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Английская грамматика
для 3 класса
«Easy Grammar»

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Предисловие

Учебное пособие «Easy Grammar» предназначено для работы учеников 3 классов общеобразовательных школ. Представленный материал соответствует учебному плану, а тематика и сферы общения – действующим программам по иностранным языкам.

Пособие включает в себя разноуровневые упражнения и задания, которые учитывают необходимый для усвоения минимум лексических единиц и грамматических правил учениками младших классов.

В пособии представлены следующие темы английской грамматики:

- ✓ Числительные;
- ✓ Притяжательный падеж;
- ✓ Глагол «To be» в настоящем времени;
- ✓ Конструкции There is /There are;
- ✓ Настоящее длительное время;
- ✓ Имя существительное;
- ✓ Конструкция «Be going to»;
- ✓ Простое прошедшее время;
- ✓ Глагол «To be» в прошедшем времени;
- ✓ Конструкции There was/There were.

Направленные на развитие творческого и аналитического мышления, упражнения помогут ученикам быстро и в интересной форме выучить лексику и грамматику каждого раздела.

С целью облегчения работы с грамматическими упражнениями в начале каждой темы представлены правила в доступной форме, что делает процесс обучения легким и увлекательным.

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NUMBERS

1. one	11. eleven
2. two	12. twelve
3. three	13. thirteen
4. four	14. fourteen
5. five	15. fifteen
6. six	16. sixteen
7. seven	17. seventeen
8. eight	18. eighteen
9. nine	19. nineteen
10. ten	20. twenty

1. Посчитай количество букв в словах. Напиши цифры словами.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. boy - <u>three</u> | 6. toy - _____ |
| 2. apple - _____ | 7. baby - _____ |
| 3. bird - _____ | 8. clown - _____ |
| 4. family - _____ | 9. mouse - _____ |
| 5. tiger - _____ | 10. dolphin - _____ |

2. Заполни пропуски.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>th</u> ree | 6. th_r__en |
| 2. se_en_ee <u>n</u> | 7. t_el_e |
| 3. fi_te_n | 8. fo__te_n |
| 4. ei_ht | 9. twe_t_ |
| 5. _l_ven | 10. n_n_teen |

3. Посчитай и напиши ответ.

1. $2+2 =$ _____

6. $5-3 =$ _____

2. $7+4 =$ _____

7. $1+8 =$ _____

3. $13+6 =$ _____

8. $15-8 =$ _____

4. $19-5 =$ _____

9. $11+9 =$ _____

5. $12+3 =$ _____

10. $17-5 =$ _____

4. Напиши предложения. Используй слова из рамки.

11 friends	15 pens	19 toys
12 books	16 sweets	20 classmates
13 pencils	17 cartoons	
14 dolls	18 balloons	

Jane has got eleven friends. Jane has got _____ books.

Jane has got _____

Jane has got _____

THE POSSESSIVE CASE

Мы знаем, что каждому что-то принадлежит. Сказать про это нам помогает окончание **'s** или **'**.

's мы добавляем в случае, если владелец вещи **один** (человек или животное).

Например: girl's book – книга девочки; *boy's toy* – игрушка мальчика.

' мы добавляем в случае, если владельцев **два и более**.

Например: girls' books – книги девочек; *boys' toys* – игрушки мальчиков.

1. Прочитай и обведи правильный ответ.

1. This is **Mike's/ Mikes'** bike.
2. They are the **dog's/dogs'** tails.
3. It is **Emma's/Emmas'** ball.
4. It's the **doctor's/doctors'** bag.
5. These are **Sam's/Sams'** books.

2. Напиши **'s** или **'**.

1. These are Mary ___ pens.
2. Is this Brian ___ bike?
3. It's Jenny ___ computer.
4. These are the boys ___ bags.

5. The cat _____ name is Nino.
6. The students _____ books are here.
7. The father _____ car is white.
8. These are the girls _____ balls.
9. My mother _____ name is Lena.
10. These are her sisters _____ pencils.

3. Соедини владельцев с их вещами.

1. Tom – case Tom's case
2. Cat – tail _____
3. Jim – pen _____
4. A pupil – bag _____
5. Elephant – trunk _____
6. Bob – kite _____
7. Boys – balls _____
8. A girl – dress _____
9. children - games _____
10. Alice – rabbit _____

4. Напиши притяжательный падеж существительного.

1. the toy of my friend - my friend's toy
2. the cats of his aunts - _____
3. the name of her cat - _____
4. the books of his grandfather - _____
5. the rabbit of my brother - _____
6. the dog of his wife - _____
7. the hens of his grandmother - _____
8. the hats of our uncles - _____

9. the bags of the pupils - _____

10. the puppies of our dog - _____

5. Прочитай текст и подчеркни притяжательный падеж.

Elsa is David's wife. Kate is Bob's wife and Mary is Tom's wife. David is Elsa's husband. Bob is Kate's husband and Tom is Mary's husband. Elsa is Bob's mother. She is Mary's mother too. Kate is Roy's mother. She is Tina's mother too. Mary is Jean's mother. She is Alice's mother too. Bob is Roy's father. He is Tina's father too. Tom is Jean's father. He is Alice's father too. Kate is Jean's aunt. She is Alice's aunt too. Bob is Jean's father. He is Alice's uncle too.

6. Прочитай текст и заполни пропуски местоимениями his, her, their.

Bob is Kate's husband. He is her husband. Mary is Tom's wife. She is _____ wife. Jean is Roy and Tina's cousin. She is _____ cousin. Tom is Roy's uncle. He is _____ uncle. Alice is Jean's sister. She is _____ sister. Jean and Alice are Mary and Tom's children. They are _____ children. Bob and Mary are David's children. They are _____ children.

7. Переведи.

1. кукла Ани - _____

2. игрушка мальчика - _____

3. игрушка мальчиков - _____

4. машина моего папы - _____

5. собака его дяди - _____

6. сумки учеников - _____

7. имя её сестры - _____

8. кузены Боба - _____

9. мячи девочек - _____

10. шляпа её мужа - _____

THE VERB “ TO BE ”

Утвердительные предложения

Глагол «**to be**» - король среди глаголов. Он имеет три помощника: **am, is, are**.

Am считает себя очень важным, поэтому дружит только с местоимением **I**.

Например: **I am** a pupil.

Is хочет дружить только с местоимениями **he, she, it**.

Например: **He is** a pupil.

She is a pupil.

It is a ball.

Are ходит в гости только к местоимениям **we, they, you**.

Например: **We are** pupils.

They are pupils.

You are pupils.

1. Обведи правильный глагол.

1. She **is/are** a doctor.
2. He **is/are** an engineer.
3. I **am/are** a student.
4. They **is/are** drivers.
5. It **am/is** a cat.
6. You **is/are** a nurse.
7. We **is/are** pilots.

2. Вставьте am, is, are.

1. Ann _____ from Russia.
2. Mary and Tom _____ from Great Britain.
3. Ben _____ from Canada.
4. I _____ from America.
5. Pam and I _____ from London.
6. Billy and Tony _____ from Italy.
7. Alex _____ from Moscow.

3. Вставьте am, is, are.

1. Pam _____ six.
2. Tom _____ ten.
3. Ann _____ eight.
4. My sister _____ eleven.
5. Ben and Mary _____ seven.
6. His brother _____ fifteen.
7. Billy and I _____ twelve.

LONG FORM

I am a student.
He is a student.
She is a student.
It is a cat.
They are students.
We are students.
You are from London.

SHORT FORM

I'm a student.
He's a student.
She's a student.
It's a cat.
They're students.
We're students.
You're from London.

4. Напишите сокращенную форму глагола «to be».

1. He ___ British.
2. They ___ Russian.
3. We ___ American.
4. You ___ French.
5. She ___ Spanish.
6. It ___ a dog.
7. I ___ Italian.

5. Прочитай про Джейн. Напиши о себе и о своем друге .



Hi! I'm Jane. I'm nine.
I'm a student. I'm from
Great Britain.

Hi! I _____

Hi! My friend is _____

Отрицательные предложения

Если необходимо составить отрицательное предложение или дать отрицательный ответ, то на помощь глаголу связке «**to be**» приходит служанка – частичка **not**.

Например:

I am not a nurse.

He is not an engineer.

They are not students.

6. Замени предложения на отрицательные.

1. I am stupid. - I am not stupid.
2. Alex is strong. - _____
3. Ann is short. - _____
4. Boys are tall. - _____
5. My friends are funny. - _____
6. A cat is clever. - _____
7. Jenny and Tom are sad. - _____



REMEMBER!

I am not = I'm not

He is not = He isn't

They are not = They aren't

7. Вставьте 'm not, isn't, aren't.

1. I _____ stupid.
2. Alex _____ strong.
3. Ann _____ short.
4. Boys _____ tall.
5. My friends _____ funny.
6. A cat _____ clever.
7. Jenny and Tom _____ sad.

8. Поставь слова в предложении в правильном порядке.

1. from /is/London/she/not. - _____
2. am/not/seven/I. - _____
3. photographer/he/not/a/is. - _____
4. my/is/mother/not/shop-assistant/a. - _____
5. not/is/wife/a/teacher/his. - _____
6. her/and/aunt/are/uncle/not/doctors. - _____
7. are/you/ student/a/not. - _____

9. Переведи.

1. Он из Америки. - _____
2. Тому семь лет. - _____
3. Он не из Америки. - _____

4. Его собака не глупая. - _____
5. Её сестре не десять лет. - _____
6. Аня не грустная. - _____
7. Мой брат и я весёлые. - _____

Вопросительные предложения

Если надо поставить вопрос, то глагол «**to be**» (его формы **am, is, are**) занимает первое место в предложении, а на втором месте ставится подлежащее.

Questions	Short answers
Am I a student?	Yes, I am / No, I am not
Is he a student?	Yes, he is / No, he is not
Is she a student?	Yes, she is / No, she is not
Is it a cat?	Yes, it is / No, it is not
Are you students?	Yes, I am / No, I am not
Are we students?	Yes, we are No, we are not
Are they students?	Yes, they are No, they are not

10. Помоги предложениям стать вопросительными.

1. She is clever. - _____
2. Jenny is sad. - _____
3. My friends are funny. - _____
4. Her father is a doctor. - _____
5. A cat is black. - _____



*Миша, а что такое
общие вопросы?*

*Общие вопросы – это вопросы,
на которые отвечают «да» или
«нет».*

Например:

Is he seven? - Yes, he is.

Are we seven? – No, we aren't



11. Ответь на общие вопросы.

1. It is a nice pen? – Yes, _____
2. Are you a good pupil? – Yes _____
3. Are the books funny? – Yes, _____
4. Is a rabbit white? – Yes, _____
5. Is your sister clever? – Yes, _____

12. Ответь на общие вопросы.

1. Is Tom a bad boy? – No, _____
2. Is her mother a nurse? – No, _____
3. Are you a bad pupil? – No, _____
4. Are Ann and Mary boys? – No, _____
5. Are you six? – No, _____

13. Составь вопросы и ответь на них.

1. you/a/are/student? - _____
2. friend/is/your/nice? - _____
3. you/are/ten? - _____
4. doctor/is/mother/your? - _____
5. you/are/Russia/from? - _____



**Миша, а что такое
специальные вопросы?**

**Специальные вопросы – это
вопросы, которые начинаются с
вопросительного слова:**

- What? – Что? Какой?**
- When? – Когда?**
- Where? – Где? Куда?**
- Why? – Почему? Зачем?**
- Which? – Который?**
- How? – Как?**
- How many? – Сколько?**
- How much? – Сколько?**



14. Соедини специальный вопрос с ответом.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Where are you from? | A. Her name is Mary. |
| 2. What is her name? | B. They are ten. |
| 3. How old are you? | C. I am from America. |
| 4. Where is Tom from? | D. He is from London. |
| 5. How old are they? | E. I am nine. |

15. Ответь на специальные вопросы.

1. What's your name? - _____
2. How old are you? - _____
3. Where are you from? - _____
4. What's your friend's name? - _____
5. How old is your friend? - _____
6. Where's your friend from? - _____



A GAME "WHAT AM I?"

Name the job.

Team A Student 1: Are you a doctor?

Leader: No, I am not.

Team B Student 1: Are you a teacher?

There is / There are

Чтобы правильно рассказать о доме, комнатах в доме, предметах в комнатах, тебе необходимо познакомиться с конструкцией **There is/ There are**. Перед предметами в **единственном числе** используется конструкция **There is**, а перед предметами во **множественном числе** – **There are**. Предложения с этой грамматической конструкцией следует переводить с конца.

	Утвердительные предложения		Отрицательные предложения	
	Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма
Единственное число	There is	There's	There is not	There isn't
Множественное число	There are	-	There are not	There aren't

1. Вставь *there is /there are* в предложения.

1. There are two rooms in our house.
2. _____ a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet in our house too.
3. _____ a mirror in the hall.
4. _____ a sofa in the sitting room.
5. _____ a chair and flowers on the balcony.
6. _____ towels in the bathroom.
7. _____ a nice carpet and a sofa in the sitting room.
8. _____ three windows in the bedroom.
9. _____ a round table in the kitchen.
10. _____ an armchair in the study.

2. Сделай предложения отрицательными.

1. There is a round table in the kitchen.

2. There is a mirror in the bathroom.

3. There are four rooms in the flat.

4. There are two armchairs in the sitting room.

5. There is a fireplace in the bathroom.

6. There are four bed-side tables in the bedroom.

7. There is a coffee-table in the hall.

3. Прочитай словосочетания и скажи, есть ли у тебя в комнате эти предметы.

Example: *a toy rabbit* – There is a toy rabbit in my room.

a soft sofa – There isn't a soft sofa in my room.

a) *a big mirror* - _____

b) *a round table* - _____

c) *a small desk* - _____

d) *a green carpet* - _____

e) *book shelves* - _____

f) *a nice picture* - _____

g) *a comfortable bed* - _____

АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ МЕСТА



in



on



at



behind



on the right



under



on the left

4. Впиши *on, in, under, behind*.

Where is Carlos?



1. He is *..in..* the wardrobe.



2. He is the bed.



3. He isthe chair.



4. He isthe bookcase.

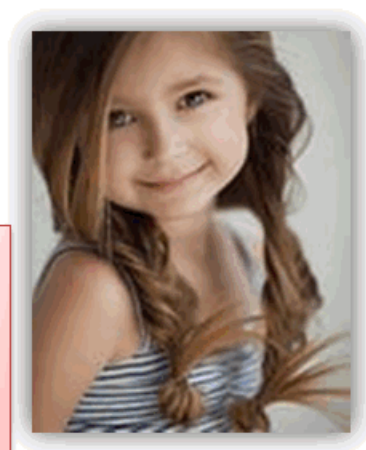


5. He isthe umbrella.



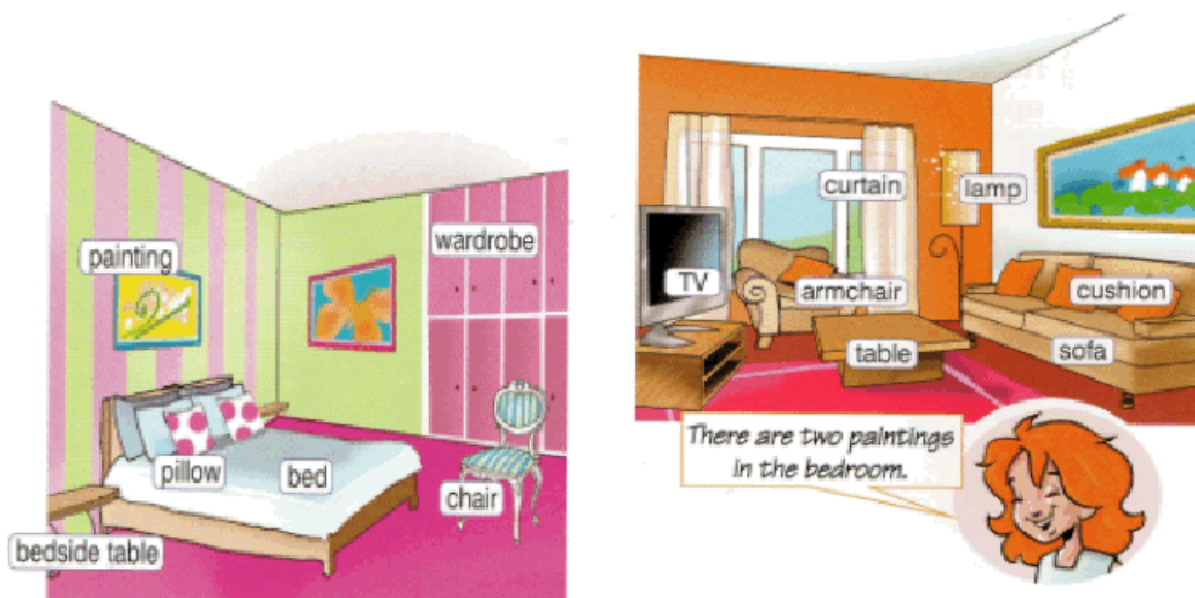
6. He is.....the box.

5. Прочитай о комнате Джейн и впиши *on, in, under, behind.*



Hi! My name is Jane and this is my room. There is a bed, a desk, a bookcase and a wardrobe ... my room. There is a computer ... my desk. My clothes are ... the wardrobe. There are toys ... my bed and a big teddy bear is ... my bookcase. My cat is sleeping ... my bed. Do you like my room?

6. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что есть в каждой комнате.*



Вопросительные предложения

Если мы задаем вопрос с конструкциями **There is/There are**, мы начинаем предложение с глагола связки **is** или **are**. На такие вопросы мы обычно даем краткие ответы.

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Short answers</i>	
Is there a picture in the room?	Yes, there is.	No, there is not. (No, there isn't)
Are there pictures in the room?	Yes, there are.	No, there are not. (no, there aren't)

7. *Напиши вопросительные предложения.*

1. There is a fridge in the kitchen.

2. There are two armchairs in the sitting room?

3. There is a sofa in the sitting room?

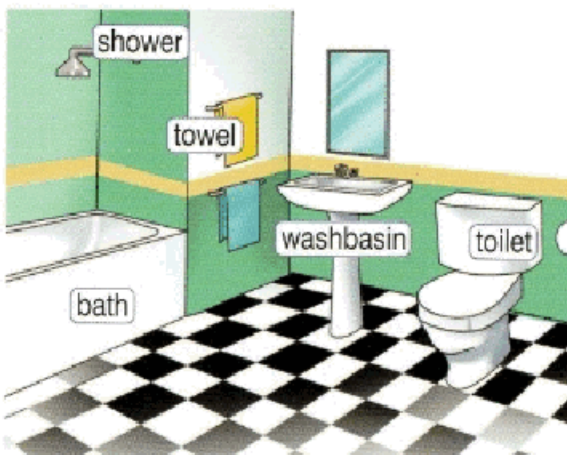
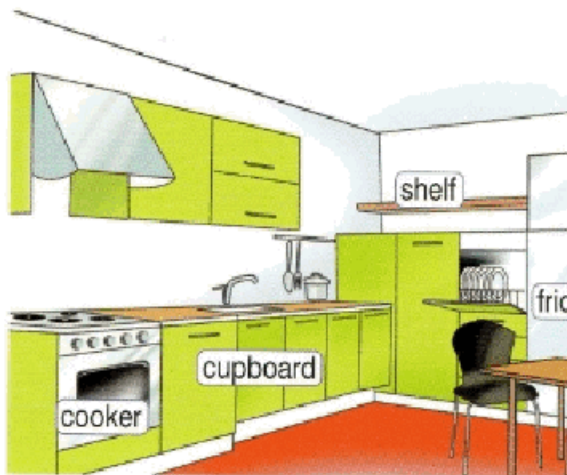
4. There are two towels in the bathroom?

5. There is a cooker in the kitchen?

6. There are four pictures in the hall?

7. There is a book shelf in the study?

8. *Посмотри на картинки. Ответь на вопросы, как в примере.*



1. Is there a mirror in the kitchen?

No, there isn't

2. Are there cupboards in the kitchen?

3. Is there a fridge in the kitchen?

4. Is there a shower in the kitchen?

5. Is there a shelf in the kitchen?

6. Are there towels in the bathroom?

7. Is there a cupboard in the bathroom?

8. Is there a shower in the bathroom?

9. Are there chairs in the bathroom?

10. Is there a washbasin in the bathroom?

9. Напиши, что есть в твоей комнате.

In my bedroom there is ...



Let's play a game

"WHERE AM I?"

Загадай комнату. Твой партнёр должен задать тебе три вопроса и догадаться, где ты находишься.

S1: Is there a sofa?

S2: No, there isn't.

S1: Is there a cooker?

S2: Yes, there is.

S1: Are you in the kitchen?

S2: Yes, I am!

Present Continuous

(Настоящее длительное время)

Мы используем **Present Continuous**, когда говорим о действии, которое длится в настоящий момент.

Present Continuous образуется с помощью глагола связки **to be (am, is, are)** и смыслового глагола, к которому добавляется окончание **-ing**.

<i>Утвердительные предложения</i>		<i>Отрицательные предложения</i>	
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I am playing.	I'm playing.	I am not playing.	I'm not playing.
You are playing.	You're playing.	You are not playing.	You aren't playing.
He is playing.	He's playing.	He is not playing.	He isn't playing.
She is playing.	She's playing.	She is not playing.	She isn't playing.
It is playing.	It's playing.	It is not playing.	It isn't playing.
You are playing.	You're playing.	You are not playing.	You aren't playing.
We are playing.	We're playing.	We are not playing.	We aren't playing.
They are playing.	They're playing.	They are not playing.	They aren't playing.

Мы можем использовать **слова-подсказки**, которые указывают на то, что действие длится в настоящий момент:

Now (сейчас)

At the moment (в настоящий момент).



Обрати внимание на правописание глаголов при добавлении окончания -ing:

Большинство глаголов не меняется	read - reading jump - jumping play- playing
Если глагол оканчивается на -е, то -е опускается	take - taking write - writing
Если глагол состоит из одного слога и заканчивается на согласную, перед которой стоит <i>краткая гласная</i> , то <i>конечная согласная удваивается</i>	run - running sit - sitting swim - swimming

1. Добавь *-ing* к глаголам.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. study - _____ | 6. take - _____ |
| 2. sit - _____ | 7. swim - _____ |
| 3. fly - _____ | 8. do - _____ |
| 4. watch - _____ | 9. dance- _____ |
| 5. run - _____ | 10. skate - _____ |

2. Добавь *-ing* к глаголам.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. stand - _____ | 7. cook - _____ |
| 2. drink - _____ | 8. have - _____ |
| 3. ride - _____ | 9. come - _____ |
| 4. talk - _____ | 10. stop- _____ |
| 5. sleep - _____ | 11. ski - _____ |
| 6. make - _____ | 12. clean - _____ |

3. Заполни пропуски *am, is* или *are*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. He ...is... drinking coffee now. | 4. Tomreading a newspaper now. |
| 2. Theysitting now. | 5. Iriding a bike at the moment. |
| 3. Wetalking now. | 6. Maryplaying the piano now. |

4. Напиши предложения с полными формами глагола to be.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. You're playing now.
<i>You are playing now.</i> _____ | 5. I'm writing at the moment.
_____ |
| 2. She's reading now.
_____ | 6. They're watching TV now.
_____ |
| 3. We're having dinner now.
_____ | 7. He's skating at the moment.
_____ |
| 4. It's sleeping now.
_____ | 8. You're running now.
_____ |

5. Напиши предложения в Present Continuous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I/swim/now.
<i>I'm swimming now.</i> _____ | 5. We/make a snowman/at the moment.
_____ |
| 2. Ann/ski/at the moment.
_____ | 6. Pam and Ben/sledge/now.
_____ |
| 3. They/have fun/now.
_____ | 7. Bob/skate/at the moment.
_____ |
| 4. The children/play tennis/now.
_____ | 8. You/play volleyball/now.
_____ |

6. Поставь слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получилось предложение.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. the dog/jumping/now/is.
_____ | 4. am/take a shower/I/at the moment.
_____ |
| 2. is/cooking /at the moment/Ann.
_____ | 5. swimming/Pam and Ben/are/now.
_____ |
| 3. drinking tea/we/now/are.
_____ | 6. singing songs/are/you/at the moment.
_____ |

7. Перепиши предложения, используя сокращенные формы.

1. I am not walking now.

I'm not walking now.

2. The cat is not sleeping now.

3. Her uncle is not sitting on the sofa.

4. Tom is taking a bath now.

5. My father is not dancing now.

6. The boys are not flying kites now.

7. The children are not doing homework.

8. I am not drawing now.

8. Сделай предложения отрицательными.

1. Kate's skipping now.

Kate isn't skipping now.

2. His brothers are walking now.

3. She's listening to music now.

4. Tom's sister is reading a book now.

5. The bird's flying now.

6. I'm taking a shower at the moment.

7. We're going to school now.

8. My dog is cleaning the house now.

9. Напиши предложения в Present Continuous.

1. She/not/draw now.

She isn't drawing now.

2. His cousins/not/run/now.

3. I/not/ watch TV/at the moment.

4. Ann's mother/ not/cook dinner/ now.

5. Bob and I/not/sit on the sofa/now.

6. The cat/not/sleep/at the moment.

7. You/not/do your homework/ now.

8. He/not/have breakfast/now.

Если мы хотим задать вопрос в **Present Continuous**, мы ставим глагол **to be (am, is, are)** в начало предложения.

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Short answers</i>
Am I playing?	Yes, I am. No, I am not. (No, I'm not.)
Are you playing?	Yes, I am. No, I am not. (No, I'm not.)
Is he playing?	Yes, he is. No, he is not. (No, he isn't.)
Is she playing?	Yes, she is. No, she is not. (No, she isn't.)
Is it playing?	Yes, it is. No, it is not. (No, it isn't.)
Are we playing?	Yes, we are. No, we are not. (No, we aren't.)
Are they playing?	Yes, they are. No, they are not. (No, they aren't.)

10. Соедини линиями вопросы и ответы.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Are you singing? | No, it isn't. |
| 2. Is Ann swimming? | Yes, we are. |
| 3. Are we playing tennis? | No, they aren't. |
| 4. Is Bob riding a bike? | Yes, she is. |
| 5. Are Mary and Pam talking? | → No, I'm not. |
| 6. Is the cat running? | Yes, he is. |

11. Допиши краткие ответы на вопросы.

1. Is she sleeping? – Yes, _____
2. Is he reading? – No, _____

3. Are the boys playing football? – Yes, _____
4. Is the cat flying? – No, _____
5. Are the tigers singing? – No, _____
6. Is Ben cooking? – No, _____
7. Is your friend talking on the telephone? – Yes, _____
8. Are you drinking juice? – Yes, _____
9. Are my brother and I playing with our dog? – Yes, _____
10. Are you having dinner? – No, _____

12. Напиши вопросы по образцу.

Am	the boy Maria I	riding bicycles watching TV eating a hot-dog	now? at the moment?
Is	the girls Bill	doing her homework reading his book	
Are	you your brother	drinking tea playing the piano	

1. *Is the boy watching TV at the moment?* _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

13. Напиши вопросы и краткие ответы на них.

1. you/speak/English/now? - _____
2. your teacher/swim/now? - _____
3. your friend/ride a bike/now? - _____
4. your parents/work/now? - _____

5. we/write/now? - _____

6. you/stand/now? - _____

14. Ответь на вопросы.

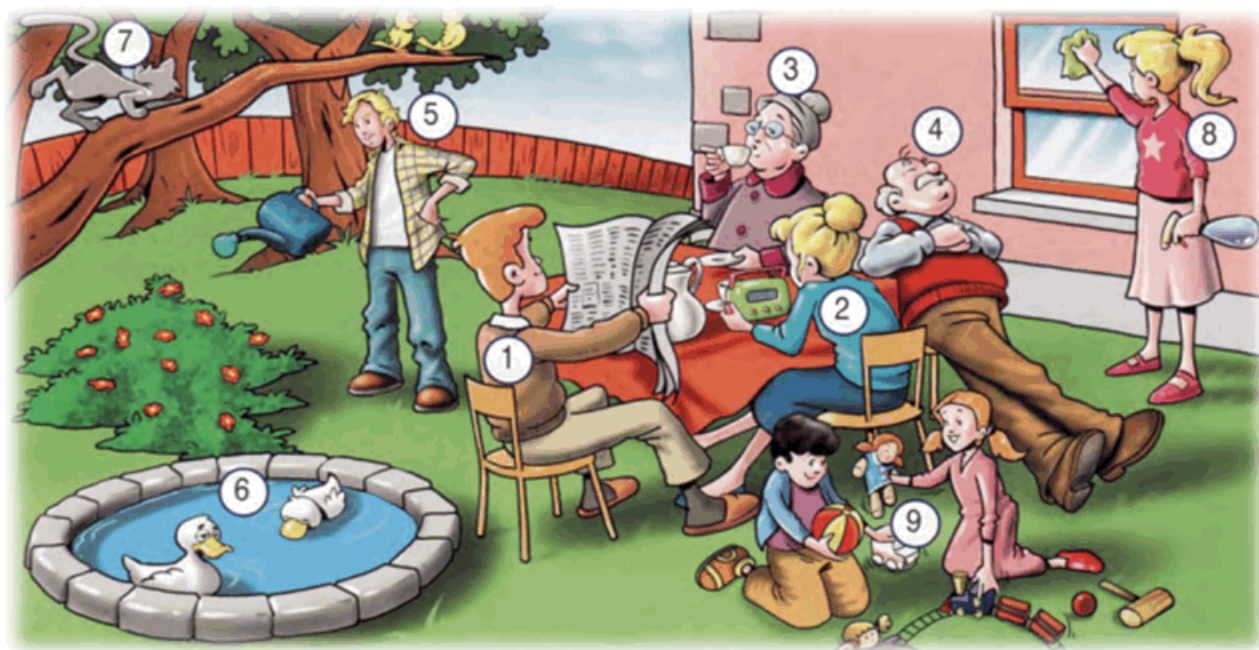
1. What are you doing now?

2. What is your friend doing now?

3. What is your mother doing at the moment?

15. Опиши картину. Используй слова из рамки.

climb a tree clean the windows sleep drink tea
read a newspaper water the flowers listen to the radio
play with toys swim



1. Mr. Green is reading a newspaper now.

2. Mrs. Green is _____

3. Grandmother is _____

4. Grandfather _____

5. James _____
6. The ducks _____
7. The cat _____
8. Karen _____
9. The children _____



Let's play a game

"WHAT ARE YOU DOING?"

**Изобрази жестами действие.
Твой партнер должен угадать,
что ты делаешь.**

S1: Are you riding a bicycle?

S2: No, I'm not.

S1: Are you running?

S2: Yes, I am.

NOUN

(Имя существительное)

В английском языке существуют **исчисляемые (Countable)** и **неисчисляемые (Uncountable)** существительные.

Исчисляемые существительные обозначают предметы, которые можно посчитать (a boy, a sweet).

Неисчисляемые существительные обозначают вещества, которые нельзя посчитать (milk, juice). Перед неисчисляемыми существительными **не ставится артикль a/an**.

1. Впиши существительные в нужную колонку.

Sweets, cakes, jam, eggs, lemons, soup, milk, sandwiches, juice, sausages, potatoes, tea, bread, butter.

Countable	Uncountable

2. Напиши букву C с исчисляемыми существительными, а U - с неисчисляемыми.

1. _____ meat

7. _____ cheese

2. _____ cabbages

8. _____ carrots

3. _____ bananas

9. _____ rice

4. _____ coffee

10. _____ pears

5. _____ water

11. _____ sugar

6. _____ porridge

12. _____ cucumbers

Some/Any/No

Слово **some** (несколько, немного) используется с неисчисляемыми существительными и исчисляемыми во множественном числе в утвердительных предложениях.

There are **some tomatoes**.

There is **some bread**.

Мы используем **some** в вопросах в том случае, когда предлагаем что-то.

Например: Would you like **some** cheese?

Слово **any** используется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях. Мы употребляем **any** в отрицательных предложениях в значении «*нисколько*» и вопросительных предложениях в значении «*немного*», «*несколько*».

There **aren't any apples** on the table.

There **is any milk** in the glass.

3. Выбери some или any. Обведи правильный ответ.

1. There is **some/any** coffee in the cup.
2. There are **some/any** potatoes in the box.
3. Are there **some/any** sausages in the fridge?
4. There isn't **some/any** orange juice in the bottle.
5. He hasn't got **some/any** money.
6. Would you like **some/any** milk?
7. We have got **some/any** pineapples.
8. There isn't **some/any** butter in the fridge.
9. Would you like **some/any** pizza?
10. I've got **some/any** ham sandwiches in my bag.



Remember!

Слово **no** (**не, нет**) используется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в предложениях.

Например:

There **is no** water in the glass.

There **isn't no** water in the glass.

There **isn't any** water in the glass.

4. Вставь any или no.

1. Is there apple juice in the glass?
2. There aren't oranges on the table.
3. There are cucumbers in the kitchen.
4. Are there cups in the cupboard.

5. There ishot chocolate in the cup.
6. There isn'tporridge in the plate.
7. There arebananas in the shop.

5. Вставь some, any или no.

1. There isn'tlemonade in the fridge.
2. Would you likeice-cream?
3. Are there grapes in the basket?
4. There isbread on the table.
5. There isn't mineral water in the bottle.
6. Would you like chocolate?
7. There isfish in the fridge.
8. Is theremilk in the coffee?
9. There arebananas on the shelf.
10. Would you like salad?

6. Напиши, что есть и, чего нет у тебя в холодильнике.

There are some apples in my fridge. There isn't any lemonade in my fridge. _____





Let's play a game

"WHAT'S IN THE FRIDGE?"

**Узнай, что есть в холодильнике
твоего одноклассника.**

**S1: Are there any tomatoes in
your fridge?**

**S2: Yes, there are some tomatoes
in my fridge.**

**S1: Is there any fish in your
fridge?**

**S2: No, there isn't any fish in my
fridge.**

BE GOING TO

(собираться что-то делать)

Мы используем **be going to**:

- ✓ когда говорим о планах и намерениях;
- ✓ когда очевидно, что что-то произойдет в будущем.

Утвердительные предложения	Отрицательные предложения	Вопросительные предложения
I am going to/ I'm going to	I am not going to/ I'm not going to	Am I going to...? Yes, I am. /No, I'm not.
You are going to/ You're going to	You aren't going to/ You aren't going to	Are you going to...? Yes, I am. /No, I'm not.
He is going to/ He's going to	He is not going to/ He isn't going to	Is he going to ...? Yes, he is. /No, he isn't.
She is going to/ She's going to	She is not going to/ She isn't going to	Is she going to...? Yes, she is. /No, she isn't.
It is going to/ It's going to	It is not going to/ It isn't going to	Is it going to...? Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.
We are going to/ We're going to	We are not going to/ We aren't going to	Are we going to...? Yes, we are. /No, we aren't.
They are going to/ They're going to	They are not going to/ They aren't going to	Are they going to...? Yes, they are. /No, they aren't.

1. Напиши предложения по образцу.

1.(play tennis) I am going to play tennis.

2. (sleep) We _____

3.(wash dishes) He _____

4. (go to school) They _____

5. (do her homework) She _____

6. (visit my grandparents) I _____

7. (go shopping) My mother _____
8. (play the piano) Tom and Ben _____
9. (buy a cake) Jane _____
10. (put on a jacket) I _____

2. Напиши, какую одежду ты собираешься носить в разное время года.

In autumn *I am going to wear ...* _____

In winter _____

In spring _____

In summer _____

3. Посмотри на таблицу и напиши вопросы и ответы, как в примере.

	teacher	doctor	singer	football player
Fred	-	+	-	-
Rob and Ben	-	-	+	-
Joan	+	-	-	-
Ted	-	-	-	+
My friend				

1. Fred/singer? – Is Fred going to be a singer? No, he isn't. He isn't going to be a singer. He is going to be a doctor.

2. Rob and Ben/teachers? - _____

3. Joan/doctor? - _____

4. Ted/singer? - _____

5. My friend/teacher _____

4. *Посмотри не дневник Джейн и напиши, что она собирается делать на следующей неделе.*



Sunday:	visit her grandparents
Monday:	watch TV
Tuesday:	read a book
Wednesday:	buy new shoes
Thursday:	clean her room
Friday:	meet her friends
Saturday:	go to the cinema

1. On Sunday Jane is going to visit her grandparents.
2. On Monday Jane _____
3. On Tuesday Jane _____
4. On Wednesday Jane _____
5. On Thursday Jane _____
6. On Friday Jane _____
7. On Saturday Jane _____

5. *Какие у тебя планы на следующую неделю? Напиши о них.*



On Sunday I am going to... _____



Let's play a game

"WHAT'S MY LIE?"

Скажи три предложения (два правдивые, одно – нет) о своих планах на следующую неделю.

Твой одноклассник должен угадать, где неправда.

S1: I am going to play tennis. I am going to visit a museum. I am going to sing a song.

S2: You aren't going to sing a song!

S1: That's right. /That's wrong.

Your turn now.

PAST SIMPLE

(ПРОСТОЕ ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ)

Мы употребляем **past simple** для выражения событий, которые произошли в прошлом.

Для образования утвердительного предложения в **past simple** к большинству глаголов мы прибавляем окончание **-ed**. Такие глаголы называются **правильными (Regular Verbs)**.

Но есть глаголы, чьи формы образуются не по правилам. Такие глаголы называются **неправильными (Irregular Verbs)**. Неправильные глаголы надо выучить наизусть. *Например:*

cook + **ed** = *cooked*

go – went (идти, ехать)

play + **ed** = *played*

run – ran (бегать)

travel + **ed** = *travelled*

see-saw (видеть)



REMEMBER IRREGULAR VERBS!

go – went (идти, ехать)

see – saw (видеть)

swim – swam (плавать)

have – had (иметь)

read - read [red] (читать)

run – ran (бегать)

do – did (делать)



Обрати внимание на правописание глаголов при добавлении окончания -ed:

К большинству глаголов мы прибавляем окончание -ed	Help - <u>helped</u>
К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -e , мы прибавляем -d .	Dance - <u>danced</u>
Если глагол оканчивается на согласную + u , то u меняется на i и прибавляется окончание -ed	Cry - <u>cried</u> Play - <u>played</u>
Если глагол состоит из одного слога и заканчивается на согласную, перед которой стоит краткая гласная , то конечная согласная удваивается и прибавляется окончание -ed .	Stop - <u>stopped</u>

1. Поставь правильные глаголы в Past Simple.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. watch _____ | 5. listen _____ | 9. live _____ |
| 2. wash _____ | 6. skate _____ | 10. skip _____ |
| 3. visit _____ | 7. work _____ | 11. stay _____ |
| 4. walk _____ | 8. like _____ | 12. talk _____ |

2. Поставь правильные и неправильные глаголы в Past Simple.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. go _____ | 6. see _____ | 11. swim _____ |
| 2. sledge _____ | 7. dance _____ | 12. read _____ |
| 3. have _____ | 8. skip _____ | 13. travel _____ |
| 4. do _____ | 9. walk _____ | 14. cook _____ |
| 5. open _____ | 10. close _____ | 15. kiss _____ |



REMEMBER!

Слова – подсказки в Past Simple:

yesterday - вчера

last week - на прошлой недели

last month - в прошлом месяце

last year - в прошлом году

last winter - прошлой зимой

last Sunday - в прошлое воскресенье

two days ago - два дня назад

a week ago - неделю назад

four months ago - четыре месяца
назад

3. Раскрой скобки, поставив глаголы в Past Simple.

1. My mum _____ (cook) pancakes yesterday.
2. It _____ (snow) last week.
3. I _____ (go) for a walk two days ago.
4. He _____ (have) got a cat five years ago.
5. She _____ (read) an interesting book last Monday.
6. They _____ (live) in London four months ago.

7. My parents and I _____ (visit) grandparents last weekend.

8. His brother _____ (see) a film last Tuesday.

Отрицательные предложения в Past Simple образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did** и частицы **not**. У правильного глагола окончание – **ed** не добавляется, а неправильный глагол принимает начальную форму.

I played. – I **did not** play.

He had a cat. – He **did not** have a cat.

REMEMBER!

did not = didn't



4. Напиши полную и краткую формы.

Long form	Short form
1. I did not play tennis yesterday.	1. I didn't play tennis yesterday.
2. Yougo to the cinema.	2. Yougo to the cinema.
3. Heswim in the river last winter.	3. Heswim in the river last winter.
4. They.....go to the Zoo last week.	4. They.....go to the Zoo last week.
5. We.....see a film two days ago.	5. We.....see a film two days ago.
6. It.....rain yesterday.	6. It.....rain yesterday.

5. Сделай предложения отрицательными.

1. The dog liked its dinner. – The dog **didn't like** its dinner. _____

2. She helped her mother yesterday. - _____

3. They read books at home. - _____
4. We went to the cinema last Saturday. - _____
5. Ann ran in the park last Friday. - _____
6. James did his homework. - _____
7. Mr. Green saw a big pig in the country. - _____
8. Masha went to the supermarket. - _____
9. Last weekend we played volleyball. - _____
10. They had a good time together. - _____

6. *Посмотри на таблицу и напиши, что дети делали вчера, что – нет.*

	Clean the house	Water the flowers	Watch TV	Listen to the radio
Elena	✓	✓		
Peter			✓	✓
Tom and Ben	✓		✓	
Ann		✓		✓
You				

1. Elena *cleaned the house and watered the flowers yesterday. She didn't watch TV and listen to the radio.* _____

2. Peter _____

3. Tom and Ben _____

4. Ann _____

5. I _____

При образовании **вопросительных предложений** в Past Simple мы ставим вспомогательный глагол **Did** в начало предложения. При этом у правильного глагола окончание – **ed** *не добавляется*, а неправильный глагол принимает *начальную форму*.

Questions			Short answers					
			Утвердительный ответ			Отрицательный ответ		
Did	I you he she it we you they	play?	Yes,	I you he she it we you they	did.	No,	I you he she it we you they	didn't.



REMEMBER IRREGULAR VERBS!

Ребята, неправильные глаголы надо знать наизусть, как я!

Buy – bought (покупать)

Come – came (приходить, приезжать)

Ride – rode (кататься)

Get- got (получать)

Sit – sat (сидеть)

Write – wrote (писать)

Drink – drank (пить)

7. Соедини линиями вопросы и ответы.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Did she buy a new dress? | Yes, they did. |
| 2. Did he write a letter? | No, she didn't. |
| 3. Did you drink orange juice? | No, it didn't. |
| 4. Did we get up at 7 o'clock? | Yes, he did. |
| 5. Did they come home at 8 o'clock? | No, we didn't. |
| 6. Did it snow yesterday? | Yes, I did. |

8. Напиши вопросительные предложения.

- 1 She took some sweets. - Did she take some sweets?
- 2 He wore a T-shirt and jeans yesterday. - _____
- 3 Ben went to the park last week. - _____
- 4 They saw a bird. - _____
- 5 A boy played basketball. _____
- 6 We gave him five apples. - _____
- 7 My father bought a car. - _____



REMEMBER IRREGULAR VERBS!

Wear – wore (носить)

Put – put (класть)

Take – took (брать, взять)

Give – gave (давать)

Say – said (сказать)

Eat – ate (есть)

9. *Допиши вопросы о том, что было вчера, и дай на них свои ответы.*

1. What time.....*did*... you ...*get up*? (get up)

I got up at...

2. Whatyou.....for breakfast? (have)

3.you.....a shower in the morning? (take)

4. Whatyou.....for lunch? (eat)

5.you.....a sandwich? (eat)

6. What time.....you.....to school? (go)

7.you.....by bus? (go)

8. When.....you.....home from school? (come)

9.you.....your homework in the afternoon? (do)

10. What time.....you.....at night? (go to bed)



Let's play a game

"WHEN I ..."

Разделись на две группы. Ученик из группы А начинает историю словами When I... . Затем ученик из группы В продолжает историю.

Group A S1: *When I got up, I did morning exercises.*

Group B S1: *After I did morning exercises, I brushed my teeth.*

Group A S2: *After I brushed my teeth, I washed my face. etc.*

PAST SIMPLE OF "TO BE"

Past simple – это простое прошедшее время. Мы употребляем глагол **to be (was/were)** в **past simple** для описания ситуаций и состояний в прошлом. **Was/Were** – это формы глагола **to be** в прошедшем времени.

Утвердительные предложения	Отрицательные предложения	
	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I was	I was not	I wasn't
You were	You were not	You weren't
He was	He was not	He wasn't
She was	She was not	She wasn't
It was	It was not	It wasn't
We were	We were not	We weren't
You were	You were not	You weren't
They were	They were not	They weren't

REMEMBER!

Слова – подсказки в Past Simple:

last summer – прошлым летом

last spring – прошлой весной

last weekend – в прошлый выходной

last night – прошлой ночью

yesterday morning – вчера утром











1. Вставьте *was* или *were*.

- I _____ at the Zoo last summer.
- Tom _____ happy last week.
- They _____ in London last spring.
- His cousins _____ in the park yesterday morning.
- It _____ cold and snowy last winter.
- You and Ann _____ at school last Monday.
- You _____ at the cinema last night.

8. The weather _____ lovely yesterday. 9. My mother _____ at home yesterday morning. 10. Ben and I _____ in America last year.

2. Напиши предложения, следуя образцу.

	В прошлом	В настоящем	
1	fat 	thin 	She was fat, but now she's thin.
2	weak 	strong 	
3	short 	tall 	
4	clean 	dirty 	
5	sad 	happy 	

3. Напиши полную и сокращенную формы.

Long form	Short form
1. Bob..... <i>was not</i>in Africa.	1. Bob <i>wasn't</i>in Africa.
2. Nick and Betsyin Paris.	2. Nick and Betsyin Paris.
3. Her aunt.....in Canada.	3. Her aunt.....in Canada.
4. Ann and I.....in Spain.	4. Ann and I.....in Spain.
5. Mary's brother.....in France.	5. Mary's brother.....in France.
6. You.....in Great Britain.	6. You.....in Great Britain.
7. I.....in Madrid.	7. I.....in Madrid.

4. Сделай предложения отрицательными.

- It was cloudy and foggy last summer. - *It wasn't cloudy and foggy last summer.*
- He was in Great Britain last month. - _____
- The children were at the zoo a week ago. - _____
- The weather was horrible yesterday. - _____
- We were in the shop last week. - _____
- You were at home last Sunday. - _____



REMEMBER!
 was not – wasn't [wɒznt]
 were not – weren't [wɜ:nt]

Для образования вопросительного предложения в past simple мы ставим глагол to be (was/were) в начало предложения.

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Short answers</i>
Was I happy?	Yes, <i>I was.</i> No, <i>I was not.</i> (No, <i>I wasn't.</i>)
Were you happy?	Yes, <i>I was.</i> No, <i>I was not.</i> (No, <i>I wasn't.</i>)
Was he happy?	Yes, <i>he was.</i> No, <i>he was not.</i> (No, <i>he wasn't.</i>)
Was she happy?	Yes, <i>she was.</i> No, <i>she was not.</i> (No, <i>she wasn't.</i>)
Were we happy?	Yes, <i>we were.</i> No, <i>we were not.</i> (No, <i>we weren't.</i>)
Were they happy?	Yes, <i>they were.</i> No, <i>they were not.</i> (No, <i>they weren't.</i>)

5. Ответь на вопросы.

- 1. Was she at home? Yes, _____
- 2. Were they at work? No, _____
- 3. Were we in Canada? No, _____
- 4. Was the weather fine? Yes, _____
- 5. Were you at school? Yes, _____
- 6. Was his father at work? Yes, _____
- 7. Was it hot and sunny? No, _____
- 8. Was Ann in the park? No, _____

6. Напиши вопросы и ответы.

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Short answers</i>
1. Ann and Mary/at work/ on Sunday? <i>Were Ann and Mary at work on Sunday?</i>	No, _____.
2. Chip/ in the supermarket/yesterday?	Yes, _____.
3. your grandmother/in the post office/ last week?	Yes, _____.
4. Mr. Green and his wife/ in the bank/two days ago?	No, _____.
5. you/in the police station/a month ago?	No, _____.
6. we/ in the restaurant/ last Friday?	Yes, _____.

7. Вставьте was, were, am, is или are.

1. The weather _____ cold and cloudy yesterday. 2. His dog _____ dirty but now it _____ clean. 3. Today we _____ at school. 4. Tom and Ann _____ in the restaurant a week ago. 5. I _____ fat but now I _____ thin. 6. Her brother _____ at the zoo last weekend. 7. You _____ in the drugstore today.

8. Was/were или did?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.he in London? | 2.he live in London? |
| 3.they in the park? | 4.they play tennis in the park? |
| 5.you at school? | 6.you go to school? |

There was/There were

Говоря о событиях, которые произошли в прошлом, мы часто употребляем конструкции **There was** и **There were**.

There was употребляется с существительными в единственном числе и с неисчисляемыми существительными.

There was a cake on the table. – На столе было пирожное.

There were употребляется с существительными во множественном числе.

There were five cakes on the table. – На столе было пять пирожных.

Для образования отрицательных предложений с **There was/There were** мы ставим частицу not после **was/were**. В устной речи мы обычно используем сокращенную форму. Например:

There was not a cake on the table. – **There wasn't** a cake on the table.

There were not five cakes on the table. – **There weren't** five cakes on the table.

Для образования вопросительных предложений с **There was/There were** мы ставим was/were в начало предложения.

There was a bird on the tree. – **Was there** a bird on the tree?

Yes, there was. /No, there wasn't.

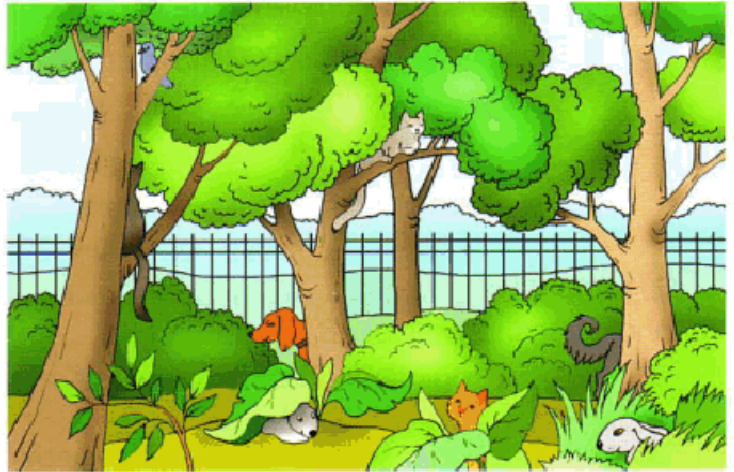
There were birds on the tree. – **Were there** birds on the tree?

Yes, there were. /No, there weren't.

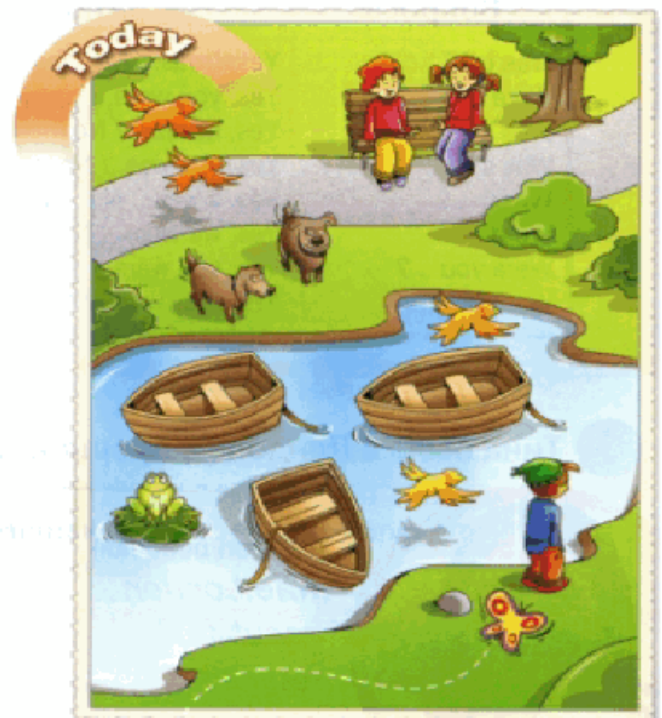
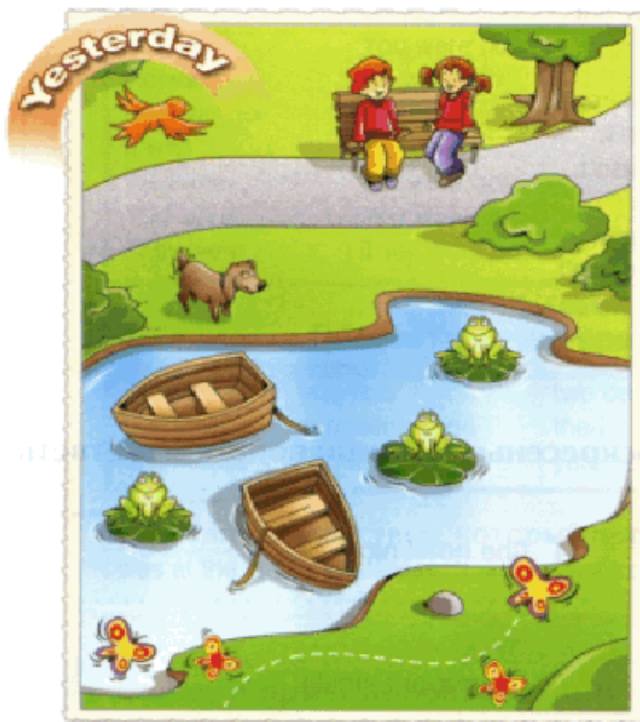
1. Посмотри на картинку. Отметь ✓ верные предложения, а X – неверные.

A lot of animals were in the garden early in the morning.

- 1 There were three cats.
- 2 There weren't any dogs.
- 3 There was a bird.
- 4 There wasn't a mouse.
- 5 There was a snake.
- 6 There weren't any rabbits.
- 7 There were two spiders.
- 8 There wasn't a parrot.



2. Найди различия. Впиши в пропуски was/were и количество, как в примере.



- 1 Yesterday there ... *were two* ... children in the park.
- 2 Yesterday there bird in the sky.
- 3 Yesterday there butterflies.
- 4 Yesterday there dog.
- 5 Yesterday there boats on the lake.
- 6 Yesterday there frogs.

- Today there are three.
- Today there are four.
- Today there is one.
- Today there are two.
- Today there are three.
- Today there is one.



В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях с **There was/There were** с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и с неисчисляемыми существительными мы часто употребляем слово **any**:

	<i>Множественное число исчисляемых существительных</i>	<i>Неисчисляемые существительные</i>
any (несколько, ни один)	There weren't any children in the classroom. (В классе не было ни одного ребёнка.)	There wasn't any milk in the fridge. (В холодильнике не было молока)
any (сколько-нибудь)	Were there any rabbits in the garden? (Были ли в саду кролики?)	Was there any milk in the fridge? (В холодильнике было молоко?)

3. Напиши краткие ответы на вопросы к картинке из упражнения 1.

1. Were there any cats? Yes, there were.
2. Were there any dogs? _____
3. Was there a bird? _____
4. Was there a mouse? _____
5. Was there a snake? _____
6. Were there any rabbits? _____
7. Were there any spiders? _____
8. Was there a parrot? _____

4. Впиши there was, there wasn't, there were или there weren't any в пропуски в тексте.

This is my dad's bedroom when he was a boy. 1 There was a bed.
2 a window. 3
..... a desk and 4
..... books. 5
..... toys and 6
a computer. 7
photos on the wall, but 8
..... paintings. That was my dad's
room.

