

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И КАДРОВ

Учреждение образования
«БЕЛОРУССКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

Кафедра лингвистических дисциплин

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

GRAMMAR

Горки
БГСХА
2020

УДК 811.111(072)
ББК 81.2 Англ я73
Ф76

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Фоменко, В. В.
Ф76 Английский язык. Grammar : сборник правил и упражнений /
В. В. Фоменко. – Горки : БГСХА, 2020. – 50 с.

Сборник содержит теоретический и грамматический материал с комплексом упражнений. Материалы сборника знакомят студентов с грамматическими особенностями английского языка и способствуют систематизации полученных знаний.

Для студентов всех специальностей.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Сборник содержит материал по грамматике английского языка, наглядно представленный в схемах и таблицах, необходимый для развития и совершенствования грамматических навыков. Сборник построен по принципу постепенного нарастания уровня сложности, что позволяет учащимся овладевать грамматическим материалом пошагово.

Каждый из 10 разделов сборника сочетает в себе теорию и практику: описание грамматических явлений и тренировочные упражнения, направленные на закрепление полученных знаний.

В сборнике используется дифференцированный подход к обучению грамматике английского языка, который проявляется в выстраивании упражнений по уровню сложности. Ряд упражнений имеет коммуникативную направленность, что позволяет «оживить» грамматический материал.

Сборник отличается наглядностью, простотой, доступностью формы представления грамматического материала, что делает возможным его использование как для проведения практических аудиторных занятий, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Теоретический материал и комплекс упражнений способствуют систематизации знаний по грамматике английского языка у студентов неязыковых специальностей, систематизации сведений о грамматических особенностях изучаемого языка.

1. АРТИКЛЬ (THE ARTICLE)



Неопределенный артикль **a** употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Артикль **a** употребляется перед словами, начинающимися с согласного звука. Артикль **an** употребляется перед словами, начинающимися с гласного звука.

a town
an apple

Определенный артикль **the** может употребляться при повторном упоминании в контексте.

*I saw a man yesterday.
The man was sitting under a tree.
The tree was very tall.
The man stood up when he saw a cat.
The cat jumped on a wall trying to catch
a bird but the bird flew off the wall.*

Неопределенный артикль a/an употребляется:	
1. При первом упоминании о предмете	A man is waiting for you.
2. После глагола to be	I am a student.
3. После оборотов there is, there was	There is a bank near my house.
4. Если можно заменить артикль словом «один».	There is a flower in the garden.

Определенный артикль the употребляется:	
1. Предмет упоминается в данном контексте повторно	I have an interesting idea. Tell me about the idea, please!
2. Предмет или лицо единственное в данной обстановке	The actress is on the scene. Актриса находится на сцене. (на определенной сцене)
3. Перед существительным стоит порядковое числительное	He is on the second floor. Он на втором этаже.
4. Перед существительным стоит прилагательное в превосходной степени	She is the most beautiful girl, I've ever seen.
5. Существительное единственное в своем роде	the sun, the moon, the sky, the universe, the earth
6. С названием стран, включающими такие слова как republic, union, kingdom, states, emirates, а также с названиями стран во мн. ч.	the German Federal Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines
7. Перед названиями океанов, морей, рек, горных цепей, групп островов, пустынь	the Atlantic, the Pacific ocean, the Nile, the Bahamas, the Alps
8. Существительное обозначает целый класс предметов	The giraffe is the tallest animals.
9. Перед семейной фамилией во мн. ч.	The Smiths have moved to another town. Смиты переехали в другой город.

Артикль не употребляется:

1. Перед существительными с определениями (местоимения, числительные, имена собственные в притяжательном падеже.)	My mother Tom's bag.
2. При обобщении во мн.ч. перед исчисляемыми существительными	Apples are my favourite fruits.
3. Перед названиями стран, континентов, городов, улиц	Germany, Poland, London, Hyde Park, High Street
4. Перед абстрактными (неисчисляемыми) существительными	This is important information.
5. Перед именами и фамилиями людей	His name is Lee.

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски неопределенным артиклем a или an.

1. ... number
2. ... actress
3. ... housewife
4. ... Italian surname
5. ... English dictionary
6. ... apple
7. ... elephant
8. ... manager
9. ... man
10. ... child

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски неопределенным артиклем a или an.

1. I am going to _____ concert tomorrow.
2. My friend is _____ actor.
3. Her cousin has _____ very good job.
4. That was _____ interesting game.
5. She is _____ honest person.
6. We have _____ exam tomorrow.
7. I have _____ appointment at 3:00 PM.

8. She wants _____ puppy for her birthday.
9. Mary is _____ good friend.
10. Ann is _____ excellent teacher!
11. That's _____ very funny joke.
12. She is _____ really good cook.
13. I waited for _____ hour.
14. The doctor had _____ friendly smile.

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски артиклем а (an) или the там, где необходимо.

1. This city is _____ good place to live.
2. He's _____ polite.
3. I have got _____ dog, and my neighbors have got _____ dogs as well.
4. Did you hear about _____ dogs that saved the little girl's life?
5. Would you like _____ glass of juice?
6. I don't want to follow _____ instructions that he gave me.
7. I generally don't follow _____ orders very well.
8. My wife used to live in _____ Minsk.
9. I need to buy _____ new car.
10. She has got _____ very nice cat.
11. There is _____ new student in my group.
12. Did you get _____ birthday card that I sent you?
13. He is _____ very good friend.
14. You must always tell _____ truth!
15. _____ meal that we ate yesterday was wonderful.
16. John is _____ best teacher in our school.
17. Betty is _____ prettiest girl in our class.
18. There is _____ party at Bill's house tonight.
19. What time are we going to _____ party?
20. My brother is _____ teacher.
21. Yesterday I saw _____ really film movie.
22. Hurry up! _____ film starts in 15 minutes!
23. She has got _____ good map of _____ London.
24. These students have got _____ five exams.
25. This flat is _____ comfortable.

Упражнение 4. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. This is yellow pencil.
2. The text is easy.
3. This is easy text.
4. That is good idea.
5. These are sad stories.
6. This story is sad.
7. This is sad story.
8. Roses are beautiful flowers.
9. This rose is beautiful flower.
10. London and Rome are big cities.
11. Moscow is big city, too.
12. I like sugar in my tea.
13. The tea is hot.
14. Tea is hot drink.

Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски неопределённым артиклем а (an) там, где необходимо.

1. ____ dog is ____ domestic animal.
2. We all know that ____ oil is kept in ____ tanks.
3. Are there any ____ books in the box?
4. Is there ____ supermarket in the street?
5. I need to buy some ____ biscuits.
6. We repair ____ cars and ____ trucks.
7. Don't tell ____ Helen about it!
8. There is ____ table and some ____ chairs in the room.
9. Mike is ____ engineer.
10. He is ____ president of the company.
11. Would you prefer ____ apple or ____ orange?
12. Have you had ____ dinner yet?
13. Is this my ____ brother?
14. What ____ strange situation it is!

Упражнение 6. Вставьте, где необходимо, неопределённый или определённый артикль.

1. I am going to ____ library to get some ____ books.
2. I bought ____ new car yesterday.
3. I met ____ woman you were talking about over ____ telephone yesterday.

Упражнение 8. Вставьте артикль а (an), the там, где это необходимо.

1. This is ____ table. ____ table is brown.
2. I can see three ____ boys. ____ boys are my friends.
3. I have ____ new car. ____ car is black.
4. Our ____ room is large.
5. She has two ____ girlfriends and ____ boyfriend.
6. Her friend is ____ teacher.
7. My brother's ____ friend has got ____ dog. ____ dog's name is Rex.
8. I like ____ tea with ____ lemon.
9. Her brother is ____ businessman.
10. Take bus ____ six.
11. ____ Chinese is a difficult language to learn.
12. ____ general's army attacked the city at night.
13. I like to play ____ basketball.
14. My parents gave me ____ basketball for my birthday.
15. She is ____ prettiest girl in the school.
16. I have ____ idea! Let's go bowling.
17. I have borrowed ____ money from her before.
18. My first apartment was on ____ Orange Street.
19. ____ dress she is wearing is blue.
20. He is ____ real gentleman.

Упражнение 9. Заполните пробелы, где необходимо, артиклями.

1. ____ Smiths sent us ____ invitation to ____ house-warming party they were giving on Saturday.
2. ____ expedition crossed ____ Attora Mountains in ____ Morocco, and then floated down ____ Nile.
3. ____ Jake visited ____ Netherlands on his way to ____ France.
4. ____ Crimea used to belong to ____ Ukraine, and now it belongs to ____ Russia.
5. ____ International Chamber of ____ Commerce moved from ____ Amsterdam to ____ Hague.
6. ____ northern part of ____ North America belongs to ____ Canada.
7. First they wanted to go to ____ Black Sea, but then they changed their plan and went to ____ Riviera instead.
8. ____ London is on ____ Thames.

9. ____ Mexico is south of ____ United States of America. 18. ____ Urals separate ____ Europe from ____ Asia.
10. ____ Mississipi is ____ longest river in ____ world.
11. What is ____ capital of ____ France?
12. ____ Elbrus is ____ highest mountain in ____ Caucasus.

Упражнение 10. Заполните пробелы, где необходимо, артиклями.

1. He is still ____ young man, and we hope he'll become ____ good pianist.
2. They are going to build ____ new house; ____ house they've been living in is too small for ____ family of six.
3. There is ____ love in her eyes.
4. Can you give me ____ piece of ____ advice?
5. I worked as ____ shop-assistant in ____ local supermarket.
6. ____ young woman dressed in ____ red entered ____ room where ____ whole company gathered.
7. He asked for ____ glass of ____ fresh water.
8. He will give ____ course of ____ lectures on ____ history.
9. ____ snow covered ____ ground.
10. I thought I had shut ____ door, but it is still open.
11. ____ London of our ____ days differs greatly from ____ London of ____ days of ____ Shakespeare.
12. Pass me ____ salt, please.
13. ____ heat is destructive to these ____ plants.
14. ____ oaks are ____ very strong trees.. ____ boy will be sent to ____ school ____ next year.
15. ____ moon was shining brightly.
16. ____ next day there was ____ delightful weather, and ____ sun shone warmly.
17. He fell in ____ love with her at ____ first sight.
18. To tell ____ truth, I don't know where he went.
19. You can find me at ____ home whenever you want.
20. It's ____ such ____ lovely day!

4)_____ city. He was 5)_____ honest, hard-working lawyer, but he hated his job. So he decided to quit, and to become 6)_____ surfer instead. Now Jim spends his days surfing 7)_____ waves of Malibu. It isn't 8)_____ easy life, but it makes him happy. Soon after he quit his job, Jim met 9)_____ beautiful surfer named Jenny. After they went out for 10)_____ couple of months, they decided to get married.

2. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE NOUN)

Множественное число существительных	
1. Существительное в единственном числе + S = множественное число	map – maps pen – pens
2. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -o, -s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh, образуют множественное число путем прибавления es к форме единственного числа	box – boxes match – matches
3. Существительным, оканчивающимся в единственном числе на -у с предшествующей согласной + es, причем -у меняется на -i-	library – libraries
4. Если перед -у стоит гласная буква, то -у не изменяется	day – days
5. Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -fe, при образовании множественного числа меняют -f- на -v	knife – knives

Запомните следующие исключения:



man → men
мужчина → мужчины

woman → women
женщина → женщины

child → children
ребенок → дети

mouse → mice
мышь → мыши

foot → feet
ступня → ступни

tooth → teeth
зуб → зубы

goose → geese
гусь → гуси

Упражнение 1. Образуйте множественное число существительных.

brother	businessman	car	dog	factory	foreigner	city
friend	office	family	passport	name	apple	wife
child	woman	fly	lady	knife	foot	tooth
city	leaf	bus	box	door	path	way

Упражнение 2. Образуйте множественное число существительных.

month, eye, ear, deer, army, Frenchman, chimney, machine, top, hill, bush, man, son, boy, roof, chief, phenomenon, handful, river, lake, name, place, watch, bridge, armchair, formula, ship, mistake, farm, hat, bank.

Упражнение 3. Образуйте множественное число существительных.

1. a potato →

2. a brush →
3. a zoo →
4. a box →
5. a woman →
6. a roof →
7. a leaf →
8. a mouse →
9. a child →
10. a foot →
11. an enemy →
12. a gas →
13. a day →
14. a thief →

Упражнение 4. Заполните пробелы в предложениях соответствующей формой существительного.

1. (child) ____ are small.
2. My old friend Jack Kane thinks that men and (woman) ____ don't really like each other very much.
3. The police are looking for a (man) ____ with black hair.
4. Toby counted at least 2000 (sheep) ____ before he finally fell asleep.
5. They own three (factory).
6. (thief) ____ have broken into a museum and stolen a Picasso.
7. The trees shed (leaf) ____ all over the driveway.
8. That road is always full of (lorry) ____ .

Притяжательный падеж существительного



в единственном числе:

a girl's hat —

во множественном числе с окончанием -s:

the girls' notepads —

во множественном числе с иными окончаниями:

the men's suits —

Упражнение 5. Постройте конструкцию с притяжательным падежом.

1. (my nephew) dog;
2. (Ann) friend;
3. the (men) room;
4. my (sister-in-law) husband;
5. the (women) leader;
6. the (officers) residence;
7. the (prince) palace;
8. my (brother) car;
9. the (children) toys;
10. the supporters of Mr Adamson;
11. the passport of the citizen;
12. the father of Robert;
13. the child of Ann and John;
14. the hat of the lady;
15. the shop of the florist;
16. my cat (toy);
17. my friend (name)

3. ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE ADJECTIVE)

Имя прилагательное в английском языке имеет следующие формы:

1. **Положительная степень.** Обозначает качество предмета без сравнения этого качества.

This car is old. –

2. **Сравнительная степень** используется для сравнения качества двух и более предметов.

This car is older than that car. –

Односложные прилагательные, некоторые двусложные, оканчивающиеся на *y*, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи прибавления суффикса *-er* к положительной степени:

- *cold* (холодный) – *colder* (холоднее);
- *noisy* (шумный) – *noisier* (более шумный).

3. **Превосходная степень** вышеперечисленных прилагательных образуется при помощи прибавления суффикса *-est*, и употребляется с определённым артиклем.

- *cold* (холодный) – *the coldest* (самый холодный);

- *noisy* (шумный) – *the noisiest* (самый шумный).

Если прилагательное заканчивается на согласную букву, перед которой стоит одна гласная, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени сравнения в английском языке конечная согласная удваивается;

- *big* (большой) – *bigger* (больше) – *the biggest* (самый большой).

Если прилагательное заканчивается на букву *u*, перед которой стоит согласная буква, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени *u* меняется на *i*;

- *pretty* (милый) – *prettier* (милее) – *the prettiest* (самый милый).

Если перед *u* стоит гласная, то *u* остается без изменений:

- *grey* (серый) – *greyer* (более серый) – *the greyest* (самый серый).

Большинство прилагательных, у которых два и более слогов, сравнительную степень образуют при помощи слова *more*, а превосходную при помощи слова *most*. Само прилагательное остается в положительной степени:

- *difficult* (сложный) – *more difficult* (более сложный) – *the most difficult* (самый сложный).

Существует группа прилагательных, образующих степени сравнения не по правилам:

- *good* (хороший) – *better* (лучше) – *the best* (самый лучший);
- *little* (маленький) – *less* (меньше) – *the least* (наименьший);
- *bad* (плохой) – *worse* (хуже) – *the worst* (самый плохой, худший);
- *much* (много с неисчисл.) – *many* (многие с исчисл.) – *more* (больше) – *the most* (больше всего).

При сравнении двух предметов одинакового качества используют конструкцию *as* + прилагательное в положительной степени + *as*.

This skirt is as expensive as yours. –

В отрицательных предложениях – конструкция *not so* + прилагательное в положительной степени + *as*.

This car is not so new as that one. –

Упражнение 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных.

1. cold (холодный)	2. young (молодой)
3. old (старый)	4. difficult (трудный)
5. good (хороший)	6. far (далекий)
7. bad (плохой)	8. beautiful (красивый)
9. weak (слабый)	10. little (маленький)
11. easy (легкий, простой)	12. near (близкий)
13. strong (сильный)	14. late (поздний)
15. interesting (интересный)	16. great (великий)
17. quick (быстрый)	18. important (важный)
19. warm (теплый),	20. happy (счастливый)
21. early (ранний),	22. deep (глубокий)
23. large (крупный)	24. hot (горячий)
25. long (длинный)	26. simple (простой)
27. thin (тонкий)	28. much (много)
29. wide (широкий)	30. funny (смешной)

Упражнение 2. Поставьте прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительную степень.

1. This work is (difficult) ____ than that one.
2. Room five is (good) ____ than room six.
3. This girl is (beautiful) ____ than that one.
4. Jake is (strong) ____ than I am.
5. This house is (large) ____ than my house.
6. This dress is (nice) ____ than that one.
7. This street is (long) ____ than that one.
8. This book is (interesting) ____ than that one.
9. It is (hot) ____ in Italy than it is in Belarus.
10. I am (old) ____ than you are.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте прилагательные, данные в скобках, в превосходную степень.

1. This house is (bad) ____ of all in the city.
2. I am (weak) ____ of all in the hospital.
3. This room is (cold) ____ in the house.
4. This sea is (deep) ____ of all.
5. This version of the computer is (late) ____.
6. He is (great) ____ of all the people I know.

7. My house is (near) ____ to the station.
8. His car is (quick) ____ of all.
9. This country is (warm) ____ .
10. This man is (important) ____ of all I know.

Упражнение 4. Образуйте форму сравнительной степени.

1. The train was going (fast) ____ .
2. She was (healthy) 20 years ago.
3. The children got (excited) ____ when they saw a dog.
4. Typhoons are (frequent) ____ in Asia.
5. The weather is getting (cold) ____ here.
6. Her voice got (weak) ____ after the disease.
7. This exercise is (good) ____ .
8. Their help seemed (valuable) ____ to me.

Упражнение 5. Образуйте от прилагательных в скобках сравнительную или превосходную степень в зависимости от смысла.

1. The 22nd of December is (short) day of a year.
2. His plan is (practical) than mine.
3. This room is (small) in the house.
4. This picture is as (beautiful) as that one.
5. The temperature today is (high) than it was yesterday.
6. This cake is (delicious) than that one.
7. She is (young) than her best friend.
8. He is as (strong) as his brother.
9. I am (tall) than you.
10. English is (difficult) than Italian.

Упражнение 6. На основе слов, данных в скобках, образуйте форму превосходной степени.

1. What is (precious) ____ metal in the world?
2. This is (expensive) ____ car in the world.
3. It was (bad) ____ experience in my life.
4. It is the (enjoyable) ____ book I've ever read.
5. John was (tall) ____ of the five boys.
6. It was the (sad) ____ moment in my life.
7. I've chosen (quiet) ____ place on earth.
8. It's (interesting) ____ subject I've studied in recent years.
9. What is the (long) ____ river in the world?
10. What is the (fast) ____ animal we know?

Упражнение 7. Составьте предложения по образцу.

I think maths is more difficult than English.

English / maths • ice hockey / chess • juice / coffee • snakes / spiders •
Books/movies • working / studying • staying at home / travelling •
walking/riding a bicycle

difficult • exciting • easy • dangerous • delicious • healthy • sweet •
boring • inspiring • challenging • healthy

4. МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ (THE PRONOUN)

Лицо	Личные местоимения	Простая форма притяжательного местоимения	Независимая форма притяжательного местоимения	Перевод
Единственное число				
1-е	I	my	mine	мой, моя, мое, мои
2-е	you	your	yours	ваш (твой), ваша, ваше,
3-е	he she it	his her its	his hers its	его её его, её
Множественное число				
1-е	we	our	ours	наш, наша, наше, наши
2-е	you	your	yours	ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
3-е	they	their	theirs	их

• Местоимение *it* заменяет неодушевленные существительные и соответствует местоимениям *он, она, оно* в зависимости от рода существительного в русском языке.

A line has one dimension. имеет одно измерение.

It has length. имеет длину.

• Местоимение *they* заменяет и одушевленные и неодушевленные существительные.

Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive Pronouns) выражают принадлежность и отвечают на вопрос *whose*

• Возвратные местоимения (Reflexive Pronouns). Все личные местоимения в английском языке имеют соответствующие возвратные местоимения, которые имеют окончание *-self* в единственном числе и *-selves* во множественном числе.

I – myself

she – herself

we – ourselves

you – yourself

it – itself

you – yourselves

he – himself

they – themselves

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски местоимениями I, we, you, they, he, she, it.

1. John is a boy. _____ is in the class.

2. Mary is a girl. _____ is at home.

3. _____ are brother and sister.

4. We know _____ very well.

5. _____ stayed with us last year.

6. John is a clever boy. I like _____.

7. Mary is a pretty girl. _____ is twelve years old. We like _____.

8. They have a dog. _____ is called Jock.

9. They have asked me to visit _____ next year.

10. They live in Milan. _____ is a big city.

11. Do you like these flowers? _____ are out of the garden.

12. I read that book. _____ is very interesting.

Упражнение 2. Замените слова, выделенные курсивом, местоимениями I, we, you, they, he, she, it.

1. *John* is a boy.

2. *Margaret* is a girl.

3. *John* and *Margaret* met the teacher.

4. The *teacher* gave *John* a lesson.

5. Margaret is a nice girl. *My wife and I* like *Margaret*.

6. Here is my dog. *My dog* is called Kim.

7. The teacher said, "Give *the teacher* your book."

8. The lesson is easy. *The teacher* explained *the lesson*.

9. *The teacher asked John and Margaret to come and see the teacher.*
10. Tom saw Mary. *Tom spoke to Mary.*
11. Mary saw Tom. *Mary spoke to Tom.*
12. Tom and Mary saw Mrs. Robinson. *Tom and Mary spoke to Mrs. Robinson.*
13. Mrs. Robinson saw Tom and Mary. *Mrs Robinson spoke to Tom and Mary.*

Упражнение 3. Выберите правильные притяжательные местоимения.

1. This is we/our new house.
2. Kate's my/me sister.
3. I see him/he every day.
4. Where do they/them study?
5. I see them/they in the park.
6. This is I /my apartment.
7. Where does you /your sister live?
8. We often eat at us/our university café.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

1. I'm a student. ___ name's Ivanov.
2. Ted is a schoolboy. ___ marks are good.
3. Ann and Jane are engineers. ___ children are at school.
4. Please give me ___ exercise-book, Peter.
5. We are engineers, ___ friends are engineers, too.
6. "What are ___ names?" "___ name's Nick and ___ name's Alice.
7. Let me introduce ___ sisters. ___ names are Ann and Mary.
8. Moscow is a big city. ___ streets are noisy and overcrowded.

Упражнение 5. Выберите правильные притяжательные местоимения.

1. (I, me, my) parents are old people. (They, them, their) are retired. (They, them, their) have a house in the country. (They, them, their) house is small. (I, me, my) usually go to see (they, them, their) on Sunday.
2. (I, me, my) brother and (he, him, his) family live in Minsk. Sometimes (I, me, my) go to Minsk and see (they, them, their).
3. (I, me, my) elder sister has a new flat now. (She, her) flat is very good. (She, her) likes (it, its) very much.

4. Tell him not to forget ____ ticket; she mustn't forget ____ either.
5. Whose books are those? Are they ____ or ____?

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я сам отвечу на это письмо.
2. Он не любит говорить о себе.
3. Они хотят это сделать сами.
4. Она хочет это сделать сама.
5. Они очень много рассказали нам о себе.
6. Ты должна пригласить его сама.
7. Они нашли решение проблемы сами.

5. ГЛАГОЛ TO BE

✓ утверждение	✗ отрицание	? вопрос
I am happy.	I am not happy.	Am I happy?
You are happy	You are not happy	Are you happy?
We are happy.	We are not happy.	Are we happy?
They are happy.	They are not happy.	Are they happy?
He is happy.	He is not happy.	Is she happy?
She is happy.	She is not happy.	Is he happy?
It is happy.	It is not happy.	Is it happy?

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глагол to be в нужную форму настоящего времени (am/is/are).

1. _____ a doctor.
2. You _____ a journalist.
3. He _____ a student.
4. She _____ a teacher.
5. We _____ policemen.
6. You _____ actors.
7. They _____ waiters.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глагол to be в нужную форму настоящего времени (am/is/are).

1. I a boy.
2. You twins.

3. They friends.
4. You happy.
5. He a man.
6. She a girl.
7. It a cat.
8. We children.

Упражнение 3. Перефразируйте предложения, используя сокращенную форму глагола to be.

I am from Belarus.

I'm from Belarus.

1. You are at home.
2. She is Russian.
3. We are late.
4. She is from Poland.
5. They are American.
6. It is beautiful.
7. I am from Minsk.
8. You are lazy.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола to be в настоящем времени (am/is/are).



1. ... this your dog?



2. ... you from Italy?



3. ... that your house?



4. ... it sunny?



5. ... I your brother?



6. ... there any oranges?



7. ... there a bus station?



8. ... I a prince?



9. ... those your parents?



10. ... cheese bad for me?



11. Where ... they from?



12. When ... your birthday?



13. How ... you?



14. Where ... your car?



15. Why ... you sad?



16. How much ...it?

Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола to be в настоящем времени (am/is/are).

He	<p>✓ He is happy</p> <p>✗ He is not sad.</p> <p>? Is he angry?</p>
You	<p>✓ ___ a teacher.</p> <p>✗ ___ a doctor.</p> <p>? ___ a bus driver?</p>
She	<p>✓ ___ my sister.</p> <p>✗ ___ my aunt.</p> <p>? ___ my mum?</p>
We	<p>✓ ___ Spanish.</p> <p>✗ ___ Italian.</p> <p>? ___ European?</p>
I	<p>✓ ___ tired.</p> <p>✗ ___ energetic.</p> <p>? ___ tired?</p>
They	<p>✓ ___ intelligent.</p> <p>✗ ___ stupid.</p> <p>? ___ kind?</p>

Упражнение 6. Составьте предложения, поставив следующие слова в правильном порядке.

1. mother/old/how/?/your/is

2. is/Canada/?/your/father/from

3. from/they/?/are/where

4. car/blue/?/it/is/a

5. brother's/how/is/old/?/your/dog

6. very/is/tall/?/uncle/your.

7. is/?/much/packet/how/a/biscuits/of

8. English/you/?/are/at/good

Упражнение 7. Напишите сокращенную форму.

I am a boy. I'm a boy.

1. You are a girl. _____ a girl.
2. He is my friend. _____ my friend.
3. She is my mother. _____ my mother.
4. It is a dog. _____ a dog.
5. We are happy. _____ happy.
6. You are tall. _____ tall.
7. They are a family. _____ a family.

Упражнение 8. Сделайте предложения отрицательными и вопросительными.

1. Ann is happy.
2. John is in America.
3. I am very busy.
4. This work is interesting.
5. The expedition is in Africa.
6. The new film is long.
7. My mother is at home.

Упражнение 9. Дайте краткий ответ на вопрос.

: Is John present at the lesson? –Yes, he is. (No, he is not.)

1. Was it cold last winter?
2. Are you hungry?
3. Is it hot today?
4. Is it Sunday today?
5. Are your neighbours friendly?
6. Are you twenty years old?
7. Are the trees green now?
8. Is your house in the centre of the city?

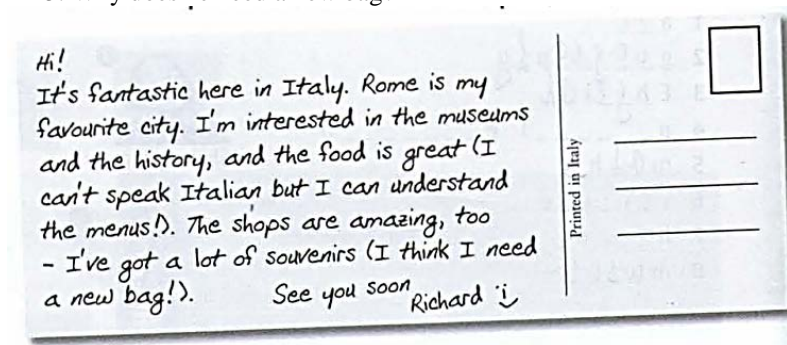
9. Is mathematics difficult for you?
10. Are your summer plans interesting?

Упражнение 10. Поставьте глагол to be в нужную форму настоящего времени (am/is/are).

1. They ... at home.
2. He ... a well-known scientist.
3. They ... in Minsk now.
4. The children ... outside.
5. She ... a teacher.
6. The dinner... delicious.
7. He ... a bore.


Упражнение 11. Прочитайте письмо и ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. Where is Richard?
2. What is he into?
3. Does he like the food?
4. Can he speak Italian?
5. Why does he need a new bag?



Представьте, что вы на каникулах! Ответьте на вопросы и напишите открытку другу..

1. Where are you?
2. Who are you with?
3. What's the weather like?
4. What's good about the holiday?
5. What's bad?

<p><i>Hi!</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>See you</i></p> <p><i>soon</i>.....</p>	 <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
--	--

Конструкция **there is/are**

Упражнение 12. Сделайте предложения отрицательными и вопросительными.

1. There are twelve students in our group.
2. There is a beautiful garden near the house.
3. There is a big blackboard in the classroom.
4. There is a letter for him on the table.
5. There are five rooms in the house.
6. There is a new stadium in the town.
7. There is a table in the middle of the room.
8. There is a hospital in the village.
9. There are ten sentences in this exercise.
10. There are sixty pictures in the book.

Упражнение 13. Перефразируйте предложения по образцу.

There are no books in his bag. – He has no books in his bag.

1. There is no TV-set in his room.
2. There are no mistakes in his dictation.
3. There is no garden near his house.
4. There are no pictures in her room.
5. There are no French books in her library.
6. There is no English newspaper on her table.
7. There is no coffee in my cup.
8. There is no telephone in my flat.
9. There are no maps on the walls of our bedroom.
10. There is no sugar in Peter's tea.

Упражнение 14. Составьте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения из утвердительных.

1. There is a tea-pot on the table.
2. There are beautiful flowers in the vase.
3. There are five English books on the shelf.

4. There are three mistakes in your test.
5. There are two pictures on the wall.
6. There are six continents in the world.
7. There is a kitten in the box.
8. There are new words in the text.

6. ПРЕДЛОГИ (PREPOSITIONS)

Пространственные предлоги: in, on и at

- In – в, внутри:

in a big house/in the woods/in the box

- On – на, по, при и т. д.:

on the way

- At – принадлежность чего-либо или кого-либо месту, процессу:

at the factory/ at the table.

Предлоги времени: in, on, at

- At – время

at 5 o'clock

- on – день недели, дата:

On Monday / on the 25th of October

- in – год, месяц, период суток:

In 2020/in the morning/in the afternoon/ in the evening

Of – предлог притяжательного падежа, обозначающий также принадлежность чего-либо кому-либо или чему-либо:

He is of French nationality;

Who will take care of the children?

Упражнение 1. Найдите к английским предлогам из первой колонки русские аналоги из второй.

1. on	a) напротив
2. in	b) снаружи, вне
3. near/next to	c) под
4. between	d) на
5. under	e) перед
6. above	f) рядом, около
7. opposite	g) внутри
8. in front of	h) в
9. inside	i) над
10. outside	j) между

Упражнение 2. Выберите подходящий предлог и переведите текст.

I can see a boy ... (in/on/at) the picture. The boy is sitting ... (on/at/in front of) the table. His feet are ... (in/on/at) the floor ... (at/under/beside) the table. He is sitting ... (in/on/at) the chair. There is another chair ... (under/opposite/above) the boy. The bookcase is ... (in/on/at) the right. The boy is holding a pen ... (on/at/in) his hand. There is a laptop, a phone and a book ... (between/on/at) the table.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте в предложения подходящий предлог времени (on, in, at).

at	in	on
at 8:15 at Christmas/Easter at night at midnight at noon at the weekend	in the morning in the evening in July (months) in summer (seasons) in 1998 (years) in the 20th century	on Sunday on the 28th of March on a winter night on Monday morning
Note: on time = at the right time at 8:30 = exactly at that time in time = early enough, not late by 8:30 = not later than that time, before		

- The exhibition opens ... 10 a.m. ... Sunday.
- Dad will arrive late ... night, so I will see him only ... the morning.
- We don't go shopping ... weekends.
- Jane was born ... the 15th of December ... 1989.
- The snow usually starts melting ... spring, ... April.
- Mike has lunch ... noon.
- I will call you back ... 5 minutes.
- The students will write a test ... the end of the week.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пробелы предлогами in, on, at.

- Tom is still ____ hospital with serious injuries.
- Sally is ____ the garden.
- She is ____ the bus stop waiting for a bus.
- The photo is ____ the wall.
- The boys are playing football ____ the street.
- Did you see my picture ____ the magazine?
- She had a toothache so she's ____ the dentist's.

8. I am ____ home all day ____ Friday.
9. Please turn right ____ the traffic light.
10. There are a lot of different countries ____ the world.
11. I live ____ Belarus.
12. The meeting ____ Monday.
13. My friend lives ____ 15 Green Street.
14. He lives ____ Minsk.
15. Call me please ____ 6 o'clock.
16. I usually buy a newspaper ____ my way to work.
17. They got married ____ spring.
18. He was born ____ 1998.
19. She lives ____ a big house.
20. Minsk is the capital ____ Belarus.
21. Robert sent flowers ____ his mother.
22. We eat soup ____ spoon.
23. This poem was written ____ Shakespeare.
24. Give me a glass ____ water.
25. Go ____ the blackboard and write

Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски предлогами in, at или to.

1. It's 9 o'clock ____ the morning.
2. I don't sleep ____ the afternoon.
3. Shops don't stay open ____ night.
4. Let's meet ____ 8 o'clock.
5. She comes to work early ____ the morning.
6. I play the piano ____ Sundays.
7. I go to Italy ____ summer.

7. НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE)

+	I play. You play. We play. They play. He plays. She plays. It plays.
---	--

–	I don't (= do not) play. You don't (= do not) play. We don't (= do not) play. They don't (= do not) play. He doesn't (= does not) play. She doesn't (= does not) play. It doesn't (= does not) play.
?	Do I play? Do you play? Do we play? Do they play? Does he play? Does she play? Does it play?

• Если глагол оканчивается на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, то к нему прибавляется окончание **-es**:

I wish – he wishes

• К глаголам на **-y** с предшествующей согласной тоже прибавляется окончание **-es**, а **-y** заменяется на **-i-**:

I try – he tries

• Если же глагол оканчивается на **-y** с предшествующей гласной, то **-y** сохраняется и добавляется только окончание **-s**:

I play – he plays

Вопросительные слова

When? Когда?

What? Что? Какой?

Where? Где? Куда?

Who? Кто?

How? Как?

How many? Сколько? (с исчисляемыми существительными)

How much? Сколько? (с неисчисляемыми существительными)

Whose? Чей?

Which? Который?

Why? Почему?

Упражнение 1. Выберите правильное наречие.

1. It never/often snows in Jamaica.
2. Summer sometimes/always comes after spring.
3. We seldom/usually go to university on Mondays.
4. I sometimes/usually speak Russian with my friends.
5. I usually/never brush my teeth in the morning.
6. My friends hardly ever / usually write letters.
7. I never/often go out at weekends.

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильный вариант по смыслу.

1. He **likes** | **does not like** broccoli. He's a vegetarian.
2. A squirrel **lives** | **doesn't live** in the forest.
3. It **snows** | **doesn't snow** in summer.
4. An owl **sleeps** | **doesn't sleep** at night.
5. Children **eat** | **don't eat** apples.
6. She **works** | **doesn't work** as a doctor. She is a surgeon.
7. You **help** | **don't help** me. You are my best friend.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. Kate chess very well. (**play**)
2. Alex and Anna in Minsk. (**live**)
3. Giraffesleaves. (**eat**)
4. She the bus to university every morning. (**catch**)
5. This flowernice. (**smell**)
6. Sharks very fast (**swim**)
7. I newspapers every day. (**buy**)

Упражнение 4. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. I ____ (come) to class every day.
2. He ____ (clean) his car every Saturday.
3. We ____ (study) English every day.
4. She ____ (live) in Sydney.
5. You ____ (know) everyone in this street.
6. They ____ (like) eating at that restaurant.
7. We ____ (want) to see that film.
8. He ____ (see) her every Sunday.
9. They ____ (sing) at the concert every year.
10. It ____ (rain) a lot here.

Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола в Present Simple.

1. I _____ good marks. (*to get*)
2. Rita _____ exercises. (*to do*)
3. We often _____ the table. (*to lay*)
4. Tim and Pat _____ pictures. (*to upload*)
5. Oliver always _____ fun. (*to have*)
6. Maria sometimes _____ their room. (*to tidy up*)
7. He often _____ new shoes. (*to buy*)
8. The dog never _____ out of the house. (*to run*)
9. You _____ your glasses. (*to need*)
10. She _____ snakes. (*to touch*)

Упражнение 6. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола в Present Simple.

1. The performance (start) _____ every day at 6 p.m.
2. A lot of children (drink) _____ milk with their meals.
3. Our cat generally (sleep) _____ a lot during the day.
4. Julie (write) _____ a letter to her grandparents once a week.
5. Elizabeth and Ann (live) _____ in a big city in the south of the country.
6. Usually tourists (not/go) _____ to Egypt to play golf.
7. Jimmy always (take) _____ the bus to go to school.
8. We all know that many children (not/like) _____ vegetables.
9. Anne (think) _____ it's a good idea to do English exercises.
10. My parents often _____ westerns. (watch)
11. I _____ my clothes every week. (wash)
12. Dad _____ a new plasma TV. (like)
13. The boys often _____ football. (play)
14. On Friday we always _____ our piano lesson. (have)
15. Mary _____ her homework in the evening. (do)
16. Richard _____ TV. (watch)
17. I _____ big cities. (like)
18. He _____ in the library. (study)
19. She always _____ to work at 7. (come)
20. Bill and Tom sometimes _____ to London. (drive)

Упражнение 7. Составьте отрицательные предложения



1. I _____ play the guitar.



2. You _____ tidy your room.



3. She _____ buy meat.



4. He _____ sing rock.



5. A snail _____ fly.



6. We _____ live in Egypt.



7. You _____ sail a boat.



8. They _____ clean the bathroom.



9. This girl _____ go to the disco.



10. Bats _____ lay eggs.

Упражнение 8. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола в Present Simple.

1. They about his iPod. (talk)
2. Mary stamps. (collect)
3. Tom and Sue two T-shirts. (buy)
4. The children in the garden. (play)
5. My mother shopping every Friday. (go)
6. He occasionally the violin for his friends. (play)
7. They always in the first row. (sit)
8. Ken and Sam stamps. (collect)
9. She usually Tom with the homework. (help)
10. He in a big house. (live)

Упражнение 9. Заполните пропуски в предложениях do/does.

1. _____ I sing well?
2. _____ you play football?
3. _____ he read books?
4. _____ she speak English?
5. _____ it eat bananas?
6. _____ we play video games?
7. _____ you travel by bus?
8. _____ they go to school?
9. _____ your teacher live in London?
10. _____ dogs like cats?

Упражнение 10. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.



1. Does he ___ better than you?
A. play
B. plays



5. My uncle often ___ my motorcycle.
A. fixes
B. fix



2. What sports ___ he practise?
A. do
B. does



6. The duck ___ water.
A. likes
B. like



3. How much ___ it cost?
A. do
B. does



7. It doesn't ___ in summer.
A. snows
B. snow



4. I ___ feel happy with you.
A. do not
B. does not

8. ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE)

Правильные глаголы (Regular Verbs) образуют прошедшее время путём добавления к основной форме глагола окончания *-ed*.

Неправильные глаголы образуют прошедшую форму не по правилу и требуют заучивания наизусть.

The Past Simple используется:

- для описания факта прошлого, описания привычки, занятий
- для перечисления прошедших действий, происходивших один за другим

POSITIVE		QUESTION		NEGATIVE	
We		I		I	
You		we		We	
She	<i>played</i>	you	<i>play?</i>	You	
He		she		She	
It		he		He	
They		it		It	
		they			

Упражнение 1. Добавьте окончание -ed к следующим глаголам.

1. Study _____
2. Cry _____
3. Try _____
4. Stay _____
5. Enjoy _____
6. Hurry _____
7. Worry _____
8. Marry _____

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глагол в скобках в необходимую форму прошедшего времени.

1. We (work) very hard last summer.
2. Uncle Ben (hurry) to catch his bus.
3. We (return) our books to the library.
4. She (kiss) the frog and it (change) into a prince.
5. Your parents (call) a moment ago.
6. Robert (help) me with the car yesterday.
7. We (learn) a lot of things last Monday.
8. I (bake) a cake an hour ago.
9. They (play) tennis last Saturday.
10. I (tell) you about it yesterday.

Упражнение 3. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные и вопросительные.

: *He came home late yesterday.*

He didn't come home late yesterday.

Did he come home late yesterday?

1. He made dinner last time.
2. My parents left home 5 minutes ago.
3. You looked very tired yesterday.
4. We finished Oxford in 2015.
5. You went to the store last Sunday.
6. I was at home last night.
7. She saw me at the mall 2 days ago.
8. Jane took my car last week.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски глаголом в прошедшем времени по смыслу.

1. I to the cinema on Friday.
2. He football on Sunday morning.
3. We..... a good film on TV yesterday.
4. I shopping last week and Isome new clothes.
5. I a book last night.
6. I to bed early last night because I very tired.

Упражнение 5. Составьте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения из утвердительных.

1. They looked at the house.
2. She needed my help last Sunday.
3. He seemed nervous.
4. The kids started to play.
5. We learnt lots of things last time.
6. They saw me at the mall.
7. This company built my house in 2018.

Упражнение 6. Заполните пропуски was/were.

1. I ____happy.
2. The girl____nice.
3. We ____late.
4. The floor ____colourful.
5. You ____tall.
6. The conference ____at 9 o'clock.
7. The children ____in the garden.

Упражнение 7. Преобразуйте предложения из настоящего в прошедшее время, используя слова и конструкции yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, last month, last year, a week ago, a year ago, when I was young, when I first met you и т. д.

1. I stay here with my friends when I feel homesick.
2. Jane swims in this river in summer.
3. I often call my teacher.
4. We paint our house every summer.
5. We read English books every day.
6. They go to bed very late.
7. We usually book a room with a bath.
8. Jane must get up early today.

Упражнение 8. Заполните пробелы глаголами в форме прошедшего времени.

1. Mammoths (be) ____ big animals like elephants.
2. Mammoths (not live) ____ 100 years ago.
3. Mammoths (live) ____ a long time ago.
4. Some dinosaurs (fly) ____ in the air and some (swim) ____ in the sea.
5. Mammoths (not eat) ____ meat. They (eat) ____ grass.
6. They (have) ____ two large tusks about three metres long.
7. He (drink) ____ some milk. He (not drink) ____ any water.
8. She only (spend) ____ 1 pound. She (not spend) ____ 3 pounds.
9. I (see) ____ some elephants. I (not see) ____ any lions.
10. They (swim) ____ in the sea, but (not swim) ____ in the lake.

Упражнение 9. Заполните пробелы, используя глаголы, приведенные ниже, в форме простого прошедшего времени (clean, die, enjoy, end, happen, live, open, play, rain, smoke, start, stay, want, watch).

1. Yesterday evening I ____ TV.
2. I only ____ my teeth four times last week.
3. Bruce ____ 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.
4. The concert last night ____ at 7.30 and ____ at 10 o'clock.
5. The accident ____ last Sunday afternoon.
6. When I was a child I ____ to be a doctor.
7. Mozart ____ from 1756 to 1791.
8. We ____ our holiday last week.
9. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it ____ .
10. It was hot in the room, so I ____ the window.

Упражнение 10. Постройте вопросительные предложения (общий и специальный вопрос) на основе предложений.

1. Mary was in the street at six a.m.
2. Jake came to the supermarket at 5 p.m.
3. They were in their apartment when the police came.
4. He had to learn 100 words a day. 5. We lost a lot of time yesterday.
6. We were in the supermarket when the rain began.
7. Mary ran to see her best friend at the museum.
8. He showed them their house last week.
9. Bed and breakfast at this hotel cost 50 dollars per night last year.
10. The customs officer had to examine Mr Brown's bag.

11. We could meet them at the station last Thursday.
12. Mr Smith ate five apples at breakfast.
13. They had to buy a new car on Tuesday.
14. I could find friends in Australia last year.
15. Jake lost an important paper in the office.
16. Mary had to stay at her friends' house.
17. They had dinner after Jake came from work.
18. Mr Smith was a General Executive of the company five years ago.
19. I could eat a lot of oranges when I was younger.
20. We had to turn at the traffic lights.

9. БУДУЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ (THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE)

The Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *will* и основы инфинитива основного глагола.

The Future Simple время употребляется для обозначения:

- действия, которое возможно произойдёт в будущем, предположения по поводу будущего

We'll travel around the world one day. / You'll be a great doctor one day.

- намерение, решение, принятое спонтанно, в момент разговора

The bag is too heavy. - I'll help you.

- будущего действия после: *hope, think, expect, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably, perhaps*

We hope we'll see them tonight.

POSITIVE		NEGATIVE		QUESTION	
<i>I/you</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>I/you</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>I/you</i>
<i>we/they</i>	<i>wash</i>	<i>we/they</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>we/they</i>
<i>he/she/it</i>	<i>wash</i>	<i>he/she/it</i>	<i>(won't)</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>he/she/it</i>
			<i>wash</i>		<i>wash?</i>

Часто употребляются такие обстоятельства времени как: **tomorrow – завтра; next week – на следующей неделе; soon – скоро; in many years – через много лет; tonight – сегодня вечером; the day after tomorrow – послезавтра.**

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях *will* или *won't*.

Model: Can you wait for me? I ...*won't*... be very long.

1. There is no need to take an umbrella with you. It..... rain.
2. If you don't eat anything now, you be hungry later.
3. I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It happen again.
4. I've got some incredible news! You never believe what happened.
5. Don't ask Amanda for advice. She know what to do.

Упражнение 2. Дополните предложения *will('ll)+* один из следующих глаголов.

<i>pass</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>look</i>
-------------	-----------	-------------	------------	-------------	-------------

: Don't worry about exam. I'm sure you'll pass it.

1. Why don't you try on this jacket? It _____ nice on you.
2. You must meet George sometime. I think you _____ him.
3. It's raining. Don't go out. You _____ wet.
4. I've invited Sue to the party? But I don't think she _____.
5. When the new road is finished, my journey to work _____ much shorter.

Упражнение 3. Переведите на английский язык, используя *Future Simple*.

1. Мой друг окончит университет в следующем году.
2. Кто будет переводить этот текст?
3. Вероятно, я получу вскоре интересную работу.
4. Как долго твои родственники пробудут в нашем городе?
5. У нас не будет экзаменов зимой.

10. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам и числам:

I can swim in the river.

He can swim in the river.

We can swim in the river.

CAN (COULD)

Can – мочь, быть в состоянии/ could – мог (в прошедшем времени)

- I can speak two languages;
- I could run faster when I was younger.

Конструкция be able to в прошедшем времени, в отличие от глагола could, предполагает уже реализованную возможность.

- I could swim when I was young;

но:

- Despite the storm I was able to swim to the shore.

Упражнение 1. Заполните пробелы словами can, could или конструкцией to be able to в утвердительной или отрицательной формах и соответствующем времени.

1. I ____ remember his name.
2. You ____ to solve this, won't you?
3. Diana ____ play the piano.
4. They ____ go. The weather was too bad.
5. Sorry, Teacher. I ____ do it yet.
6. She ____ come on holiday next month if her parents give her permission.
7. He ____ pass the exam if he studied harder.
8. The fishing boat sank but luckily all the crew ____ save themselves.
9. A: Can you lend me some money?
B: Sorry. I _____. I haven't got any either.
10. We ____ go to the party. We're going to a wedding.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пробелы словами can, could в утвердительной или отрицательной форме.

1. _____ you swim when you were 10?
2. We _____ get to the meeting on time yesterday because the train was delayed by one hour.
3. He _____ arrive at the party on time, even after missing the train, so he was very pleased.
4. He's amazing, he _____ speak 5 languages including Chinese.
5. I _____ drive a car until I was 34, then I moved to the countryside so I had to learn.
6. I looked everywhere for my glasses but I _____ find them anywhere.
7. I searched for your house for ages, luckily I _____ find it in the end.

8. She's 9 years old but she _____ read yet – her parents are getting extra lessons for her.
9. I read the book three times but I _____ understand it.
10. James _____ speak Japanese when he lived in Japan, but he's forgotten most of it now.

MUST

Must – должен, обязан:

- You must do it now.

Синонимы глагола must глаголы have to и be to характеризуются некоторыми дополнительными оттенками значения.

Глагол to have to означает долженствование, вызванное обстоятельствами, в то время как глагол to be to — долженствование, связанное с расписанием или договоренностью:

- I had to get up early yesterday.
- The train was to come at 6 p.m.

Модальные глаголы may, can и must в настоящем и прошедшем времени передают также значение возможности, вероятности действия

- There might be a car behind the corner.
- There must be a car behind the corner.

Упражнение 3. Заполните пробелы одним из модальных глаголов (must или have to).

1. "Now look here, young lady, you ____ be home before 2.00 AM. Do you understand?"
2. He ____ take the bus today as his car broke down yesterday.
3. In a mosque you ____ take off your shoes before entering.
4. Dogs ____ be kept on leads. 5. You ____ leave now if you want to catch the 9.30. 6. In a decent kitchen the staff ____ wash their hands frequently.
7. "You ____ prepare this exercise for tomorrow!"
8. In Third World countries people often ____ be very ingenious simply to survive.
9. Our sales people ____ be more persistent when dealing with customers.
10. I ____ go now, I'm late already.

MAY (MIGHT) – иметь возможность, получив разрешение (делать что-либо); прошедшее время -- might:

- May I smoke here?
- Yes, you may.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пробелы модальными глаголами must, can(could), may, have to в утвердительной и отрицательной формах.

1. The doctor said, "The child is very ill. You ____ take him to hospital now."
2. There were no buses or taxis, so we ____ go on foot.
3. Everybody ____ learn a foreign language.
4. We ____ live without food and water. We ____ eat and drink.
5. I ____ get up early tomorrow, so I ____ go to bed late tonight.
6. You ____ drive a car at night without lights.
7. Tom's father told him that he ____ ask these questions.
8. Man ____ live by bread alone.
9. You ____ sit there in your wet jeans; you will catch cold.
10. You ____ do what you like.
11. I ____ read to the end of the story, because I want to see who gets the treasure.
12. Why ____ I go there?
13. She ____ sing very well.
14. You ____ say anything. Just nod your head and he will understand.
15. ____ I take your phone? — You ____ ask for it. You ____ take it when you like.
16. You ____ leave your dog with us if you don't want to take him with you.

OUGHT (TO)

Модальный глагол ought (to) – следовало бы, следует – употребляется для выражения совета, рекомендации сделать что-либо и относится к настоящему или будущему действию:

You ought to help the old woman.

SHOULD

Модальный глагол should синонимичен глаголу ought и служит выражению совета, рекомендации сделать что-либо.

- You should go there by train.
- You shouldn't do that, I suppose

Упражнение 5. Заполните пробелы глаголами ought to или should и переведите на русский язык.

1. Remember you ____ to take a torch and a tin-opener when you go camping.
2. You ____ go to the shop.

3. You ____ say sorry to your teacher for being rude.
4. You ____ call your mother more often, She is very ill.
5. She ____ go to the doctor. You look very pale.
6. If you want to pass all your exams, you ____ to make a good study plan.
7. Families ____ spend more time talking, instead of just watching TV
8. You ____ go and see Granny. You know how happy it makes her.
9. Cheese and biscuits ____ to be kept in special containers; otherwise the cheese goes hard and the biscuits go soft.
10. You ____ help her with domestic chores. She usually comes home after work very exhausted.

Упражнение 6. Заполните пропуски подходящим по смыслу модальным глаголом.

1. I advise you to stop eating chocolate. You ____ stop eating chocolate.
2. I insist that you do your homework. You ____ do your homework.
3. Will you let me speak to David, please? ____ I speak to David, please?
4. She can hear you well enough. You ____ shout.
5. Talking is not permitted during the test. You ____ talk during the test.
6. It isn't right to speak to your mother like that. You ____ speak to your mother like that.
7. It isn't possible for him to come to the party. He ____ come to the party.
8. He is obliged to go to the police station once a week. He ____ to go to the police station once a week.
9. It's forbidden to feed the animals in the Zoo. You ____ feed the animals in the Zoo.
10. It's necessary to dust the furniture. You ____ dust the furniture.
11. Would you mind if I read your book? ____ I read your book?
12. Perhaps they'll come with us. They ____ come with us.
13. Would you mind if I use your glasses? ____ I use your glasses?
14. Let's try doing this exercise. ____ we try doing this exercise.
15. He can do it himself. Why ____ he ask anybody for help?
16. Perhaps, she will phone them today. She ____ phone them today.
17. Why don't you go to the sea for a holiday? You ____ go to the sea for a holiday.
18. Would you like me to help you with the dishes? ____ I help you with the dishes?

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Учебное издание

Фоменко Виктория Васильевна

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

GRAMMAR

Сборник правил и упражнений

Редактор
Технический редактор

Подписано в печать 16.12.2020. Формат 60×84 ¹/₁₆. Бумага офсетная.
Ризография. Гарнитура «Таймс». Усл. печ. л. 3,02. Уч.-изд. л. 1,78.
Тираж 50 экз. Заказ .

УО «Белорусская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия».
Свидетельство о ГРИИРПИ № 1/52 от 09.10.2013.
Ул. Мичурина, 13, 213407, г. Горки.

Отпечатано в УО «Белорусская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия».
Ул. Мичурина, 5, 213407, г. Горки.