

Language Skills

1. Sentences: interrogative (general, special, alternative, disjunctive), declarative, negative, imperative.
2. Tenses: the Present Simple, the Present Perfect, the Present Continuous, the Future Simple, the Past Simple, the Past Perfect, the Past Continuous
3. Impersonal (it + to be, there + to be), compound (and, but, or), complex (what, when, why, which, that, who, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so, that) sentences
4. First and second conditional sentences (if, unless)
5. I wish
- *I wish I was younger*
6. so / such
- *I was so tired that I couldn't wash the dishes*
- *It was such an interesting book that I couldn't stop reading*
7. as..as, not so..as, either..or, neither..nor
- *Mary is as clever as Tom.*
- *Tom is not as attractive as Mary.*
- *You can either read a book or do this exercise.*
- *You can neither go for a walk nor dance.*
8. Gerund and Infinitive
9. to take sb ... to do something
- *It took me three hours to do this task*
10. to look/feel/be
- *Mary looks great today.*
- *She feels perfectly well.*
- *She is busy.*

Language Skills

11. Sequence of tenses
 - *I know that he plays football well.*
 - *I knew that he played football well.*
12. Reported speech
13. Passive Voice of these tenses: the Present Simple Passive, the Future Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive
14. Phrasal Verbs
15. Modal Verbs (may, can / be able to, must / have to / should, need, shall, could, might, would)
16. to be going to
17. Participle 1 and Participle 2
18. Singular and Plural nouns
19. Countable and Uncountable nouns
20. Definite / Indefinite and Zero articles
21. Pronouns (personal, possessive, interrogative, demonstrative)
22. Indefinite pronouns (some, any, no, every)
23. Comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs and adjectives
24. Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers
25. Prepositions of direction, time and place
26. Affixes (re-, dis-, mis-, -ize/ise, -er/or, -ness, -ist, -ship, -ing, -sion/tion, -ance/ence, -ment, -ity -y, -ic, -ful, -al, -ly, -ian/an, -ent, -ing, -ous, -ible/able, -less, -ive, inter-, un-, in-/im-)

Sentences: declarative, negative, imperative.

1. *Declarative*

1. Subject
2. Predicate
3. Objects (indirect, direct, prepositional)
4. Adverbial modifier (manner, place, time)

E.g.: Tom received a letter from him by chance at the office a day before yesterday.

2. *Negative*

1. Subject
2. Auxiliary
3. NOT
4. Predicate
5. Objects (indirect, direct, prepositional)
6. Adverbial modifier (manner, place, time)

E.g.: Tom didn't receive a letter from him by chance at the office a day before yesterday.

3. *Imperative*

0. Don't / Let's
1. Verb
2. Objects (indirect, direct, prepositional)
3. Adverbial modifier (manner, place, time)

E.g.: Let's have a cup of tea.

4. *Interrogative*

1) **General (yes, no)**

1. Auxiliary Verb
2. Subject
3. Predicate
4. Objects (indirect, direct, prepositional)
5. Adverbial modifier (manner, place, time)

E.g.: Did Tom receive a letter from him by chance at the office a day before yesterday?

Sentences: interrogative (general, special, alternative, disjunctive)

2) **Special**

1. Question Word
2. Sentence starting from the predicate

E.g.: Who plays computer games at home every day?

0. Question Word

1. General question

E.g.: When did Tom receive a letter?

3) **Alternative**

1. General question
2. OR
3. Alternative

E.g.: Do you know Churchill's or Roosevelt's speeches?

4) **Disjunctive**

1. Affirmative sentence
2. Short general question

E.g.: He knows them, doesn't he?

Tenses: the Present Simple, the Present Perfect, the Present Continuous, the Future Simple, the Past Simple, the Past Perfect, the Past Continuous

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the Present Simple

Form: Verb1 (глагол в 1ой форме)

I, we, you, they - dance, jump

Questions&Negatives: do/does
he, she, it - V1(-s,-es,-ies)

-s

I work - he works

-es

-s(s), -sh, -ch, -x, -o

I watch - he watches

I wash - he washes

I go - he goes

I pass - he passes

-ies

consonant + y

I study - he studies

facts

The sun rises in the east.

schedule

We have our classes on
Tuesdays and Thursdays.

repeated actions

I wake up at 6.30 a.m.

He wakes up at 7 a.m.

habits

I stroke my dog all the time.

Helpers: always, usually, often,
sometimes, rarely, hardly ever,
never (before the verb, but after
the verb BE (am, is, are))

every day, each month, from
time to time (at the end of a
sentence)

I always go to school.

I am always happy.

He usually goes to the shop.

He is usually at home.

We often eat pizza.

We are often outside.

They sometimes walk in the
park.

Imperative

Open your book.

Close the window.

Don't talk in class.

Don't play with matches.

Let's go outside.

let's = let us

Does your brother like tea?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

the Present Continuous

Form: be (am, is, are) + Ving

I - am

He, she, it - is

We, you, they - are

Questions:

am + I + Ving

is + he, she, it + Ving

are + we, you, they + Ving

Negatives:

I am not = I'm not + Ving

He is not = He isn't + Ving

We are not = We aren't + Ving

action at the moment

We **are** study**ing** English now.

fixed arrangement

We **are** meet**ing** our clients tomorrow.

-ing

study - studying

play - playing

-e

make - making

take - taking

consonant + vowel + consonant

get - getting

stop - stopping

Tenses

The Present Simple

I, we, you, they - V1
he, she, it - V1(-s, -es, -ies)
es = -ch, -sh, s(s), -x, -o
consonant + y = y/i + es
study - studies
play - plays

Negatives: don't/doesn't + V1
Questions: do/does + V1

- facts
- repeated actions
- habits
- schedule

The Present Continuous

I - am + Ving
we, you, they - are + Ving
he, she, it - is + Ving

Negatives:
am not = 'm not,
is not = isn't,
are not = aren't

Questions:
am/is/are + noun + Ving

- action at the moment
- irritable action
- painting description
- fixed arrangement

Stative Verbs

preferences: like, dislike, love, hate,
prefer, enjoy

senses: hear, smell, taste, feel, see,
look

mindset: believe, think, imagine,
know, mean, realise, seem, forget,
remember, depend on

other: have, belong to, own, contain,
consist of, want, need, appear

1. I think you are right.
I'm thinking about moving to a different country.
2. This soup tastes spicy.
He is tasting the soup.
3. I see a cat in the street.
She is seeing Tom tomorrow.
4. You look great.
He is looking at a book cover.
5. I feel excited.
The doctor is feeling his throat.
6. He has two dogs.
He is having dog meat, he is Korean.

Stative Verbs

think
(считать, полагать)

thinking
(обдумывать)

look
(выглядеть)

looking
(смотреть)

taste
(быть на вкус)

tasting
(пробовать на вкус)

smell
(пахнуть)

smelling
(нюхать)

see
(видеть)

seeing
(встречаться)

have
(иметь, обладать)

having
(устраивать, принимать, есть/кушать)

the Past Simple

Form: **V2(ed)**

be - **was/were** - been

become - **became** - become

go - **went** - gone

do - **did** - done

buy - **bought** - bought

Questions:

did + V1

Negatives:

didn't + V1

t, d - [id]

k, p, f, s, sh... - [t]

d, m, n, g.. - [d]

finished action in the past

Tom bought a car yesterday.

Tom didn't buy flowers yesterday.

Did Tom buy a table yesterday?

Yes, he did.

No, he didn't.

-ed

played

walked

consonant + y

study - studied

-e + d

live - lived

consonant + vowel + consonant

stop - stopped

Helpers: yesterday, (3 years) ago, last (summer, night), in (2010)

The Present Perfect

- experience
- past action connected with the present

have/has + V3(ed)

I, we, you, they - have + V3(ed)

he, she, it - has + V3(ed)

She has been to Spain for two months/since 2019.

They have lost their keys, they can't enter their apartment.

Negatives:

haven't/hasn't + V3(ed)

She hasn't been to Spain.

Questions:

have/has + noun + V3(ed)

Have they lost their keys?

Helpers: since (2018, last year), for (two months, three weeks),
yet (-, ?), ever (?), already, just, never (before the main verb),
recently, lately, before

The Present Perfect

I have been to Paris twice. (experience)

I was in Paris in 2019. (details)

I have lost my wallet. (past action related to present)

I lost my wallet but my brother found it. (enumeration of the past actions)

Have you ever been to France? (general knowledge)

Yes, I have. I was there last year. (details)

Did you go alone or with somebody? (details)

I visited France alone. (details)

The Past Perfect

- *past action which has happened prior to another action in the past*
- *reported speech of the present perfect and the past simple*
- *third conditional sentences*

Form: had + V3(ed)

1. Mr Smith became² famous after he had written¹ his novel.
2. She said “He has already read this book” - She said that he had already read that book.
3. If she had known that he had a birthday, she would have bought him a present.

The Past Continuous

- *continuous past action at a precise time*
- *action, interrupted by another action or happening at the same time*

Form:

was/were + Ving

we, you they, - were + Ving;

he, she, it, I - was + Ving

Negatives: be + not + Ving

Questions: be + noun + Ving

1. I was reading a book yesterday at 15.00.
2. She was dancing when her friends arrived.

The Future Simple

- future facts (I'm nine. Next year I will be ten.)
- predictions (We will dance and laugh.)
- promise (We will meet again)
- offers (Shall I / Shall we)
- instant decision (I am hungry. I will have a sandwich)

will + V1

Negatives: will not + V1 / won't + V1

Questions: will + subject + V1

Helpers: tomorrow, next week, in a day

Examples:

1. I will go to school on Monday.
2. I won't go to school on Sunday.
3. Will she go to school tomorrow?
 - Yes, she will.
 - No, she won't.

the Present Perfect & the Present Perfect Continuous

1. experience
2. past action connected with the present
3. stative verbs (groups: preferences, senses, mindset, other)

have/has + V3(ed)

I have graduated from the university.

1. past action which has just finished or is still in the process

have/has + been + Ving

What have you been doing? You are so red.
- I have been cutting onion.

the Past Simple	the Present Perfect	the Present Perfect Continuous
V2(ed) did/din't + V1	have/has + V3(ed)	have/has + been + Ving
yesterday, ago, last, in, the other day, on Sunday, at 5 p.m., during the week	already, yet, just, still, ever, never, before, recently, lately, since, for, so far, until now, up to now, now, how much, how many times, how often	recently, lately, since, for, all morning/day/week, how long, for quite a while
1. facts 2. repeated actions 3. past action which happened just once 4. enumeration of the past actions	1. past action which is related to present (action finished) 2. news 3. actions repeated till this very moment (action finished) 4. experience (action finished)	1. past action which is still in the process 2. continuous past action with the seen result

The Past Perfect Continuous

- an action which has started somewhere in the past prior to another action in the past and was in the process

Form: had + been + Ving

I had been trying to pass the test for 2 hours and then found the answers.

Impersonal (it + to be, there + to be), compound (and, but, or), complex (what, when, why, which, that, who, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so, that) sentences

There is/There was/There will be

- countable nouns in singular

- uncountable nouns with the words: some, much, (a) little, no, enough

e.g. *There is a book on the table. There is much information to study. There is no time left.*

There are/There were/There will be

- countable nouns in plural with the words: some, many, (a) few, no, enough

e.g. *There are three books on the table. There are some questions to ask. There weren't many people in the street.*

Form:

There + BE + noun + adverbial modifier of place

There + BE + not + noun + adverbial modifier of place

BE + There + noun + adverbial modifier of place

There is a shop next to the station.

There isn't a shop next to the station.

Is there a shop next to the station?

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

IT as a formal subject in the impersonal sentences.

Form: it + BE + noun/adverb/adjective/Ving

It is a nurse.

It is hard.

It is an interesting book.

It is getting dark.

First and second conditional sentences (if, unless)

1. First Conditional (possible future action)

- if + the Present Simple, **will**/may/can + V1

If I study hard, I will pass my exams.

I will pass my exams if I study hard.

2. Second Conditional (unreal actions, have never existed and never will)

- if + the Past Simple, **would**/might/could + V1

I would study hard if I were you.

If I were you, I would study hard.

unless = if not

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I wish / If only

1. wish + person/thing + would + V1

- *annoying things*

I wish Mr Smith wouldn't be so rude.

2. wish + person + the Past Simple/the Past Continuous

- *desire, impossible things that you would like to be different (present or future)*

I wish I had a lot of money.

3. wish + person + the Past Perfect

- *regret*

I wish I hadn't been to that party.

Gerund and Infinitive

1. Gerund

1. real, concrete, completed

(He stopped smoking. They remember closing the door.)

2. after **prepositions**

(e.g. interested **in** making, good **at** dancing, depends **on** solving)

3. as a noun

(*Playing* computer games helps you memorise things. *Eating* healthily makes you stronger. *Reading* makes you happier.)

2. Infinitive

1. unreal, abstract, future

(Tom stopped to smoke. Remember to call your friend)

2. after **adjectives / adverbs**

(e.g. **difficult** to understand, **easy** to believe, **interesting** to know)

3. after question words (e.g. what to do, how to react, where to go)

4. reason (чтобы)

(I went to the shop **to** buy some milk. He entered university **to** get education. They flew to Paris **to** see the Eiffel Tower)

Negatives:

not + to + verb

It is difficult **not to use** your brain.

Tom tried **not to trust** them.

to look/feel/be

look feel smell taste sound	like	noun	She looks like her mother. It sounds like Spanish music.
	-	adjective	It smells delicious. It tastes spicy. It sounds unpleasant.
	as if	subject + predicate (clause)	It sounds as if a cat is crying. It smells as if a chef has overcooked meat.

Reported speech

“Are you hungry?” asked Maria.

Maria asked **if / whether** I was hungry.

“Is he playing outside?” asked mother.

Mother asked if/whether he was playing outside.

“I have studied Japanese” said Tom.

Tom said he had studied Japanese.

“They saw her yesterday” stated the teacher.

The teacher stated that they had seen her the day before.

“I will finish work tomorrow” promised the employee.

The employee promised that he would finish work the following day.

Direct	Indirect
Present Simple - V1	Past Simple - V2
Present Continuous - to be + Ving	Past Continuous - was/were + Ving
Present Perfect - have/has + V3(ed)	Past Perfect - had + V3(ed)
Past Simple - V2	Past Perfect - had + V3(ed)
Future Simple - will + V1	Future Simple in the Past should/would + V1
Present Perfect Continuous have/has + been + V3(ed)	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V3(ed)
can	could
may	might
must	had to
would / could / might / should / ought to	would / could / might / should / ought to

Direct	Indirect
today	that day
tomorrow	the following day
yesterday	the day before
next week	the following week
last week	the previous week
now/just	then
ago	before
here	there
this/these	that/those

Passive Voice of these tenses: the Present Simple Passive, the Future Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive

Active

1. Present Simple - V1
2. Past Simple - V2(ed)
3. Present Perfect - have/has + V3(ed)
4. Future Simple - will + V1

Passive

1. Present Simple - am/is/are + V3(ed)
2. Past Simple - was/were + V3(ed)
3. Present Perfect - have/has + been + V3(ed)
4. Future Simple - will + be + V3(ed)

1. *action is more important than the person who does the action*
2. *we don't know who does the action*
3. *the person who does the action is obvious*

NB! the person is introduced with the preposition: BY

Phrasal Verbs

come along - идти,
сопровождать

get in - входить, садиться

get on - садиться

get up - вставать

go along - двигаться
дальше

go away - уходить,
уезжать

go back - возвращаться

grow up - расти

make up - примирить,
мириться

run away - сбегать,
убегать

sit down - садиться

take off - уходить,
вылетать

wake up - пробсыпаться

bring along - приводить,
приносить

bring back - возвращать

call off - отменять

call up - звонить по тел

let in - впускать

look up - искать,
проверять в

make up - придумывать

pick up - поднимать,
забирать

put on - одевать

ring up - звонить по тел

run over - переезжать,
забирать

stand up - вставать

take along - брать с собой

take off - раздеваться

turn down - уменьшить

turn off - выключать

turn on - включать

call for - призывать,
требовать

care for - заботиться,
ухаживать за

do without - обойтись без

listen to - слушать

look after - заботиться о

look at - смотреть на

look for - искать

run across - натолкнуться
на

run after - бежать за

run into - случайно
встретиться, налететь на,
столкнуться с

catch up with - догнать

do away with - покончить
с, уничтожить

fall back on - прибегать к

get out of - бросить,
выходить из

keep up with - не
оставивать

look down on - смотреть
свысока

look forward to - ожидать с
нетерпением

look out for - быть
настороже, подыскивать

put up with - мириться с,
терпеть

rub off on - отразиться,
сказаться на

run out of - расходиться

watch out for - обращать
особое внимание на

Modal Verbs (may, can / be able to, must / have to / should, need, shall, could, might, would)

1. can, can't (мочь) = V1
 - present
 - possibility/ impossibility of sth

I can swim.
It can't be Jim, he is in Paris now.
2. must (должен, настоятельно рекомендуется)
 - personal obligation
 - strong recommendation

You must eat vegetables, they are good for you.
3. mustn't (нельзя)
 - prohibition (external)

You mustn't kill people.
4. should, shouldn't (следует, не следует)
 - recommendation

You look tired. You should rest more.
5. have to (вынужден, должен)
 - strong rule

They have to follow the rules of their company.
6. don't have to (не вынужден, не должен)
 - no need but you can do that

You don't have to pay for the tickets, they are free.
7. could, couldn't (мог) = V2
 - past
 - possibility/ impossibility of sth
 - polite requests

I could swim when I was four.
Could you tell me the way?
8. be (changing) able to (мочь, умудриться, справиться)
 - managed to
 - all tenses

I am able to swim today, because I have done all my homework.
I was able to swim when I was 3 years old (it is unusual)
I have been able to finish all the tasks on time.

to be going to

1. intention
2. predictions (based on evidence)

am/is/are + going to + V1

Negatives: am/is/are + not + going to + V1

He isn't going to swim. / They aren't going to watch/see a film.

Questions: am/is/are + noun + going to + V1

Is he going to swim? / Are they going to watch a film?

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the Future

the Present Simple V1	the Present Continuous am/is/are + Ving	the Future Simple will/won't + V1	to be going to + V1
1. timetable	1. fixed arrangement	1. future facts 2. promises 3. offers (Shall I, Shall we) 4. predictions (your opinion) 5. instant decisions	1. predictions (based on facts) 2. intentions
The train arrives at 7 o'clock. According to my diary, the meeting starts at 17.00.	Sarah and Tanya are meeting at a cafe at 19.00. Tom is visiting his dentist at 15.00. We are going to Italy with my fiance on our honeymoon.	1. I am twelve now, but I will be 13 on the first of December. 2. Tomorrow he will wash up. 3. Shall we clean the windows? 4. I think she will fall off he bike now. 5. I'm hungry. I will have lunch now.	1. This girl rides too fast. She is going to crash. 2. Tonight he is going to attend a disco.
written things	who, where, when, what		

Participle 1 and Participle 2

Participle 1: -ing

Used:

1. the part of compound predicate: *The news is exciting.*
2. attribute: *I saw her going towards the station.*
3. adverbial modifier of time: *Walking home she didn't listen to music.*
4. adverbial modifier of cause: *Knowing the names of participants he greeted everyone.*
5. adverbial modifier of manner: *He played computer games listening to music.*

Participle 2: -ed

Used:

1. attribute: *The interested person stood at the door.*
2. to express an action preceding that expressed by the finite verb: *The film finished by the director was brilliant.*

Singular and Plural nouns

Singular:

ball

pen

-ch, -sh, -s(s), -x, -o

match

box

potato

consonant + -y

study

monkey

-f

wolf

leaf

Plural:

balls

pens

-ch, -sh, -s(s), -x, -o + es

matches

boxes

potatoes

consonant + -i + es

studies

monkeys

-f = -v + + es

wolves

leaves

Irregular:

man - men

woman - women

foot - feet

tooth - teeth

goose - geese

mouse - mice

louse - lice

child - children

ox - oxen

penny - pence

musketerr - musketry

analysis - analyses

antenna - antennay

bacterium - bacteria

crisis - crises

criterion - criteria

formula - formulae

index - indeces

phenomenon - phenomena

thesis - theses

Irregular:

deer - deer

sheep - sheep

fish - fish

fruit - fruit

swine - swine

series - series

Countable and Uncountable nouns

Uncountable: materials, substances, abstract notions, mental processes, feelings, emotions
e.g. : weather, coal, love, friendship, music

Only singular:

news
advice
information
knowledge
furniture
luggage
money
hair

Only plural:

riches - богатства
contents - содержание
wages - зарплата
thanks - благодарность
talks - переговоры
people - люди
arms - оружие
goods - товары
scales - весы
greens - овощи
spices - специи
tongs - щипцы
scissors - ножницы
glasses - очки
clothes - одежда
trousers - брюки
shorts - шорты
jeans - джинсы

Both:

wine (вино) - wines (сорта вин)
ice-cream (мороженое) -
an ice-cream (рожок мороженого)
cloth (ткань) - a cloth (тряпка)

Definite / Indefinite and Zero articles

A / An

- First time mentioned: *I have a cat. The cat is black.*
- Explaining what something is or does: *It is an apple. She is a nurse.*
- Expressions of frequency: *Once a day, three times a week*
- Exclamation: *What a day! What a perfect idea! What perfect weather!*

The

- Second/third/fourth times mentioned: *I have a cat. The cat is black.*
- Obvious what is discussed: *Open the door. Close the window.*
- Unique things: *the sun, the sky, the moon*
- Superlatives: *the highest, the biggest, the weakest, the strongest*
- Mountain ranges, rivers, seas, canals, deserts, island groups
the Himalayas, the Volga, the Don, the Baltic Sea, the Panama Canal, the Sahara, the Azores

Zero Article

- General things: *___Lions are cats. ___Dogs are better than cats.*
- Countries, continents, regions: *___Russia, ___America, ___Korea*
BUT! *the USA, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation*
- Roads, streets, parks, bridges, shops, restaurants
- Individual mountains, islands and lakes
Mount Everest
- Words: *prison, church, school, hospital, university !!!* Should be with a preposition: at, to, in...

Pronouns (personal, possessive, interrogative, demonstrative)

1. *Nominative Case (used as a subject):*
I, he, she, it, we, you, they
2. *Objective Case (as an object)*
me, him, her, it, us, you, them
He hasn't seen her yet.
3. *Possessive pronouns:*
 1. *Conjoint form*
my, his, her, its, our, your, their + noun
my car, his pen, her dress, its capital...
 2. *Absolute form*
mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
It's mine, The pen is his, The dress is hers
4. *Reflexive pronouns:*
sg: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself
pl: ourselves, yourselves, themselves
I did everything by myself.
Help yourselves.
5. *Reciprocal pronouns:*
-used as objects or attributes
each other, one another
You and I saw each other last week.
6. *Demonstrative pronouns:*
(sg) this - these (pl) - near
(sg) that - those (pl) - far
7. *Interrogative pronouns:*
- who, whom, whose, which, what, when, where, why, how...
8. *Relative pronouns:*
who, whom, which, that...
9. *Quantitative pronouns*
much, many, little, few
10. *Indefinite pronouns*
one, any, some, anyone, anybody, anything...
11. *Universal pronouns*
either, each, every, everyone, everybody, everything, other, another, all, whole
12. *Negative pronouns*
no, none, neither, no one, nobody, nothing

Relative Clauses

who - person (who + verb)

It is the man who is standing behind the car.

when - time

It happened when I was driving.

where - place

It is the building where you passed your driving test.

which/that - things

They are the tables which are standing in the basement.

whose - possessive (whose + noun)

This family, whose son won a competition, leaves next to us.

why - cause

I don't know why it doesn't work.

Indefinite pronouns (some, any, no, every)

some - positives

any - negatives, questions

no - positives to form negatives

every - each

body/one - people

thing - objects/phenomenon

where - place

1. **Somebody** knocked at the door
Something is on the table
He wants to go **somewhere**
Everybody knows what to do
2. There isn't **anyone** in the room.
Is there **anything** I should know?
Would you like to go **anywhere** at the weekends?
Is **everyone** ready?

3. There is **nobody** at home.
Nothing has happened.
There is **nowhere** to go.
He wasn't **everywhere** in the world.

Quantifiers

a lot of/ lots of/ a plenty of + noun

- positives

many

- countable

- negatives/questions

much

- uncountable

- negatives/questions

a little

- enough, uncountable

There is just *a little* milk, I can make cereal.

a few

- enough, countable

There are just *a few* people, enough for school.

little

- not enough, uncountable

There is *little* milk, I can't make cereal.

few

- not enough, countable

There are just *few* people, not enough for school

enough + noun

There is *enough* sugar in the jar.

adj/adv + enough

She is beautiful *enough* to get married.

some

- positives - There are some tables in the room.

- offers/requests - Would you like some sugar?

Can I have/get some information?

any

- negatives - There aren't any tables in the room.

- questions - Do you have any news?

no

- positives to form negatives

There is no new information.

Comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs and adjectives

1. -er / the -est

one syllable

short - shorter - the shortest

hot - hotter - the hottest

noisy - noisier - the noisiest

2. more / the most; less / the least

two or more syllables

intelligent - more intelligent - the most intelligent

3. Irregular

good - better - the best

bad - worse - the worst

little - less - the least

many/much - more - the most

far - farther (mat) / further (abst) - the farthest (mat) / the furthest (abst)

old - older / elder (rel) - the oldest / the eldest (rel)

4. much / a bit + comparative + noun

намного / немного

a bit more aggressive

much more reasonable choice

much less necessary information

much fewer friends

5. the + comparative, the + comparative

чем (больше), тем (сильнее)

the harder you work, the better results you get

the shorter the way, the less is the oil consumption

6. as + adjective/adverb + as

такой же... как

Tom is as intelligent as Maria.

This book is as interesting as that one.

Cardinal Numbers

0. zero / oh [eu] / nil

1. one

2. two

3. three

4. four

5. five

6. six

7. seven

8. eight

9. nine

0. ten

11. eleven

12. twelve

13. thirteen

14. fo(u)rteen

15. fifteen

16. sixteen

17. seventeen

18. eighteen

19. nineteen

20. twenty

30. thirty

33. thirty-three

40. fo(u)rty

47. fo(u)rty-seven

50. fifty

51. fifty-one

60. sixty

64. sixty-four

70. seventy

80. eighty

90. ninety

100. (a) one hundred

400. four hundred

450. four hundred and fifty

1000 (a) one thousand

7000 seven thousand

7640 seven thousand six hundred and fourty

Ordinal Numbers

Первый - first (1st)

Второй - second (2nd)

Третий - third (3rd)

Четвёртый - fourth (4th)

Пятый - fifth (5th)

Шестой - sixth (6th)

Седьмой - seventh (7th)

Восьмой - eighth (8th)

Девятый - ninth (9th)

Десятый - tenth (10th)

Одиннадцатый - eleventh (11th)

Двенадцатый - twelfth (12th)

Тринадцатый - thirteenth (13th)

Четырнадцатый - fourteenth (14th)

Пятнадцатый - fifteenth (15th)

Шестнадцатый - sixteenth (16th)

Семнадцатый - seventeenth (17th)

Восемнадцатый - eighteenth (18th)

Девятнадцатый - nineteenth (19th)

Двадцатый - twentieth (20th)

Prepositions of direction, time and place

in - time of the day, months, seasons, years, centuries

precise = in the room/kitchen/bed/the shower

on - dates, days of the week, holidays (precise)

at - holidays (long), time, meals, night, the weekend, midday/midnight

abstract = at school/restaurant/home/...

to - directions

Prepositions – Space (Place, Position, and Direction)

English	Usage	Example
in	room, building, street, town, country	in the kitchen, in London
	book, paper, etc.	in the book
	car, taxi	in the car, in a taxi
	picture, world	in the picture, in the world
at	meaning <i>next to, by an object</i>	at the door, at the station
	for <i>table</i>	at the table
	for events	at a concert, at the party
	place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	at the cinema, at school, at work
on	attached	the picture on the wall
	for a place with a river	London lies on the Thames.
	being on a surface	on the table
	for a certain side (left, right)	on the left
	for a floor in a house	on the first floor
	for public transport	on the bus, on a plane
	for <i>television, radio</i>	on TV, on the radio
by, next to, beside	left or right of somebody or something	Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
under	on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else	the bag is under the table
below	lower than something else but above ground	the fish are below the surface
over	covered by something else	put a jacket over your shirt
	meaning <i>more than</i>	over 16 years of age
	getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>)	walk over the bridge
	overcoming an obstacle	climb over the wall
above	higher than something else, but not directly over it	a path above the lake
across	getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>)	walk across the bridge
	getting to the other side	swim across the lake
through	something with limits on top, bottom and the sides	drive through the tunnel
to	movement to person or building	go to the cinema
	movement to a place or country	go to London / Ireland
	for <i>bed</i>	go to bed
into	enter a room / a building	go into the kitchen / the house
towards	movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)	go 5 steps towards the house
onto	movement to the top of something	jump onto the table
from	in the sense of <i>where from</i>	a flower from the garden

Prepositions – Time

English	Usage	Example
on	days of the week	on Monday
in	months / seasons	in August / in winter
	time of day	in the morning
	year	in 2006
	after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	in an hour
at	for <i>night</i>	at night
	a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	at half past nine
since	from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
for	over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
ago	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
before	earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
to	telling the time	ten to six (5:50)
past	telling the time	ten past six (6:10)
to/till/until	marking the beginning and end of a period of time	from Monday to/till Friday
till/until	in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	He is on holiday until Friday.
by	in the sense of <i>at the latest</i>	I will be back by 6 o'clock.
	up to a certain time	By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

Other important prepositions

English	Usage	Example
from	who gave it	a present from Jane
of	who/what does it belong to	a page of the book
	what does it show	the picture of a palace
by	who made it	a book by Mark Twain
on	walking or riding on horseback	on foot, on horseback
	entering a public transport vehicle	get on the bus
in	entering a car / Taxi	get in the car
off	leaving a public transport vehicle	get off the train
out of	leaving a car / Taxi	get out of the taxi
by	rise or fall of something	prices have risen by 10 percent
	traveling (other than walking or horseback riding)	by car, by bus
at	for <i>age</i>	she learned Russian at 45
about	for topics, meaning <i>what about</i>	we were talking about you