**/**

**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)

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 | playedwent | I/ he/ she/ it | did not(didn’t) | playgo | 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.

**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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 |

**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

**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.**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Personal Pronouns** | **Possessive Pronouns** |
| Именительный падеж | Объектный падеж | Простая форма | Абсолютная форма |
| IYouHeSheItWe They | meyouhimheritusthem | My bookYour bookHis book Her bookIts legOur flat Their flat | mineyourshishersitsourstheirs |

**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** |
| ManyFewMany (few) books | МногоМалоМного (мало) книг | MuchLittleMuch (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.)

**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 tableThere 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 tableNo, 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

**The Adjective** (прилагательное)

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive degree**(положительная степень) | **Comparative degree**(сравнительная степень) | **Superlative degree** (превосходная степень) |
| Односложныеи некоторые двусложные, оканчивающиеся на:*-y, -er, -ow* | ShortBigEasyCleverNarrow | при помощи суффикса -***er*** | при помощи суффикса ***-est*** |
| ShorterBiggerEasierClevererNarrower  | (the) shortest(the) biggest(the) easiest(the) cleverest(the) narrowest |
| Многосложные(два и более слогов) | InterestingComfortable | More (less) interestingMore (less) comfortable | (the) most (least) interesting(the) most (least) comfortable |
| Особая группа | GoodWellBadBadlyMany, muchLittle  | BetterWorseMoreLess | (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

**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

**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** (неправильныйглагол)*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*)