

Т. Ю. Дроздова

# **ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

*+ Ключи*

**УРОВЕНЬ ОБУЧЕНИЯ А1–А2**

*Учебное пособие*

АНТОЛОГИЯ  
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

Санкт-Петербург

**УДК 811.111**  
**ББК 81.2Англ**  
**Д75**

По вопросам приобретения издания обращайтесь:

ООО «Антология»:  
тел.: (812) 328-14-41  
[www.anthologybooks.ru](http://www.anthologybooks.ru)  
e-mail: [sales@bookstreet.ru](mailto:sales@bookstreet.ru)

Огромный выбор учебной и методической литературы  
в интернет-магазине  
**[www.bookstreet.ru](http://www.bookstreet.ru)**

**Дроздова Т. Ю.**

**Д75** Практическая грамматика английского языка : учебное пособие. – СПб. : Антология, 2014. – 400 с.

ISBN 978-5-94962-225-4

Учебное пособие предназначено для начинающих и продолжающих изучение английского языка (уровень А1 и А2). Работа с изданием направлена на последовательное детальное изучение основных разделов грамматики английского языка. Объяснения даются на русском языке с использованием таблиц, схем и моделей. В издании более 500 упражнений, выполненных в виде рабочей тетради.

Книга содержит ответы-ключи, что позволяет успешно использовать пособие для самостоятельной работы.

**УДК 811.111**  
**ББК 81.2Англ**

ISBN 978-5-94962-225-4

© Дроздова Т. Ю., 2014  
© ООО «Антология», 2014

## ОТ АВТОРА

Если английская грамматика кажется Вам «туманным Альбионом», то, безусловно, эта книга для Вас. Предлагаемое Вашему вниманию учебное пособие предназначено для начинающих и продолжающих изучение английского языка (уровень A1 и A2). Работа с пособием направлена на последовательное детальное изучение основных разделов грамматики английского языка.

Мы старались, чтобы этот учебник отличали:

- **доступность изложения** – грамматические пояснения даются на русском языке в простой и доступной форме с использованием таблиц, схем и моделей, способствующих лучшему пониманию и запоминанию материала.
- **оптимальные условия усвоения** – в пособии подробно рассмотрены 17 основных грамматических разделов – большой объем информации разделен автором на более мелкие тематические блоки. Количество нового материала в каждом из них учитывает особенности работы человеческой памяти.
- **большой объём тренировочного материала** – в учебнике более 500 разнообразных упражнений, основанных на оригинальных текстах и диалогах. Поскольку «всё познается в сравнении», в каждый тренировочный блок включены упражнения на перевод с русского языка на английский.
- **психологическая комфортность** – интересные современные тексты упражнений, удобство расположения материала и визуальные «опоры» делают работу с пособием приятной и эффективной. С учебником удобно работать – все упражнения выполнены в виде рабочей тетради.
- **контроль усвоения** – для контроля и самоконтроля пособие завершается комплексными тестами на все изученные грамматические темы.
- **дополнительные возможности** – упражнения в виде коротких рассказов, шуток и диалогов можно использовать не только для изучения грамматических моделей. Связные тексты позволяют применять поддерживающую методику «проговаривания» (пересказ, вопросы и ответы), что значительно улучшает запоминание и способствует автоматизации навыка.
- **повторение изученной лексики** – лексическое наполнение упражнений соответствует основным темам повседневного общения. Значительная их часть представляет собой живые диалоги, которые одновременно с работой над грамматикой помогают развивать разговорные навыки.

Учебное пособие «Практическая грамматика английского языка» выполнено так, что может успешно использоваться как независимый учебник грамматики, а ответы-ключи помогут при самостоятельной работе.

*Желаю успеха!*

# CONTENTS

	The Verb.....	7
1.	The Verb “to be” .....	7
1.1	The Verb “to be”. Forms and Meanings .....	7
1.2	“To Be”: Questions and Negatives.....	10
1.3	“There + Be” Construction .....	14
1.3.1	“There + Be”: Questions and Negatives .....	15
2.	The Verb “to have” .....	18
2.1	The Verb “to have”. Forms and Meaning .....	18
2.2	Questions and Negatives .....	20
2.3	“Have”: Habitual and Repeated Actions .....	24
2.4	“Have”: Actions .....	26
3.	The Simple Tenses .....	28
3.1	The Present Simple Tense .....	28
3.1.1	Questions and Negatives in the Present Simple Tense .....	29
3.2	The Past Simple Tense .....	34
3.2.1	Questions and Negatives in the Past Simple Tense .....	36
3.2.2	Habitual Actions in the Past – “Used to” .....	39
3.3	The Future Simple Tense .....	42
4.	The Continuous Tenses .....	49
4.1	The Present Continuous Tense .....	49
4.1.1	Talking about the Future .....	54
4.1.2	The Present Continuous and the Present Simple .....	58
4.2	The Past Continuous Tense .....	61
4.2.1	The Past Simple and the Past Continuous.....	64
4.2.2	Talking about an Activity that Was Interrupted by an Event .....	66
5.	The Perfect Tenses .....	68
5.1	The Present Perfect Tense .....	69
5.2	The Present Perfect and the Past Simple .....	77
5.3	Review of Tenses .....	79
5.4	The Past Perfect Tense.....	81
5.4.1	Questions and Negatives .....	85
5.5	Review of Tenses: The Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect. ....	86
5.6	The Future Perfect Tense .....	88
6.	Modal Verbs .....	89
6.1	“Can”. Forms and Meanings.....	89
6.2	“May”. Forms and Meanings.....	94
6.3	“Must”. Forms and Meanings .....	99
6.3.1	“Must” and Its Equivalent “Have to” .....	101
6.3.2	Prohibition or Absence of Necessity: Mustn’t or (Not) Have to .....	104
6.3.3	The Functions of the Verb “Have” in a Sentence .....	106
6.4	“Should” .....	108
6.4.1	Modal Verbs. Summing up .....	110
6.5	Modals: Doubt or Uncertainty .....	112
7.	Summing up: Questions and Negatives .....	116
7.1	Questions .....	116
7.1.1	“Yes/No” Questions .....	116
7.1.2	Wh-questions or Special Questions .....	119
7.1.3	Tag Questions .....	123
7.2	Negatives .....	125

8.	Reported Speech .....	128
8.1	The Sequence of Tenses .....	128
8.2	Reported Statements.....	132
8.3	Reported Command and Request .....	136
8.4	Reported Questions.....	138
8.4.1	Indirect General Question .....	139
8.4.2	Indirect Special Question .....	141
9.	The Passive Voice .....	145
9.1	Formation of the Passive Voice .....	145
9.2	Use of Prepositions in Passive Constructions .....	151
9.3	Verbs with Prepositions in the Passive Voice.....	153
9.4	Some Difficulties in the Use of Passive Constructions .....	155
10.	Conditional Sentences.....	157
10.1	The Future: Tenses after “if” and “when” .....	157
10.2	Conditional Sentences .....	159
10.2.1	Real Condition: Type I Conditionals .....	160
10.2.2	Unreal Condition: Type II Conditionals .....	164
10.2.3	Questions and Negatives .....	166
11.	Structures after Verbs: the Infinitive and the Gerund .....	169
11.1	The Infinitive .....	169
11.2	The Gerund .....	171
11.2.1	Gerund after Verbs .....	171
11.2.2	Gerund after Adjectives.....	177
11.2.3	Gerund after Some Set Expressions .....	180
11.2.4	Gerund after Nouns .....	181
11.2.5	Gerund after Prepositions .....	182
11.2.6	Gerund Passive .....	183
12.	The Noun .....	186
12.1	Formation of Nouns .....	186
12.2	The Plural of English Nouns .....	190
12.2.1	Nouns Used Only in the Plural .....	192
12.2.2	Nouns Used Only in the Singular .....	193
12.3	Countable and Uncountable Nouns .....	195
12.4	The Genetive or Possessive Case .....	199
13.	The Article .....	206
13.1	The Indefinite Article “A/An”and the Definite Article “The” .....	206
13.2	Use of Articles with Uncountable Nouns.....	217
13.3	Use of Articles with Geographical Names .....	221
13.4	Special Difficulties in the Use of Articles.....	223
13.4.1	Use of Articles with the Names of Seasons and Meals, etc .....	223
13.4.2	Use of Articles with the Words School / College / University, Hospital, Work ....	225
14.	The Pronoun .....	227
14.1	Personal and Possessive Pronouns .....	227
14.1.1	Subject and Object Pronouns .....	229
14.2	Demonstrative Pronouns This/These, That/Those .....	231
14.3	Reflexive Pronouns .....	233
14.3.1	Pronouns Each Other .....	235
14.3.2	Pronouns Other/Another.....	237
14.4	Pronouns All, Everybody, Everyone, Everything, Both .....	238
14.4.1	Pronouns Each, Every, Both .....	240
14.5	Pronouns Some and Any .....	243
14.5.1	Some/Any Compounds .....	245

14.6	Pronouns Much/Many, Little/Few .....	247
15.	The Adjective .....	251
15.1	Formation of Adjectives .....	251
15.1.1	Adjectives Ending in -ing and -ed .....	256
15.2	Word Order: Several Adjectives + Noun .....	257
15.3	Use of Adjectives after Verbs .....	259
15.3.1	Use of Adjectives with Adverbs Too and Enough .....	261
15.4	Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives .....	263
15.4.1	Making Comparison More Emphatic .....	269
15.4.2	Other Ways to Compare Things .....	270
16.	The Adverb .....	274
16.1	Formation of Adverbs .....	274
16.2	Confusing Adjectives and Adverbs .....	277
16.3	Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs .....	281
16.4	Adverbs of Time.....	284
16.5	Adverbs of Frequency .....	288
16.6	Adverbs of Place and Direction .....	290
16.7	Adverbs of Degree, Measure and Quantity .....	292
16.8	Adverbs of Probability .....	296
17.	Linking Words .....	299
17.1	Prepositions .....	299
17.1.1	Prepositions of Place .....	299
17.1.2	Prepositions of Space At, In, On.....	302
17.2	Prepositions of Direction .....	305
17.2.1	Moving in Space.....	307
17.3	Prepositions with Forms of Transport.....	311
17.4	Prepositions of Time .....	312
17.4.1	Prepositions of Time At, On, In .....	312
17.4.2	Prepositions of Time After, Before, By, Till/Until .....	314
17.4.3	Prepositions In Time, On Time .....	317
17.4.4	Prepositions of Time For, During, From, Since .....	319
17.5	The Grammatical Meaning of Prepositions .....	321
17.6	Prepositions Expressing Abstract Relations .....	323
17.7	The Place of Prepositions in a Sentence .....	327
17.8	The Complex Sentence .....	328
17.8.1	Defining Relative Clauses .....	328
17.8.2	Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses.....	330
17.8.3	Contact Clauses .....	331
17.8.4	Object Clauses .....	333
Tests	.....	336
Appendix 1	English Tenses (Active) .....	342
Appendix 2	List of Irregular Verbs .....	343
Appendix 3	Some Verbs Used with Prepositions .....	345
Appendix 4	Expressions with Do and Make .....	348
Keys	.....	349
Literature	.....	399

# THE VERB

## 1. The Verb “to be”

### 1.1 The Verb “to be”. Forms and Meanings

Глагол “to be”. Формы и значение

	Present	Past	Future
I	<b>am</b>	<b>was</b>	<b>will be</b>
He/she/it	<b>is</b>		
You We They	<b>are</b>	<b>were</b>	

Глагол *to be* имеет значение:  
«быть, являться, находиться»

- I **am** at work now
- Jack **is** my best friend.
- We **were** classmates.



**Ex 1.** Write these sentences again with the short forms.

Перепишите эти предложения, используя краткие формы.

1. What is your address?  
.....
2. My address is 14 Park Lane.  
.....
3. They are my classmates.  
.....
4. This is Daniel, and that is Marko.  
.....  
Daniel is the best football player at our school.  
.....
5. Schwarz is my maiden-name.  
.....  
I am Lindman now.  
.....
6. My brother is a police officer, he is very tall.  
.....

В разговорном английском языке в основном используются краткие формы глагола *to be*:

- с местоимениями: **I’m, he’s, she’s, it’s, we’re, you’re, they’re**
- с именами и другими существительными: **Sam’s tall. The dog’s brown. Moscow’s the capital of Russia.**
- с вопросительными словами: **What’s her name? Who’s she? Where’re we?**

**Ex 2. Complete the sentences according to the model. Use the words from the list.**  
Составьте предложения по модели, используя данные ниже слова.

~~actor~~ ▪ beautiful ▪ worker ▪ secretary ▪ doctor ▪ dancer

1. I'm a singer. (my brother)  
My brother is an actor.
2. We were students. (he)  
.....
3. Nick and Mary are painters. (Nick's sister)  
.....
4. She will be a nurse. (her friends)  
.....
5. Her brother was handsome. (her sisters)  
.....
6. You'll be a designer. (your wife)  
.....



A J☺ke...

With my sunglasses on,  
**I'm** Jack Nicholson.  
Without them, **I'm** fat  
and 60.

**Ex 3. Complete the sentences with the Present Simple form of the verb TO BE.**  
Заполните пробелы глаголом TO BE в соответствующей форме Present Simple.

- I <sup>(1)</sup> ..... married and have two children. We  
<sup>(2)</sup> ..... a happy family.  
My husband Peter <sup>(3)</sup> ..... a good and honest  
man. He <sup>(4)</sup> ..... very hard-working.  
I <sup>(5)</sup> ..... very proud of my children, believe  
(верить) me, they <sup>(6)</sup> ..... not like other kids.  
Our son Matt <sup>(7)</sup> ..... twelve years old, he  
<sup>(8)</sup> ..... very good at Math. Our daughter Kate  
<sup>(9)</sup> ..... fourteen, but she <sup>(10)</sup> ..... very  
serious-minded. She <sup>(11)</sup> ..... interested in  
psychology.  
I <sup>(12)</sup> ..... very happy in my marriage and I'm  
never bored.



**USE OF THE VERB "TO BE"**  
**Использование глагола "TO BE"**

**Мы применяем глагол *to be*, когда мы:**

- называем имя и национальность:
  - His name **is** Richard. They **are** English.
- говорим о возрасте и роде занятий:
  - She **was** 25 last year.
  - She **is** a nurse.
- о цвете, цене:
  - The dress **is** black.
  - These shoes **were** only 25\$.
- описываем чувства и состояния:
  - They **are** happy. I **am** tired but I **am not** hungry.



**Ex 4. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs from the box.**

Заполните пропуски одним из данных глаголов.

am ▪ is ▪ are ▪ was ▪ were

1. The party ..... next Friday evening at Sandy's house.
2. She ..... a very nice woman, but her late (покойный) husband ..... an unpleasant man.
3. .... Mr James in? – No, I ..... sorry, he ..... here not long ago, but now he ..... out.
4. Today ..... 23 March: yesterday ..... the 22nd.
5. Her family name ..... Jones now, but it ..... Smith before she got married.
6. .... Fred and Carmen at home when you called? – No, they ..... not, but they ..... at home now.
7. I ..... sure the twins ..... 18 today: they ..... 17 last year.
8. Her dream ..... to dance with the Royal Ballet Company.

**TO BE** также используется:

– после **THIS, THAT** и безличного **IT**:

- **This is** a nice house.
- **That was** a bad joke.
- **It's** difficult.

– перед прилагательными:

- The boy **is** tall.
- The Morrisons **are** very friendly.

**Ex 5. Fill in the gaps with the Present or Past Simple form of the verb TO BE (positive or negative).**

Заполните пробелы положительной или отрицательной формой глагола TO BE (Present или Past Simple).

Lily <sup>(1)</sup> ..... my best friend. She <sup>(2)</sup> ..... brilliant and very beautiful. We <sup>(3)</sup> ..... very close. Lily <sup>(4)</sup> ..... single. She <sup>(5)</sup> ..... interested in marriage. Her career <sup>(6)</sup> ..... the most important thing for her. Now she <sup>(7)</sup> ..... the only black editor (издатель) of a popular magazine, but she had a very hard start in life. I remember the day she came to school. One morning the headmistress (директор школы) was standing in the main hall and next to her <sup>(8)</sup> ..... a new girl, thin and poorly dressed. "Girls", said the headmistress, "this <sup>(9)</sup> ..... Lily Jago. Now we must be very kind to Lily, because she <sup>(10)</sup> ..... very poor", she went on. Of course, the headmistress <sup>(11)</sup> ..... very kind. Lily <sup>(12)</sup> ..... very angry and unhappy. Lily <sup>(13)</sup> ..... black, and of course the girls <sup>(14)</sup> ..... kind to her at all. They called her "Lily White". And when they realized how clever she <sup>(15)</sup> ..... , they hated her for that as well. I liked her because I <sup>(16)</sup> ..... an outsider too. My name <sup>(17)</sup> ..... Faith and the girls nicknamed me "Faith Value" (эталон доверчивости), because they said I <sup>(18)</sup> ..... naïve. But I <sup>(19)</sup> ..... naïve, I <sup>(20)</sup> ..... trusting. I always trust in things. I <sup>(21)</sup> ..... a natural optimist.



**Ex 6. Complete the dialogue. Translate the sentences.**

Завершите диалог. Переведите предложения.

**Back to School**

MAX: Hello, there. Меня зовут Макс Моррис. Это класс для занятий по французскому языку (*French course*)? .....

ADELE: Yes, it is. Come in, моё имя Адель. Я учитель. ....

MAX: I hope, он не очень трудный. Я – начинающий, .....  
you see. I've never studied French.

ADELE: Don't worry Max. We'll start with the basics, such as saying your name.

## 1.2 "To Be": Questions and Negatives

"To Be": Образование вопроса и отрицания

**Образование вопроса в настоящем и прошедшем времени:**

Соответствующая форма глагола *to be* (am, is, are, was, were) выносится на первое место перед подлежащим.

He **is** Dutch. ⇒ **Is** he Dutch?

Dora **was** 20 last year. ⇒ **Was** Dora 20 last year?



**Ex 7. Transform these sentences into "YES/NO" questions. Give short answers.**

Преобразуйте данные предложения в общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ.

- Barbara and George are retired. (Yes)  
Are Barbara and George retired? – Yes, they are.
- Oliver is a builder. (No)  
.....
- Anne is self-employed (работает в собственной фирме). (Yes)  
.....
- These trees are green. (Yes)  
.....

**SHORT ANSWERS "YES/NO"**

**Краткий ответ «ДА/НЕТ»**

- Существительные ⇒ местоимение:
  - Is **Morris** your family name? – Yes, **it** is.
- Сокращённая форма глагола используется только в отрицательных ответах:
  - Was** Edna in Russia? – Yes, she **was** . / No, she **wasn't** .

5. The twins Jessica and Jeremy were in the fifth form last year. (No)  
.....

6. Maria is a student. (Yes)  
.....

**Ex 8. Read the sentences about Romy. Using the prompts, complete questions 1–6. Match the questions (1–6) to the answers (A–F). Read the answers first.**  
Прочтите предложения о Роми. Используя данные слова, составьте вопросы (1–6) и выберите к ним ответы (A–F).

The girl was named Romy.  
She was born on the 22nd of March 1998.  
Her mother was in her forties when she had Romy.  
Romy's brother was born in January 1988.  
Romy's brother is ten years older than her.  
Romy isn't of age yet.

1. ☐ Who / be named after ? .....
2. ☐ When / Romy's birthday ? .....
3. ☐ How old / Romy's mother / she had her ? .....
4. ☐ When / Romy's brother / be born? .....
5. ☐ be older / he / than / Romy ? .....
6. ☐ be of age / Romy / yet ? .....

- A. No, she isn't. She is only fourteen years old.
- B. Romy was born in the spring of 1998, ten years after her brother was born.
- C. In March 1998 Romy's mother was forty-two years old.
- D. Yes, he is. Romy is ten years younger than her brother.
- E. She was named after the actress Romy Schneider. Her mother was a great fan of hers.
- F. His birthday is on the 15th of January.

### WH-QUESTIONS

Вопросы с вопросительными словами (**what, who, where, when, why**)

На такие вопросы невозможно ответить ДА/НЕТ.

Вопросы такого типа служат для получения дополнительной информации.

Вопросительное слово (**what, who, where, when, why, how, etc.**) ставится в начале вопроса, за ним следует соответствующая форма глагола *to be* и подлежащее.

- Edna **was** in Russia. ⇒ **Why was** Edna in Russia? – She visited her friends.



**Ex 9. A. Write questions about the things underlined in the text.**

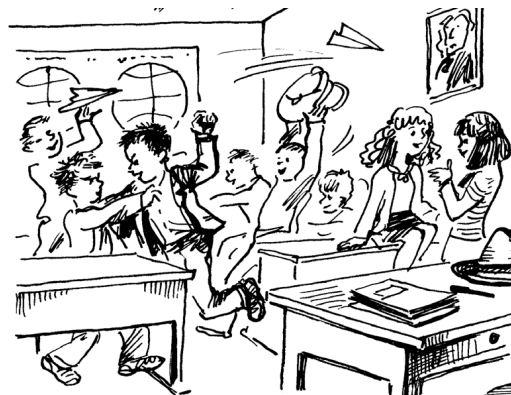
Составьте вопросы к подчёркнутым фразам или предложениям.

**A Long Name**

<sup>(1)</sup> John and Fred were two schoolboys. <sup>(2)</sup> They were twelve years old and <sup>(3)</sup> they were in the same class at school. One day they had a fight in the class and <sup>(4)</sup> their teacher was very angry. He told the boys to stay at school after class and write their names a thousand times.

Fred began to cry. The teacher asked him: "Why are you crying, Fred?"

<sup>(5)</sup> "Because his full name is John May and <sup>(6)</sup> my full name is Frederick Hollingsworth," answered the boy.



1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

**B. Give a short summary of the text, using the key-words:**

Сделайте краткий пересказ текста, используя ключевые слова:

- |                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| ✓ in the same class | ✓ a thousand times                 |
| ✓ had a fight       | ✓ began to cry                     |
| ✓ was angry         | ✓ had many letters / was very long |
| ✓ stay after class  |                                    |

**Ex 10. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the first American President George Washington. (Student A looks at Text A, Student B looks at Text B).**

Задайте вопросы об американском президенте Джордже Вашингтоне и ответьте на них. (Студент А смотрит в Текст А, студент В смотрит в текст В).

**Text A**

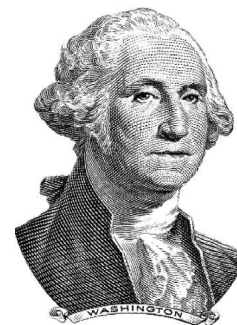
George Washington was <sup>(1)</sup> ..... of the United States.

He was born on the 21st of February, 1732. He was a distinguished (выдающийся) general and the leader of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War. He is often called <sup>(2)</sup> .....

Washington is everywhere you look in the USA. His face is on the one-dollar bill and on the 25 cent coin. <sup>(3)</sup> ..... are named after him.

This man is in fact so well-known and respected (уважать) that he can be called “America’s first mega-celebrity.” (знаменитость)

1. (A) What was George Washington?  
(B) – He was the first President of the United States.
2. What .....
3. What places .....



### Text B

George Washington was the first President of the United States. He was born <sup>(4)</sup> .....

He was a distinguished (выдающийся) general and the leader of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War. He is often called “the father of America.”

Washington is everywhere you look in the USA. His face is on <sup>(5)</sup> .....

Mountains, bridges, schools and the very capital of the country are named after him.

<sup>(6)</sup> ..... that he can be called “America’s first mega-celebrity” (знаменитость).

4. When .....
5. What .....
6. Why .....

### EX II. Make the sentences negative. Use the prompts and write true sentences.

Поставьте данные предложения в отрицательную форму. Используя данные слова, напишите предложения, содержащие правильную информацию.

1. Barbie is a new doll. (one of the oldest and most loved toys)  
*Barbie isn't a new doll, it is one of the oldest and most loved toys.*
2. Barbie is five years old. (more than 50 years)  
.....  
.....
3. Barbie was the work of a French artist. (be the idea of an American businesswoman Ruth Handler)  
.....  
.....

**Отрицательная форма глагола to be** образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после соответствующей формы глагола.

Отрицание также может иметь краткие формы: **aren't**, **isn't**, **wasn't**, **weren't**.

- They **are not** (aren't) from Scotland, they are from Ireland.
- We **were not** (weren't) there yesterday.



4. Barbie doll is a copy of a famous American actress. (be inspired – вдохновлять by a German doll called Bild Lilli)  
.....
5. Barbie is the name of that actress. (be named after Ruth Handler’s daughter Barbara)  
.....
6. Barbie dolls are all identical. (be different, wear different cloths)  
.....



### A Joke...



One day a father goes to a toy shop to buy a Barbie doll for his daughter.

**The sales person:**

We have Sports Barbie for \$19.99  
 Shopping Barbie for \$19.99  
 Beach Barbie for \$19.99  
 Ballerina Barbie for \$19.99  
 Librarian Barbie for \$19.99  
 Flight Attendant Barbie for \$19.99  
 Divorced Barbie for \$249.99



**The surprised father:**

Why is the divorced Barbie \$249.99 and the other Barbies are only \$19.99?

**The sales person:**

Sir, the divorced Barbie comes with Ken's car, Ken's house, Ken's furniture, Ken's boat, Ken's TV and one of Ken's friends.

## 1.3 “There + Be” Construction

### Оборот “There + Be”

Эта конструкция используется, когда мы говорим о местонахождении предметов. В русском языке такие предложения начинаются с обстоятельства места (**где?**). В английском языке эти обстоятельства, как правило, стоят в конце предложения.

- В классе много ребят. – **There are** a lot of children in the classroom.

### Ex 12. Fill in the blanks with **THERE IS, THERE ARE**.

Заполните пропуски оборотом **THERE IS, THERE ARE**.

### What Is in a Name?

Ed MacCall wrote a book about names, about what they mean, and how they can influence (влиять) people’s life. In his book, which is called “The Game of the Name” he gives a lot of interesting examples. Ed MacCall found out that people often choose the careers which reflect

their second name. In his book he analyses thousands of cases (случай).

For example, <sup>(1)</sup> ..... a man called James Judge who is a judge (судья), <sup>(2)</sup> ..... a police officer called Andy Sergeant and a vicar called Linda Church (церковь).

<sup>(3)</sup> ..... also several bankers with the surname Cash (наличные деньги).

It's funny, but <sup>(4)</sup> ..... even a criminal Tony Lawless (беззаконный).

<sup>(5)</sup> ..... many other examples of this type.

The author thinks that these people took on the job because of their family name.

And <sup>(6)</sup> ..... one more example – the author himself. Ed MacCall wrote a book about people's names.

В обороте “**there + be**” глагол *to be* изменяется по временам:

Present: **there is/are**

Past: **there was/were**

Future: **there will be**

Выбор формы глагола: **is/was, are/were** (единственное или множественное число) зависит от числа следующего за глаголом существительного (а не общего числа предметов).

- There **was** one boy and five girls at my birthday party.
- There **were** five girls and one boy at my birthday party.

### 1.3.1 “There + Be”: Questions and Negatives

“There + Be”: Вопросительные и отрицательные формы

При использовании этой конструкции вопрос и отрицание образуется так же, как и все вопросы и отрицания с глаголом **to be**:

#### “Yes/No” Questions and Negatives

Общие вопросы и отрицания

Question	Negative form
<p>There <b>are</b> many books at our library. ⇨</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there many books at our library?</li> </ul>	<p>There <b>is/are/was/were</b> + <b>(not)</b> ⇨</p> <p>There <b>isn't/aren't/wasn't/weren't</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There <b>aren't</b> any French books at our library.</li> </ul>
<p>There <b>was</b> snow on the mountains. ⇨</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was there snow on the mountains?</li> </ul>	<p>There <b>is/are/was/were</b> + <b>(no)</b> ⇨</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There <b>were no</b> railways in the 18th century.</li> </ul>

#### Ex 13. Use the prompts and ask questions according to the model.

Составьте вопросы с данными словами по модели.

- a person with a “career” name / at your work place?  
Is there a person with a “career” name at your work place?
- a person with a rare name / among your friends?

.....

3. many Svetas and Natashas / at your class?  
.....
4. an apple-tree / in your garden?  
.....
5. any children under age / in your family ?  
.....
6. anybody you know / in Paris?  
.....

**Ex 14. Fill in the gaps with THERE or IT.**

Заполните пропуски THERE или IT.

1. .... will be a lot of fans at the match.  
..... is a very important football game.
2. .... is a dog at our door, I think,  
..... is our neighbour's dog.
3. .... was a photo of this girl in a magazine. .... is nice to see a pretty face.
4. .... is a good news. .... will be a new boy in our class.
5. .... is a parcel (бандероль) for you, I think, .... is the book you ordered last week.

**Ex 15. THERE or IT? Fill in the gaps with one of these formal words.**

THERE или IT? Заполните пропуски одним из этих формальных слов.

**More about Ed MacCall's Book**

Ed MacCall is often asked if <sup>(1)</sup> ..... is true (относится ли это также) for first names. Does a name influence a person's character? <sup>(2)</sup> ..... are many examples of first names in his book as well.

<sup>(3)</sup> ..... are old virtue (добродетель) names, such as Faith, Grace, Charity (милосердие).

<sup>(4)</sup> ..... were really awful names among them: Humility (покорность), Prudence (благоразумие), Meek (кроткий).

These names were given mostly to baby girls, so that (чтобы) they would have those characteristics. And <sup>(5)</sup> ..... is often true (верно). <sup>(6)</sup> ..... is impossible to be called Grace

**THERE or IT?**

Многие английские безличные предложения начинаются с **THERE** или **IT** в качестве формального подлежащего. Выбор **THERE** или **IT** представляет некоторую трудность.

Как сказано выше, **THERE** используется при указании местонахождения предметов.

**Безличное IT употребляется когда:**

- мы говорим о погоде:
  - **It** was cold yesterday. **It's** raining hard.
- указываем время, число, месяц:
  - **It's** five o'clock. **It's** Monday. **It's** the 9th of May.
- для выражения мнения:
  - **It's** funny. **It's** difficult/strange/a pleasure.
- при идентификации предметов:
  - What is **it** ? – **It's** a book. Who is **it** ? – **It's** me.



and to be clumsy (неуклюжий), <sup>(7)</sup> ..... is unusual to see a depressive Hope (надежда) and unhappy Joy (радость).

<sup>(8)</sup> ..... was in fashion to name children after the places they were born in: Virginia, Atlanta, Georgia. <sup>(9)</sup> ..... are also Chelsea and India. <sup>(10)</sup> ..... is difficult to believe that David Beckham called his baby Brooklyn after a trip to New-York.

So, I think, <sup>(11)</sup> ..... is very interesting to read Ed's book "The Game of the Name".

### **Ex 16. Translate the sentences.**

Переведите предложения.

1. Мистер Конклешил (Conkleshill) поэт. – Это его псевдоним? – Нет, это его фамилия. – Но писать его имя трудно. ....
2. В моей группе есть молодой человек с необычным именем. – Как его зовут? – Арсений. Его называли в честь прадедушки. ....
3. Твоя мама такая молодая! – Да, ей около тридцати. Я родился, когда ей было 19 лет. – А сколько лет твоему отцу? – Он на 10 лет старше мамы. ....
4. Я не буду завтра в школе. Я больна. А ты будешь завтра в школе? .....
5. В классе моего сына много ребят из разных стран. – Это интернациональный класс? – Да, ребята изучают русский язык. ....
6. Из каких они стран? – Есть мальчик из Японии, девочка из Испании, двое ребят из Парижа. – А есть ребята из Китая? – Я не знаю. ....
7. Мой отец строитель. Он строит мосты. Он сейчас в Индии. – А твоя мама тоже в Индии? – Нет, она говорит, что в Индии очень жарко. – Через две недели мой папа будет в Токио. Там будет выставка (exhibition). ....
8. Я из Нью-Йорка. Это очень большой город. Это фотография моего дома. ....
9. Мой дедушка был врачом, мой отец врач, когда я вырасту (grow up), я тоже буду врачом. ....

## 2. The Verb “to have”

### 2.1 The Verb “to have”. Forms and Meaning

Глагол “to have”. Формы и значение

Основное значение глагола *to have* – «иметь».

Значение «иметь» передается в английском языке двумя способами:

	Британский вариант английского языка	Американский английский
<b>Present</b>	<b>have/has got</b> • We <b>have got</b> a big house.	<b>have/has</b> • We <b>have</b> a big house.
<b>Past</b>	<b>had</b> • We <b>had</b> a cold winter last year.	
<b>Future</b>	<b>will have</b> • The children <b>will have</b> nice presents for Christmas.	



Современный вариант британского английского языка все более уподобляется американскому варианту, и формы типа “I have a dog” используются все более широко.

**Ex 1.** Write what these people **HAVE GOT** now and what they **HAD** some time ago. Use the time words from the list.

Напишите, что есть у этих людей сейчас и чем они обладали в прошлом. Используйте обстоятельства времени из данного списка.

now ▪ last year ▪ two/five years ago ▪ before



1. Sally has got a big garden now. (big/small)  
Sally had a small garden two years ago.

В разговорном английском языке используются сокращённые формы:

**I've got / he's got**

**I've / he's**

- **I've got** a bike, but I **haven't** got a skating-board.
- **He's** a nice smile.



2. John .....  
 ..... (new/old)  
 .....  
 .....



3. Mrs Irving .....  
 ..... (black coat/  
 red coat)  
 .....  
 .....



4. Nelly .....  
 ..... (a dog/a cat)  
 .....  
 .....



5. Bob .....  
 ..... (a bike/a scooter)  
 .....  
 .....

**EX 2. Answer the questions as in the model.**

Ответьте на вопросы, как показано в модели.

1. **Has** Ann **got** a dog or a cat?  
 Ann ~~had~~ a dog but now she ~~has got~~ a cat.
2. Have you got many or few problems? .....
3. Has he got a sister or a brother? .....
4. Has she got friends in Paris or in London? .....
5. Have they got a black or a red car? .....

**Ex 3. Read the advertisements in the “Partnership” column. Write sentences about what the people in the advertisements have got.**

Прочтите объявления в колонке “Partnership.” Напишите, что имеют люди, подавшие эти объявления.

1. The young American woman has got long blond hair, .....

.....  
.....  
.....

2. ....

.....  
.....  
.....

3. ....

.....  
.....  
.....

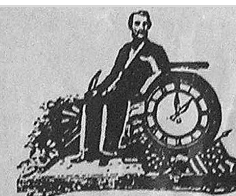
**“Partnership”**

**Young American beauty** with class -- long blond hair/model figure/a lot of charm -- is looking for a partner for life

**European aristocrat** with great charisma. Intelligent, tall, energetic, athletic build.

Owens (владеть) an island in the Mediterranean, a wonderful house, and a successful business in South America. Wants to offer everything to the woman at his side.

**Pretty woman.** Company director, 45, 1.68 m, long dark hair, blue eyes. Own apartment. Divorced, no children, a pet dog. Wants to meet a handsome, successful man, 40–50 years old.



**Watches & Jewelry.**  
**B. THOMPSON,**

DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,  
Silver Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles,  
Agent for American Watches and  
Both Thomas Clocks,  
No. 14 WASHINGTON AVENUE.  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in  
the best manner and warranted. GOLD AND  
SILVER PLATING DONE.

**J. VANDER HORCK,**

DEALER IN  
**STOVES,**

Tin and Hardware,  
No. 37 FIRST STREET,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated Cooking  
Stoves,

**HOME COMFORT & HOME COMFORTER.**

Most Durable, Convenient, and Best Baking  
Stove in the World! Also, exclusive

## 2.2 Questions and Negatives

### Образование вопроса и отрицания

	Британский вариант английского языка	Американский английский
Present	<p><b>have/has</b> выносится на место перед подлежащим</p> <p>He <b>has</b> got a good job. ⇨ • Has he got a good job?</p> <p>They <b>have</b> got two children. ⇨ • Have they got two children?</p>	<p>требуется вспомогательный глагол: <b>do/does</b></p> <p>He has a good job. ⇨ • Does he have a good job?</p> <p>They have two children. ⇨ • Do they have two children?</p>
Past	<p>требуется вспомогательный глагол: <b>did</b></p> <p>We <b>had</b> a cold winter last year. ⇨ Did we have a cold winter?</p>	
Future	<p><b>will</b> выносится на место перед подлежащим:</p> <p>The children <b>will</b> have nice presents for Christmas. ⇨ • Will the children have nice presents for Christmas?</p>	

**Ex 4. Work in pairs. Student A is going to ask questions and Student B is going to answer them.**

Работа в парах. Студент А задаёт вопросы, Студент В отвечает на них.

При использовании вспомогательных глаголов (**do/does/did/don't/doesn't/didn't**) глагол **have** после подлежащего всегда стоит в начальной форме (**have**).

*Student A:* You would like to get information about your new neighbours that moved to your house a week ago. Using the words and phrases below ask Student B questions about your new neighbours.

*Student B:* You are going to answer Student A's questions about your new neighbours. Look through the words and phrases below, they will help you to answer the questions.

**Student A**

1. Have they got any children?  
.....
2. pets?  
.....
3. a big or a small car?  
.....
4. jobs?  
.....
5. many books at home?  
.....
6. detective stories? books of my favourite detective writer?  
.....

**Student B**

1. Yes, they have. They've got two boys, Mark and Peter.  
.....
2. Yes, a dog and a cat.  
.....
3. No car, but four bicycles.  
.....
4. Of course, both shop-keepers. They've got a bookshop nearby.  
.....
5. Yes, loads of them.  
.....
6. Not sure, maybe. It's better to ask them in person.  
.....

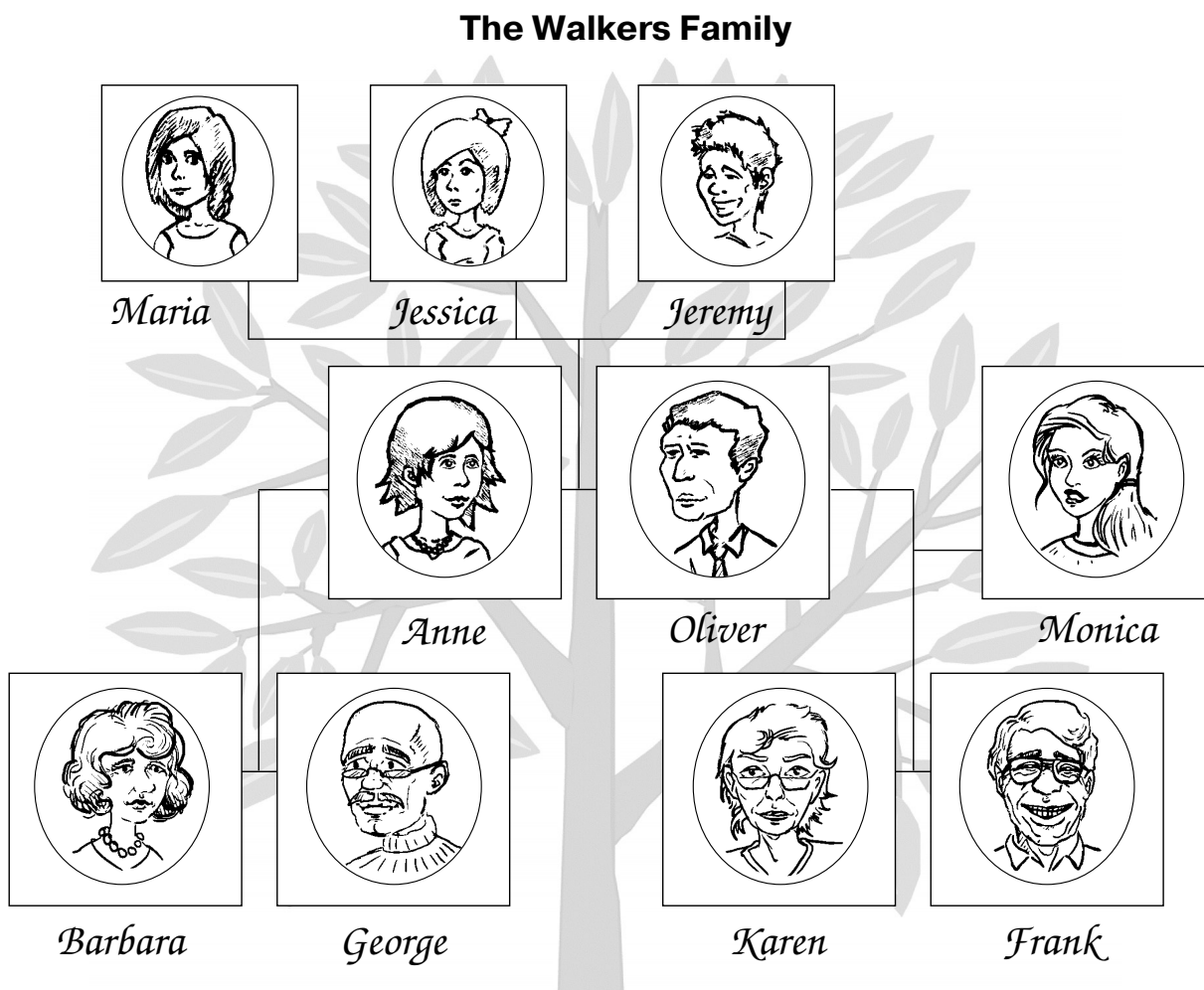
**Ex 5. Use the prompts and ask questions as in the model.**

Составьте вопросы по модели, используя данные в скобках слова.

1. Daisy had a dog. (a cat / too) *Did she have a cat before?*
2. He had a lot of English books. (French magazines / as well) .....
3. We had a lot of friends in Prague. (relatives / too) .....
4. Sandy had a stepbrother. (stepsister / too) .....
5. Oliver had a cousin. (a brother) .....
6. Frank Walker had a large family. (big house) .....

**Ex 6.** Ron, Maria's new American friend, would like to know more about her family. Complete his questions using the prompts below. Look at the Family Tree and answer the questions.

Новый друг Марии – американец. Он хотел бы узнать больше о её семье. Посмотрите на генеалогическое дерево её семьи и ответьте на его вопросы.



*The Family Tree*

1. Barbara and George / more children? .....
2. Oliver / brothers, sisters? .....
3. Oliver / parents? .....
4. Maria / brothers, sisters? .....
5. Maria / aunts / uncles? .....

## NEGATIVE SENTENCES

### Образование отрицания

	Британский вариант английского языка	Американский английский
<b>Present</b>	<b>have/has + not got ⇒ haven't/hasn't</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>hasn't got</b> a good job.</li> <li>• They <b>haven't got</b> two children.</li> </ul>	<b>do/does + not have ⇒ don't/doesn't have</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>doesn't have</b> a good job.</li> <li>• They <b>don't have</b> two children.</li> </ul>
<b>Past</b>	<b>did + not have ⇒ didn't have</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We <b>didn't have</b> a cold winter last year.</li> </ul>	
<b>Future</b>	<b>will + not have ⇒ won't have</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The children <b>won't have</b> classes next week.</li> </ul>	

После **don't/doesn't/didn't/won't** глагол **have** всегда стоит в начальной форме (**have**).

### Ex 7. Complete the sentences using HAVE GOT/HAVEN'T GOT, HAS GOT/HASN'T GOT, HAD.

Завершите предложения, используя HAVE GOT/HAVEN'T GOT, HAS GOT/HASN'T GOT, HAD.

- ..... you / an envelope (конверт)? I wrote a letter to my grandmother, she ..... no computer.  
– I think I ..... some in my desk. Oh, sorry, I ..... any.
- How many brothers and sisters / you / .....? – I ..... just one brother.
- Sally ..... a new boy-friend. – But she ..... a nice one before. What is the new boy-friend like? – He is very good-looking. He ..... big brown eyes and blond hair. – ..... he / a good personality? – Sally says he ..... a terrible temper. Yes, but he ..... a very nice smile. – ..... he / a good job?
- ..... you ..... good teachers when you were at school? – We ..... good and bad teachers, you know.
- ..... you / a holiday in summer? – No, I won't. I ..... my holiday a month ago.

### Ex 8. Translate the sentences.

Переведите предложения.

1. У него небольшая квартира у (by) моря.  
.....
2. У тебя есть мотоцикл (motorbike)? – У меня был мотоцикл три года назад. Сейчас у меня машина.  
.....  
.....
3. У меня старый Porsche. Скоро (soon) у меня будет новая машина.  
.....
4. У него много (a lot of) денег, но у него нет семьи.  
.....
5. У тебя много родственников (relatives)? – Да, есть несколько. – У тебя есть братья и сёстры?  
.....
6. У меня сегодня собрание в школе.  
.....
7. У тебя есть хороший зубной врач? – У меня был хороший зубной врач, но он сейчас на пенсии (be retired).  
.....
8. У меня прекрасная идея. Давай (let's) поедem в горы. У меня есть лыжи (skis). У тебя есть лыжи? – Нет, я не умею кататься на лыжах.  
.....  
.....

## 2.3 “Have”: Habitual and Repeated Actions

“Have”: привычные повторяющиеся действия

В этом случае формы с “got” (have/has got) не используются. Регулярно повторяющиеся действия передаются глаголами **have/has** в настоящем времени.











- We **have** meetings on Mondays.
- I **have** English class three times a week.
- She **doesn't have** her dancing class on Wednesdays.





**Ex 9.** Look at Anne's weekly planner. Say what Anne does regularly in her free time during the week.

Посмотрите на ежедневник Анны. Скажите, что она регулярно делает в свободное время в течение недели.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
18.00 - Spanish class		19.00 - Fitness club
  	   	  
Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		11.00 - Garden Club <u>meeting</u>
	16.00 - massage	
		Sunday

1. Anne has her Spanish class at six p.m. on Mondays.

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Ex 10.** Write questions about Anna's free time activities during the week. Answer the questions.

Спросите, чем занимается Анна в свободное время в течение недели. Дайте ответы на эти вопросы.

1. Does Anne have her Spanish class on Tuesdays? – No, she doesn't. She has her Spanish class on Mondays.

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 2.4 “Have”: Actions

Выражения с глаголом “have”, обозначающие действия

В этих выражениях глагол **have** может употребляться в различных временных формах.

*Have breakfast / lunch / dinner / meals / tea / coffee / a drink*

*Have a bath / a shower*

*Have a (good) rest / a holiday / a day off / a party*

*Have a walk / a swim / a ride / a game*

*Have a good time / fun / a nice evening / a good flight / a good trip*

*Have a talk / a quarrel / a chat / a sense of humour*

*Have an accident / an operation*

*Have good luck / bad luck / trouble / pain in*

*Have a baby*

- In the evening my father and I usually **have a game** of chess.
- I'll **have a day** off on Friday.
- The children **had a nice holiday** last winter.



**Ex II. Complete the text with the most suitable expression from the box.**

Заполните пропуски соответствующим выражением из списка ниже.

have a good time ▪ have a shower ▪ have a swim (x2) ▪ having a holiday  
has coffee ▪ have breakfast ▪ have fun ▪ have a game ▪ have a walk ▪ has beer  
have lunch ▪ has a good sense of humour ▪ have a holiday ▪ have a nice day

### On Holiday

The Walkers <sup>(1)</sup> ..... The children love  
<sup>(2)</sup> .....

In the morning they don't go to the bathroom to

<sup>(3)</sup> ....., they run to the beach and

<sup>(4)</sup> ..... in the sea. Then the family

<sup>(5)</sup> ..... on the terrace of the hotel. After

breakfast, they <sup>(6)</sup> ..... on the beach. The

twins <sup>(7)</sup> ..... again and then

<sup>(8)</sup> ..... of draughts. Anne and Oliver usually sit in a small café on the beach. Anne

<sup>(9)</sup> ..... and Oliver <sup>(10)</sup> ..... Oliver is very intelligent and

<sup>(11)</sup> ..... and they always <sup>(12)</sup> .....

Then they <sup>(13)</sup> ..... along the water front. They look for a place to

<sup>(14)</sup> ..... They always <sup>(15)</sup> .....



**Ex 12.** The Walkers are back from their holiday. They are having a garden party for their parents and friends. Everybody wants to know about their holiday. The guests ask a lot of questions. Translate their questions.

Переведите вопросы.

1. Вы обедали в отеле? .....
2. У вас был хороший отель? .....
3. У вас было много танцевальных вечеров? – *Did you have many dancing parties?*
4. Вы хорошо развлекались?  
.....
5. Вы хорошо отдохнули?  
.....
6. Вы купались в море?  
.....
7. Сервис в отеле был хорошим?  
.....
8. Вы хорошо долетели?  
.....



**Ex 13.** Fill in the right form of the verbs **BE, HAVE, THERE + BE**: in statements, question or negatives.

Вставьте в предложения глаголы **BE, HAVE, THERE + BE** в соответствующей форме.

### There Is Nothing on the Box

- AMY: I ..... bored. .... nothing on television tonight.
- VICKY: Forget the telly. .... any board games (настольные игры) at your place? I'd like to play a board game. It ..... fun.
- AMY: I'll ask mother, if ..... any board games at home. I think we ..... any.
- VICKY: I remember you ..... a couple of board games. We played "Cluedo"\* some years ago.
- AMY: I'll call some friends then. Games evening ..... much more fun if ..... some people playing.



#### Note:

**SOME/ANY** – какой-нибудь, некоторый, несколько

**some** – в утвердительных повествовательных предложениях,

**any** – в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

\* ['klu:dou] настольная игра-детектив

### 3. The Simple Tenses

The Present Simple	The Past Simple	The Future Simple
<b>ask(s), take(s)</b>	<b>asked, took</b>	<b>will ask/take</b>
<p><i>обычное, регулярное, повторяющееся действие, факт, истина</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We usually <b>go</b> to school by bus.</li> <li>He <b>lives</b> in Paris.</li> <li>The Earth <b>moves</b> round the Sun.</li> </ul>	<p><i>действие в прошлом: воспоминания, хроника событий</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I <b>lived</b> in Kiev in 1941.</li> <li>Yesterday we <b>went</b> to the cinema.</li> </ul>	<p>Сокращённая форма: <b>I'll, he'll, we'll ask</b></p> <p><i>действие в будущем, обещание, спонтанное решение, просьба</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He <b>will come</b> soon.</li> <li>I <b>will never do</b> it again.</li> <li>It's late, we <b>will go</b> by taxi.</li> <li><b>Will you help</b> me, please?</li> </ul>



### 3.1 The Present Simple Tense

Forms:	
I You We They	} <b>work</b>
he she it	} <b>work + s</b>

#### EX 1. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple Tense.

Поставьте глагол в скобках в соответствующей форме Present Simple.

1. He always ..... (read) books in the library.
2. We usually ..... (start) school in September.
3. She ..... (go) to university every day.
4. Mother never ..... (do the shopping) on Sundays.
5. They ..... (speak) French well.
6. My sister often ..... (help) me with my homework.

#### PRONUNCIATION and SPELLING RULES Правила чтения и правописания

Окончание -S читается:

1. [s] после глухих согласных:  
*speaks, starts*
2. [z] после звонких согласных и гласных:  
*plans, stays*
3. после s, ss, sh, ch, tch, ce, x, o ⇒ + -ES, читается [iz]:  
*presses, wishes, watches, buzzes, goes*
4. после «согласная + -y» ⇒ -IES читается [z]:  
*carry ⇒ carries, cry ⇒ cries*

BUT! *Play ⇒ plays*: перед -y стоит гласная

**Ex 2. Use the correct Present Simple form of the verb in brackets.**

Поставьте глагол в скобках в соответствующей форме Present Simple.

The Walkers <sup>(1)</sup>..... (live) in the city of Cambridge where Oliver <sup>(2)</sup>..... (work) in the City Council. When Oliver is at work one Tuesday morning, the secretary <sup>(3)</sup>..... (enter) his office and <sup>(4)</sup>..... (inform) him that the Mayor <sup>(5)</sup>..... (want) a meeting with him personally in two day's time. This <sup>(6)</sup>..... (make) Oliver very nervous. He <sup>(7)</sup>..... (not think) it's good news. <sup>(8)</sup>..... you ..... (know) what the meeting is about?" he <sup>(9)</sup>..... (ask) the secretary. She <sup>(10)</sup>..... (not know). So Oliver <sup>(11)</sup>..... (have) to wait and see.

**SIGNAL WORDS**  
Сигнальные слова

The Present Simple всегда употребляется со следующими обстоятельствами времени. Обратите внимание на их место в предложении:

<i>usually, always:</i>	They <i>usually/always</i> go home by bus.
<i>every day/ week:</i>	I go to the swimming pool <i>every week</i> .
<i>on Sunday</i>	<i>On Sundays,</i> we go to the cinema.
<i>often, seldom:</i>	She <i>often/seldom</i> helps her mother.
<i>never:</i>	He is <i>never</i> late.
<i>sometimes:</i>	She comes here <i>sometimes</i> . She <i>sometimes</i> comes here.

### 3.1.1 Questions and Negatives in the Present Simple Tense

**"YES/NO" QUESTIONS and NEGATIVES**  
Общие вопросы и отрицания

Question	Negative form
<b>Do/does</b> + Подлежащее + + Сказуемое...?	Подлежащее + <b>don't/doesn't</b> + + Сказуемое...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does he <u>live</u> in Paris?</li> <li>• Do you <u>go</u> to school by bus?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>doesn't live</b> in Paris.</li> <li>• We <b>don't go</b> to school by bus.</li> </ul>

При использовании вспомогательных глаголов (**do/does/don't/doesn't**) глагол после подлежащего всегда стоит в начальной форме.

**Ex 3. Transform these statements into questions and negatives.**

Преобразуйте повествовательные предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные.

1. Tabitha teaches art at school.

Does Tabitha teach art at school? Tabitha doesn't teach art at school.

2. The Walkers usually have a family dinner on Sundays.  
.....
3. Barbara and George meet many people at the club.  
.....
4. Anne always greets everybody with a smile.  
.....
5. Jeremy wants to introduce his girlfriend to his classmates.  
.....

**Ex 4. Read some rules of social behaviour in Britain and the USA. Ask “yes/no” questions to the underlined sentences and give short answers.**

Прочтите некоторые правила поведения в США и Великобритании. Составьте общие вопросы к подчеркнутым предложениям и дайте краткие ответы.



1. On the Continent when people meet, they shake hands. Handshaking is rare in Britain.
2. When an Englishman passes a friend in the street he only touches his hat.
3. He doesn't shake hands when he stops to talk. In the USA men shake hands only when they are introduced.
4. Women usually don't shake hands in this case. When a woman and a man are introduced, shaking hands is up to the woman.
5. Americans rarely shake hands to say good-bye.

1. Do people on the Continent shake hands when they meet? – Yes, they do.
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**“WH”-QUESTIONS or SPECIAL QUESTIONS**

**Вопросы с вопросительными словами или специальные вопросы**

**Question Word Order**

Порядок слов вопросительного предложения

Вопросительное слово	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Второстепенные члены
What Why Where	do don't does	people they Jack	say <u>shake</u> <u>live</u> ?	when they meet? hands?

**Сказуемое в таком вопросе всегда стоит в начальной форме: say/shake/live.**

**QUESTION WORDS**  
**Вопросительные слова**

WHO – кто?  
WHOM – кому  
WHAT – что/какой?  
WHERE – где?  
WHEN – когда?  
WHY – почему?  
WHOSE? – чей?  
HOW – как?  
HOW MANY/MUCH – сколько?

**SUBJECT QUESTION**  
**Вопрос к подлежащему**

Вопрос к подлежащему (**Who? What?**)  
имеет «прямой порядок слов» (как в рус-  
ском языке), вспомогательный глагол  
отсутствует:

- **Who** said it?
- **What** makes people happy?

**Ex 5. Read the text and write questions for these answers.**

Прочтите текст и составьте вопросы, соответствующие данным ниже ответам.

**On a Farm**

In a big old farmhouse there lives a big family: Alice and Sam and their three children: Joe, Sue and Pam. Joe is married to Sally. Sue is married to Kent.

It's a close family and the adults divide up all the work between them.

Sue does the cooking. Alice takes care of the animals. Joe and Kent work in the fields.

Pam looks after the children when the parents are busy working. Sam takes care of the garden.

They have some problems: the house needs some expensive repairs. A new tractor is very important at the moment. So the biggest problem is money.

But they love their old farmhouse and don't want to move to a big city.



1. .... – Alice, Sam and their three children.
2. .... – Sue does.
3. *Who takes care of the animals?* – Alice does.
4. .... – Joe and Kent do.
5. .... – Pam does.
6. .... – Sam does.
7. *What needs expensive repairs?* – The house.
8. .... – A new tractor.
9. .... – Money.

**Ex 6. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions to complete the text. (Student A looks at Text A, Student B looks at Text B).**

Работа в парах. Задайте вопросы, чтобы восстановить полный текст. (Студент А смотрит в Текст А, Студент В смотрит в Текст В).

## Small Talk

### Text A

After <sup>(1)</sup>....., English people usually make a little small talk.

They usually talk about weather, pets, sport, the Royal Family.

What things shouldn't people talk about? Well, it isn't a good idea to talk about <sup>(2)</sup>.....

..... . Many years ago money, especially the salary (зарплата), was a "taboo". But times are changing and now young people are happy to tell you that they are earning a big salary.

Some people might think that <sup>(3)</sup>.....

....., but it's not right. If you start talking shop (говорить о деле) too quickly it seems (казаться) impolite and unfriendly. It makes people feel uncomfortable.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....



### Text B

After saying hello and asking how you are, English people usually make a little small talk. They usually talk about <sup>(4)</sup>.....

What things shouldn't people talk about? Well, it isn't a good idea to talk about someone's age and politics. Many years ago <sup>(5)</sup>..... was a "taboo". But times are changing and now young people are happy to tell you that they are earning a big salary.

Some people might think that small talk is a waste of time (потеря времени), but it's not right.

<sup>(6)</sup>..... it seems (казаться) impolite and unfriendly. It makes people feel uncomfortable.

4. ....

5. ....

6. What seems impolite and unfriendly? – It seems impolite and unfriendly if you start talking shop too quickly.



**Ex 7. Read the text and make the sentences below negative. Write true sentences.**

Прочтите текст и поставьте данные ниже предложения в отрицательную форму.  
Напишите предложения, содержащие правильную информацию.

### What Is the Best Man?

When Prince William married Kate Middleton in April 2011, he appointed (назначать) Prince Harry his best man.

The best man is traditionally the male assistant to the groom (жених) at the wedding. He is usually a brother or a close friend of the groom. His duties are keeping the wedding rings, acting as the witness (свидетель) to the marriage and making a speech at the reception (приём).

The bride (невеста) has a maid of honour, who is usually the bride's sister or a close friend.

A maid of honour assists the bride to plan the wedding.



1. The best man is the most famous guest.

.....

2. The Queen of the UK appoints the best man. – *The Queen of the UK doesn't appoint the best man. The groom appoints the best man.*

3. The best man accompanies the bride to the wedding.

.....

4. The best man marries the maid of honour. ....

5. The maid of honour is the bride's mother. ....

6. The maid of honour keeps the wedding rings. ....

**Ex 8. Translate the jokes from Russian into English.**

Переведите эти шутки на английский язык.

**1**

Пожилый человек говорит своему врачу:

«Я не пью, не курю, я никогда не хожу в кино или театр, я не встречаюсь с женщинами, я рано ложусь спать, я придерживаюсь диеты (keep to a diet).

Завтра я буду праздновать (celebrate) свой 80-й день рождения»

«Но как?» – спрашивает врач.

A Joke...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

- Почему ты к нам никогда не приходишь?
- Мне жаль, но я очень занят. Я играю в оркестре (band), и мы даём концерты в ночном клубе каждый вечер (perform/ every night)
- А днём (day-time) ты свободен?
- Конечно, нет. Каждое утро у нас репетиции (rehearsals [rɪˈhɜ:s(ə)l]).
- Ты отдыхаешь между репетициями и концертами?
- Конечно, нет. Днём я даю уроки музыки.
- А когда же ты спишь?
- Во время (during) репетиций.

A Joke...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

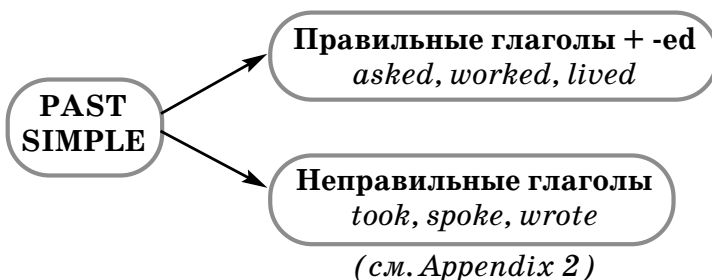
.....

.....

.....

.....

## 3.2 The Past Simple Tense



При добавлении окончания -ED происходят изменения в написании некоторых глаголов:

1. «согласная + -у» ⇒ -IED  
*carry* ⇒ *carried*, *cry* ⇒ *cried*  
BUT! *Play* ⇒ *played*: перед -у стоит гласная.
2. «одна гласная + согласная» ⇒ согласная удваивается:  
*stop* ⇒ *stopped*, *plan* ⇒ *planned*
3. -r удваиваются после ударной гласной  
*prefeEr* ⇒ *preferred*
4. -l удваивается после краткой гласной:  
*quarrEl* ⇒ *quarrelled*

### PRONUNCIATION and SPELLING RULES

**Правила чтения и правописания**  
Окончание -ED читается:

1. [t] после глухих согласных:  
*worked*, *washed*, *danced*
2. [d] после звонких согласных и гласных:  
*phoned*, *dived*, *smiled*
3. [ɪd] после t, d:  
*wanted*, *landed*, *decided*



**Ex 9. Form the Past Simple of the verbs below and write them in the correct column of the chart.**

Образуйте формы Past Simple от данных ниже глаголов и внесите их в таблицу (V – глагол).

stay ▪ open ▪ worry ▪ walk ▪ rub ▪ cry ▪ listen ▪ deny ▪ stop  
carry ▪ stir ▪ control ▪ answer ▪ refer ▪ plan ▪ pity ▪ laugh  
study ▪ jump ▪ try ▪ copy ▪ cancel ▪ live ▪ travel

V + -ed	V + двойная согласная + -ed	V + -ied
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

**SIGNAL WORDS**

**Сигнальные слова**

The Past Simple употребляется со следующими обстоятельствами времени:

*yesterday, last night/week/month/year*  
*two days/months ago, long ago,*  
*the other day, then, in 1825/1993.*

Эти обстоятельства времени стоят в начале или конце предложения.

- I saw him **yesterday**.
- **Last week**, I met him at the club.

**Ex 10. Read a sentence about the present and write a sentence about the past. Use the prompts.**

Прочтите предложение об обычных повседневных делах. Используя данные в скобках слова, напишите предложения о том, что происходило в прошлом.

1. Oliver usually gets up at 6.30. (**yesterday** / oversleep / at 7.15)  
Yesterday Oliver overslept and got up at 7.15.
2. Oliver always takes the twins to school. (**yesterday** / busy / by bus)  
.....
3. Every evening Anne cooks dinner for the family. (**two days ago** / work / Maria)  
.....

4. Oliver usually doesn't watch talk shows on TV. (**the other day** / watch / about sport)  
.....
5. Now Jessica often goes dancing. (**last year** / not go)  
.....
6. On weekdays Anne and Oliver stay home in the evening. (**last night** / Barbara's birthday)  
.....
7. Maria studies at college. (**three years ago** / at school)  
.....

**Ex II.** These verbs are irregular. Complete the table with the correct forms of the verbs.

Глаголы, представленные в этой таблице, неправильные. Дополните недостающие в таблице формы.

Verb	The Past Simple	Participle II
go	.....	gone
come	came	.....
know	.....	known
take	took	.....
get	.....	.....
think	.....	thought
say	.....	.....
give	gave	.....
meet	.....	met

### 3.2.1 Questions and Negatives in the Past Simple Tense

Question	Negative form
<b>Did</b> + Подлежащее + + Сказуемое..?  • <b>Did</b> Anne <u>work</u> yesterday? • <i>Why</i> * <b>didn't</b> Anne <u>work</u> yesterday?	Подлежащее + <b>didn't</b> + + Сказуемое...  • Anne <b>didn't</b> <u>work</u> yesterday. • It was Sunday.

\* Как и в Present Simple для образования специального вопроса перед вспомогательным глаголом (**did**) ставится вопросительное слово (см. с. 30–31).

При использовании вспомогательных глаголов (**did/ didn't**) глагол после подлежащего всегда стоит в начальной форме.

- Ex 12. Read the poem and ask questions to the words in bold type.**  
Прочтите стихотворение и задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

### This is the Way It Was

I met him **on Sunday**  
The meeting was **grand**.  
The next day was Tuesday  
And he **held my hand**.  
Wednesday night  
He **met my Dad and Mother**  
And gave a nickel  
**To my little freckled-faced brother**.  
He kissed me **on Thursday**  
At quarter to ten.  
Then met me on Friday  
And kissed me again.  
And what'd you think happened  
**On Saturday night?**  
That's right,  
We met a preacher.  
That's right.

1. ....
2. *What was the meeting like?* .....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

- Ex 13. Write questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.**  
Напишите вопросы к подчёркнутым частям предложения.

### Sherlock Holmes

<sup>(1)</sup> His trademark (символ) was his pipe and walking stick, his talent for deduction was legendary. Together with <sup>(2)</sup> his assistant Doctor Watson, <sup>(3)</sup> the world's most famous detective investigated (расследовать) the most difficult cases in Britain. <sup>(4)</sup> Holmes lived in 221B, Baker Street, London, where there is a museum now. However, the ingenious detective didn't exist, <sup>(5)</sup> his literary father was the author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

1. *What was Sherlock Holmes' trademark?*
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....



**Ex 14. Review: the Present Simple/Past Simple questions. Make questions from these statements.**

Превратите данные повествовательные предложения в вопросительные.

1. Peter often goes to the cinema. ....
2. This class won the prize last year. ....
3. Kevin tries hard at sport. ....
4. All birds fly south for winter. ....
5. My wife bought a small car. ....

**Ex 15. The Present or Past Simple? Use the verbs in brackets in the right form.**

Present или Past Simple? Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствующем времени.

**A.** The 21st of April 2011 <sup>(1)</sup> ..... (mark) the 85th birthday of Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, who <sup>(2)</sup> ..... (be born) in April 1926. After George VI (the father of Elizabeth) <sup>(3)</sup> ..... (die), she <sup>(4)</sup> ..... (become) Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. She <sup>(5)</sup> ..... (be) then 25 years old.

Each year the Queen also <sup>(6)</sup> ..... (celebrate) her official birthday in June. London always <sup>(7)</sup> ..... (mark) this day by "The Trooping of the Colour" – a military ceremony.

The British public <sup>(8)</sup> ..... (take) an active interest in the Royal Family.

Though (хотя) the British <sup>(9)</sup> ..... (love) their Queen very much, they sometimes <sup>(10)</sup> ..... (say) that the British Queen <sup>(11)</sup> ..... (reign – править), but she <sup>(12)</sup> ..... (not rule – управлять) the country.



**B.** The 29th of April <sup>(1)</sup> ..... (mark) the wedding of Prince William to his bride, Catherine Middleton. The service <sup>(2)</sup> ..... (take place) at Westminster Abby in London. Three billion people around the world <sup>(3)</sup> ..... (watch) the ceremony. Thousands of correspondents <sup>(4)</sup> ..... (focus) on Kate Middleton, who <sup>(5)</sup> ..... (be) the first commoner to marry a future British King in over 350 years.

Now this day <sup>(6)</sup> ..... (be) a public holiday in the UK. When the newlyweds <sup>(7)</sup> ..... (appear) on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, thousands of people, who <sup>(8)</sup> ..... (gather) in the square, <sup>(9)</sup> ..... (cheer).



**Ex 16. Complete the story, translate the phrases from Russian into English.**

Чтобы прочесть рассказ, переведите фразы на английский язык.

**Junona and Avos**

It was long ago, at the beginning of the 19th century. Николай Резанов был офицером (officer). Потом он работал в (for) Российско-Американской компании. В 1806 году Николай Резанов поплыл (sail for) в Калифорнию. ....

..... on two ships that were called "Junona" and "Avos".

В Сан-Франциско он познакомился с дочерью губернатора (the Governor) Кончитой. Ей было тогда 16 лет. ....

..... Conchitta and Nickolay fell in love and wanted to marry. Родители Кончиты были против (against) этого брака ....., but Nickolay and Conchitta got engaged.

Николай уехал в Россию, Кончита обещала ждать его. ....

..... She had been waiting for him for more than thirty years. Кончита не знала ....., that on his way back to Russia Николай заболел и умер (die) в городе Красноярске.....

..... Поэт Андрей Вознесенский рассказал о трагической (tragic) любви русского офицера и американской девушки в поэме «Авось». Композитор Алексей Рыбников написал прекрасную рок-оперу «Юнона и Авось». ....

..... It is a very touching story about the people who lived and loved each other two hundred years ago.

### 3.2.2 Habitual Actions in the Past – “Used to”

Привычные, регулярно повторяющиеся действия в прошлом

“USED + TO-инфинитив” используется для того, чтобы подчеркнуть, что привычные регулярно повторяющиеся события в прошлом (*бывало, раньше*), отличаются от событий в настоящем или уже более не происходят.

- In the past people **used to travel** on horseback. A journey **used to take** weeks.
- My brother doesn't smoke now, but he **used to be** a chain-smoker.

**NOTE:**

Для описания единичных действий или событий в прошлом используется Past Simple.

- We **went** swimming last night.

**Ex 17. Read the joke. A. Write questions about the things underlined in the sentences. B. Use the prompts to write negative sentences.**

A. Напишите вопросы к подчёркнутым фрагментам предложений. B. Используя данные слова, напишите отрицательные предложения.

### Recognition

Paul saw someone in the street who he recognised as his friend Woodal.

"Woodal," he said, "what happened to you? You <sup>(1)</sup> used to be fat and now you're thin. You <sup>(2)</sup> used to have hair and now you're bald.

You <sup>(3)</sup> used to have perfect eyesight and now you wear glasses."

The man looked at him in astonishment.

"Listen, Sir, my name isn't Woodal. It's Wain."

"Oh!" Paul exclaimed. "You've changed your name too!"

"USED TO" имеет вопросительную и отрицательную формы, которые образуются по обычным правилам: при помощи **did/didn't** или **never**.

- I don't play tennis now. – **Did** you **use to play** tennis at university? – I **didn't use to play** tennis at university.
- I **never used to like** coffee, I always drank tea.

#### A

1. Did Woodal use to be fat?

2. ....

3. ....

#### B

1. (thin) Woodal didn't use to be thin.

2. (bald) .....

3. (wear glasses) .....

**Ex 18. What did people used to do and didn't use to do 30 years ago?**

**A. Group the words in the box into two columns. Write sentences with the words in each column, using USED TO and DIDN'T USE TO.**

**B. Ask questions with the words in "didn't use to" column.**

A. Распределите данные в списке слова в две колонки. Составьте предложения со словами из каждой колонки, используя USED TO и DIDN'T USE TO.

B. Составьте вопросы со словами из колонки "didn't use to".

send ~~e-mails~~ ▪ talk on mobile phones ▪ borrow books from the library ▪ send telegrams  
have big families ▪ mothers / work ▪ have only one child ▪ read books in the Internet  
go to rock concerts ▪ mothers / look after the children ▪ write ~~long letters~~ ▪ listen to records

**MODEL:** A. My grandmother used to write long letters to her sister, she didn't use to send e-mails.

#### A.

#### used to

write long letters

.....  
.....

#### didn't use to

send e-mails