**Grammar you need:**

**I.A. The structure of a Simple sentence**

(Структура простого предложения)

О П С Д О

Обст-во места

Дополнение

Сказуемое

Подлежащее

Обст-во времени

Every day my friend reads interesting articles(фиг.скобку) in the reading hall. фиг.скобку)

Дополнение Обст-во места

Сказуемое

Подлежащее

Обст-во времени

**B. Conjugation of the verbs *to be, to have***

(Спряжение глаголов)

**:**

**Singular: Plural:**

1.I am We are

2.You are You are

3.He/she is They are

**Past Simple:**

1.I was We were

2.You were You were

3.He/she was They were

При спряжении глагола ***to have в* Present Simple** во всех лицах и числах употребляется форма ***have,за исключением третьего лица единственного числа,*** а в**Past Simple** во всех лицах и числах употребляется форма **had/**

II**. Present Simple**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Affirmative** | | **Negative** | | **Interrogative/Question** | | |
| I | study | don’t | study | Do | I | study? |
| He /She /It | studies | doesn’t | Does | he / she/ it |
| You / We / They | study | don’t | Do | you / we / they |

Мы употребляем **Present Simple** (настоящее неопределенное время), когда говорим:

* об обычных, регулярно повторяющихся действиях (We often go to the library after classes)
* о фактах (The sun rises in the east)
* о запланированном действии в будущем (My train leaves at 9.15)

**Grammar you need:**

A. **The noun**/ Существительное/

**1) Исчисляемое/ countable 2) Неисчисляемое / uncountable**

Example: a book – many books Example: water, time, money

**2) Образование множественного числа – прибавление окончания *-s , -es*.**

a plant – plants

a bush – bushes после *-s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -tch, -x*;

a bus-buses

a dress-dresses

a match-matches

a box-boxes

a mystery – mysteries - *y* *i+es*, если *–y* предшествует согласная

a hero – heroes

a wife – wives

*-fe, -f* меняется на *v+es *

a shelf – shelves

**Исключения:**

1) a man – men

a woman – women

a child – children

a foot – feet

a tooth – teeth

an ox – oxen

a goose – geese

a mouse – mice

2) **Слова латино – греческого происхождения:**

Bacterium – bacteria

Phenomenon – phenomena

Thesis – theses

Crisis – crises

Analysis – analyses

3) **Существительные, употребляемые**

-только во множественном числе: trousers, spectacles, shorts, scales, scissors

-только в единственном числе: knowledge, information, money

B. **Past Simple**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Affirmative** | | **Negative** | | | **Interrogative/ Questions** | | |
| I/ he/ she/ it | played  went | I/ he/ she/ it | did not  (didn’t) | play  go | Did | I/ he/ she/ it | play?  go? |
| You/ we/ they | You/ we/ they | you/ we/ they |

**The Past Simple** употребляется, когда мы говорим о:

* законченном действии в прошлом

**Example:** I/ he/ she/ you/ we/ they went to the theatre yesterday.

**Grammar you need:**

**A. The possessive case of the nouns** (Притяжательный падеж)

**Общий падеж Притяжательный падеж**

a biologist a biologist’s hat

a scholar a scholar’s book

the child the child’s toy

the children the children’s toys

the students the students’ works

**Предлоги, соответствующие определенному падежу в русском языке:**

of – Р.п (The book of my friend).

to – Д.п (I gave my book to my teacher).

by – Т.п (одуш.сущ.) (The research is carried out by him).

with – Т.п ( с неодуш.сущ.) (We usually write with a pen ).

about

* Пр.п (He often thinks about (of) his son).

of

**Grammar You Need:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indefinite** (неопред) | **Definite** (опред) |
| *A (an) (one)*  This is **a** table. **The** table is new  My father is **an** economist  I am **a** teacher  **Не употребляется перед:**  **1. Именами собственными:**  Trump, Clinton  **2. Названия месяцев** – February, December.  **3. Названия дней недели-**  **On** Monday, Tuesday…  **4. Названия городов и стран**  **Almaty; India,**  But: **the** Hague; **the** Netherlands. | *The (that)*  **1. Названия океанов, морей, рек, гор:**  **The** Indian ocean  **The** Black sea  **The** Volga  **The** Alps  **2. Сущ-ые единственные в своём роде:** the sun, the moon, **the** earth, the sky.  **3.** **Перед названиями гости гостиниц, судов, частей света:** **The** Continental, **The** Maryland, **The** North  **4. Все члены семьи**: **The** Smiths,  **the** Petrovs |

**Grammar you need:**

**Future Simple**

(Будущее неопределенное время)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Affirmative** | | | | **Negative** | |
| I/ he/ she/ it/ you/ we/ they | | will go | | I/ he/ she/ it/ you/ we/ they | won’t go |
|
| **Interrogative/ Questions** | | | |
| Will | I/ he/ she/ it/ you/ we/ they | | go? |

Мы употребляем **the Future Simple**, когда говорим:

* об общих предсказаниях на будущее

***Task 3.* Keep in mind the following expressions with the verb *to be*. Make up your own sentences with each of them.**

* to be glad (pleased) – быть радостным (довольным) – қуану
* to be happy (delighted) – быть счастливым – бақытты сезіну
* to be hungry – быть голодным-аш болу
* to be thirsty – хотеть пить, испытывать жажду-шөлдеу
* to be ill (healthy) – быть больным (здоровым) – науқас болу, сау болу
* to be ready for smth – быть готовым к чему- либо-дайн болу
* to be late for smth – опаздывать куда-либо-кешігу
* to be 5 min late – опаздывать на 5 минут – бес минутқа кешігу
* to be sorry – сожалеть – өкіну
* to be sure/ certain of smth – быть уверенным в чем-либо-сенімді болу
* to be mistaken – ошибиться – қателесу
* to be surprised at – удивиться – таңғалу
* to be angry with smb – сердиться на кого- либо – біреуге ашулану
* to be busy with smth - быть занятым чем- либо-қол босамау
* to be for (against) smth – быть за (против) чего- либо-қолдау/қарсы болу

**Grammar you need:**

**The Passive Voice** (Simple)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tense** | **Form** |
| Infinitive(неопред. форма глагола) | To be + used |
| Present Simple | Is used/ are used |
| Past Simple | Was used/ were used |
| Future Simple | Will be used |

**The Passive Simple** образуется при помощи глагола *to be* (вспомог. функция) в нужной форме + the Past Participle (смысловая часть сказуемого). The Past Participle образуется: если глагол правильный(regular), то к Infinitive (неопр. форма глагола) прибавляем *–ed* ; если глагол (неправильный) irregular, то эти глаголы следует заучивать. Это есть 3-я форма неправильных глаголов. Например:

**to write – written.**

**Grammar you need:**

**Personal and Possessive Pronouns** (личные и притяжательные местоимения)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Personal Pronouns** | | **Possessive Pronouns** | |
| Именительный падеж | Объектный падеж | Простая форма | Абсолютная форма |
| I  You  He  She  It  We  They | me  you  him  her  it  us  them | My book  Your book  His book  Her book  Its leg  Our flat  Their flat | mine  yours  his  hers  its  ours  theirs |

**Grammar you need:**

**A. Demonstrative pronouns** (указательные местоимения)

**Singular: Plural:**

*This (это) These (эти)*

*That (то) Those (те)*

**Reflexive pronouns** (возвратные местоимения):

*I – myself*

*You – yourself*

*He – himself*

*She – herself*

*It – itself*

*We – ourselves*

*You – yourselves*

*They – themselves*

Эти местоимения не употребляются с глаголами: ***to wash, to dress, to shave, to bathe***

**Examples:**

*Be careful! Don’t hurt yourself.*

*He cooks his breakfast himself*

**B. Quantitative pronouns** (количественные местоимения)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **С исчисляемыми существительными** | **Значение** | **С неисчисляемыми существительными** |
| Many  Few  Many (few) books | Много  Мало  Много (мало) книг | Much  Little  Much (little) time |

**A lot of = many, much**

**Much** – a lot of; lots of; plenty of; a great deal of.

**Many** – a lot of; lots of; plenty of; a great deal of; a good many.

**Little** – мало; a little – немного (с неисч. сущ.)

**Few** – мало; a few – несколько (с исчисл. сущ.)

**Grammar you need:**

**Indefinite and negative pronouns** (неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения).

***Some, any, no, not any, every* и производные со словами “thing” и “body”**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Affirmative sentences**  **(Утвердительные предложения)**  ***-some*** | **Interrogative sentences**  **(Вопросительные предложения )**  ***-any*** | **Negative sentences**  **(Отрицательные предложения)**  ***-not any, no*** |
| There are **some** books on the table  There is **somebody** in the room | Are there **any** books on the table?  Is there **anybody** in the room? | No, there are **not any** books on the table  No, there is not **anybody** in the room (There is nobody in the room) |

***Task 3.* Put the correct pronoun**

1. There is \_\_\_ bread on the plate

2. Is there \_\_\_ clean paper here?

3. There are \_\_\_ factories in this town

4. There is \_\_\_ water in this bottle

5. There are not \_\_\_ mistakes in his work

6. Are there \_\_\_ students in the classroom?

7. I have got \_\_\_ white bread

**Grammar you need:**

**The Adjective** (прилагательное)

**Degrees of Comparison** (степени сравнения прилагательных и некоторых наречий)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive degree**  (положительная степень) | | **Comparative degree**  (сравнительная степень) | **Superlative degree** (превосходная степень) |
| Односложные  и некоторые двусложные, оканчивающиеся на:  *-y, -er, -ow* | Short  Big  Easy  Clever  Narrow | при помощи суффикса -***er*** | при помощи суффикса  ***-est*** |
| Shorter  Bigger  Easier  Cleverer  Narrower | (the) shortest  (the) biggest  (the) easiest  (the) cleverest  (the) narrowest |
| Многосложные  (два и более слогов) | Interesting  Comfortable | More (less) interesting  More (less) comfortable | (the) most (least) interesting  (the) most (least) comfortable |
| Особая группа | Good  Well  Bad  Badly  Many, much  Little | Better  Worse  More  Less | (the) best  (the) worst  (the) most  (the) least |

**Keep in mind! Order of adjectives in a sentence:**

1. quality

2. size

3. age

4. origin

5. type

6. noun

**Grammar you need:**

**Numerals (числительные)**

**Cardinal Ordinal**

(количественные) (порядковые)

One First

Two Second исключения

Three Third

Four Fourth

Five Fifth

Six Sixth

Seven Seventh

Eight Eighth

Nine Ninth

Ten Tenth

Eleven Eleventh

Twelve Twelfth

**Порядковые числительные** образуются при помощи прибавления суффикса *–th.*

С 13 до 19 суффикс *–teen* (thirteen)

С 20 до 90 суффикс *–ty* (twenty)

**Числительные** hundred, thousand, million без окончания *–s*

*Three hundred, five thousand, seven million*

Но: *hundreds of books* (числительное здесь выступает в роли существительного)

**Как читаются цифры:**

1005- one thousand and five

5435 – five thousand four hundred and thirty five

1 000 000 000 – a milliard (Great Britain ); a billiard (the USA)

**Чтение хронологических дат:**

В 1907 г = in nineteen o seven

14 апреля 1975 г = on April the fourteenth, nineteen seventy-five или on the fourteenth of April, nineteen seventy-five

**Дроби:**

1/3 = one third ; 2/3 = two thirds; 2 ½ = two and a half; ¼ = one quarter; 0,25 = nought point two five

**Номера телефонов – каждая цифра читается отдельно**

**Multiply** – умножить

**Substract** – вычитать

**Plus** – прибавить

**Divide** - разделить

**Grammar you need:**

**Modal verbs and their equivalents (модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты)**

**A)**

**Can (**мочь) – умение, физическая или умственная способность

*He can read. Can he read? Yes, he can. No, he can’t. He cannot (can’t) read.*

**Could** – ( в прошедшем времени) – мог

*When he was young, he could skate well.*

*Some 5 years ago, he could speak Spanish, but now he is out of practice.*

**To be able to do smth** –

*I will be able to speak French*

*I am able to speak French* спрягаются во всех трех временах

*I was able to speak French*

**B)**

**Must** – долженствование, обязанность, необходимость

*You must not be late for your classes.*

*I must go. Must I go? Yes, you must. No, you needn’t* (отсутствие необходимости)*.*

*You mustn’t go* (категорическое запрещение).

Эквиваленты глагола ***must = to have to, to be to, should (shouldn’t), ought to.***

*I have to get up early every day*

*I don’t have to get up early every day* вынужденная необходимость

*Do I have to get up early every day?*

**To have to**– спрягается во всех трех временах

**To be to** – He is to go there every Monday. The train is to come at ten. (действие происходит по плану, по расписанию, по договорённости)

**Should (shouldn’t)** – You should give up smoking. You shouldn’t start smoking. (когда даётся совет, рекомендация)

**Ought to** – You ought to tell her about the accident (упрек, моральный долг)

**C)**

**May** – разрешение; вероятность, возможность.

*It is 5 o’clock. I may go home. May I go? Yes, you may. No, you may not.*

*He may be late.*

Эквивалент в значении разрешения = *to be allowed to do something* (спрягается во всех трех временах)

*Sometimes students are allowed to take their exams in advance.*

*Being schoolchildren we were not allowed to wear earrings.*

*If you don’t miss your classes, you will be allowed to take your exams in advance.*

**Easy- to- access grammar reference. Tense forms**

**Indefinite (Simple) Tenses, Active**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Present** | | | **Past** | | | **Future** | |
| **To play – play(s)-** 3 л.,ед.ч  *We play this game every day.*  *Do we play the game every day?*  *Yes, we do. No, we don’t.*  *We don’t play the game every day.*  *Who plays the game every day?*  *What do we do every day?*  *What do we play?*  *When do we play the game?*  *We play the game every day, don’t we?*  *Do we play the game every day or only at weekends?* | | | **To play – played** (правильный глагол)  **To sing – sang** (неправильный  глагол)  *We play****ed*** *chess yesterday.*  *We* ***sang*** *songs at the party.*  ***Did*** *we play chess yesterday?*  *Yes, we* ***did****. No, we* ***didn’t.***  *We* ***didn’t*** *play chess yesterday.*  *Who play****ed*** *chess yesterday?*  *What* ***did*** *we do yesterday?*  *What game* ***did*** *we play?*  *When* ***did*** *we play chess?*  *Who* ***sang*** *songs at the party?*  *What* ***did*** *we sing at the party?*  *Where* ***did*** *we sing songs?* | | | **Will play (we’ll)**  *We* ***will*** *play chess tomorrow.*  ***Will*** *we play chess tomorrow?*  *Yes, we* ***will.*** *No, we* ***will not*** *(won’t).*  *We* ***won’t*** *play chess tomorrow.*  *What* ***will*** *we do tomorrow?*  *What game* ***will*** *we play tomorrow?*  *Who* ***will*** *play chess tomorrow?*  *When* ***will*** *we play chess?* | |
| **Continuous Tenses (to be + Participle I)**    Глагол + ing | | | | | | | |
| **Present**  **(Am, is, are + Participle I)** | | **Past**  **(Was, were + Participle I)** | | | **Future**  **(Will be + Participle I)** | |
| *I* ***am*** *working at my design now.*  ***Are*** *you working at your design now?*  *Yes, I* ***am.*** *No, I* ***am not****.*  *I* ***am*** *not working at my design now.*  *Who* ***is*** *working at the design now?*  *What* ***are*** *you doing now?*  *What* ***are*** *you working at now?*  *You* ***are*** *working at the design now,* ***aren’t you?***  ***Are*** *you working at the design or at the book now?* | | *I* ***was*** *working the whole day yesterday.*  ***Were*** *you working the whole day yesterday?*  *Yes, I* ***was.*** *No, I* ***wasn’t.***  *I* ***was*** *not working the whole day yesterday.*  *Who* ***was*** *working the whole day yesterday?*  *What* ***were*** *you doing the whole day yesterday?*  *You* ***were*** *working the whole day yesterday, weren’t you?*  ***Were*** *you working the whole day or only two hours yesterday?* | | | *I* ***will be*** *working from 5 till 7 tomorrow.*  ***Will*** *you* ***be*** *working from 5 till 7 tomorrow?*  *Yes, I* ***will****. No, I* ***won’t.***  *I* ***won’t be*** *working from 5 till 7 tomorrow.*  *Who* ***will be*** *working from 5 till 7 tomorrow?*  *What* ***will*** *you* ***be*** *doing from 5 till 7 tomorrow?*  ***\*в придаточных предложениях времени и условия употребляется настоящее время.***  *They* ***will be*** *working in the garden while I* ***am*** *preparing dinner.* | |
| правильный глагол Inf+ *ed*  **Perfect Tenses (to have + Participle** II)  неправильный глагол (3 форма глагола) | | | | | | |
| **Present Perfect**  **(have, has + Participle II)** | **Past Perfect**  **(had + Participle II)** | | | **Future Perfect**  **(will have + Participle II)** | | |
| *I* ***have*** *just translated the text.*  ***Have*** *you translated the text yet?*  *Yes****, I have.*** *No, not yet.*  *I* ***have*** *not translated the text yet.*  The words that are usually used in this tense form:  ***Already, just, never, ever, yet, since, lately, recently*** | *I* ***had*** *finished my work by Monday.*  ***Had*** *you finished your work by Monday?*  *I* ***had*** *not finished my work by Monday.*  *The rain* ***had*** *begun before we arrived at the station.*  *We saw the film after we* ***had*** *read the book.* | | | *She* ***will have*** *written the report by 6 o’clock.*  ***Will*** *she* ***have*** *written the report by 6 o’clock?*  *She* ***won’t have*** *written the report by 6 o’clock.*  ***Will*** *she* ***have*** *written the report by 6 or by 5 o’clock?*  *She* ***will have*** *written the report by 6 o’clock, won’t she?* | | |

**Sequence of Tenses**

(Согласование времен)

he **will live** in Moscow

He says that he **lives** in Moscow

he **lived** in Moscow

he **would live** in Moscow

He said that he **lived** in Moscow

he **had lived** in Moscow

Время Future-**in-the Past** (будущее в прошедшем )

will would + infinitive (без *to*)