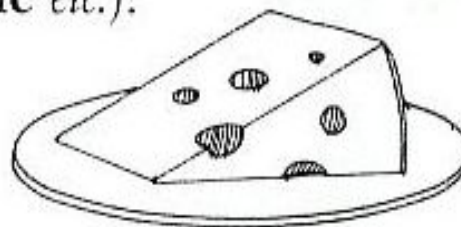
- I need **some** new **shoes**.
- Would you like **some** **apples**?



some apples

some + *uncountable nouns* (**water/money/music** *etc.*):

- I need **some** **money**.
- Would you like **some** **cheese**?
- (or Would you like **a piece of** cheese?)



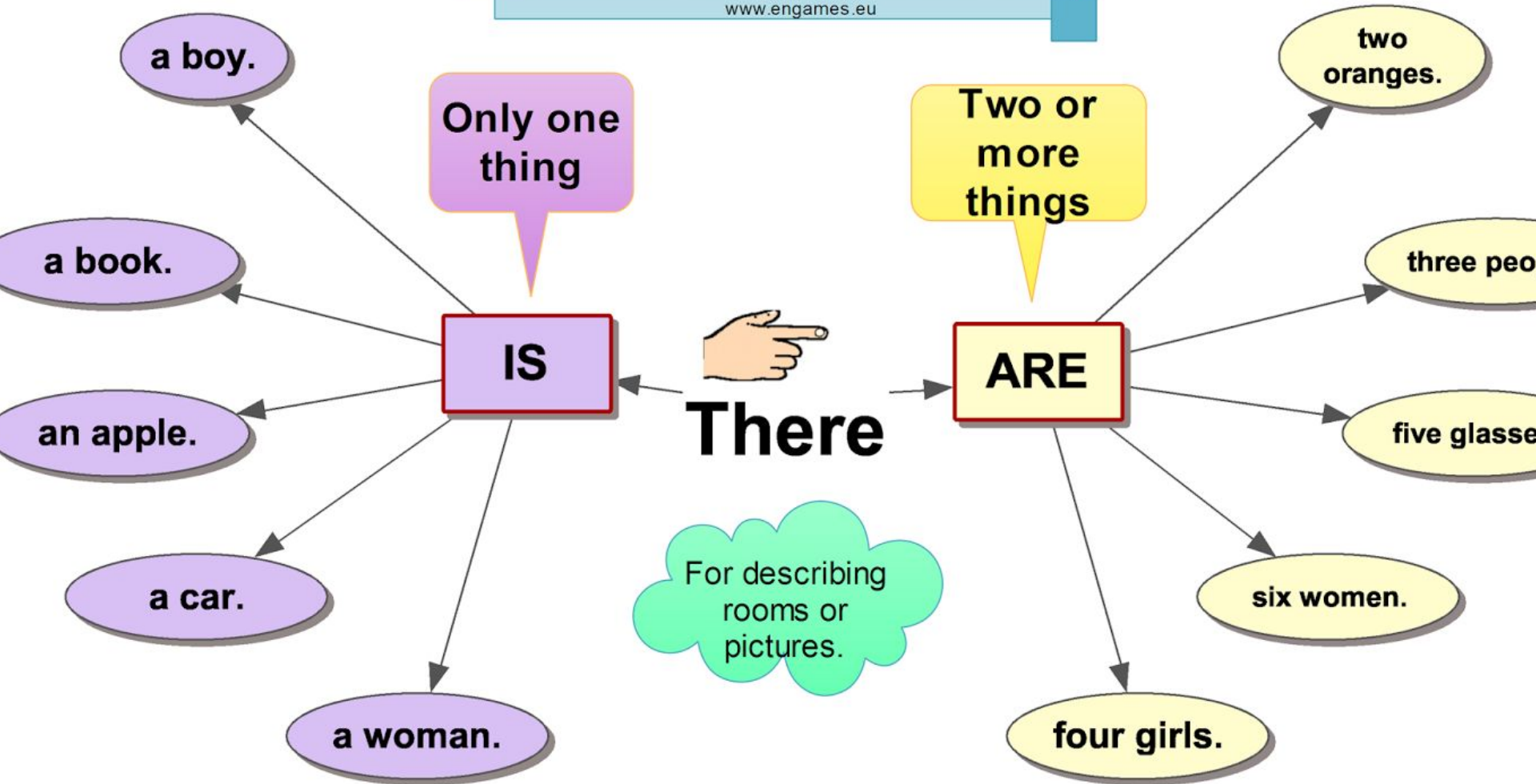
some cheese or
a piece of cheese

Compare **a** and **some**:

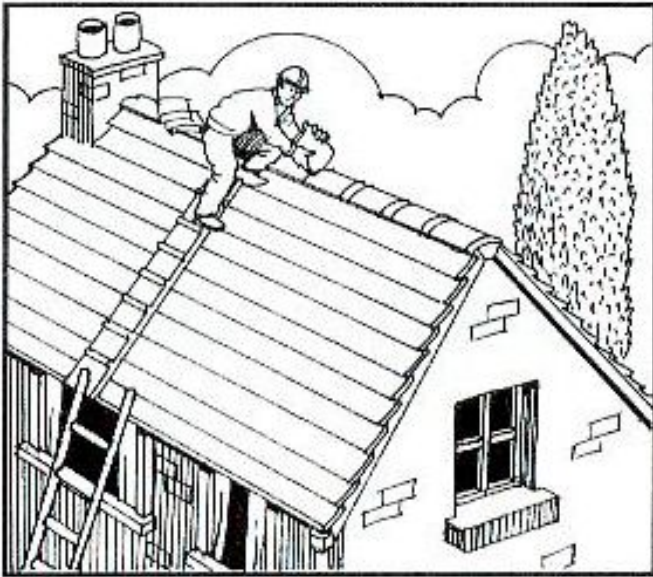
- Linda bought **a** **hat**, **some** **shoes** and **some** **perfume**.
- I read **a** **newspaper**, wrote **some** **letters** and listened to **some** **music**.

THERE IS / ARE

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THERE IS / THERE ARE



There's a man on the roof.

singular



There are seven days in a week.

plural

there is ...	(there's)
is there ... ?	
there is not ...	(there isn't
	or there's not)

there are ...	
are there ... ?	
there are not ...	(there aren't)

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

THERE ARE *SOME* BOOKS ON THE TABLE.

ARE THERE *ANY* BOOKS ON THE TABLE?

THERE AREN'T *ANY* BOOKS ON THE TABLE.

THERE ARE *NO* BOOKS ON THE TABLE

HE HAS *SOME* MONEY

DOES HE HAVE *ANY* MONEY?

HE DOESN'T HAVE *ANY* MONEY

HE HAS *NO* MONEY

MANY/FEW MUCH/LITTLE

A LOT OF, LOTS OF = PLENTY OF

THERE ARE MANY ROOMS IN THE HOUSE.

ARE THERE MANY ROOMS IN THE HOUSE?

THERE AREN'T MANY ROOMS IN THE HOUSE.

THERE ARE FEW ROOMS IN THE HOUSE.

**I LIKE THEIR APARTMENT. THERE ARE A FEW COSY
ROOMS IN IT.**

DO PEOPLE EAT MUCH RICE IN EUROPE?

PEOPLE DON'T EAT A LOT OF RICE IN EUROPE

PEOPLE EAT A LITTLE RICE IN EUROPE

**I AM VERY BUSY TODAY. I HAVE LITTLE TIME FOR
LUNCH.**

HOW MANY BALCONIES ARE THERE IN YOUR FLAT?

THERE ARE 2 BALCONIES IN MY FLAT.

HOW MUCH COFFEE DO YOU DRINK EVERY DAY?

I DRINK 2 CUPS OF COFFEE EVERY DAY.

Указательные местоимения (this/these, that/those)

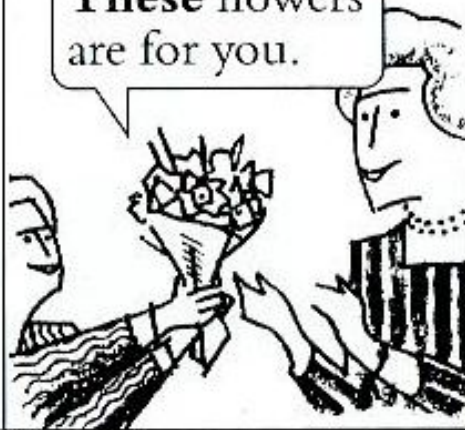
this (*singular*)

Do you like
this picture?



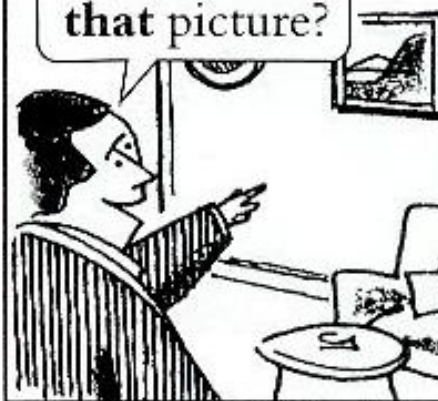
these (*plural*)

These flowers
are for you.



that (*singular*)

Do you like
that picture?



those (*plural*)

Who are **those**
people?



this

these



this picture
(= this picture *here*)

these flowers
(= these flowers *here*)

that

those



that picture
(= that picture *there*)

those people
(= those people *there*)

Личные местоимения (personal pronouns)



I
me

we
us

you
you

he
him

she
her

they
them

subject

I	I know Ann.
we	We know Ann.
you	You know Ann.
he	He knows Ann.
she	She knows Ann.
they	They know Ann.

object

Ann knows me .	me
Ann knows us .	us
Ann knows you .	you
Ann knows him .	him
Ann knows her .	her
Ann knows them .	them

Личные местоимения (personal pronouns)

Число	Лицо	Падеж	
		именительны й	объектный
Единственное	1-ое	I (я)	me (мне, меня)
	2-ое	you (ты)	you (тебя, тебе)
	3-е	he / she /it (он, она, оно)	him / her / it (его, ее, ему, ей)
Множественн ое	1-ое	we (мы)	us (нас, нам)
	2-ое	you (вы)	you (вас, вам)
	3-е	they (они)	them (их, им)

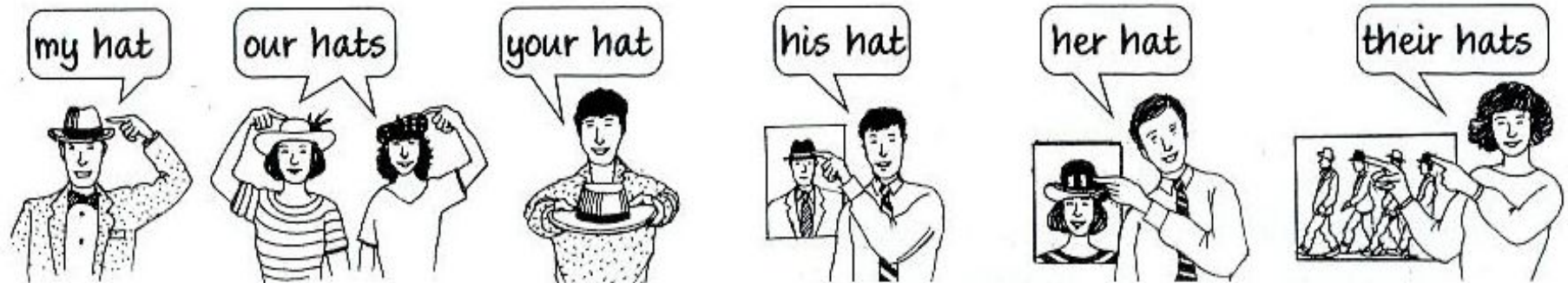
● I want that book. Please give **it to me**.

● Robert wants these books. Can you give **them to him**, please?

Притяжательные местоимения (possessive pronouns)

I → my	I like my job.
we → our	We like our jobs.
you → your	You like your job.
he → his	He likes his job.
she → her	She likes her job.
they → their	They like their jobs.

it → **its** Oxford (= it) is famous for **its** university.



Tom's computer Diane's car Mr Carter's house (= his house)

my sister's room my sisters' room the men's changing room

the name of the book the top of the hill

Притяжательные местоимения (possessive pronouns)

Личное местоимение	Притяжательное местоимение	
	присоединяемая форма	абсолютная форма
I (я)	my (мой, моя, мое, мои)	mine
he (он)	his (его)	his
she (она)	her (ее)	hers
it (оно)	its (его, ее)	—
we (мы)	our (наш, наша, наше, наши)	ours
you (вы)	your (ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши)	yours
they (они)	their (их)	theirs

It's **my** car.

It's **mine**.

Степень сравнения прилагательных (Comparatives)

Short words (1 syllable) → -er:

old → older

slow → slower

cheap → cheaper

nice → nicer

late → later

big → bigger

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): **big** → **bigger** **hot** → **hotter** **thin** → **thinner**

Words ending in -y → -ier:

easy → **easier**

heavy → **heavier**

early → **earlier**

- Rome is **old** but Athens is **older**. (*not* 'more old')
- Is it **cheaper** to go by car or by train? (*not* 'more cheap')
- Helen wants a **bigger** car.
- This coat is OK but I think the other one is **nicer**.
- Don't write a letter. It's **easier** to phone. (*not* 'more easy')

Степень сравнения прилагательных (Comparatives)

more ...

Long words (2/3/4 syllables) → **more ...** :

careful → **more** careful

polite → **more** polite

expensive → **more** expensive

interesting → **more** interesting

- You must be **more careful**.
- I don't like my job. I want to do something **more interesting**.
- Is it **more expensive** to go by car or by train?

You can use **-er** or **more ...** with some two-syllable adjectives, especially:

clever

narrow

quiet

shallow

simple

□ It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere **quieter** / **more quiet**?

Степень сравнения прилагательных (Comparatives)

good/well → better

- The garden looks **better** since you tidied it up.
- I know him **well** – probably **better** than anybody else knows him.

bad/badly → worse:

- 'How is your headache? Better?' 'No, it's **worse**.'
- He did very badly in the exam – **worse** than expected.

far → further (*or* farther):

- It's a long walk from here to the park – **further** than I thought. (*or farther* than)

Further (*but not farther*) can also mean 'more' or 'additional':

- Let me know if you hear any **further** news. (= any more news)

Степень сравнения прилагательных (Comparatives)

Short words (old/cheap/nice etc.) → the -est:

	old → the oldest	cheap → the cheapest	nice → the nicest
<i>but</i>	good → the best	bad → the worst	
Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):	big → the biggest	hot → the hottest	

Words ending in -y (easy/heavy etc.) → the -iest:

easy → the easiest	heavy → the heaviest	pretty → the prettiest
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Long words (careful/expensive/interesting etc.) → the most ... :

careful → the most careful	interesting → the most interesting
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- What is **the longest** river in the world?
- Money is important but it isn't **the most important** thing in life.
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest** bank?

Предлоги времени

at	5 o'clock – в 5 часов (со временем); midnight/noon – в полдень; night – ночью; lunchtime – в обед; sunset – на закате; sunrise – на рассвете; the weekend/weekends – по выходным; Christmas – в Рождество(с праздниками); the moment/present – сейчас the same time – одновременно
on	Friday/Fridays – в пятницу (с днями недели); 16 May 1999 – (с датами); Christmas Day – (если есть слово Day); my birthday – в мой день рождения; NB! Friday morning/Sunday evening
in	October – в октябре (с месяцами); 2012 – (с годами); in summer – летом (с временами года); the 18 th century – в 18 веке; the Middle Ages – в Средние века; in the past / in the future – в прошлом/в будущем.

Have/ Have got

I we you they	have	OR	I we you they	have got	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it	has	OR	he she it	has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)

Has she got a car?

She hasn't got a car.

Does she have a car?

She doesn't have a car.

Have you got any questions?

I haven't got any questions.

Do you have any questions?

I don't have any questions.

Present Simple

(Настоящее простое время)



I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

always/never/often/sometimes/usually + present simple

- Sue **always arrives** at work early. (*not* 'Sue arrives always')
- I **usually go** to work by car but sometimes I **walk**. (*not* 'I go usually')
- Julia **never eats** breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. We **often see** him.

Present Simple

(Настоящее простое время)

- ☐ I get up at 8 o'clock every morning.
- ☐ How often do you go to the dentist?
- ☐ Julie doesn't drink tea very often.
- ☐ Robert usually goes away two or three times a year.

do	I/we/you/they	work?
does	he/she/it	drive?
		do?

I/we/you/they	don't	work
he/she/it	doesn't	drive
		do

Where	Do	you	work	in the evening?
How often	Do	your friends	live	near here?
What	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
How much	do	your parents	live?	your hair?
	do	you	wash	
	does	this word	mean?	
	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Present Continuous

(Настоящее продолженное)

I'm doing

past ————— **NOW** ————— *future*

- Please be quiet. I'm **working**. (*not* 'I work')
- Tom **is having** a shower at the moment. (*not* 'Tom has')
- Take an umbrella with you. It's **raining**.
- You can turn off the television. I'm **not watching** it.
- Why are you under the table? What **are** you **doing**?

Am/is/are + -ing is the *present continuous*:

I	am	(= I'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he's etc.)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we're etc.)	doing etc.

Past Simple

(Прошедшее простое)

I/we/you/they he/she/it	watched
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work → **worked**
stay → **stayed**

clean → **cleaned**
arrive → **arrived**

start → **started**
dance → **danced**

I we you they he she it	did not (didn't)	play start watch have see do go
	did	I we you they he she it play? start? watch? have? see? do? go?

Past Simple

(Прошедшее простое)

Неправильные глаголы. 2 форма

begin → began	fall → fell	leave → left	sell → sold
break broke	find found	lose lost	sit sat
bring brought	fly flew	make made	sleep slept
build built	forget forgot	meet met	speak spoke
buy bought	get got	pay paid	stand stood
catch caught	give gave	put put	take took
come came	go went	read read /red/★	tell told
do did	have had	ring rang	think thought
drink drank	hear heard	say said	win won
eat ate	know knew	see saw	write wrote

- I usually get up early but this morning I **got** up at 9.30.
- We **did** a lot of work yesterday.
- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week.
- Jim **came** into the room, **took** off his coat and **sat** down.

Модальные глаголы. Can.

can + *infinitive* (**can do** / **can play** / **can come** *etc.*):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	} can cannot (can't)	do
		play
		see
		come <i>etc.</i>

can	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do?
		play?
		see?
		come? <i>etc.</i>

- I **can play** the piano. My brother **can play** the piano too.
- Sarah **can speak** Italian but she **can't speak** Spanish.
- 'Can you **swim**?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'
- 'Can you **change** twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I **can't**.'
- I'm having a party next week but Paul and Jenny **can't come**.
- **Can you** open the door, please? *or* **Could you** open the door, please?
- **Can you** wait a moment, please? *or* **Could you** wait ... ?

For the past (**yesterday** / **last week** *etc.*), we use **could/couldn't**:

- I was tired last night but I **couldn't sleep**.
- I had a party last week but Paul and Jenny **couldn't come**

Модальные глаголы. Must.

must + *infinitive* (**must do** / **must see** *etc.*):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	must	do stop go write <i>etc.</i>
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- The windows are very dirty. I **must clean** them.
- It's a fantastic film. You **must see** it.
- We **must** go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.

For the past (**yesterday** / **last week** *etc.*), we use **had to** ... (*not must*):

- We **had to go** to the bank yesterday. (*not* 'We must go ... yesterday')
- I **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses. (*not* 'I must walk')

I **mustn't** (do something) = it is necessary *not* to do it,
it is the wrong thing to do:

- I **must hurry**. I **mustn't be** late.
- I **mustn't forget** to phone Julia.
(= I **must remember** to phone her)

Модальные глаголы. Should.

should + *infinitive* (should do / should watch *etc.*):

I/we/you/they } he/she/it }	should shouldn't	do stop go watch <i>etc.</i>
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- Tom **should go** to bed earlier. He goes to bed very late and he's always tired.
- It's a good film. You **should go** and see it.
- When you play tennis, you **should** always **watch** the ball.

(You) **shouldn't** do something = it is *not* a good thing to do. **Shouldn't** = should not:

- Tom **shouldn't go** to bed so late.
- You watch TV all the time. You **shouldn't watch** TV so much.
- **I think** Carol **should buy** some new clothes.
(= I think it is a good idea.)
- It's late. **I think** I **should go** home now.

Модальные глаголы. Have to.

I have to do something = it is necessary for me to do it, I am obliged to do it

I/we/you/they	have	to do to work to go to wear etc.
he/she/it	has	

- Jill starts work at 7 o'clock, so she **has to get** up at 6.
- You **have to pass** a test before you can get a driving licence.

In questions and negatives we use **do/does** (present) and **did** (past):

present

do	I/we/you/they	have to ... ?
does	he/she/it	

I/we/you/they	don't	have to ...
he/she/it	doesn't	

past

did	I/we/you/they he/she/it	have to ... ?
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I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't have to ...
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Модальные глаголы. To be to

Настоящее время

I am to (not to)

We are to (not to)

You are to (not to)

You are to (not to)

He/She/It is to (not to)

They are to (not to)

The train **is to** leave in 16 minutes.

The President is to visit France.

You are to stay here until I come back.

You are not to tell my secret to him.

He is to get married soon

Present Simple for Future

- ❑ My train **leaves** at 11.30, so I need to be at the station by 11.15.
- ❑ What time **does** the film **begin** this evening?
- ❑ It's Wednesday tomorrow. / Tomorrow is Wednesday.
- ❑ I **start** my new job on Monday.
- ❑ What time **do** you **finish** work tomorrow?

The plane **arrives** at 18.00 tomorrow.

The restaurant **opens** at 19.30 tonight.

Next Thursday at 14.00 there **is** an English exam.

The plane **leaves** in ten minutes.

Present Continuous for Future

He is playing tennis on Monday afternoon.

He is going to the dentist on Tuesday morning.

He is having dinner with Kate on Friday.

I'm doing something (tomorrow) = I have already decided and arranged to do it:

□ A: What are you doing on Saturday evening? (*not* What do you do)

B: I'm going to the theatre. (*not* I go)

□ A: What time is Cathy arriving tomorrow?

B: Half past ten. I'm meeting her at the station.

□ I'm not working tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

□ Ian isn't playing football next Saturday. He's hurt his leg.

Future Simple

(будущее простое)

I	will	go
I	shall	go
They	will not	see
They	won't	see
Will	she	ask?

It **will rain** tomorrow.

I'll pay for the tickets by credit card.

The baby **won't eat** his soup.

Shall I open the window?

Shall we go to the cinema tonight?