

Английский язык. 1 курс заочное отделение.

Часть 1

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

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Данное учебное пособие по английскому языку рассчитано на студентов I курсов заочного отделения, гуманитарных направлений и специальностей. Пособие состоит из двух разделов, каждый из которых освещает лексические и грамматические темы, направлен на повторение и систематизацию грамматического материала изученного в школе.

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САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Unit 1

Grammar: to be, to have, Present Simple

Vocabulary: Talking about Myself, My Lifestyle 1 (My Family, My Job)

Vocabulary

Talking about yourself

1. address – NOUN – Your address is the number of the building, the name of the street, and the town or city where you live or work.
2. age – NOUN – Your age is the number of years that you have lived.
3. be... years old – PHRASE – If someone is twelve years old, they have lived for twelve years.
4. born – VERB – When a baby is born, it comes out of its mother's body and begins life.
5. city – NOUN – A city is a large town.
6. college – NOUN – College is a place where students study after they leave school.
7. countryside – NOUN – The countryside is land that is away from cities and towns.
8. family – NOUN – A family is a group of people who are related to each other, usually parents and their children.
9. family name – NOUN – Your family name is the part of your name that all the people in your family have.
10. first name – NOUN – Your first name is the name that comes before your family name.
11. job – NOUN – A job is the work that someone does to earn money.
12. live – VERB – If you live somewhere, you have your home in that place.

13. name – NOUN – A person's name is the word or words that you use to talk to them, or to talk about them.
14. nationality – NOUN – If you have the nationality of a particular country, you are a legal citizen of that country.
15. school – NOUN – A school is a place where people go to learn.
16. street – NOUN – A street is a road in a city or a town.
17. student – NOUN – A student is a person who is studying at a school, college, or university.
18. study – VERB – If you study, you spend time learning about a particular subject.
19. study – NOUN – Study is the activity of studying.
20. university – NOUN – A university is a place where you can study after school.
21. work – VERB – People who work have a job and earn money for it.

Exercise 1. Put the correct word in each gap, as shown.

college | lives | first | years | student | age | family

My best friend's ¹first name is Jane and her² _____ name is Johnson.

She ³ _____ in Manchester with her mother and father.

She is 17⁴ _____ old. She likes dancing. Jane is a ⁵_____ and is studying marketing at⁶ _____.

Exercise 2. Match the sentence halves, as shown.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | I was born | a | big city. |
| 2 | I live in | b | French nationality. |
| 3 | My address | c | in 1993. |
| 4 | I am 19 | d | years old. |
| 5 | I have | e | is 21 Hope Street. |
| 6 | I study at a | f | university. |

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word or words, as shown.

- 1 I live in a small city/ countryside / address.
- 2 My first name is Mr Johnson / Peter/ student.
- 3 I live with my family / school / nationality.
- 4 I am studying at school, so I don't have a name / job / student.
- 5 I am 18 age / born /years old.

Exercise 4. Put the correct word in each gap, as shown.

university | family | born | job | name | work | be

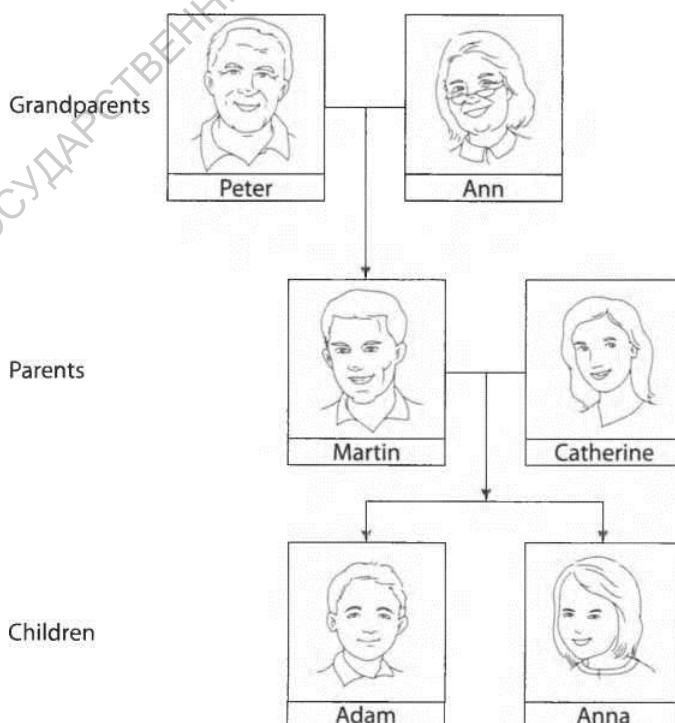
Dear penfriend,

Hi, my ¹ name is Ronald Harrison and I² _____ in a restaurant. I live with my³ _____ in a big house near the city. Next year I want to go to⁴ _____. I want to ⁵ _____ a doctor. I like reading and watching TV. I was ⁶ _____ in 1995.

Write soon!

Ronald

Talking about Family



Peter is Adam and Anna's **grandfather**. Ann is Adam and Anna's **grandmother**. Martin is Adam and Anna's **father**. Catherine is Adam and Anna's **mother**. Adam is Martin and Catherine's **son**. Anna is Martin and Catherine's **daughter**. Adam is Anna's **brother**. Anna is Adam's **sister**.

be... years old	PHRASE The number of years old that someone is means the number of years they have lived.
Boy	NOUN A boy is a male child.
Brother	NOUN A brother is a boy or a man who has the same parents
Child	NOUN A child is a young boy or girl.
Children	NOUN Children is the plural of child.
Dad	NOUN Your dad is your father.
Daughter	NOUN Someone's daughter is their female child.
Family	NOUN A family is a group of people who are related to each other, usually parents and their children.
family name	NOUN Your family name is the part of your name that all the people in your family have.
Father	NOUN Your father is your male parent.
Girl	NOUN A girl is a female child.
Granddad	NOUN Granddad is an informal name for grandfather.
Grandfather	NOUN Your grandfather is the father of your father or mother.
Grandma	NOUN Grandma is an informal name for a grandmother.
Grandmoth	NOUN Your grandmother is the mother of your father or
Man	NOUN A man is an adult male human.
Mother	NOUN Your mother is your female parent.
Mum	NOUN Mum is an informal name for your mother.
Old	ADJECTIVE Someone who is old has lived for many years and
Sister	NOUN Your sister is a girl or woman who has the same
Son	NOUN Someone's son is their male child.
Young	ADJECTIVE A young person, animal, or plant has not lived for very long.

Exercise 5. Find the words or phrases that do not belong, as shown.

1 Family members	brother	boy	sister
2 Ages	old	young	family
3 Women	grandfather	sister	daughter
4 Family members	grandmother	father	young
5 People	old	man	Girl
6 Men	brother	son	daughter
7 Family members	mother	family name	grandma
8 What you can call certain people	old	dad	mum

Exercise 6. Put the correct word or words in each gap.

family | children | mum | years old | young | brother

Hi Rosella,

My name is Maggie and I'm 14 _____. I have a _____ called Oliver. He's very _____ - only eight. We live with our _____ and dad. When I get married, I want to have lots of _____, because I think a big _____ has fun. Please tell me about your family!

Maggie

Exercise 7. Which sentences are correct?

- 1 Your father's mother is your grandma. – Correct
- 2 Your mum is the father of your brother or sister.
- 3 Every boy and girl is someone's son.
- 4 Your sister, mother and grandmother are all part of your family.
- 5 Your dad is the daughter of your grandmother and grandfather.
- 6 Your mother and father's sons are your brothers.

Exercise 8. Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence.

- 1 James is the six years old and he is a very happy child.

2 He has five brothers and sisters, so he comes from quite a big family name.

3 There are three brother boys and two girls.

4 Sarah, one of James's sisters girls, is married and has two children.

5 How much old was Sarah when James was born?

6 Sarah's old daughter is called Sue.

Exercise 9. Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

1 William Shakespeare's **family name** was William.

2 Shakespeare was very **young** when he got married - only 19.

3 He married Anne Hathaway and they had three **children**: Susanna, Hamnet and Judith.

4 Their son, Hamnet, was the only **mother** in the family.

5 Susanna and Judith were William's two **dads**.

6 William was the **grandma** of Elizabeth, Susanna's daughter.

Reading, Listening and Writing

Exercise 10. Watch the video, learn the vocabulary and answer the questions about yourself.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PCI2mKzxCCs>

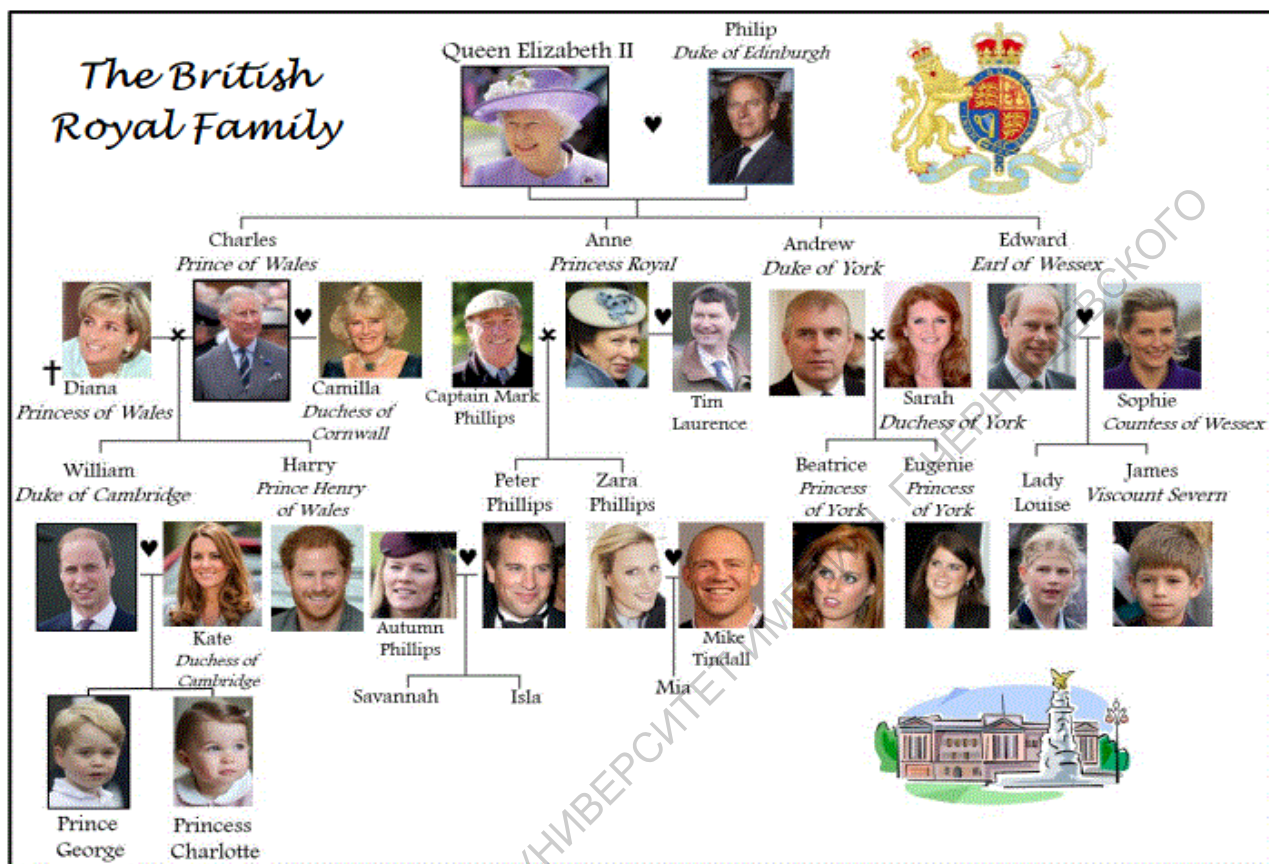
1. Do you have a big or a small family?

2. Do you have any nieces or nephews?

3. How many cousins do you have?

4. How many children do you have? / How many children would you like to have?

Exercise 11. Study the Royal Family-Tree and do the tasks:



Her family name is Windsor. She has four children. Her portrait is everywhere in England. She is very popular. She is not very tall, she has grey hair and blue eyes. She lives at Buckingham Palace in London. Her name is¹ _____.

He is the Duke of Cambridge. One day he may become King of England. He has fair hair and blue eyes. He has a son called George and a daughter called Charlotte. His name is² _____.

Exercise 12. Make up 3 paragraphs about you family and relatives as in the example.

1. My aunt lives in Moscow. She is tall, she has fair hair and grey eyes. She has 3 children: 2 daughters and a son. My cousins'

names are Helen, Anna and Alexander. Her elder daughter is married.

2....

Exercise 13. Read the profiles and answer the questions.

The world in one street

London is the most multicultural city in the world. On an ordinary street in north London, people from across the globe live and work side by side. Here on Stroud Green Road there are Turks, Chinese, Afghans, Pakistanis, Vietnamese, Colombians, Polish, Kenyans, and French.

What are the thoughts of the people who live here? What do they think of the land they now call home?



Profile 1

Name Burkan Mehmet, 41

Born Istanbul, Turkey

Business The Sunflower Gallery

This area is very cosmopolitan, and that's why I love it. When I first came to England in 1986, I thought it would be like New York, but it was much quieter. I didn't know anybody, and I wanted to go home. I came here to study business at college. First I had a restaurant. Now I run this florist's shop.

My customers come from so many different cultures – I learn something new every day. What I like about England is that there's a system that works. Things are more organized here. I'm a British citizen now. When I go back to Turkey, I see how I've changed. Life in Turkey is faster, and more hectic than here. I would like to go back to Istanbul one day. But

for now, I love London. I'm married, and I have a daughter, Ceren. I wouldn't think of living anywhere else.

Profile 2

Name Luz-Elena Lamprea, 41

Born Tulua, Colombia

Business Los Guadales Restaurant

My parents divorced, and my mother came to England to make a new start. I was 19. For me it was an enormous shock. When you are in Colombia, you think everything in Europe is wonderful. I arrived in September, the weather was awful and the skies were grey. London wasn't as exciting as I thought.

I spent a year studying English, then fell in love. The marriage didn't work, but I had two children, Jennifer and Julian. I bought this restaurant. It's becoming more and more popular, especially with



Europeans. I love my work. It's the most interesting job in the world. I'm not just serving food, I'm giving people an experience of my culture. I'm so thankful now that I came here. There is more opportunity. I go to Colombia every year, but when I'm there I miss England. I really love being here.

Profile 3

Name Mehul Shah, 51

Born Nyeri, Kenya

Business dental surgery

I always wanted to study medicine. I had an uncle in London, so when I was 16, I came here. It was very hard. I remember the drive from the airport.



The roads were so much bigger and busier than in Kenya. It was summer, and the weather was lovely. But then of course the first winter came. It was the coldest winter for years!

My patients are of all nationalities, all religions, all colours. I love it. I'm seeing the third generation of the same families. This is a democratic country. You're free here, you can say and think, and do what you like. England is a welcoming society. My children were born here. All their friends are English. I feel British now. I became a British citizen 24 years ago. Britain gave me an education and the opportunity to better myself. This is my country, my home.

1. Where does Burkan come from?
2. How old is he?
3. Does he have a restaurant or a florist's shop?
4. What is his daughter's name?
5. What does he like about London?
6. Where is Luz-Elena from?
7. How old is she?
8. Did she like London when she first came there?
9. How many children does she have?
10. Does she enjoy her job? Why?
11. What is Mehul's job?
12. How old is he?
13. Did he have an uncle in London?

14. Did he enjoy his first winter in England? Why?

15. Does he feel British now?

Exercise 14. Speaking. Make up a text about yourself. Use the questions as a plan:

1. Where are you from?

2. How old are you?

3. Are you married?

4. Do you have children?

5. Where do you live?

6. Do you like the place where you live?

7. What is your job?/ What do you study?

8. Do you enjoy your job/ your studies?

9. Would you like to live in the same place or move somewhere?

Grammar

Personal Pronouns / Be / Have (got) / Can

(Личные местоимения. Глагол to be (быть, находиться)/ Глагол to have (got) (иметь)/ Модальный глагол can (мочь, уметь)

Личные местоимения

В английском языке личные местоимения изменяются по лицам, числам и родам. Местоимения в именительном падеже (I, he, she, it, we, you, they) употребляются в качестве подлежащего и отвечают на вопрос кто? что?

He is my friend. – Он мой друг.

Местоимения в объектном падеже (me, him, her, it, us, you, them) употребляются в качестве дополнения и отвечают на вопросы кого? что? кому? чему? кем? чем?

I saw him near the theatre. – Я видел его около театра.

	Nominative case (Именительный падеж)		Objective case (Объектный падеж)	
	Singular (Единственное число)	Plural (Множественное число)	Singular (Единственное число)	Plural (Множественное число)
1 лицо	I – Я	We – Мы	Me – Мне, меня	Us – Нам, нас
2 лицо	You – Ты, Вы	You – Вы	You – Тебе, тебя, Вам, Вас	You – Вам, вас
3 лицо	He – Он	They – Они	Him – Ему, его	Them – Им, их
	She – Она		Her – Ей, ее	
	It – Оно		It – Ему, его.	

Помните, что местоимение I (я) всегда пишется с заглавной буквы:

I think I can get this job. – Я думаю, что смогу получить эту работу.

В английском языке простая форма 2 лица единственного числа «ты» совпадает с вежливой «Вы», а также с формой множественного числа «вы».

Обратите внимание на то, что слово it (оно) относится как к предметам, так и к животным. На русский язык это местоимение переводится в зависимости от контекста:

I like your new dress. It suits you perfectly. – Мне нравится твое новое платье. Оно тебе очень идет.

Where is your bag? It is on the table. – Где твоя сумка? Она на столе.

This tiger is from India. It is so big! – Этот тигр из Индии. Он такой большой!

Однако, говоря о своем домашнем животном, можно употреблять местоимения he/ she.

My dog's name is Jessie. She is three years old. - Мою собаку зовут Джесси. Ей три года.

Глагол to be (быть, находиться)

Спряжение глагола to be (быть, находиться) в настоящем простом времени (Present Simple):

Singular (Единственное число)	Plural (Множественное число)
I am I am a driver. – Я водитель.	We are We are friends. – Мы друзья.
You are You are a doctor. – Ты/Вы доктор.	You are You are very attentive students. – Вы очень внимательные студенты.
He, she, it is He is at work now. – Он сейчас на работе.	They are They are happy. – Они счастливы.

Заметьте, что при переводе предложений на русский язык глагол to be опускается.

Образование вопросительных и отрицательных предложений:

I am a driver. – Я водитель.

You are a doctor. – Ты/Вы доктор.

He is at work now. – Он сейчас на работе.

We are friends. – Мы друзья.

I am not a driver. – Я не водитель.

Are you a doctor? – Ты/Вы доктор?

He is not at work now. – Он сейчас не на работе.

Are we friends? – Мы друзья?

В разговорной речи глагол to be может использоваться в сокращенной форме:

Affirmative (Утвердительная форма)		Negative (Отрицательная форма)	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't

She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

В каждом языке существуют определенные нормы, следуя которым вы будете говорить не только грамматически правильно, но и вежливо. Так, в английском языке при ответе на общий вопрос (вопрос, требующий ответа «да» или «нет»), недостаточно произнести слова “yes” или “no”. Более вежливым считается так называемый краткий ответ:

- Is this girl your sister? - Эта девушка Ваша сестра?
- Yes, she is. - Да, она моя сестра.
- No, she isn't. - Нет, она не моя сестра.

- Are you a doctor? - Вы доктор?
- Yes, I am. - Да, я доктор.
- No, I'm not. I am a teacher. - Нет, я не доктор. Я учитель.

Глагол to have (got) (иметь)

Глагол to have (have got) используется для выражения значения «иметь, обладать». На русский язык этот оборот переводится «У меня/ у него/ у нас...есть...»:

I have got a dog. – У меня есть собака.

В третьем лице единственном числе, то есть с местоимениями he, she, it этот глагол имеет форму has (has got):

He/She has got a dog. – У него/ нее есть собака.

Affirmative (Утвердительная форма)		Negative (Отрицательная форма)		Interrogative (Вопросительная форма)
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	Have I got?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got?
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	Has he got?
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	Has she got?
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	Has it got?
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	Have we got?
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got	Have they got?

Обратите внимание на «краткий ответ»:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| - Have you got children? | - У вас есть дети? |
| - <u>Yes, I have.</u> I've got a son and a daughter. | - Да, есть. У меня сын и дочь. |
| - <u>No, I haven't.</u> | - Нет, у меня нет детей. |
| - Has she got any pets? | - У нее есть домашние животные? |
| - <u>Yes, she has.</u> She has got a hamster. | - Да. У нее есть хомячок. |
| - <u>No, she hasn't.</u> | - Нет. У нее нет домашних животных. |

Модальный глагол can (мочь, уметь)

Модальный глагол can употребляется для выражения возможности, способности, умения что-либо сделать и переводится на русский язык как «уметь, мочь»:

I can skate. – Я умею кататься на коньках.

Модальные глаголы имеют некоторые особенности:

- не изменяются по лицам и числам, т.е. имеют одну и ту же форму для всех личных местоимений:

Affirmative (Утвердительная форма)	Negative (Отрицательная форма)	Negative (Отрицательная форма)	Interrogative (Вопросительная форма)
	Long form	Short form	
I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They can	I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They cannot	I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They can't	Can I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They?

- за модальным глаголом, как правило, следует инфинитив смыслового глагола (неопределенная форма глагола, отвечающая на вопрос Что делать? Что сделать?) без частицы to:

She can swim. - Она умеет плавать.

My friend can play the guitar. – Мой друг умеет играть на гитаре.

Exercise 15. Fill in the gaps using the appropriate forms of the verb to be.

1. I (...) a student.
2. Helen (...) not a teacher, she (...) a scientist.
3. (...) Anna a doctor? – Yes, she (...).
4. (...) they at home? – No, they (...) at home. They (...) at work.
5. George (...) a manager. He (...) at work.
6. (...) you an astronaut? – No, I (...).
7. (...) you an engineer? – Yes, I (...).
8. (...) Sally a typist? – No, she (...) a typist. She (...) a student.
9. (...) Henry at school? – Yes, he (...).
10. Andrew (...) at home.

11. (...) this a dog? - Yes, it (...).
12. She (...) an actress.
13. They (...) not artists, they (...) composers.

Exercise 16. Use the information from the table and say what relatives George and Jane have. Add the table for you and make true sentences about yourselves.

	George	Jane	You
Mother		V	
Father		V	
Grandfather		V	
Grandmother			
Sister	V		
Brother		V (3)	
Son	V (2)		
Daughter			
Aunt	V		
Uncle		V	
Cousin	V		
Nephew	V		
Niece		V	

Exercise 17. Make up short text about yourselves or your friends.

For example:

This is Anna. She has got a pet. It is a parrot. It can fly, but it can't talk.

Exercise 18. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Посмотри! Это тигр. 2. Он доктор. 3. Она учительница. 4. Они космонавты. 5. Джейн – актриса. 6. Мы счастливы. 7. Они друзья. 8. Он дома? – Нет, он на работе. 9. Они друзья? – Да, они друзья. 10. Вы певец? – Нет, я актер. 11. У тебя есть домашнее животное? – Нет. 12. У нее есть домашние животные? – Да. У нее две собаки и три кошки. 13. У них есть дети? – Да. У них сын и дочь. 14. У Лены

есть попугай. Он умеет говорить. 15. У Анны есть брат. Он умеет кататься на коньках (skate). 16. Вы говорите (умеете говорить) по-французски? - Нет. 17. Роберт говорит (умеет говорить) по-русски? – Да, умеет. 18. Они умеют играть в теннис (play tennis)? – Нет, они не умеют играть в теннис, но они играют (умеют играть) в футбол.

Possessives/ Demonstratives

(Притяжательные конструкции. Притяжательные и указательные местоимения)

Существительное в значении принадлежности.

Притяжательные конструкции.

Для выражения значения принадлежности в английском языке существуют определенные конструкции.

1. Если речь идет о людях или животных, то, как правило, добавляются апостроф и окончание –s. Например:

Linda's bag (сумка Линды), Peter's T-shirt (футболка Пети/ Петина футболка), the dog's toy (игрушка моей собаки/ собачья игрушка).

2. Если существительное стоит во множественном числе, то слово или словосочетание оформляется только апострофом, еще одно окончание –s не добавляется:

the students' books (книги студентов), my friends' house (дом моих друзей).

3. Однако в тех случаях, когда форма множественного числа существительного образуется не по общему правилу (то есть не с помощью окончания –s), то в притяжательном падеже необходимы и апостроф, и окончание:

the children's pictures (рисунки детей/ детские рисунки).

4. Если речь идет о неодушевленных предметах, то, как правило, употребляется предлог of:

the leg of the table (ножка стола), the hands of the clock (стрелки часов).

Притяжательные местоимения

Как и в русском языке, в английском каждому личному местоимению соответствует притяжательное:

I – my (я – мой), you – your (ты – твой/ Вы – Ваш/ вы – ваш), he – his (он – его) и т.д.

Однако в отличие от русского языка форма притяжательного местоимения зависит от того, следует ли за ним существительное.

Сравните:

This is my room. – Это моя комната.

This room is mine. – Эта комната моя.

These are our dictionaries. – Это наши словари.

These dictionaries are ours. – Эти словари наши.

Поэтому необходимо помнить обе формы притяжательных местоимений:

Personal pronouns (Личные местоимения)	Possessive pronouns (Притяжательные местоимения)	
	после местоимения есть существительное	после местоимения нет существительного
I	My	Mine
You	Your	Yours
He	His	His
She	Her	Hers
It	Its	-
We	Our	Ours
They	Their	Theirs

Указательные местоимения В английском языке четыре указательных местоимения:

this – этот, эта, это	I like this dress. – Мне нравится это платье.
these – эти	I prefer these colours. – Я предпочитаю эти цвета.
that – тот, та, то	Can you give me that pen? – Дайте мне, пожалуйста, ту ручку.
those – те	She can't give you those books. – Она не может дать вам те книги.

Местоимения *this* и *these* используются, когда речь идет о предмете или предметах, находящихся вблизи говорящего. Местоимения *that* и *those* употребляются, если упоминаемые предметы находятся на расстоянии от говорящего.

This is my house. – Это мой дом.

That is my friend's house. – То дом моего друга.

These are our bicycles. – Это наши велосипеды.

Those are our friends' bicycles. – То велосипеды наших друзей.

Обратите внимание на то, что в подобных предложениях местоимения *these* и *those*, которые стоят во множественном числе, на русский язык переводятся, как правило, местоимениями единственного числа «это», «то».

Exercise 19. Describe your family photo using as many personal, possessive and demonstrative pronouns. For example:

This is my family. This is me. These are my parents. That is my sister. Those girls are my uncle's daughters ... etc.

Exercise 20. Translate into English.

1. мамина сумка 2. папин галстук (a tie) 3. платье сестры 4. мой компьютер (a computer) 5. твой телефон (a telephone) 6. его ручка 7. ее книга 8. ваши словари (dictionaries) 9. наши родители 10. их друзья 11. друзья моей сестры 12. брат моего друга 13. игрушки детей 14. книги наших одноклассников (classmates) 15. тетради Ваших учеников 16. Катина чашка 17. Катины книги 18. миска (a bowl) моей кошки 19. игрушки нашей собаки 20. окно дома 21. дверь комнаты 22. пол кухни

Exercise 21. Translate into English:

1. Это моя тетрадь.
2. Эта тетрадь – моя.
3. Это наши учебники.
4. Эти учебники – наши.
5. Это его письмо (a letter).
6. Это письмо – его.
7. Это их карандаши.
8. Эти карандаши ваши.

Exercise 22. Paraphrase the following phrases and sentences, using the possessive.

1. the room of my friend
2. the questions of my son
3. the wife of my brother
4. the table of our teacher
5. the car of my parents
6. The flat of my sister is large.
7. The children of my brother are at home.
8. The room of the boys is not large.

согласного звука, в то время как артикль *an* требуется перед существительными, произношение которых начинается с гласного: *a friend* (друг), *a student* (студент), *a window* (окно), *an apple* (яблоко), *an aunt* (тетя), *an uncle* (дядя).

Обратите внимание на произношение слов, начинающихся с буквы *U* и с буквы *H*:

an uncle /ʌŋkl/ (первый звук - гласный) – *a unit* /ju:nit/ (первый звук - согласный)

an hour /aʊə/ (первый звук - гласный) – *a hat* /hæt/ (первый звук - согласный).

Произношение определенного артикля *the* тоже зависит от начального звука следующего за ним существительного. Так, если слово начинается с согласного звука, то артикль произносится как /ðə/:

the friend, the student, the window.

Если же слово начинается с гласного звука, то артикль произносится как /ði/:

the aunt, the apple.

Артикли ставятся перед существительными и всегда имеют только одну форму. Однако необходимо помнить ряд правил, от которых зависит употребление определенного или неопределенного артикля.

1. Неопределенный артикль *a/ an* используется перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, когда мы говорим о предмете в общем:

My daughter really wants a cat for Christmas. - Моя дочь хочет получить кошку в подарок на рождество.

В данном случае не имеется в виду какая-то определенная кошка, мы говорим о любой кошке.

Is there a post-office near here? – Есть ли здесь поблизости почта?

Говорящего интересует не определенное здание почты, а любое почтовое отделение, находящееся поблизости.

2. Упомянув предмет впервые, мы употребляем перед ним неопределенный артикль a/ an. Упомянув этот же предмет вторично, мы ставим перед ним определенный артикль the:

This is a book. The book is interesting. – Это книга. (Эта) книга интересная.

3. Однако часто, даже упомянув предмет впервые, мы используем перед ним определенный артикль the:

- если упоминаемый предмет является единственным в своем роде:

The sun is shining. – Светит солнце.

The Eiffel Tower is in Paris. – Эйфелева башня находится в Париже.

- если этот предмет является определенным по ситуации:

Alice, the girl who lives next door to me, speaks three foreign languages.

– Элис, девушка, которая живет по соседству со мной, знает пять иностранных языков.

4. После глаголов to be, to have (got) используется неопределенный артикль a/ an:

My friend is a doctor. – Мой друг – врач.

I have got a bicycle. – У меня есть велосипед.

5. Запомните, что неопределенный артикль a/ an не употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными, а также с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе (вместо этого можно использовать неопределенное местоимение some):

My sister likes coffee with milk. – Моя сестра любит кофе с молоком.

Can you buy (some) cheese and bananas? – Купи, пожалуйста, (немного) сыра и бананов.

6. Определенный артикль *the* может употребляться как с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными:

This is soup. The soup is tasty. – Это суп. (Этот) суп вкусный.

These are books. The books are interesting. – Это книги. (Эти) книги интересные.

7. Артикли не употребляются, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение или другое существительное в притяжательном падеже:

This is my bag. – Это моя сумка.

This bag is mine. – Эта сумка моя.

This is my sister's bag. – Это сумка моей сестры.

8. Артикли не используются с именами собственными*:

Anna lives in Saint-Petersburg. – Аня живет в Санкт-Петербурге.

Но: the Ukraine (Украина), the Crimea (Крым)

9. Однако мы употребляем определенный артикль *the*, говоря о семье или нации (народе) в целом:

The Simpsons are a very nice family. – Симпсоны – очень приятное семейство.

-
- Определенный артикль употребляется перед именами существительными собственными в следующих случаях:

- перед названиями стран, океанов, морей, заливов и перед другими географическими названиями, состоящими из имен нарицательных с определениями (Russia/ the Russian Federation, the United States, the Black Sea, the Atlantic Ocean)

- перед названиями рек и горных хребтов (но не отдельных гор): the Volga, the Thames, the Alps, the Caucasus.

The Germans are considered to be very punctual. – Немцев считают очень пунктуальными.

10. Если перед существительным употребляется прилагательное, оно стоит между артиклем и существительным:

This is a book. This is a good book. – Это книга. Это хорошая книга.

Exercise 24. Fill in a/an/the where necessary.

1. This is (...) tree. (...) tree is green.
2. I can see three (...) boys. (...) boys have got (...) ball.
3. I have got (...) bicycle. (...) bicycle is black.
4. Our (...) room is large.
5. She has got two (...) daughters and (...) son.
6. Her (...) son is (...) student.
7. My (...) brother's (...) friend hasn't got (...) dog.
8. This (...) pencil is broken. Can you give me that (...) pencil, please?
9. My (...) pencil is broken. Can you give me your (...) pencil, please?

Exercise 25. Fill in a/an/the where necessary.

1. This is (...) pencil. (...) pencil is red.
2. These are (...) pens. (...) pens are black.
3. For breakfast I eat ... sandwich and drink (...) tea.
4. Do you like (...) ice-cream?
5. I see (...) book in your (...) hand. Is (...) book interesting?
6. We have got (...) large (...) family.
7. My granny often tells us (...) long (...) interesting (...) stories.
8. My father is (...) engineer. He works at (...) factory. (...) factory is large.

9. My cousin has got (...) big (...) black (...) cat. My cousin's (...) cat has got two (...) kittens. (...) cat likes (...) milk. (...) kittens like (...) milk, too.

Exercise 26. Fill in a/an/the where necessary.

1. What is (...) weather like today? - (...) weather is fine.
2. (...) sky is cloudy today.
3. (...) Earth is (...) planet.
4. Our cat is sitting on (...) sofa.
5. It is very dark in (...) room. Can you turn on (...) light, please?
6. (...) Helen lives in (...) London.
7. (...) Mr. Brown is (...) doctor.
8. (...) Browns live in the suburbs of (...) Bristol.

Exercise 27. Read the text and explain the usage or absence of articles .

Once – когда-то, однажды

A king – король

A palace – дворец

Was very fond of – очень любил, обожал

Gold – золото

More than anything else – больше всего

To appear – появляться

Rich, richer – богатый, богаче

To touch – касаться, прикасаться

To turn into – превращаться, превратиться

I want everything that I touch to turn into gold. – Я хочу, чтобы все, чего я касаюсь, превращалось в золото.

A magician – волшебник

A statue – статуя

Once there lived a king. His name was Midas. He had got a little daughter. They lived in a beautiful palace with a wonderful garden around it. The king was very fond of gold. He loved gold more than anything else in the world.

One day, when the king was looking at his gold, a young man appeared before him. “You are a very rich man, Midas,” said the young man. “Yes”, said the king, “but I want to be richer. I want everything that I touch to turn into gold.” The young man was a magician. He did what Midas wanted and the king was very happy.

He touched a table, and the table became gold. He went into the garden. There were beautiful roses in the garden. He touched the roses, and they also became gold. The king’s daughter saw it and began to cry. “Don’t cry, dear daughter,” said the king and touched his daughter’s head. The next moment the girl turned into a beautiful gold statue.

Expressing Quantity

(Слова, выражающие количество)

В английском языке существует ряд местоимений и вспомогательных слов, выражающих количество: some (несколько), a lot of/ lots of (много), much/ many (много), (a) little/ (a) few (немного, мало). Их употребление зависит от формы предложения (утверждение, отрицание или вопрос), а также от существительных, к которым они относятся. Так, одни используются с исчисляемыми именами существительными, а другие – с неисчисляемыми.

A lot of/ lots of, much/ many , (a) little/ (a) few

1.оборот a lot of/ lots of употребляется в утвердительных предложениях как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными:

My grandfather has got a lot of/ lots of books. – У моего дедушки много книг.

There is a lot of/ lots of food in the fridge. – В холодильнике много еды.

2. Many и much используются в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. При этом необходимо помнить, что many используется с исчисляемыми, а much с неисчисляемыми существительными.

How many children have you got? – Сколько у Вас детей?

She hasn't got many English books. – У нее не так много книг на английском языке.

Have you got much money with you? – У тебя с собой много денег?

There isn't much food in the fridge. – В холодильнике не так много еды.

3. В официальной речи many и much могут также использоваться в утвердительных предложениях.

Many young people try to get higher education nowadays. – В настоящее время многие молодые люди стремятся получить высшее образование.

4. Кроме того, many и much используются после наречия so:

There are so many nice dresses in the shop! – В этом магазине так много красивых платьев!

5. Обратите особое внимание на употребление слов (a) few/ (a) little:

(a) few употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными (как и many), (a) little употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными (как и much). Однако следует помнить о том, что наличие артикля перед few и little полностью меняет смысл предложения. Так, a few/ a little означает «немного, несколько», в то время как few/ little означает «немного, мало». Сравните:

I have got a little time. I can help you with the translation. – У меня есть немного времени/ есть время, и я могу помочь тебе с переводом. (Подразумевается, что времени достаточно).

Hurry up! We have got little time. I'm afraid we'll be late. – Поторопись, у нас мало времени/ нет времени. Боюсь, что мы опоздаем. (Подразумевается, что времени не хватает).

We've got a few tomatoes. Let us make a salad. – У нас есть несколько помидоров, давай сделаем салат. (То есть, достаточное количество).

We've got few tomatoes. We can't make a salad. ← У нас мало помидоров, мы не можем сделать салат. (То есть, помидоров не хватает).

Для того, чтобы подчеркнуть как мало имеется времени/ помидоров/ денег и т. д. можно использовать слово very (очень):

Hurry up! We have got very little time. I'm afraid we'll be late. – Поторопись, у нас очень мало времени/ нет времени. Боюсь, что мы опоздаем.

We've got very few tomatoes. We can't make a salad. – У нас очень мало помидоров, мы не можем сделать салат.

I have got very little money. I can't buy this dress. – У меня очень мало денег. Я не могу купить это платье.

Some/ any

В утвердительных предложениях мы чаще всего используем неопределенное местоимение some (несколько):

I've got some friends. – У меня есть несколько друзей.

There are some people in the café. – В кафе есть несколько человек.

There is some milk in the fridge. – В холодильнике есть немного молока.

В вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях требуется употреблять местоимение any (какой-либо):

Is there any milk in the fridge? – В холодильнике есть молоко? (вообще)

Yes, there is some. – Да, есть немного.

No, there isn't any milk in the fridge. – Нет, в холодильнике нет молока.

или

No, there is no milk in the fridge. – Нет, в холодильнике нет молока.

Однако some используется также в вопросах, если мы предлагаем что-то собеседнику или ожидаем, что на наш вопрос ответят согласием (например, если делаем заказ в кафе):

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| - Would you like some juice?
сока? | - Хочешь (немного) |
| - Oh, thank you. | - Да, спасибо. |
| - Can I have some juice?
(немного) сока. | - Я бы хотел |
| - Here you are.
Ваш сок. | - Да, пожалуйста, вот |

Кроме того, any тоже может использоваться в утвердительных предложениях в значении «любой»:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| - Which dress should I put on?
надеть? | - Какое платье мне |
|---|--------------------|

- Aren't you ready yet? Hurry up!

- Ты еще не готова?

Поторопись!

Put on any dress you have got.

Надевай любое из

своих платьев.

От местоимений some/ any также образуются неопределенные местоимения someone (somebody)/ anyone (anybody) – «кто-то, кто-либо, кто-нибудь», something/ anything – «что-то, что-либо, что-нибудь», somewhere/ anywhere – «где-то, где-либо, где-нибудь». Эти слова в предложениях подчиняются тем же правилам, что и местоимения some и any:

There is somebody/ someone in the house. I see the light on the ground floor. – В доме кто-то есть. Я вижу свет на первом этаже.

Is there anybody/ anyone in the house? Can you see the light? – В доме кто-нибудь есть? Ты видишь свет?

There is nobody/ no one in the house. It's dark there. – В доме никого нет. Там темно.

There isn't anybody/ anyone in the house. It's dark there. – В доме никого нет. Там темно.

Let us cook something. I'm so hungry! – Давай что-нибудь приготовим. Я так хочу есть!

There is nothing to worry about. – Вам не о чем беспокоиться.

I'm afraid I have lost my glasses. I can't find them anywhere. – Боюсь, я потерял очки. Я нигде не могу их найти.

Обратите особое внимание на следующее правило: в английском предложении допускается только одно отрицание. По-русски можно сказать «В комнате никого нет», то есть слова, содержащие

значение отрицания (никого, нет), употребляются дважды. По-английски так сказать нельзя. Поэтому существует два варианта перевода данного высказывания:

There is not anybody in the room.

There is nobody in the room.

Вариант There is not nobody in the room является неверным.

Exercise 28. Fill in the gaps using much, many or a lot of.

1. Please don't put (...) salt on the fish.
2. There are (...) cups on the table.
3. I never eat (...) bread.
4. My uncle puts (...) pepper on the meat.
5. Why do you eat so (...) ice-cream? You can catch a cold.
6. There are (...) letters on the table.
7. She hasn't got (...) friends.
8. There are (...) pictures in this art gallery.
9. There are not (...) new pictures at the exhibition.
10. Are there (...) students in your group?

Exercise 29. Fill in the gaps using little or few.

1. I have got (...) time. I can't go with you.
2. He has got (...) English books.
3. There are (...) tigers in the zoo.
4. There are very (...) mushrooms in my basket.
5. There is too (...) light in the room, and I can't read.
6. We have got (...) bread.
7. There are (...) students in our group.

Exercise 30. Translate into English using few/ a few, little/ a little.

Немного денег, мало денег, несколько стульев, мало стульев, несколько песен (songs), мало песен, мало мальчиков, немного воды, несколько человек, мало воздуха (air), мало столов, несколько минут, немного удачи (luck), несколько дней, мало работы, немного соли, несколько ложек, мало света (light), мало окон, несколько машин, мало сыра.

Exercise 31. Fill in the gaps using some или any.

1. I have got (...) dictionaries.
2. Have you got (...) dictionaries?
3. My sister hasn't got (...) dictionaries.
4. I haven't got (...) bread. I have got to buy (...)
5. We haven't got (...) cheese. Will you buy ...?
6. There is (...) meat in the fridge.
7. There are (...) apples and bananas in the fridge. We don't need to buy (...) fruit.
8. Would you like (...) orange juice?
9. Can I have (...) tea?
10. Is there (...) water in the jug?

Exercise 32. Translate from Russian into English.

1. В комнате никого нет.
2. В коробке что-то есть.
3. Я нигде не могу купить (to buy) эту книгу.
4. У нее всегда есть конфеты (sweets), игрушки или что-нибудь еще (else) для ее племянницы.
5. Я могу где-нибудь встретиться с вами и передать книгу.
6. Мы можем встретиться где-нибудь около твоего дома?
7. Мы ничего не можем изменить в расписании (in the time-table).

8. Я ничего не могу для Вас сделать.
9. Мы можем что-нибудь для Вас сделать?
10. Кто-нибудь может передать мне книгу?

Present Simple

(Настоящее простое время)

Настоящее простое время (Present Simple/ Present Indefinite) используется в тех случаях, когда речь идет о постоянных или регулярно повторяющихся действиях. Например,

I usually drink coffee in the morning. – По утрам я обычно пью кофе.

My dad always watches the news in the evening. – Вечером мой папа всегда смотрит новости.

We live in Moskovskaya street. – Мы живем на улице Московская.

Affirmative (Утвердительная форма)	Negative (Отрицательная форма)		Interrogative (Вопросительная форма)
	Long form	Short form	
I work	I do not work	I don't work	Do I work?
You work	You do not work	You don't work	Do you work?
He works	He does not work	He doesn't work	Does he work?
She works	She does not work	She doesn't work	Does she work?
It works	It does not work	It doesn't work	Does it work?
We work	We do not work	We don't work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	You don't work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	They don't work	Do they work?

Образование Present Simple

Утвердительная форма Present Simple совпадает с первой основной формой глагола (без частицы to) во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, принимающего окончание -s, -es:

I live in Saint-Petersburg. – Я живу в Санкт-Петербурге.

She lives in Moscow. – Она живет в Москве.

He lives in New-York. – Он живет в Нью-Йорке.

Вопросительные предложения Present Simple образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола do (does – в 3-ем лице единственного числа), который ставится перед подлежащим, и смыслового глагола в первой форме – после подлежащего.

Отрицательные предложения образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола do/ does и частицы not, которая ставится между подлежащим и смысловым глаголом в первой форме.

I live in Saint-Petersburg. – Я живу в Санкт-Петербурге.

Do you live in Saint-Petersburg? – Вы живете в Санкт-Петербурге?

Yes, I do. I live in Saint-Petersburg. – Да, я живу в Санкт-Петербурге.

No, I don't. I do not live in Saint-Petersburg. – Нет, я живу не в Санкт-Петербурге.

She lives in Moscow. – Она живет в Москве.

Does she live in Moscow? – Она живет в Москве?

Yes, she does. She lives in Moscow. – Да, она живет в Москве.

No, she doesn't. She does not live in Moscow. – Нет, она живет не в Москве.

He lives in New-York. – Он живет в Нью-Йорке.

Does he live in New-York? – Он живет в Нью-Йорке?

Yes, he does. He lives in New-York. – Да, он живет в Нью-Йорке.

No, he doesn't. He does not live in New-York. – Нет, он живет не в Нью-Йорке.

Обратите внимание на то, что если в предложении используется вспомогательный глагол does, то в смысловом глаголе окончание -s, -es отсутствует:

Does she live in Moscow?

He does not live in New-York

Следует также помнить, что вопросы к подлежащему образуются без вспомогательного глагола. Сравните:

Where do you live? – Где Вы живете?

Where does he live? – Где он живет?

Who lives in Moscow? – Кто живет в Москве?

Необходимо вспомнить следующие **правила правописания и произношения окончаний**:

1. Если глаголы оканчиваются на шипящие или свистящие согласные (-s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x) или на -o, то в 3-ем лице единственного числа к ним прибавляется окончание -es:

I dress – she dresses, I wash – he washes, I do – he does, I go – she goes
и т. д.

2. Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на -у с предшествующей согласной, в 3-ем лице единственного числа меняют -у на -і и принимают окончание -es:

I carry – he carries, I hurry – she hurries и т. д.

Если конечной букве **-у** предшествует гласная, то **-у** не меняется:

I play – she plays.

3. Произношение окончаний **-s, -es**:

После глухих звуков /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/	После шипящих и свистящих звуков /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/, /ʒ/	Во всех остальных случаях
/s/	/ɪz/	/z/
Works, smokes, puts	Wishes, watches	Lives, does, buys

Предложения во времени Present Simple обычно содержат такие **вспомогательные слова или словосочетания**, как

every day/ morning/ week/ year etc. – каждый день/ каждое утро/ каждую неделю/ каждый год и т. д.

in the morning/ afternoon/ evening – утром (по утрам)/ днем/ вечером

at night – ночью (по ночам)

usually – обычно

often – часто

seldom – редко

rarely – редко

always – всегда

never – никогда

sometimes – иногда

и другие.

При этом в предложении наречия, обозначающие частотность (always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never), ставятся перед глаголами to be и can, но после смысловых глаголов.

Сравните:

My mother usually does the washing-up. – Мама обычно моет посуду.

I sometimes do the washing-up. – Я иногда мою посуду.

My father never does the washing-up. – Папа никогда не моет посуду.

I am often busy on Saturdays. – Я часто бываю занята по субботам.

You can always rely on me. – Вы всегда можете на меня положиться.

Exercise 33. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Simple Tense.

1. I (to get) up at 7 o'clock.
2. My brother (to be) a student. He (to go) to the university every day.
3. My parents (to be) doctors. They (to work) at a hospital.
4. For breakfast I usually (to have) toast and a cup of coffee.
5. After breakfast my parents (to go) to work.
6. My father sometimes (to drive) me to school.
7. My friend (to speak) English very well.
8. My sister (to play) the piano very well.
9. My mom always (to do) her shopping in this supermarket.
10. We (to live) in London.

Exercise 34. Make the sentences negative.

1. My father reads newspapers after breakfast.
2. My brother plays computer games in his free time.
3. I like chocolate.
4. My sister likes fish.
5. Peter speaks Russian very well.
6. Kate plays the guitar very well.
7. In summer we usually go to the Black Sea.
8. He often goes abroad.
9. She travels a lot.

10. They live in Chicago.

Exercise 35. Translate the sentences into English the Present Tense.

1. Я работаю в большой компании.
2. Мы работаем с 9.00 до 18.00.
3. Он не работает. Он учится.
4. Моя сестра не учится. Она работает.
5. Они живут в Лондоне.
6. Мы живем не в Москве. Мы живем в Новгороде.
7. Она не играет на фортепиано (play the piano). Она играет на скрипке (play the violin).
8. Вы работаете?
9. Он учится?
10. Где они живут?
11. Где живет твой друг?
12. Твоя сестра учится или работает?

Exercise 36. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you work or study?
2. Do you prefer coffee or tea?
3. Do you live with your parents or alone?
4. Do you speak any foreign languages?
5. Do you play any musical instruments?
6. Do you like ice-cream?
7. Do you smoke?
8. Do you cook your meals yourself?
9. Do you like jazz?

Exercise 37. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Я никогда не опаздываю.
2. Я всегда сам готовлю себе еду.
3. Я редко делаю зарядку.
4. Моя сестра часто звонит подругам.
5. Мы иногда ссоримся (to quarrel).
6. Они редко ходят в это кафе.
7. Мой брат часто ездит за границу.
8. Он никогда не ходит в библиотеку.

Exercise 38. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them. Tick (V) the correct sentences. For example:

My uncle speak French very well. *Wrong.* My uncle speaks French very well.

We live in the centre of the city.

V

1. My brothers speak German very well.
2. We never are late.
3. She doesn't knows this man.
4. Do you like ice-cream?
5. Does they like chocolate?
6. Do they likes chocolate?
7. I always do my homework.
8. She sometimes visit her aunt.
9. He doesn't understand the text.
10. I don't drink coffee in the morning.
11. Masha drink milk every day.
12. Every summer they goes to the seaside.

Exercise 39. Read the text about Masha paying attention to the verbs in Present Simple.

In the suburbs – в пригороде

Walk - (о маленьком ребенке) ходить

I have got lots of things to do – мне нужно очень много сделать

Wake – будить

Dress – одевать

Feed – кормить

Stay – оставаться

Porridge – (овсяная) каша

Cottage-cheese – творог

Say good-bye – попрощаться, сказать «до свидания»

Sound – звук

Poem - стихотворение

Fairy-tale – сказка

Pram – детская коляска

Playground – детская площадка

Next door to – по соседству с

Masha's Day

Hi!

My name is Masha. I am one year old. I live with my parents and my dog in a house in the suburbs. I can walk and say a few words.

I get up at early in the morning, because every day I have got lots of things to do. At first I wake my parents and do my morning exercises.

Then my mom washes my face and my hands. I brush my hair in front of the mirror and my mom dresses me.

After that my dad and I go to walk and feed our dog. Mom stays at home and cooks breakfast. For breakfast I usually have porridge or cottage-cheese. My mom and dad have breakfast too.

After breakfast my mom and I say good-bye to dad and he drives to work. Mom does the washing-up and I play with my toys. I have got a lot of toys. Then I study: I have Russian (I learn some new sounds or words), Music (we sing a song or dance) and Literature (mom reads me poems or fairy-tales). I love Literature!

Then it is time to go for a walk. Mom takes my pram from the garage and we drive to the forest or to the children's playground. When we get back I feel very tired and hungry. I eat soup and have rest for a couple of hours. I don't know what mom does at this time. Maybe she sleeps too.

When I wake up mom gives me some fruit (an apple or a banana). If the weather is fine we go for a walk again. Sometimes I play in the garden with my cousins who live next door to me.

In the evening my dad comes home from work. We all have supper. Then I have a bath and go to bed.

Exercise 40. Ask 5 yes/no-questions to the text and give short answers.

Exercise 41. Answer Masha's questions.

1. Do you usually get up early in the morning? Why?
2. Do you wake your parents?
3. Does your mom or your dad wash your face and hands?
4. Who cooks breakfast in your family?
5. Do you like porridge?
6. Does your mom stay at home with you or go to work?
7. Do you sleep after dinner?
8. Do you prefer apples or bananas?
9. What do you usually do in your free time?
10. When do you go to bed?

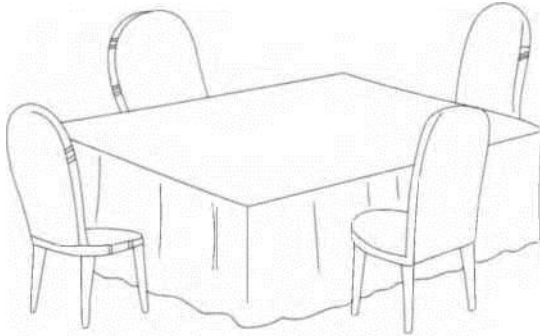
САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Unit 2

Grammar: Present Simple, Present Continuous, There is / There are

Vocabulary: My lifestyle 2 (My Home, My City, My Day)

Things in your house



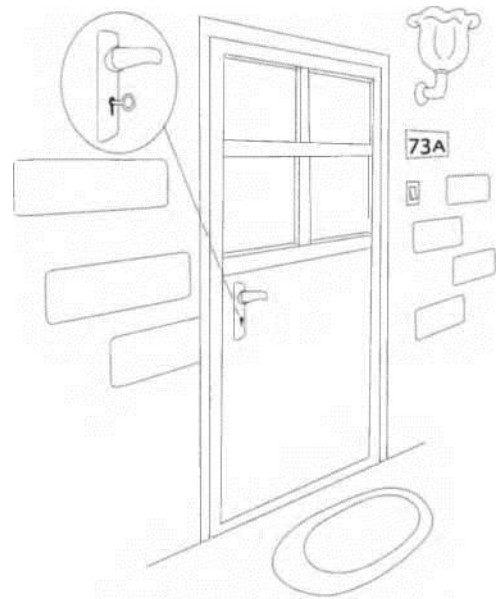
There are four **chairs** around the **table**.



The **bed** is in front of the **window**.



The **toilet** is next to the **shower**.



The **key** opens the **door**.

I live in a small **house** near the river. It has a **living room** and **two bedrooms**. It doesn't have a **dining room** but I have a **table** and two **chairs** in my **kitchen**. The **bathroom** is very small, so I have a **shower**,

not a **bath**. I also have a **garden** where I grow flowers and vegetables. I love **living** here.

Talking about house and home

address	NOUN Your address is the number of the building, the name of the street, and the town or city where you live or work.
bath	NOUN A bath is a container that you fill with water and sit in to wash your body.
bathroom	NOUN A bathroom is a room that contains a bath or a shower and often a toilet.
bed	NOUN A bed is a piece of furniture that you lie on when you sleep.
bedroom	NOUN A bedroom is a room where people sleep.
chair	NOUN A chair is a piece of furniture for one person to sit on, with a back and four legs.
dining room	NOUN A dining room is a room where people eat their meals.
door	NOUN A door is a piece of wood, glass, or metal that fills an entrance.
flat	NOUN A flat is a set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor.
garden	NOUN A garden is an area by your house where you grow flowers and vegetables.
home	NOUN Someone's home is the place where they live.
house	NOUN A house is a building where people live.
key	NOUN A key is a shaped piece of metal that opens or closes a lock.
kitchen	NOUN A kitchen is a room that is used for cooking.
live	VERB If you live somewhere, you have your home in that place.
living room	NOUN The living room in a house is the room where people sit together and talk or watch television.
shower	NOUN A shower is a thing that you stand under, that covers you with water so you can wash yourself.
table	NOUN A table is a piece of furniture with a flat top that you put things on or sit at.
toilet	NOUN A toilet is a large bowl with a seat that you use when you want to get rid of waste from your body.
wall	NOUN A wall is one of the sides of a building or a room.

window	NOUN A window is a space in the wall of a building or in the side of a vehicle that has glass in it.
--------	--

Exercise 1. Put the correct word or words in each gap.

Bedroom | addresses | lives | living room | dining room | kitchen | windows

John ¹_____ in a very nice flat. He has a small ²_____ to sleep in, and a big ³_____ to sit in with his friends. He cooks all his meals in his ⁴_____. He eats meals with his friends in the ⁵_____. He can see a park from his ⁶_____.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct word, as shown.

- 1 My address/ door is 23, Main Street.
- 2 Ben is sitting outside in the garden / kitchen.
- 3 Put this picture on the flat / wall.
- 4 This house has four kitchens / bedrooms.
- 5 Come in and sit on the table / chair.
- 6 Dan is looking out of the window / wall

Exercise 3. Match the words with the pictures, as shown.

1 kitchen

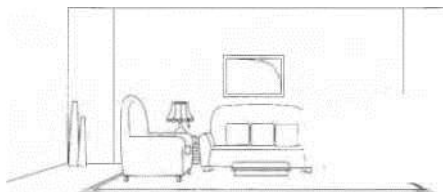
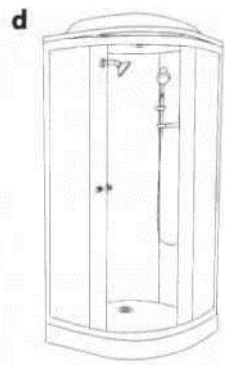
2 living room

3 shower

4 bedroom

5 house

6 dining room



Exercise 4. For each question, tick (V) the correct answer, as shown.

- 1 In the living room, there are
some chairs. – V
some beds.
- 2 This key opens the
door.
table.
- 3 I live in a small
address.
flat.
- 4 The bedroom has white
walls.
showers.
- 5 There's a big table in the
bath.
kitchen.
- 6 There's a toilet in the
living room.
bathroom.

Exercise 5. Speaking (Pair work). Ask your partner questions about his room.

Use the words expressing quantity. For example:

- Are there any books in your room?
- Yes, there are many books in my room.
- Are there many chairs in your room?
- No, there are not.

There are few chairs in my room.

- В твоей комнате есть книги?
- Да, в моей комнате много книг.
- В твоей комнате много стульев?
- Нет,
в моей комнате
мало стульев.

Exercise 6. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 I wash | a in my garden. |
| 2 I cook | b in the bathroom. |
| 3 I sleep | c in the bedroom. |
| 4 I watch TV | d in the living room. |
| 5 I have my lunch | e in the dining room. |
| 6 I sit outside | f in the kitchen. |

Talking about work and jobs

Actor	NOUN An actor is someone whose job is acting in plays or movies.
Artist	NOUN An artist is someone who draws, paints, or creates other works of art.
businessman	NOUN A businessman is a man who works in business.
company	NOUN A company is a business that sells goods or services.
Doctor	NOUN A doctor is a person whose job is to treat people who are sick or
Factory	NOUN A factory is a large building where people use machines to make
Farmer	NOUN A farmer is a person who works on a farm.
Guide	NOUN A guide is someone who shows tourists around places such as museums or cities.
Job	NOUN A job is the work that someone does to earn money.
manager	NOUN A manager is a person who controls all or part of a business or an organization.
Nurse	NOUN A nurse is a person whose job is to care for people who are sick.
Office	NOUN An office is a place where people work sitting at a desk.
Photographe	NOUN A photographer is someone who takes photographs as a job.
Pilot	NOUN A pilot is a person who controls an aircraft.
policeman	NOUN A policeman is a man who is a member of the police force.
Policewoma	NOUN A policewoman is a woman who is a member of the police force.
secretary	NOUN A secretary is a person whose job is to type letters, answer the telephone, and do other office work.
Singer	NOUN A singer is a person who sings, especially as a job.
Teacher	NOUN A teacher is someone whose job is to teach students in a school.
Work	VERB People who work have a job and earn money for it. NOUN Your work is the job that you do to earn money.
Worker	NOUN Workers are people who work, who are below the level of a manager.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct word.

1. During the university holidays, I work as a guide / job for foreign visitors to our city.
2. My sister loves the theatre so she wants to be an actor / artist when she leaves school.
3. My brother works in a bank, but he'd like to start his own office / company one day.
4. It's hard to find a work/job in this part of the country.
5. My uncle is a worker / businessman. He started his company in 2005.
6. The pilot / manager of the travel company helped me to get cheap tickets for my flights.

Exercise 8. Put the correct word in each gap.

pilot | farmer | actor | photographer | nurse | doctor | teacher | singer

- 1 classroom _____
- 2 hospital _____
- 3 airport _____
- 4 theatre _____
- 5 fields _____
- 6 newspaper _____

Exercise 9. Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 nameciwolop _____ (She can give you help)
- 2 angream _____ (This person gives jobs to other workers)
- 3 crathee _____ (A class learns from this person)
- 4 marref _____ (This person grows food for us)
- 5 ugdie _____ (This person takes tourists round interesting place)
- 6 repoothpargh _____ (This person uses a camera at work)

Exercise 10. Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 After the accident, **the police officers** spoke to all the drivers.
- 2 We keep the important business papers in this **secretary**.
- 3 Our house is clean and tidy because we have a **worker** two days a week.
- 4 I want to change my **job** and get more money so I can travel.
- 5 The **office** manager is on holiday this week.
- 6 I telephoned a **factory** when we had a problem with our car and he came to fix it.

Reading, Listening and Writing

Exercise 11. Read the text and fill in the table with the vocabulary from the text, add your own words and expressions.

Living in Space

Space agencies in the United States, Russia, Japan, Canada, and Europe are working together. They do experiments in biology, physics, and astronomy. They are learning about living in space over a long time, and the effects of this on the human body. The astronauts are growing plants to make oxygen. They are studying the Earth's weather and geography. And they are looking at planets and stars to understand the origin of the universe.

Astronauts work for ten hours a day during the week and five hours on Saturday. The rest of the time they are free.

They wake up at 6.00 and have breakfast. There is a meeting, and they decide the day's plans. They have an hour for lunch, then more work till dinner at 7.00. Lights are out at 9.30. They do two hours' exercise every day, because weightlessness affects the body's muscles and bones.

There isn't a real kitchen, but there is a kitchen table. All food comes in tins or packets. There is fresh fruit only when a supply ship comes. Astronauts eat with a spoon. It is a good idea to have food with a sauce so that it stays on the spoon and doesn't float away! They like spicy food because in space the sense of taste isn't very strong.

They have their own sleeping compartment. They sleep in bags attached to the wall. Because there is no up or down in space, they sleep ‘standing up’. They have their own clothes and books and laptops. The temperature is always 72°F, so astronauts usually wear shorts and a T-shirt. There isn’t a shower, but there are two toilets. In their free time they send emails home, read, and play games. But what they like to do best is look out of the windows at Earth below.

	Words or expressions connected with work or studies	Words or expressions connected with daily routine	Words or expressions connected with living conditions
From the text	to do experiments, biology...	to wake up, to decide daily plans...	a kitchen, a kitchen table...
Your own examples	to revise grammar and vocabulary, to have a business trip...	to do morning exercises, to start/finish work/studies...	a bedroom, an armchair, a bookcase, a window, a fridge...

Exercise 12. Look at the pictures and tick the right column in the table.

Picture 1.



Picture 2.



Picture 3.



1	There is a big kitchen table in the kitchen.			V
2	There is a vase on the table.	V		V
3	There are two chairs in the kitchen.			
4	There is a nice lamp on the ceiling.			
5	There is an oven in the kitchen.			
6	There is no sink in the kitchen.			
7	There is a plant near the fridge.			
8	It is a modern kitchen.			
9	It is a classical kitchen.			
10	Tick the picture of the kitchen you like most of all.			

Exercise 13. Describe your favourite room in 5-7 sentences using *there is / there are*.

Exercise 14. Read the texts about Tokio and Mumbai and translate one of them in writing.

High-speed Tokio

Tokyo has a population of 35 million people. It is the largest city in the world. It is also one of the most exciting. Everything moves fast here. It has one of the biggest and busiest railway systems in the world. Every day, 11 million commuters use it to get to and from work. People earn the highest salaries, and they spend the most



money. They wear the latest fashions, and have the most up-to-date phones. It is the world's most expensive city. Old and new Tokyo was originally a small fishing village called Edo. The name changed in 1868 when the Emperor moved there. The architecture is very modern. There are

not many old buildings because of the 1923 earthquake and the Second World War.

But traditional Japan is always near, with many Shinto shrines and public baths around the city.

Tokyo is on the east coast of Japan. The summers are hot and humid. The most beautiful time of year is spring, when the famous cherry blossom is on the trees. The city is huge, but it is one of the safest cities in the world. Japan is mysterious. It is difficult for foreigners to understand.

Mumbai – a city of extremes

Mumbai is India's largest city with a population of 22.8 million. It is also India's most important commercial centre. Mumbai was part of the British Empire until independence in 1947. It was called Bombay until 1995, when it was renamed Mumbai after a Hindu goddess, Mumba Devi. Rich and poor Mumbai is both old and modern, rich and poor. The streets are full of people doing business, selling snacks and clothes, or just living there. Money is everywhere in modern Mumbai. India's most important businesses and banks have their headquarters there. The Bollywood film industry produces more films than Hollywood in Los Angeles. Modern skyscrapers and new shopping malls are right next to slums. Sixty percent of the population live with no running water, no electricity, and no sanitation.



Mumbai is on the west coast. The wet season is from June to September. Between November and February it is a little cooler and dryer. The city is best at sunrise and sunset, when the colour of the stone buildings changes from gold to orange and pink. The cheapest and easiest transport is by bus. Trains can be crowded and dangerous. Because of its poverty, Mumbai can be a difficult place to live, but the experience is unique.

Exercise 15. Learn the difference between TOWN and CITY using Cambridge Dictionary online.

Town *noun* [C or U]

UK /taʊn/ **US** /taʊn/ **a place where people live and work, containing many houses, shops, places of work, places of entertainment, etc., and usually larger than a village but smaller than a city:**

a seaside/coastal town

a fishing/mining/industrial town

*He was born in the small town **of** Castleford, in Yorkshire.*

*We stayed in the best hotel **in** town.*

*the main road **into/out of** town*

City noun [C]

UK /'sɪt.i/ **US** /'sɪt.i/

a large town:

Many of the world's cities have populations of more than five million.

*Wellington is the **capital** city (= centre of government) of New Zealand.*

any town in the UK that has a cathedral (= large, important church):

The city of Ely has about 15,000 inhabitants.

- *The traffic congestion in the city gets even worse during the summer.*
- *Their house is in a very desirable area of the city.*
- *For me, Venice is easily the most beautiful city in Europe.*
- *Many farm labourers moved to the towns and cities to look for work.*

Exercise 16. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. Do you live in a city, in a town or in a village? Do you live in its central part or not?
2. Is there an airport / a railway station / a bus station there?
3. Is there a river nearby?
4. Are there any places of entertainment (theatres, cinemas, museums, etc.)?
5. What is your favourite place?
6. Do you enjoy living there? What are the advantages or disadvantages?

Exercise 17. Listen to Victoria talking about her Daily Routine and fill in the gaps in the table.

<http://www.talkingpeople.net/tppodcast/2012/01/09/useful-language-my-daily-routine-elementary/>

Time	Activity
7.20	Wake up
7.30	Get up
8.15	
8.30	
8.45	
8.50	
9.00 – 14.00, 15.00 – 18.00	
14.00 – 15.00	
18.30	Go home, do some housework
21.00	Cook dinner
21.30	Have dinner
24.00	

Exercise 18. Listen to the recording again and answer the questions about Victoria.

1. What does she usually have for breakfast?
2. Does she drive to work?
3. When does she go shopping for food?
4. What does she do to relax in the evening?
5. Is Victoria's Sunday different from her working days?
6. Does she wake up early in the morning on Saturdays or Sundays?
7. Does she always stay at home for the weekend?
8. What does Victoria enjoy doing at the weekend when she is at home?

Exercise 19. Make up your own time-table for the week-days in English and write 3-4 sentences saying what you enjoy doing at the weekend.

Grammar

Present Continuous

(Настоящее длительное время)

Present Continuous обозначает длительное действие, которое совершается в настоящее время (сейчас, в момент речи/ в данный момент или в данный период). Предложения в настоящем длительном времени (Present Continuous) могут содержать такие слова и словосочетания, как now (сейчас), at the moment (в данный момент), at present (в настоящее время).

I am waiting for you. – Я жду тебя (сейчас, в данный момент).

We are having dinner. – Мы (сейчас) обедаем.

My brother is sleeping. – Мой брат (сейчас) спит.

They are travelling around Europe. – Они путешествуют по Европе (в данный период).

В русском языке не существует формального разделения на простые и длительные времена, однако эта разница выражается другими способами. Так, в английском языке предложение в Present Continuous может иметь, а может и не иметь вспомогательные слова – временные указатели (now, at present, at the moment, today, tonight). Само использование этого времени подразумевает, что действие происходит в данный момент: He is watching TV. В русском же предложении зачастую нельзя обойтись без вспомогательных слов, поскольку фраза «Он смотрит телевизор» может означать как регулярное действие, так и действие, протекающее в момент речи. Поэтому мы добавляем временные указатели - по вечерам, обычно или сейчас, в данный момент.

Кроме того, для выражения различных временных аспектов в русском языке могут употребляться отдельные глаголы, а в английском это может быть один и тот же глагол. Сравните:

I usually go to the library on Fridays.
пятницам.

Я обычно хожу в библиотеку по

Today is Friday and I am going to the library.
библиотеку.

Сегодня пятница, и я иду в

Образование Present Continuous

Affirmative (Утвердительная форма)		Negative (Отрицательная форма)		Interrogative (Вопросительная форма)
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I am waiting	I'm waiting	I am not waiting	I'm not waiting	Am I waiting?
You are waiting	You're waiting	You are not waiting	You aren't waiting	Are you waiting?
He is waiting	He's waiting	He is not waiting	He isn't waiting	Is he waiting?
She is waiting	She's waiting	She is not waiting	She isn't waiting	Is she waiting?
It is waiting	It's waiting	It is not waiting	It isn't waiting	Is it waiting?
We are waiting	We're waiting	We are not waiting	We aren't waiting	Are we waiting?
You are waiting	You're waiting	You are not waiting	You aren't waiting	Are you waiting?
They are waiting	They're waiting	They are not waiting	They aren't waiting	Are they waiting?

Формы Present Continuous образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в Present Simple (am/ is/ are) и причастия настоящего времени (Participle I) смыслового глагола, то есть четвертой формы глагола:

I am watching TV. – Я (сейчас) смотрю телевизор.

He is watching TV. – Он (сейчас) смотрит телевизор.

They are watching TV. – Они (сейчас) смотрят телевизор.

При образовании *вопросительных предложений* вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим. При образовании *отрицательных предложений* отрицательная частица not ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I am watching TV. – Я (сейчас) смотрю телевизор.

Are you watching TV? – Ты (сейчас) смотришь телевизор?

Yes, I am. I am watching TV. – Да, я (сейчас) смотрю телевизор.

No, I'm not. I am not watching TV. – Нет, я (сейчас) не смотрю телевизор.

He is watching TV. – Он (сейчас) смотрит телевизор.

Is he watching TV? – Он (сейчас) смотрит телевизор?

Yes, he is. He is watching TV. – Да, он (сейчас) смотрит телевизор.

No, he isn't. He is not watching TV. – Нет, он (сейчас) не смотрит телевизор.

They are watching TV. – Они (сейчас) смотрят телевизор.

Are they watching TV? – Они (сейчас) смотрят телевизор?

Yes, they are. They are watching TV. – Да, они (сейчас) смотрят телевизор.

No, they aren't. They are not watching TV. – Нет, они (сейчас) не смотрят телевизор.

В вопросах к подлежащему порядок слов не изменяется. Сравните:

What are you doing? – Что ты сейчас делаешь?

Who is watching TV? – Кто смотрит телевизор?

При добавлении окончания –ing необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Одна согласная после одиночной гласной в ударном (конечном) слоге удваивается:

Put – putting

Break – breaking

Stop – stopping

но

Talk – talking

Stir - stirring

Offer – offering

Согласная –l после одиночной гласной удваивается как в ударных, так и в безударных слогах:

Travel – travelling

2. На письме при добавлении окончания –ing глаголы, оканчивающиеся на немую –e, теряют эту букву :

Write - writing

Take- taking

3. Если глагол оканчивается на –ie, то при добавлении окончания –ie меняется на –y:

Lie – lying

Die - dying

Сравните использование Present Simple и Present Continuous:

Present Simple используется для обозначения постоянных или регулярно повторяющихся действий.	Present Continuous употребляется для обозначения действий, происходящих в данный момент/ определенный период.
Слова и выражения, часто встречающиеся в предложениях во времени Present Simple	Present Continuous
Every day/ week/ month/ year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning/ afternoon/ evening, at night etc.	Now, at present, at the moment, today, tonight
In the evening he usually watches TV.	He is watching TV (at the moment).
По вечерам он обычно смотрит телевизор.	Он (сейчас) смотрит телевизор.

Глаголы состояния (State Verbs)

Обратите внимание на ряд глаголов, которые, как правило, используются только в простых временах и не употребляются в длительных:

1. глаголы, обозначающие ощущения (see – видеть, hear – слышать, smell – чувствовать запах etc.)

I see you. – Я вижу тебя.

Do you hear me? – Ты меня слышишь?

2. глаголы, обозначающие чувства (love – любить, hate – ненавидеть, like – нравиться etc.)

My brother likes action films but I hate them. – Моему брату нравятся боевики, а я их терпеть не могу.

3. глаголы, обозначающие умственную деятельность (think – думать, полагать, understand – понимать, know – знать, remember – помнить etc.)

I understand your idea. – Я понимаю Вашу мысль.

Do you remember his telephone number? – Ты помнишь его номер телефона?

4. глаголы со значением принадлежности «иметь, владеть» (have – иметь, possess – обладать, владеть, own – владеть, иметь, belong - принадлежать)

I have (got) three cats. – У меня три кошки.

The book belongs to me. – Эта книга принадлежит мне.

При этом глагол to have употребляется в простых временах только в значении «иметь, обладать». Во всех остальных случаях он может использоваться и в длительных временах. Сравните:

I have (got) three cats. – У меня (есть) три кошки.

I am having dinner (at the moment). – Я сейчас обедаю.

She is having a shower. – Она принимает душ.

Exercise 20. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Continuous Tense.

1. My brother (to read) a book.
2. We (to have) breakfast.
3. Our parents (to go) to the theatre tonight.
4. My father (to drive) to work at the moment.
5. Mom (to cook) dinner.
6. She (to sleep).
7. Helen (to play) the guitar.
8. They (to fly) to Moscow today.
9. My sister (to listen) to music.
10. I (to translate) the text.
11. You (to talk) on the phone.
12. I (to do) the washing-up.
13. We (to have) an English lesson.
14. He (to ride) a bicycle.

Exercise 21. Translate the sentences using the verbs in the Present Continuous Tense.

1. Я сижу за столом и делаю домашнюю работу.
2. Мы ужинаем.
3. Они пьют чай.
4. Бабушка спит.

5. Дедушка читает газету.
6. Учитель пишет новые слова на доске (on the blackboard).
7. Ученики слушают учителя очень внимательно (with great attention).
8. Я глажу (to iron) платье.
9. Мой брат моет машину.
10. Кошка лежит на диване.

Exercise 22. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Continuous Tense.

1. Ты сейчас работаешь? – Нет, я не работаю. Я обедаю.
2. Он не спит.
3. Она читает журнал (a magazine)? – Нет, она читает книгу.
4. Что ты делаешь? – Я пишу сочинение (an essay).
5. Дети играют в своей комнате? – Нет, они играют в гостиной.
6. Вы сегодня летите в Санкт-Петербург?
7. Что мама готовит на обед? – Она готовит суп.
8. Мы не идем сегодня вечером в театр.
9. Вы идете сегодня вечером в театр?

Exercise 23. Translate the sentences using the verbs in the Present Continuous Tense.

1. Ты сейчас смотришь телевизор? – Нет, я слушаю музыку.
2. По вечерам бабушка всегда смотрит мыльные оперы (soap operas).
3. Она идет не в кино, а в библиотеку.
4. Он ходит в библиотеку каждую неделю.
5. Дедушка не спит. Можешь включить (to turn on) телевизор.
6. Наша кошка обычно спит в кресле.
7. Ты занят? – Да, я перевожу статью (an article).
8. На занятиях по английскому языку мы часто переводим тексты.
9. Мы сегодня переезжаем (to move house).
10. Они редко встречаются.
11. Зачем ты режешь помидоры? – Я делаю салат.
12. Я никогда не играю в компьютерные игры.

13. Смотри! Они танцуют танго.
14. Он редко танцует на дискотеках.
15. Я (сейчас) не читаю этот журнал. Ты можешь его взять.
16. Бабушка сейчас работает в саду.
17. Моя мама не работает. Она домохозяйка (a housewife).

Exercise 24. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Present Simple or Present Continuous Tense.

1. I (to think) it is an interesting film.
2. My sister (to like) milk chocolate.
3. I (to remember) this story.
4. She (to have/ to have got) two children.
5. I (to hear) the sounds of the piano. I (to think) my daughter (to play) Beethoven's sonata.
6. I (to see) my grandmother. She (to sit) in the armchair. She (to watch) TV.
7. He (to have) a bath at the moment.
8. He (to have) a bath every day.
9. The house (to belong) to my friends.
10. We (to have) a break now.

Exercise 25. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them. Tick (V) the correct sentences. For example:

They are often going to the theatre.

Wrong. They often go to the theatre.

She reading a book.

Wrong. She is reading a book.

We are having a good time here.

V

1. My friend are drinking tea now.
2. The baby is crying at the moment.
3. My dad and my brother is playing chess.
4. What is you doing now?
5. She is not sleeping now.
6. What are they doing now?
7. He is liking apples.

8. Every summer we go to the seaside.

9. I going to the cinema now.

10. She is wanting to buy this dress.

Exercise 26. Imagine that someone asks you to do something about the house (do the washing up/ waste the bin, etc. You are very busy. Make up as many sentences as you can explaining what you are doing at the moment. For example:

- Will you please help me with the washing-up?

- Of course, but can I do it a bit later? I am working on my report now/ I am reading the last page of a very interesting book ...

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Приложение 1.

Таблица времен английского глагола

Формы Время	<u>Continuous</u> (действие, происходящее в данный момент)	<u>Indefinite (Simple)</u> (повторяющееся действие)	<u>Perfect</u> (действие закончилось к данному моменту: результат, законченность)	<u>Perfect Continuous</u> (действие, начавшееся в указанный момент и совершается (продолжается) до другого момента)
Present	to be + doing I am } He is } We } are } working You } They }	do, don't + do; doesn't + do I work } I don't } He works } He doesn't } work We } We } You } You } don't } They } They }	I have } He has } We } have } worked You } shown They } I haven't worked	(for, since) I have } He has } We } have } been You } working They } (doing)
Past	I was } He was } We } were } working You } They }	I } He } work + ed => worked We } did + not => didn't work You } They } Did you work yesterday?	I } We } had worked He } You } They }	I } He } had been working We } (doing) You } They }
Future	I } shall } We } (will) } be working He } will } You } They }	I } shall } work We } (will) He } will } work You } They }	I } shall } We } (will) } by the time } He } have worked } You } (done) They } will }	I } shall } We } (will) } have been } He } working } You } will } by + for They }
Future in the past	I } should } We } be working } He } would } You } They }	I } should } We } work } He } would } You } They }	I } should } We } have } He } worked } You } (done) They } would }	I } should } We } (would) } have been } He } working } You } would } They }

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЩЕРБАКОВОГО

Приложение 2.

Список неправильных глаголов

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Перевод
be	was/were	been	быть
bear	bore	born(e)	терпеть, рожать
beat	beat	beaten	бить, вы-, от-, из-
become	became	become	становиться, делаться
begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
bite	bit	bitten	кусать(ся)
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать, прерывать, разбивать
bring	brought	brought	приносить, приводить
build	built	built	строить, встраивать
burn	burnt	burnt	гореть, сжигать
burst	burst	burst	взрывать(ся), раз-
buy	bought	bought	покупать, под-, вы-, ис-
can	could	(been able to)	мочь, уметь
catch	caught	caught	ловить, схватывать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	оценивать, стоить
cut	cut	cut	резать, обрезать
deal	dealt	dealt	(раз)давать, иметь дело, торговать, рассматривать вопрос
dig	dug	dug	копать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить, чертить
dream	dreamt	dreamt	видеть сны, мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	пить, выпивать
drive	drove	driven	ехать, везти, двигать, гнать
eat	ate	eaten	есть, принимать

			пищу
fall	fell	fallen	падать, о-, вы-, нис-, в-
feed	fed	fed	кормить(ся)
fight	fought	fought	бороться, сражаться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать, про-
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать, замораживать
get	got	got	получать, становиться
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти, ехать
grow	grew	grown	расти, выращивать
hang	hung	hung	висеть, вешать
have	had	had	иметь, обладать
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать, прятаться
hit	hit	hit	ударять, поражать
hold	held	held	держатъ, поддерживать (владеть)
hurt	hurt	hurt	повредить, ушибить, ранить
keep	kept	kept	держатъ, хранить
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть
lead	led	led	вести, сопровождать
learn	learnt	learnt	учиться, на-, узнавать
leave	left	left	оставлять, уезжать
lend	lent	lent	одалживать, давать займы
let	let	let	позволять, сдавать в наём

lie	lay	lain	лежать
light	lit	lit	зажигать, освещать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать, заставлять
mean	meant	meant	значить, подразумевать
meet	met	met	встречать, знакомиться
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ехать верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить, звенеть
rise	rose	risen	подниматься, восходить
run	ran	run	бежать, течь
say	said	said	говорить, сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать, отправлять
set	set	set	помещать, ставить
sew	sewed	sewn	шить
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shine	shone	shone	сиять, светить
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown	показывать
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
smell	smelt	smelt	пахнуть, нюхать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить, истощать
spill	spilt	spilt	проливать
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	портить, баловать
spread	spread	spread	распространяться
spring	sprang	sprung	прыгать, вскочить
stand	stood	stood	стоять

steal	stole	stolen	воровать, красть
stick	stuck	stuck	втыкать, приклеивать(ся), липнуть
sting	stung	stung	жалить
strike	struck	struck	ударять, поражать, бастовать
swear	swore	sworn	клясться, присягать, браниться
sweep	swept	swept	мести
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	обучать, учить
tear	tore	torn	рвать, раз-, с-, от-
tell	told	told	рассказывать, сообщать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	кидать, бросать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke	woken	будить, просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	выигрывать, получать
write	wrote	written	писать