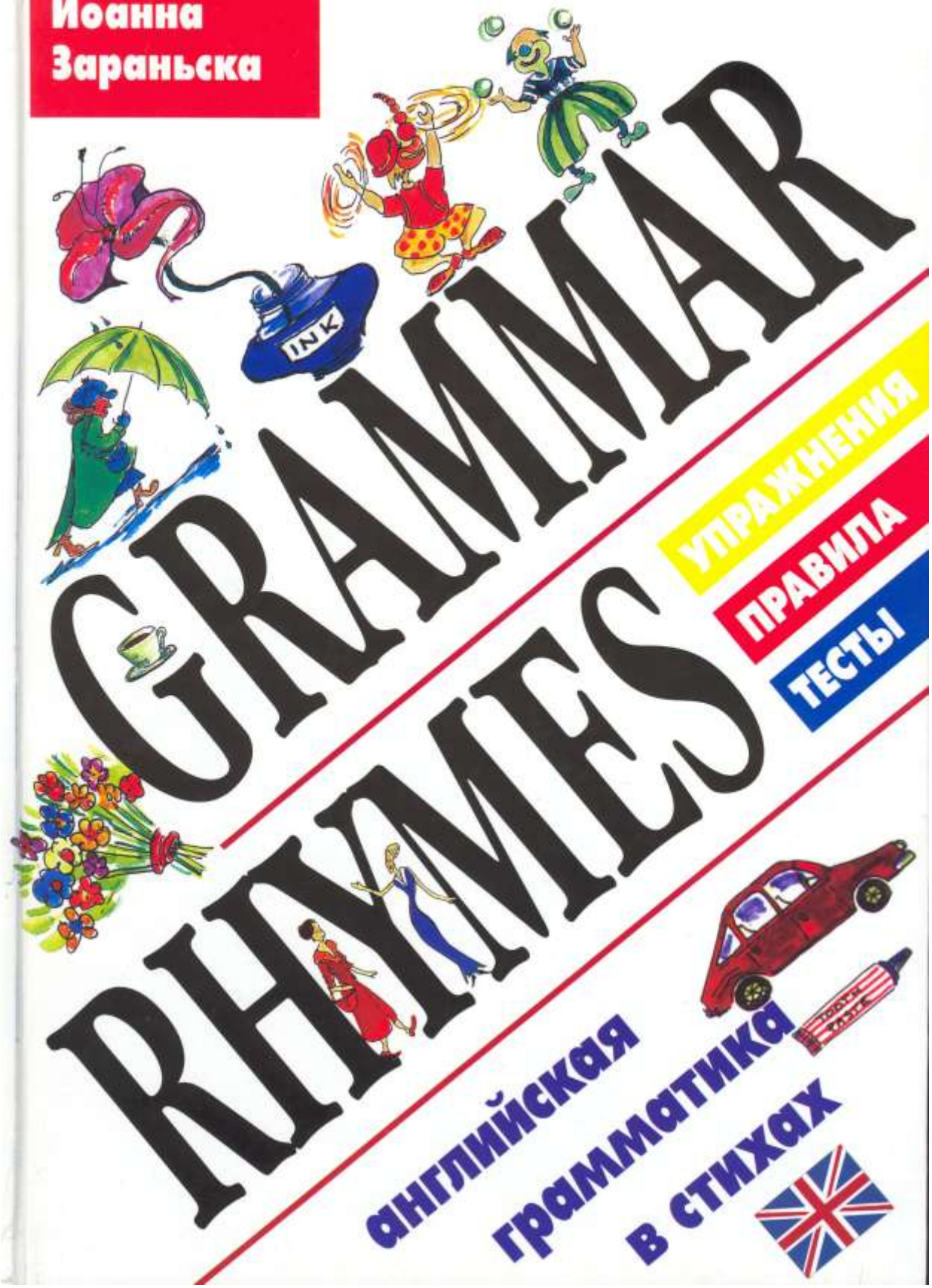
Йоанна Зараньска

GRAMMAR RHYMES



УПРАЖНЕНИЯ
ПРАВИЛА
ТЕСТЫ

английская грамматика в стихах

книга выложена группой vk.com/create_your_english

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Иллюстрировали





Юстына Доминик-Жребец







и Магдалена Каркошка-Аппель









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Москва 1997

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REGUŁY • ĆWICZENIA • TESTY

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебник грамматики — Золушка в мире книг. Черно-белый, лишенный чувства юмора, он обычно вызывает мысль только о трудных и не всегда интересных упражнениях. Рассказывая о правилах языка, которые ученик должен запомнить, он часто представляет их не очень привлекательным образом. GRAMMAR RHYMES — это попытка показать грамматику в форме, отличающейся от общепринятой. Учебник содержит важные грамматические структуры английского языка. Ученик, несколько раз прочитав текст, спев песенку или выучив стишок, запомнит, вначале, может быть, неосознанно, наиболее существенное с точки зрения грамматики. Ученики старших классов в состоянии сами сравнивать английский текст с комментариями на родном языке, а если возникнут трудности, они могут обратиться за помощью к учителю или родителям.

GRAMMAR RHYMES, как каждая грамматика, — это книга, по которой будут учиться дети разного возраста. Одни разделы и упражнения заинтересуют восьмилетних, другие — десятилетних, третьи — двенадцатилетних. Способ использования книги будет зависеть от уровня ученика, от степени его знакомства с английским, от того, как учитель планирует работу. Для того,чтобы учебником мог в полной мере воспользоваться как можно более широкий круг людей, все комментарии и указания написаны на родном языке. Это упростит работу с детьми тем родителям, которые английский учили давно, а теперь для собственного удовольствия возвращаются к его изучению, помогая детям. Учителя, занимаясь с младшими детьми, также обращаются к родному языку при объяснении грамматических трудностей, что на данном этапе обучения совершенно естественно.

Большинство детей изучает английский язык по британским и американским учебникам, в которых встречаются английские грамматические термины, поэтому все разделы в GRAMMAR RHYMES озаглавлены по-английски. Даже для учеников младших классов не должно составить особого труда запоминание таких важных основных понятий как: Adjective, Plural, Present simple.

Как использовать GRAMMAR RHYMES ?

Трудно порекомендовать лучший способ. Все зависит от представлений учителя, уровня учеников и целей занятий.

Каждый раздел GRAMMAR RHYMES представляет собой какое-либо грамматическое правило. После прочтения текста и прослушивания записи попробуйте спросить у детей, что показалось им самым важным. Чаще всего вскоре находится тот, кто сумеет ответить на наши вопросы. К следующей части урока можно переходить, если тему поняли все.

GRAMMAR RHYMES — это в первую очередь стихотворения. Дети их легко запоминают. Часто, уже услышав их во второй раз, они могут договаривать рифмующиеся слова, если мы их пропустим. Это упражнение очень приятное и вызывающее удовлетворение. Подобным образом можно «экспериментировать», пропуская некоторые слова в историях и сказках. Текст, над которым мы работали с учениками, выясняя грамматические правила, нам

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уже хорошо известен, и теперь можно задавать вопросы и пересказывать. Мы можем попросить детей переписать текст в другом времени или в другом грамматическом лице.

Интересное упражнение — самостоятельное сочинение стихотворений с заданными парами рифмующихся слов. Даже у начинающих учеников получаются довольно удачные стихи. Важную часть книги составляют упражнения, обычно богато иллюстрированные. Картинки точно соответствуют содержанию упражнений, что упрощает их понимание, а также позволяет учителю использовать каждое задание несколькими способами. Дети могут раскрашивать иллюстрации под диктовку учителя, нумеровать, а потом описывать их. Они могут соединять текст с картинками, а неиллюстрированные упражнения иллюстрировать на основе собственной концепции.

Смешные цветные рисунки очень вдохновляют детей. Основательно разобравшись с каким-нибудь правилом, ученики могут попробовать представить его в виде таблицы, диаграммы или комикса. Так может возникнуть их собственная «Грамматика», сделанная в форме школьной стенгазеты или тетради с упражнениями. Графические иллюстрации к грамматическим правилам, выполненные учениками, могут быть очень благодарной темой для домашней работы.

GRAMMAR RHYMES — это не только книга, но и кассета, на которой записана большая часть текста. В одних случаях это песенки, в других — стихотворения или истории про семилетнего Рона. После песенок всегда записан музыкальный аккомпанемент,чтобы ученики могли самостоятельно спеть каждую из них. «Грамматические» песенки можно петь, когда они подходят к теме урока, или организовывать в классе спектакли. Читать стихи можно в сопровождении бубна, тамбурина, цимбал, просто хлопать в ладоши или стучать карандашами о парты.

В последнее время во многих школах проводят так называемые комбинированные занятия, для которых GRAMMAR RHYMES послужит подходящим материалом: урок английского можно объединять с занятиями ритмикой и музыкой. На таких уроках часто рождаются замечательные идеи.

Я советую воспользоваться GRAMMAR RHYMES всем, кто ищет новых способов оживить урок, верит в возможности своих учеников и любит, чтобы изучение языка доставляло удовольствие.

Автор

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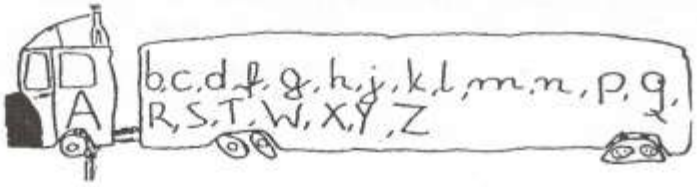
ПИСЬМО «МОИМ» ДЕТЯМ

Скоро исполнится шесть лет с тех пор, как я с вами познакомилась. Тогда вам было по семь лет и вы еще толком не умели читать и писать даже на родном языке, а я хотела учить вас английскому. Сначала мы рисовали забавные сценки. A FOX IN A BOX, A FROG ON A LOG, A CAT IN A HAT. Я заметила, что вам намного проще запомнить слова и предложения, если у них есть ритм и рифма.

Рифма, ритм и шутка были с нами все годы, когда мы учились вместе.

Когда мы овладели первыми несколькими десятками слов, пришло время первых грамматических проблем. Артикли A, AN. С трудом нам удалось разобраться, когда какой из них использовать. Чтобы вам легче было запомнить правила, я нарисовала на доске двух мальчиков. Один держал в руках воздушные шарики с написанными на них гласными, другой — с согласными, а на рубашках у мальчиков были артикли A и AN. Потом каждый из вас ломал голову над тем, как еще показать на картинке правило, говорящее, что AN применяется тогда, когда слово начинается на гласный, а A мы ставим перед согласными. Тогда Ясь и Кшись нарисовали два грузовика, выглядевшие вот так:





А я написала стишок о муравье в аквариуме и тете с зонтиком:

AN ant in AN aquarium.

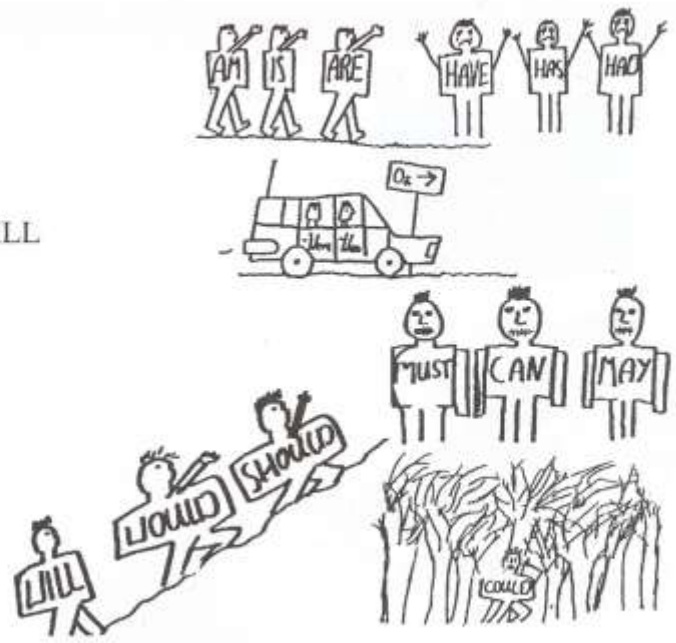
AN aunt with AN umbrella...

Вот так все и началось. Каждая следующая тема приносила все новые рисунки и стихотворения. Мы вместе веселились, изучая язык и стараясь как можно лучше все запомнить.

Однажды осенним утром, когда я стояла перед скучающим четвертым классом, пытаясь объяснить вам, почему SPECIAL VERBS такие важные, я подумала, что пришло время собрать наши стихотворения в единое целое. В тот день возник стишок о SPECIAL VERBS.

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AM, IS and ARE
are going far.
WERE and WAS
are driving to Oz.
MUST, CAN and MAY
have nothing to say.
WOULD, SHOULD and WILL
go up the hill.
HAVE, HAS and HAD
are very sad.
Little boy COULD
is lost in the wood.



Михал, прочитав стишок, нарисовал эту картинку.

Следующие два месяца ушли на подготовку первой версии GRAMMAR RHYMES. Все старательно придумывали, как бы лучше проиллюстрировать то, что во времени Present simple в третьем лице единственного числа глагол имеет окончание — **-s**, а **we've** — это сокращение от **we have**. К концу четвертого класса наша «грамматика для самых маленьких» была готова.

Еще два года у меня ушло на подготовку книги: в ней должно было оказаться все, что ученик должен запомнить за первые пять лет изучения английского.

Вскоре оказалось, что ваши полные фантазии рисунки так заинтересовали взрослых иллюстраторов, что они с воодушевлением взялись за рисование своих картинок для GRAMMAR RHYMES.

Когда работа над книгой подходила к концу, в нашей школе появилась ваша учительница музыки. На совместных уроках английского и пения возникла идея записать кассету к GRAMMAR RHYMES. Как хорошо, что учительница музыки — композитор. Через несколько месяцев некоторые стихотворения превратились в веселые и легко запоминающиеся песенки. Воодушевление, с которым вы их пели, убедило нас, что на кассете должен быть аккомпанемент к песням, чтобы ваши коллеги, к которым попадет эта книга, тоже все смогли спеть. Тексты, которые мы записали на кассету, в книге обозначены специальным значком .

В GRAMMAR RHYMES каждый обязательно найдет что-нибудь интересное. Вы сможете читать, раскрашивать, выполнять упражнения, петь и танцевать. Надеюсь, вы полюбите эту книгу и поставите ее на полку в таком месте, чтобы легко было до нее дотянуться, как только вы почувствуете, что грамматика начала выходить из-под вашего контроля. А может быть, и не только тогда...

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ARTICLES

AN

AN ant in AN aquarium,

AN aunt with AN umbrella,

AN orchid in AN ink-pot,

AN Indian fortune teller,













AN Easter chocolate bunny,

AN owl, AN elk, AN ox,

AN orange and AN apple

in AN ornamental box.







REMEMBER!
Если слово начинается с гласного звука (a,i,e,o,u), то мы ставим перед ним артикль AN.

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A

A sheep, A horse, A piglet,

A bear, A penguin, too,

A bee, A wasp, A beetle,

A cow that says, "Moo-moo,"

A jellyfish, A starfish,

A walrus and A shark,

A guinea pig, A hamster,

A robin and A lark.



REMEMBER!
Если слово начинается с согласного, мы ставим перед ним артикль A.
Внимание: Если в начале слова мы слышим гласный, но не видим его, как например, в слове **hour**, то используем артикль AN — **an hour**.
Если в начале слова мы слышим согласный, но не видим его, как например, в слове **uniform**, то используем артикль A — **a uniform**.

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THE

I sail on THE ocean,
I swim in THE sea,
I fly in THE air,
and THE world's all for me.

My planet's THE Earth,
but I dream of THE moon,
and I hope in my dreams
to go there quite soon.



REMEMBER!
Когда мы говорим о чем-нибудь неповторимом, таком как солнце, луна или мир, то используем артикль THE напр.:
the sun, **the** moon, **the** world.

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A, AN / THE



This is A beaver called Ben.
THE beaver's new house is A den.
THE den's in A wood,
so if only he could
he would have AN alarm in his den.



This is A little black kitten.
THE kitten is wearing A mitten.
THE mitten is purple and blue
and so is THE kitten's right shoe.



This is A little green frog.
THE frog has A house in A log.
THE log's in THE deep river Dee
as deep as A lake or THE sea.



This is A little grey seal.
THE seal has A house in port Kiel.
THE house isn't cosy,
her life isn't rosy,
for there come many boats to port Kiel.

REMEMBER!
Когда мы говорим о чем-нибудь впервые, то используем артикли A, AN. Когда мы говорим о той же вещи в следующий раз — артикль THE.

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Task 1

Посмотри на картинки и напиши стишок, пользуясь следующими словами: ***a hen, a teacher, a lizard, a schoolbag, a boy, a driver, a tiger, a toy, a ruler, a cooker, a dolphin, a pen, a pencil, a bookshelf, a cupboard, a window.***

a schoolbag ..... 

..... 

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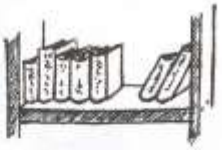
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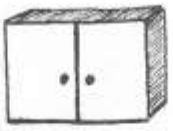
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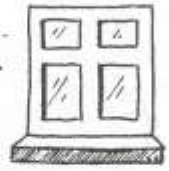
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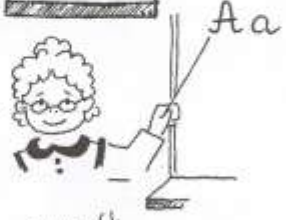
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Task 2

Посмотри на картинки. Напиши стишок со словами: ***an Indian, an ostrich, an armchair, an ink-pot , an orange, an ant, an aunt, an onion.***

an Indian



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



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Task 3

Вставь ***a*** *или* ***an****. Соедини картинки и слова по образцу.*

an ..... hour

..... year

..... orange

..... plum

..... ink-pot

..... chair

..... trumpet

..... drum

..... penguin

..... ant

..... ostrich

..... bat

..... uncle

..... aunt

..... mitten

..... hat



















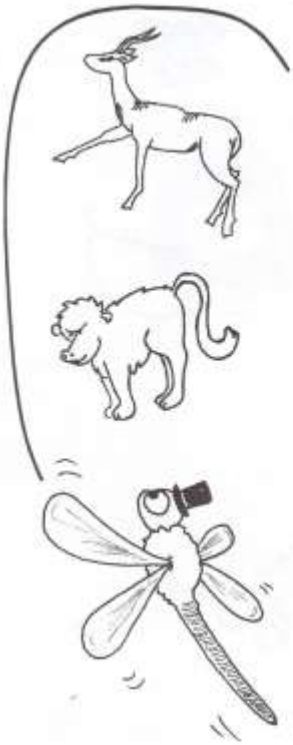
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Task 4

Вставь недостающие артикли ***a, an*** *или* ***the****. Соедини картинки со словами.*









A ..... dragon fly, ... bee,

..... orange in ..... sea,

..... aeroplane in ..... air,

..... princess on ..... chair,

..... dolphin in ..... ocean,

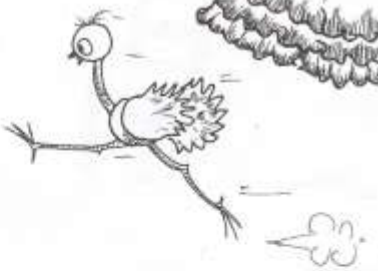
..... mountain on ..... moon,

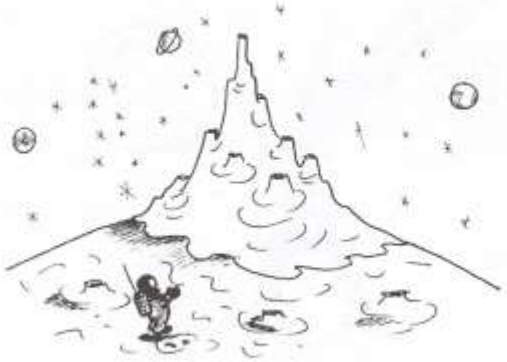
..... antelope, ... lion,

..... ostrich, ... baboon.







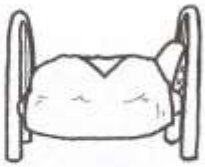




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Task 5

Дополни стишок с помощью ***a, an,*** *или* ***the****. Раскрась картинки.*

This is ..a.. bed.  .....The..... bed is red.

This is ..... sack.  ..... sack is black.

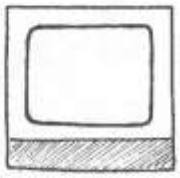
This is ..... clown.  ..... clown is brown.

This is ..... shoe. ..... shoe is blue.

This is ..... cello.  ..... cello is yellow.

This is ..... orange.  ..... orange is orange.

This is ..... drink.  ..... drink is pink.

This is ..... screen.  ..... screen is green.

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Task 6

*Вставь недостающие артикли. **A** или **the**? Раскрась картинки.*

This is .....a..... little red house.

..... house is a home for ..... mouse.

..... home's very sweet

and also it's neat.

..... little red house of ..... mouse.





This is ..... scary bad wizard.

..... wizard has got ..... green lizard.

..... lizard, his pet

likes to hunt when it's wet –

..... scary bad wizard's green lizard.

Mary has ..... little doll

with long black hair in curls.

And all day long she plays with it

with ..... neighbours' little girls.

They dress it up, they brush its hair,

they wash and feed ..... doll.

They put it in ..... pram to sleep

or teach it rock'n roll.



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PLURALS





A picture – a bee.



Three pictures – two bees.



A flower – a tree.



Five flowers – four trees.



A dolphin – a cat.



Six dolphins – three cats.



A pencil – a hat.



Eight pencils – two hats.



A window – a hen.



Four windows – five hens.

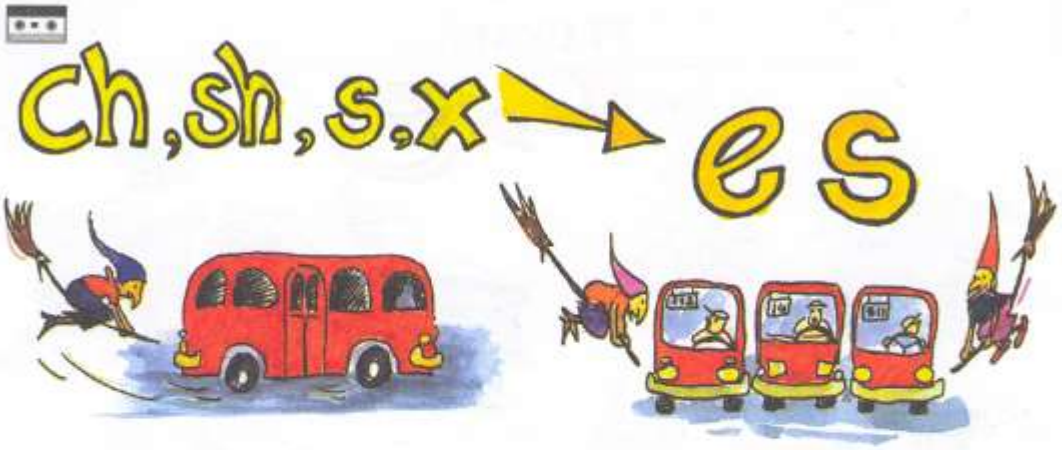


An apple – a pen.



Six apples – three pens.

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A witch, a bus,

Two witches, three buses,

a bush, a fox,

five bushes, four foxes,

a fish, a dish,

six fishes, eight dishes,

a glass, a box.

nine glasses, two boxes.

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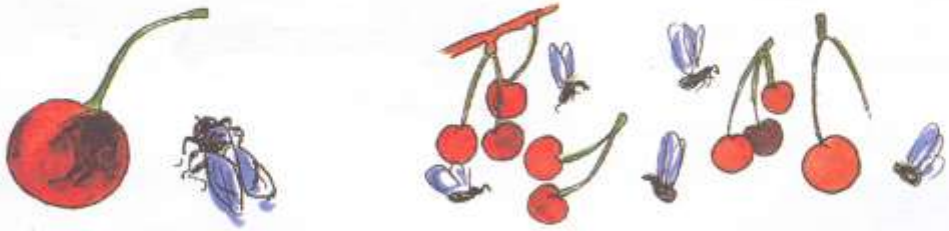
A fairy, a try,

Two fairies, three tries,



a berry, a spy,

six berries, two spies,



a cherry, a fly,

nine cherries, five flies,



a ferry, a cry.

two ferries, some cries.

tongue-twister

Belly, baby, buggy, bumper.
Bellies, babies, buggies, bumpers.

ATTENTION!

A boy – some boys.
A toy – some toys.
A key – some keys.

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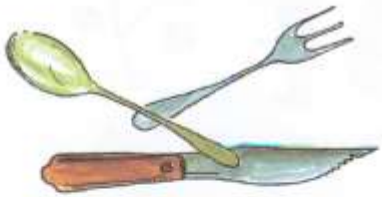
f(e) → ves



A big bad wolf,
the wolf's fat wife.



Two big bad wolves,
the wolves' fat wives.



A spoon and fork,
a big sharp knife.



Some spoons and forks,
six big sharp knives.



A tiny dwarf,
the dwarf's red scarf.



Three tiny dwarves,
the dwarves' red scarves.



One crispy loaf,
one and a half.



Five crispy loaves,
and three more halves.

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IRREGULAR PLURALS

Hey diddle, diddle, we change in the middle.

tooth – teeth
mouse – mice
goose – geese
foot – feet
man – men
woman – women
child – children



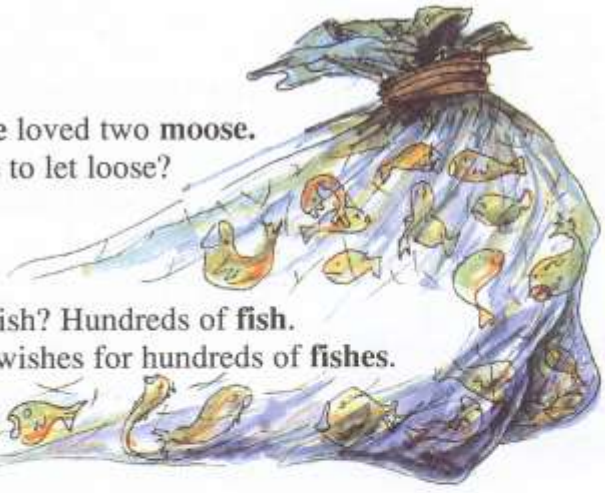


Two **deer** met one **deer**
and said, "Hello, dear."

One **sheep** saw three **sheep**
who were fast asleep.



One **moose** loved two **moose.**
Which one to let loose?



What is your wish? Hundreds of **fish.**
The fisherman wishes for hundreds of **fishes.**

Sheep and **deer** and **moose** and **mice,**
feet and **teeth** and seven **dice.**
Women, children, men and **geese.**
Memorise them, piece by piece.

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BOXES of POTATOES.



BUSES full of WITCHES.



A boy who cut his knee



and had to have three STITCHES.



Six FLIES in two GLASSES.



Two LOLLIES on STICKS.



Five LADIES with big FEET.



Two CLOWNS doing TRICKS.

A vampire's long TEETH.





Two GIRLS with some GEESE.

Three MEN in a boat.





Four SHEEP with white fleece.

Two SHIPS in the sea.





Some DEER in the WOODS.

Three COWS in the field.



Some GIRLS in red HOODS.

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Plurals

+s	+es	*cy → *cies	f(e) → ves	IRREGULAR
girl – girls	box – boxes	fly – flies	wolf – wolves	foot – feet
boy – boys	potato – potatoes	lady – ladies	wife – wives	man – men
ship – ships	bus – buses	baby – babies	loaf – loaves	tooth – teeth
wood – woods	witch – witches	lolly – lollies	scarf – scarves	goose – geese
hood – hoods	stitch – stitches	cherry – cherries	half – halves	mouse – mice
stilt – stilts	glass – glasses	berry – berries		deer – deer
				fish – fish
pram – prams	fish – fishes			sheep – sheep
clown – clowns				child – children
trick – tricks				woman – women
				louse – lice
				dice – dice

* c — consonant/согласный

REMEMBER!

Во множественном числе мы прибавляем к существительным окончание - **s**.

Если слово оканчивается на шипящий или свистящий звук, то во множественном числе в конце мы прибавляем - **es**, напр.:

a box — some box**es**.

Если оканчивается на - **o**, во множественном числе прибавляем - **es**, напр.:

potato — potato**es**, tomato — tomato**es**.

Исключением из этого правила являются:

piano — pianos, video — videos, disco — discos, stereo — stereos.

Если слово оканчивается на - **y** после согласного, то во множественном числе - **y** мы заменяем на - **i** и прибавляем - **es**, напр.:

a berr**y** — some berr**ies**.

Если слово оканчивается на - **f** или - **fe**, то во множественном числе мы заменяем - **f** на - **v** и прибавляем окончание - **es**, напр.:

a wol**f** —some wol**ves**, a wi**fe** — wi**ves**.

Но внимание: roof — roofs.

У некоторых существительных формы множественного числа особые, напр.:

child — **children**.

У некоторых существительных две формы множественного числа, напр.:

fish — **fishes**, или **fish** — **fish**.

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Task 1

Напиши во множественном числе следующие слова.

Child, puppy, cat, dog,

children ....., ..., ... and ..... ,






camel, tiger, wolf, frog,

....., ..., ... and ..... .






Parrot, cricket, fly, bee,

....., ..., ... and ..... ,






flower, bush, leaf, tree,

....., ..., ... and ..... .

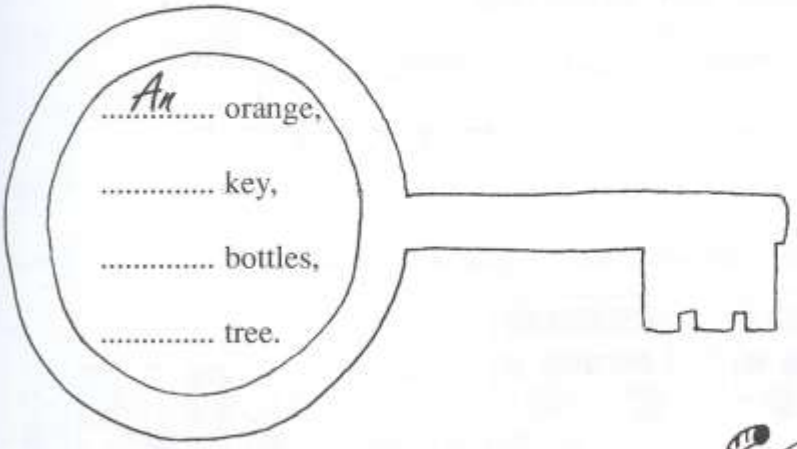


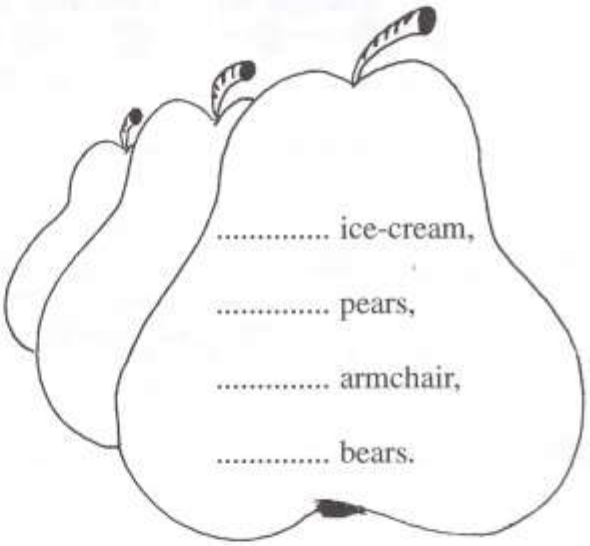


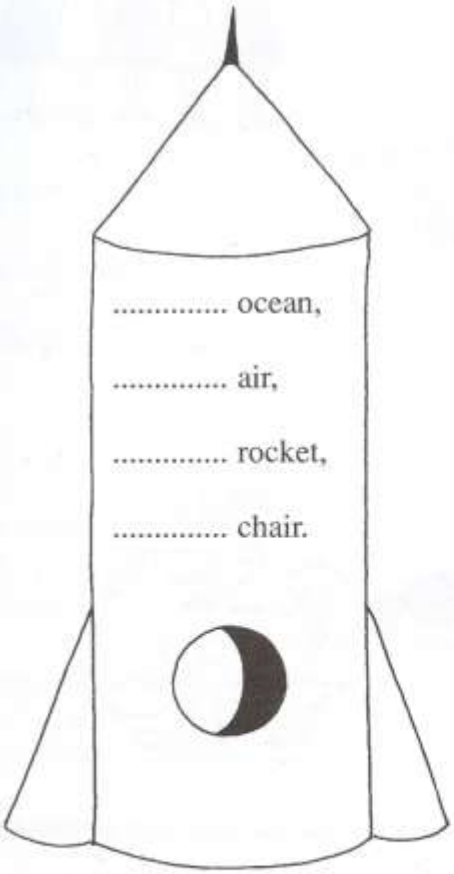

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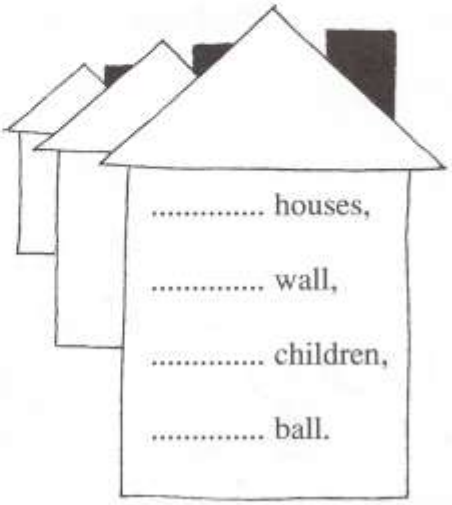
Task 2

Заполни пустые места, используя ***some, a, an, the****.*









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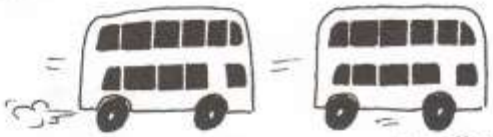
Task 3

Рассмотри картинки и заполни пустые места, используя указанные в скобках числительные со следующими словами во множественном числе: ***sheep, fly, duck, bus, minus, goose, plus, mouse, lady.***

(3)..three.. ..minuses.. and (7)..seven.. ..pluses..

– – – + + + + + + +

(2)..... London doubledecker ..... .



(5)..... ..... standing in a row.

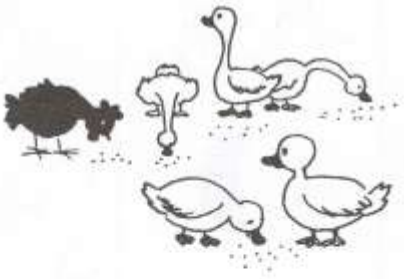


(4)..... little ..... as white as snow.



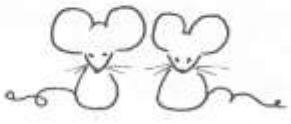
(2)..... ....., (3)..... .....

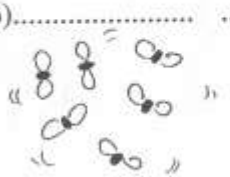
and (1)..... black hen



all eating barley in a pen.

(2)..... ....., (6)..... ..... and a baboon







all starring in a new cartoon.

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Task 4
Заполни по образцу.

A book – books
A boy – .....
A girl – .....
A tree – .....
A chair – .....

A dish – dishes
A bush – .....
A witch – .....
A bus – .....
A fox – .....

A wolf – wolves
A dwarf – .....
A scarf – .....
A loaf – .....
A half – .....

A berry – berries
A cherry – .....
A welly – .....
A jelly – .....
A telly – .....

A child – children
A man – .....
A woman – .....
A mouse – .....
A foot – .....

A sheep – .....
A deer – .....
A moose – .....
A tooth – .....
A louse – .....

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Task 5

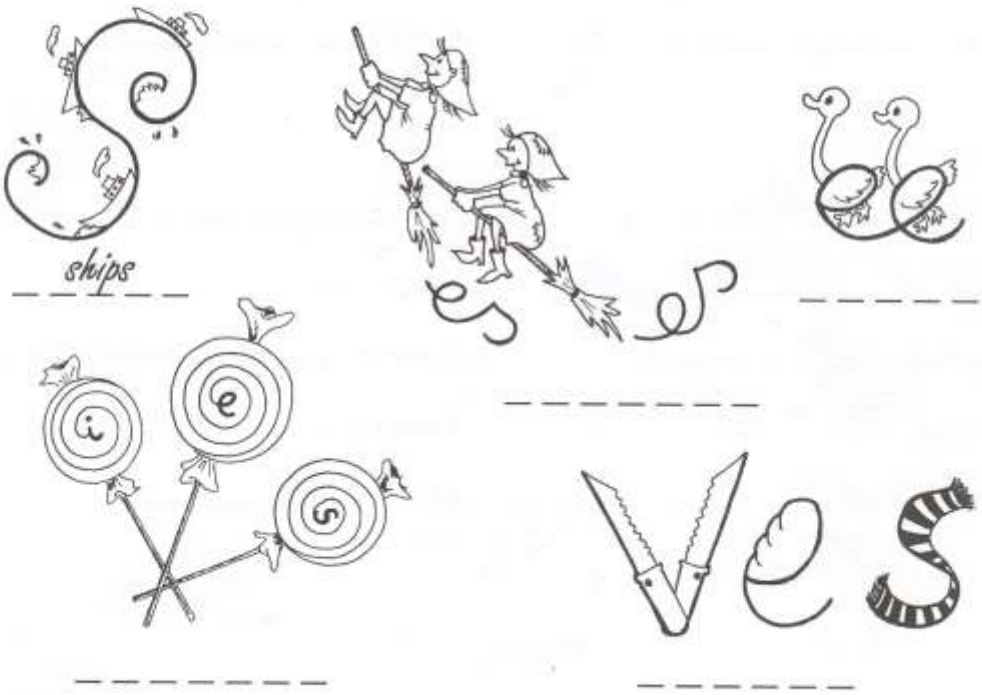
Напиши данные слова во множественном числе. Помести их в подходящей колонке: ***picture, knife, bike, bush, dwarf, lion, wish, mouse, dish, chair, child, lamp, berry, loaf, town, ferry, boy, ship, toy, lolly, map, sheep, envelope, scarf, city, fairy, foot, house, leaf, man, tooth, deer, baby, witch, goose***

+s	+es	*cy → *cies	f(e) → ves	IRREGULAR
pictures	*bushes*	*ferries*	*knives*	*mice*

* c — consonant/согласный

Task 6

Сделай подписи к картинкам.



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COUNTABLES AND UNCOUNTABLES

COUNTABLE NOUNS

A snowflake, a raindrop,
a rainbow, a star,
a cloud, an iceberg, a gale.
A river, a snow storm,
a lake and a stream,
a boat, a ship and a sail.
A bottle, a glass, a saucer, a plate,
a packet, a box and a jar.
A boy, a girl, a woman, a man,
a bus, a train and a car.





Snowflakes, raindrops,
rainbows, stars,
clouds, icebergs and gales.
Rivers, snow storms, lakes and streams,
Boats and ships and sails.
Bottles, glasses, saucers, plates,
packets, boxes, jars.
Boys and girls, women, men,
buses, trains and cars.



REMEMBER!
COUNTABLE NOUNS (существительные, поддающиеся счету) могут выступать в единственном и множественном числе.

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UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Sugar, water, flour, salt,

pepper, coffee, milk.

Tea and cocoa, yoghurt, cheese,

cotton, wool and silk.

Metal, plastic, rubber, wood,

fog and dew and ice.

Sunshine, rain and snow and mist,

Wine and beer and rice.

Love and hate, sorrow, joy,

friendship, truth and wisdom.

Anger, laughter, boredom, thirst,

beauty, work and freedom.











REMEMBER!
UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (существительные, не поддающиеся счету) могут выступать только в единственном числе.

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Countables / uncountables

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
sweet	water
some/any sweets	some/any water
many sweets	much water
(a) few sweets	(a) little water
a lot of sweets	a lot of water
lots of sweets	lots of water

A packet of sweets 



A glass of water

A group of children 



A tube of toothpaste

A pair of shoes 



A jar of jam

A pair of trousers 



A cup of tea

A bunch of flowers 



A bar of chocolate

A box of chocolates 



A bag of sugar

REMEMBER!

much / little money
much / little time
much / little information

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SOME / ANY



There is SOME butter in the fridge.

There are SOME cherries on the tree.

There is SOME pasta in the bowl.

There are SOME ferries on the sea.



Is there ANY butter in the fridge?

Are there ANY cherries on the tree?

Is there ANY pasta in the bowl?

Are there ANY ferries on the sea?



There isn't ANY butter in the fridge.

There aren't ANY cherries on the tree.

There isn't ANY pasta in the bowl.

There aren't ANY ferries on the sea.

REMEMBER!
SOME мы используем в утвердительных предложениях, напр.:
There is **some** butter in the fridge.
ANY — в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях, напр.:
Is there **any** butter in the fridge?
There isn't **any** butter in the fridge.

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Task 1

Вставь ***a, an*** *или* ***some.***



Some ..... sugar on ..... a ..... spoon.



..... teapot with ..... tea.



..... water in ..... glass.



..... apple on ..... tree.



..... porridge in ..... bowl.



..... sand box with ..... sand.



..... flowers in ..... vase.

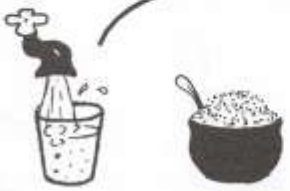


..... singers in ..... band.

Task 2

Впиши недостающие слова: ***a cup, a bowl, a glass, a packet, three bags, a can, a bottle, five metres.*** *Соедини картинки с текстом.*















A glass ..... of water

..... of crisps

..... of coke

..... of sugar

..... of cotton

..... of wool

..... of coffee

..... of lemonade

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Task 3

Поставь в подходящую форму написанные в скобках существительные.

A basket of (cherry) ..cherries.. 

A bottle of (milk) ..... 

A bag of (potato) ..... 

Three metres of (silk) ..... 

A carton of (yoghurt) ..... 

A tin of (sardine) ..... 

A box of (match) ..... 

A tin of (baked bean) ..... 

A tube of (mint toothpaste) ..... 

A big sum of (money) ..... 

A bar of (milk chocolate) ..... 

A big jar of (honey) ..... 

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Task 4

Впиши данные слова в соответствующую колонку: ***plant, lemonade, flower, fox, water, lollipop, cup, sweet, snow, cassette, book, ise, ise-cream, mountain, salt, butter, vegetable, bird, tree, margarine, pencil, cream, meat, cheese, bottle, bread, river, metal, air, ring, sand.***

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
plant	*lemonade*

Task 5

Зачеркни неподходящее слово.

much / ~~many~~ water

few / little milk

a few / a little birds

many / much children

much / many money

little / few information

many / much cars

a few / a little apples

little / few cheese

much / many time

much / many bread

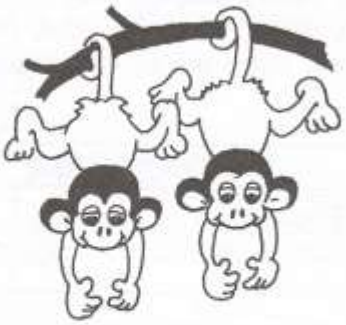
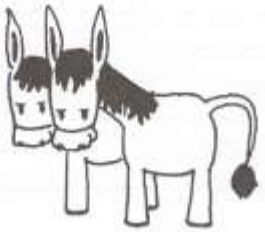
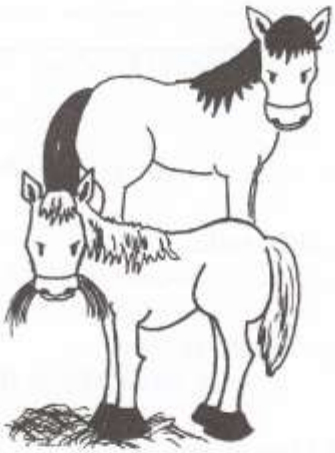
much / many flowers

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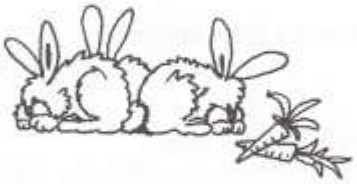
Task 6

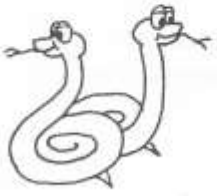
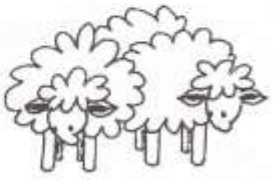
*Вставь **some** или **any**. Раскрась тех животных, которых нет на ферме у Мак Дональда.*

Old Mac Donald has got ..some.. rabbits
but he hasn't got ..any.. frogs.
Old Mac Donald has got ..... chickens
but he hasn't got ..... dogs.
Old Mac Donald has got ..... horses
but he hasn't got ..... drakes.
Old Mac Donald has got ..... piglets
but he hasn't got ..... snakes.
Old Mac Donald has got ..... sheep
but he hasn't got ..... donkeys.
Old Mac Donald has got ..... ducks
but he hasn't got ..... monkeys.




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Task 7
*Вставь **some** или **any**.*

There is ..... some ..... yoghurt in the fridge
but there isn't ..... any ..... milk.
There is ..... cotton in the shop
but there isn't ..... silk.
There are ..... flowers in the park
but there aren't ..... bees.
There are ..... bushes in the field
but there aren't ..... trees.

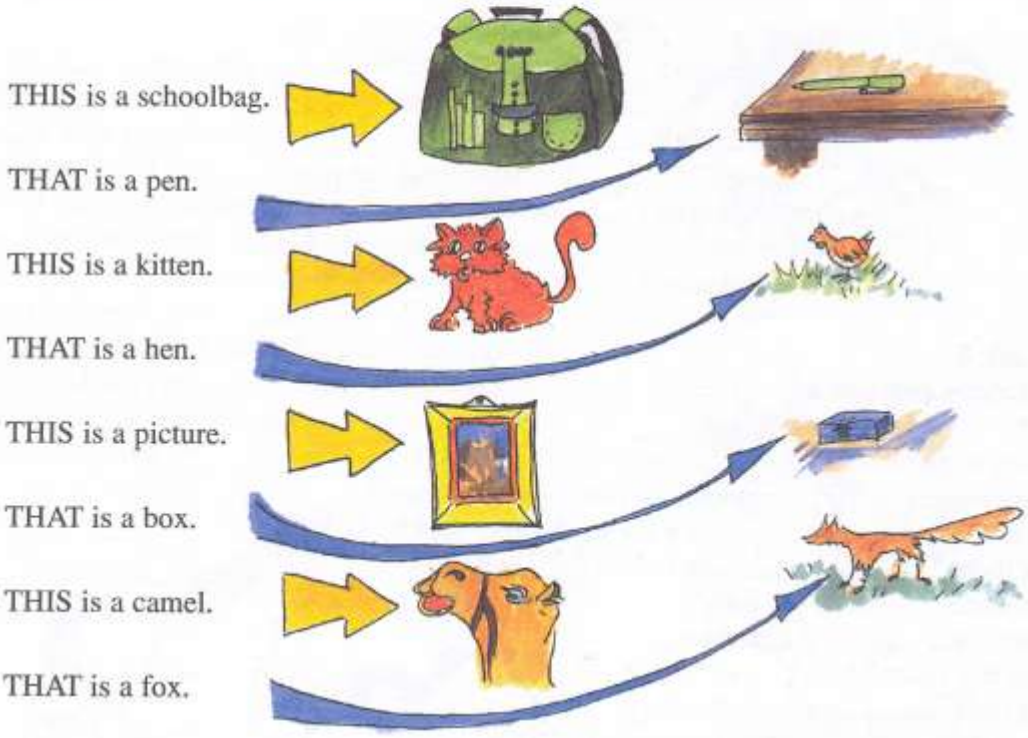
Task 8
*Вставь **any** или **a**.*

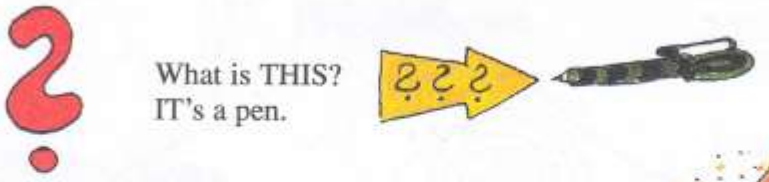
Tom to Father Christmas:
Are there ..... any ..... teddies in your big white sack?
Are there ..... comics for my brother Jack?
Is there ..... chocolate?
Is there ..... big lolly?
Are there ..... marbles
for my sister Molly?
Is there ..... new schoolbag?
Are there ..... socks?
Is there Mr Bouncy
or Jack-in-the-box?



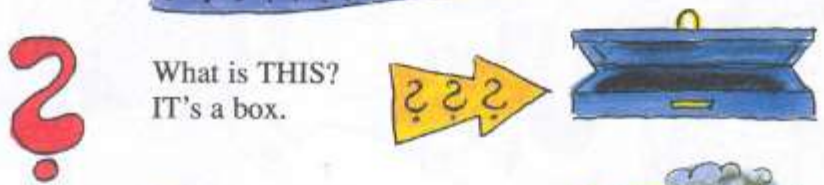
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THIS – THAT – IT









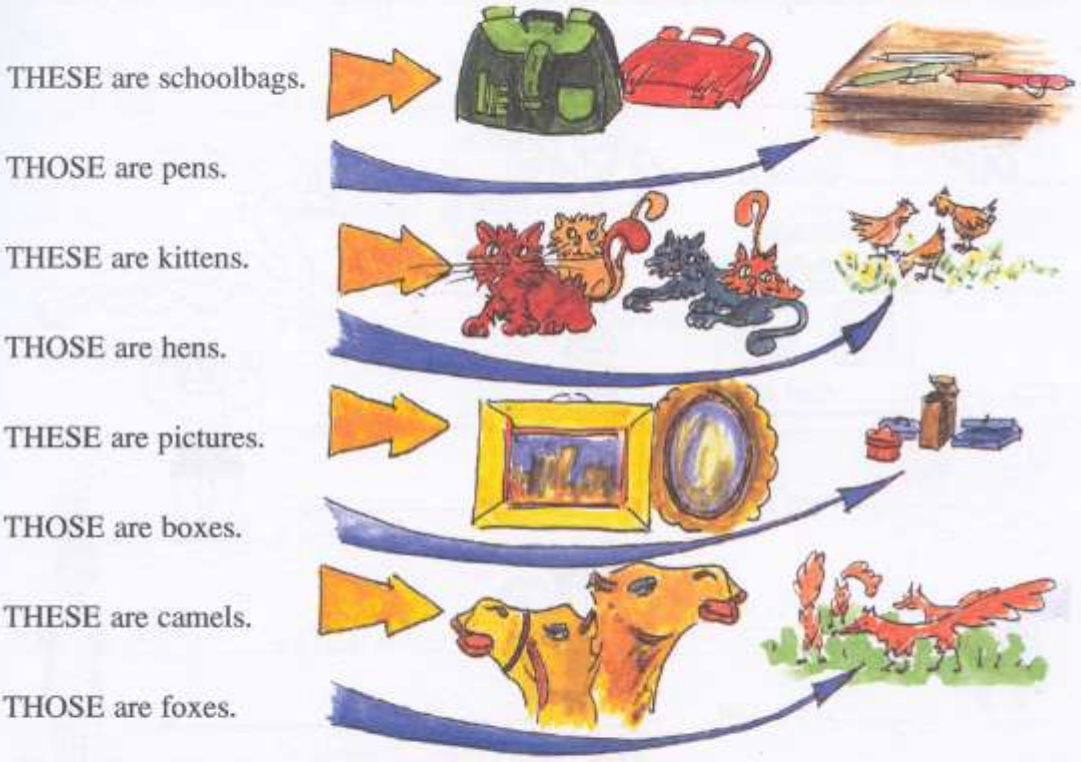


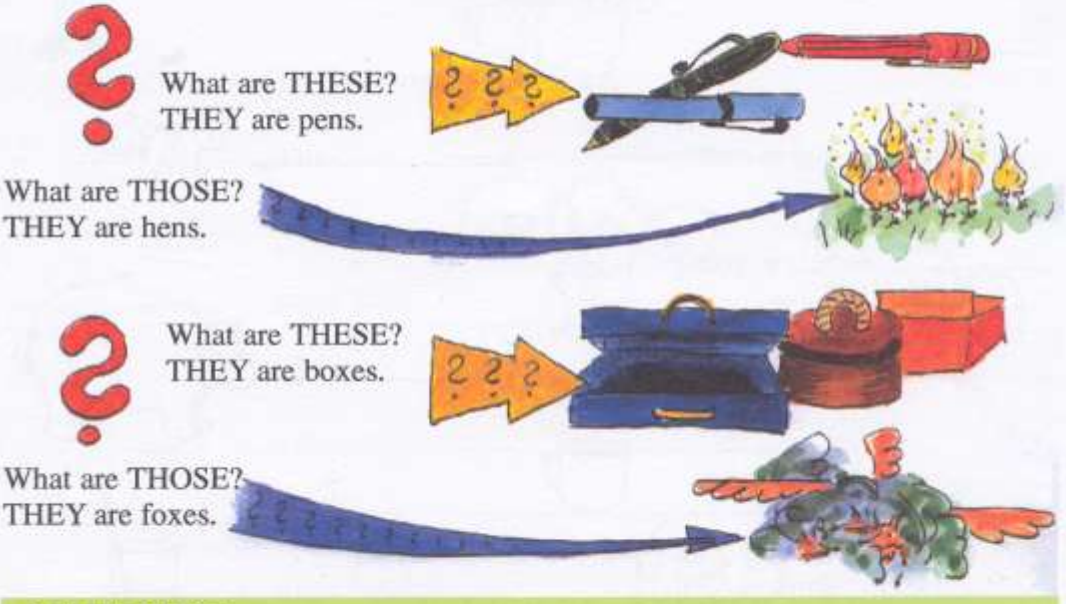
REMEMBER!

THIS — этот, который находится рядом с нами.
THAT — тот, который подальше.
IT — и тот, и этот.

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THESE – THOSE – THEY





REMEMBER!

THESE — эти, которые находятся рядом с нами.
THOSE — те, которые подальше.
THEY — и те, и эти.

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Task 1

This *или* ***that****? Вставь подходящее слово.*

This ..... snake is short.

..... snake is long.

..... man is weak.

..... man is strong.

..... girl is short.

..... girl is tall.

..... dog is big.

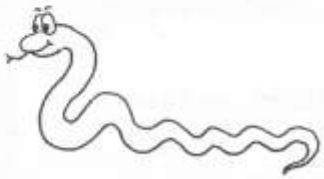
..... dog is small.

..... bear is young.

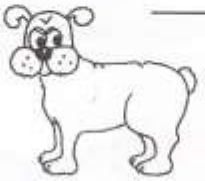
..... bear is old.

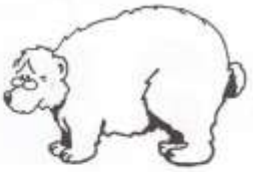
..... drink is hot.

..... drink is cold.



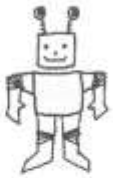


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Task 2

Вставь ***this, that, these, those*** *и соответствующие формы глагола* ***to be*** *по образцу.*

That is ..... a robot.





..... some balls.



..... a doll's house with yellow walls.

..... some aeroplanes.





..... a pram.

..... a black sheep.





..... its lamb.

Task 3

Вставь ***this is, that is, these are*** *или* ***those are.***

That is ..... a monkey.





..... some bears.

..... some lions.





..... a hare.

..... a flower.



..... some bees.



..... some squirrels.



..... a tree.



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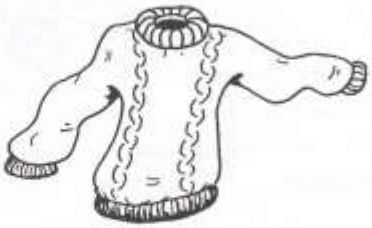
Task 4
Допиши стишок, используя ***this, that, these, those.***

That ..... is a number. → 64



..... is a letter.

..... is a T-shirt. →



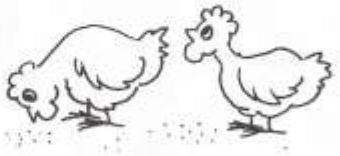
..... is a sweater.

..... are some pencils. →



..... are some pens.

..... are some turkeys. →



..... are some hens.

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Task 5

Допиши стишок, используя ***this is, that is, these are, those are.***

That is ..... a teapot and ..... those are ..... some cups.

..... a sheep dog and ..... some pups.

..... a garden and ..... some trees.

..... a bee hive and ..... some bees.

..... a parrot and ..... some cats.

..... a penguin and ..... some bats.

..... a lizard and ..... some snakes.

..... a chicken and ..... some drakes.



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THERE IS / THERE ARE



THERE IS a toy box in my room

and THERE ARE many toys.



Some toys are only good for girls

and some for girls and boys.

THERE IS a clown in a big red hat.



THERE ARE some Lego blocks.



THERE IS an orange dinosaur.

THERE IS a chair that rocks.

THERE ARE two teddy bears, a doll,





THERE IS a plastic clock.

THERE ARE five soldiers and a plane.

THERE IS an old red sock !



REMEMBER!
Конструкцию THERE IS мы используем, когда говорим об одной вещи.
Конструкцию THERE ARE — когда говорим о нескольких вещах.

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Task 1
Впиши ***there is*** *или* ***there are,*** *как показано в примере.*



There is ..... a parrot in the cage.

..... a dolphin in the sea.

..... some pictures on the wall.

..... some blackbirds in the tree.

..... a monster in the ghost house.

..... three monkeys on the swing.

..... two children on the see-saw.

..... a puppet on a string.

Task 2
Дополни стишок, вписав ***there is*** *и* ***there are.***

There is ..... a garden round my house

and ..... many trees.

..... a bee hive on the lawn

and ..... lots of bees.

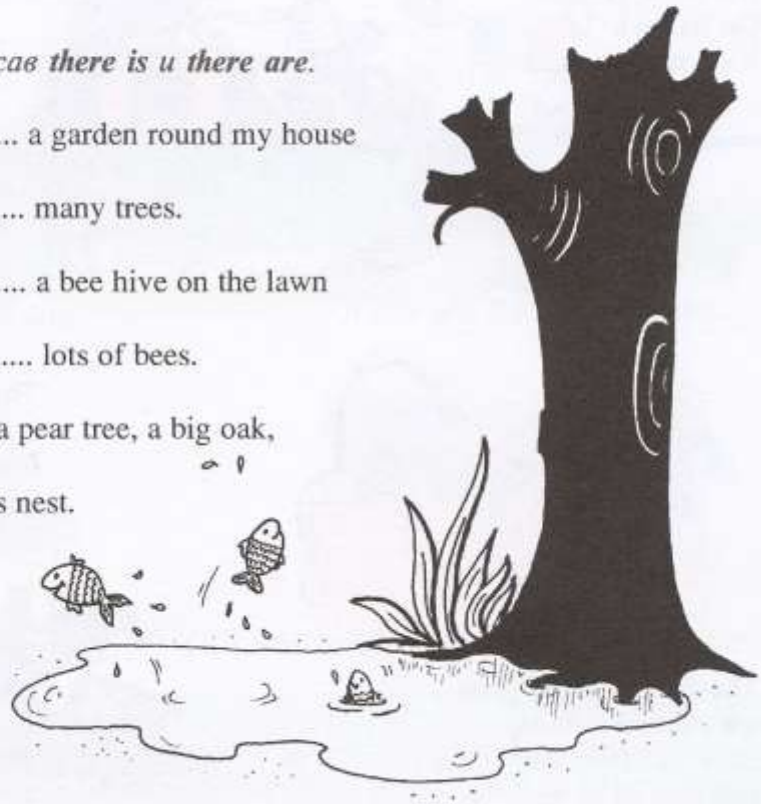
..... a pear tree, a big oak,

a pine with the squirrel's nest.

But the little pond

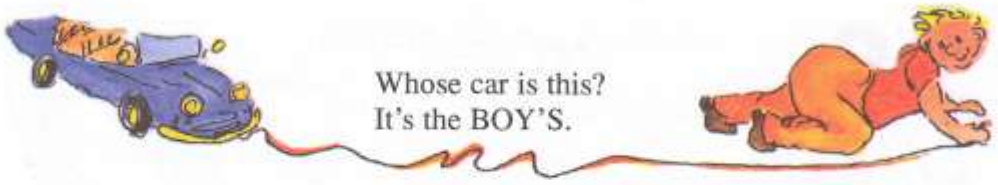
with some golden fish

is something I like best.



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POSSESSIVES – WHOSE?



Whose car is this?
It's the BOY'S.



Whose kites are these?
They're the BOYS'.



Whose cat is this?
It is MARK'S.
On its back
it's got black marks.

Whose cat is that?
It is JAMES'S.
It has spots
in many places.



The ACTRESSES' cars
are painted in stars.
There are film stars in cars
and cars all in stars.

The ACTRESS'S dress
is all in a mess.
It's dirty and torn
and also it's worn.



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MR DICKSON'S little son
thought he'd have a lot of fun
putting Pussy in the well.
But Puss said, "I'll never dwell
in a place like this, no way."
And at home it chose to stay.





Tom, THE DICKSONS' little son,
thought he'd have a lot of fun
taking Pussy to the Queen.
But Puss said, "I am not keen
on joining the royal court."
This was PUSS'S firm retort.



PAUL and PETER'S dog.



JOAN and KATY'S balloons.



MR and MRS SHORT'S house.



THE BEE and THE BUTTERFLY'S flower.

REMEMBER!
Если что-нибудь принадлежит двум или нескольким владельцам, то **'s** мы прибавляем только к последнему из них, напр.: **Paul and Peter's** dog.

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WHO?	WHOSE?
The boy	The boy's
The boys	The boys'
Mark	Mark's
James	James's
The actress	The actress's
The actresses	The actresses'
Mr Dickson	Mr Dickson's
The Dicksons	The Dicksons'
Peter and Mary	Peter and Mary's
The children	The children's

ATTENTION!

The boys' room	но	The children's room
The girls' skirts	но	The women's skirts
The robots' heads	но	The men's heads



REMEMBER!

Если слово во множественном числе оканчивается на **- s**, то в притяжательной форме после **- s** мы ставим только апостроф, напр.:

the boys — the boys'.

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Task 1
Добавь 's или ' по образцу. Соедини картинки с текстом.

Mary...'s... schoolbag,

Peter..... pen,

James..... rabbit,

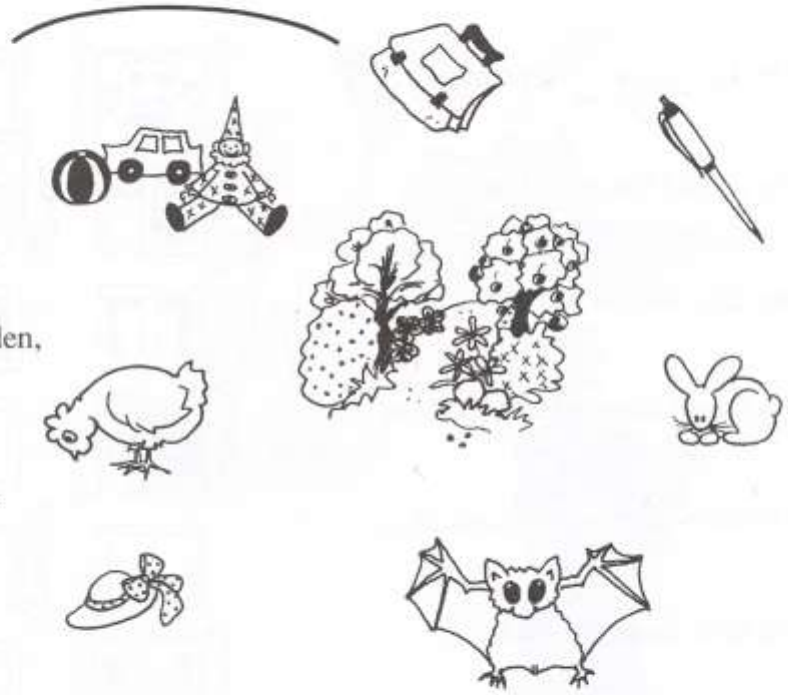
Max..... hen.

The Wilsons..... garden,

Natalie..... hat,

the children..... toys,

the witch..... bat.



Task 2
Допиши по образцу. Дорисуй картинки.

The monkey...'s... tail,

the woman..... dress,

the fishes..... pond,

the Queen..... address.

The prince..... palace,

the princess..... crown,

the vampire..... teeth,

the robots..... town.



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Task 3
Добавь ' или 's. Нарисуй в окнах недостающих героев.

The first floor is the Milroys ... ,

the second floor is Luke ... ,

the third floor is the Parsons ... ,

the fourth floor is Captain Hook ... .

The fifth floor is Mike and Mary ... ,

the sixth floor is Dr King ... ,

the seventh floor is Jenny Donald ... ,

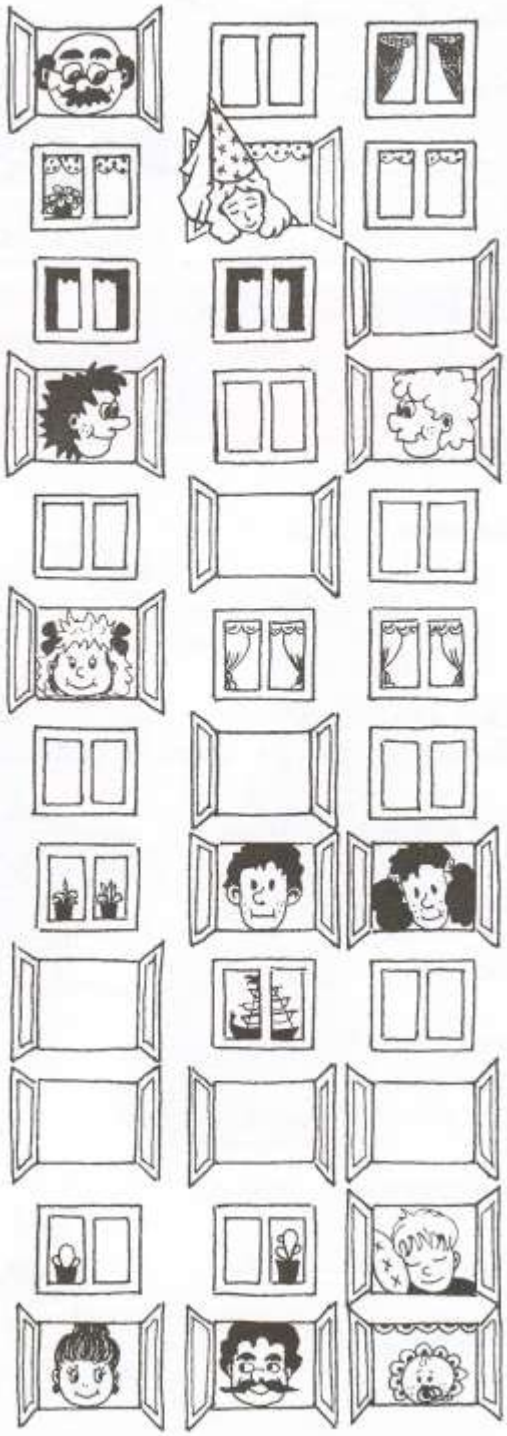
the eighth floor is Danny Ring ... .

The ninth floor is Tom and Max ... ,

the tenth floor is Peter Pan ... ,

the eleventh floor is the princess ... ,

the twelfth floor is Mr Man ... .



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SUBJECT PRONOUNS / POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I am a dancer.

MY job is to dance.

YOU are a Frenchman.

YOUR home is in France.

HE is a preacher.

HIS job is to preach.

SHE is a teacher.

HER job is to teach.

IT is a seagull.

ITS home is the sea.

WE are tea drinkers.

OUR drink is black tea.

YOU are bus drivers.

YOUR job is to drive.

THEY are scuba divers.

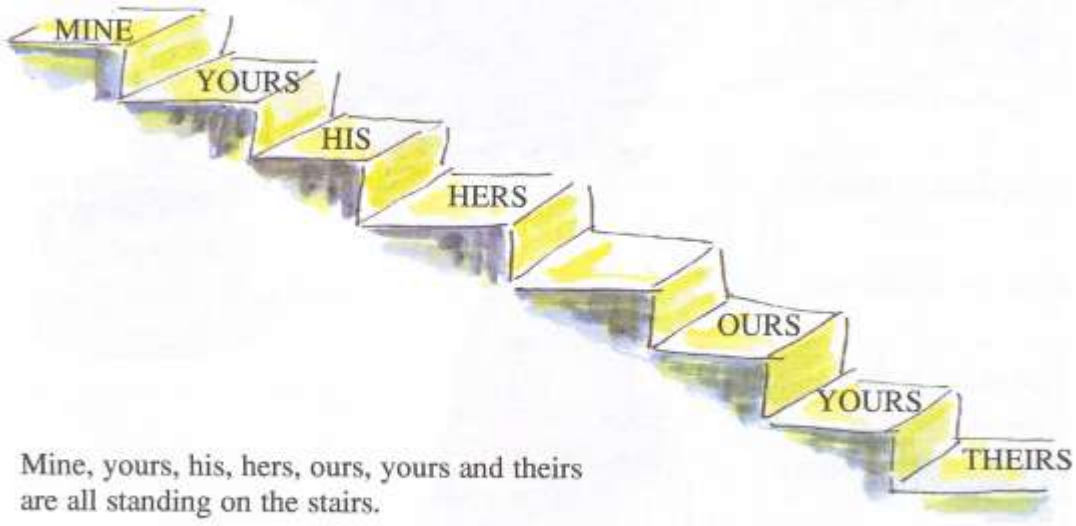
THEIR job is to dive.



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POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

I've got a car.	The car is MINE.
You've got a bike.	The bike is YOURS.
He's got a kite.	The kite is HIS.
She's got a doll.	The doll is HERS.
It's got a toy.	
We've got a house.	The house is OURS.
You've got a boat.	The boat is YOURS.
They've got a castle.	The castle is THEIRS.



Mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours and theirs
are all standing on the stairs.

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OBJECT PRONOUNS



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SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	MY	MINE	ME
YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOU
HE	HIS	HIS	HIM
SHE	HER	HERS	HER
IT	ITS		IT
WE	OUR	OURS	US
YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOU
THEY	THEIR	THEIRS	THEM

REMEMBER!
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE всегда стоит перед существительным, напр.:
my dog, **her** dress, **their** house.
POSSESSIVE PRONOUN не ставится перед существительным, напр.:
This toy is **mine**. That bike is **hers**.

ATTENTION!
Its не может выступать в качестве POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

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Task 1
Заполни пропуски, вписав ***her, their, his.***



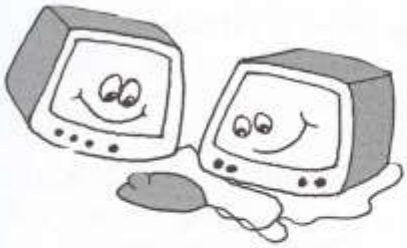
This is uncle Robert and ..... his ..... tabby cat.



That is cousin Lillian and ..... clever rat.

These are merry gypsies and ..... moving house.

Those are grey computers and ..... only mouse.





Task 2
Дополни по образцу.

I've got a plane. The plane is ..... mine ..... .

He's got a bike. The bike is ..... .

We've got a see-saw. The see-saw is ..... .

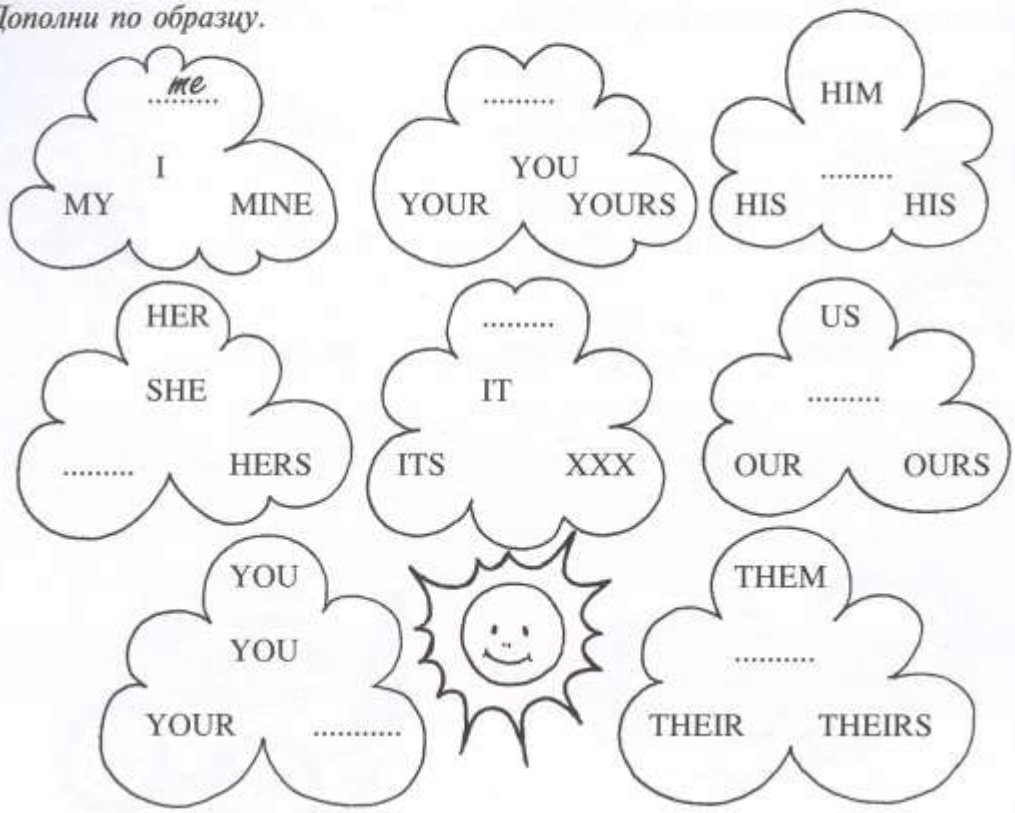
They've got a puzzle. The puzzle is ..... .

She's got a teddy bear. The teddy bear is ..... .

You've got a guitar. The guitar is ..... .

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Task 3
Дополни по образцу.



Task 4 *Дополни по образцу.*

I have a rabbit in ...my.... cage.

He has a pencil in ..... case.

We have a donkey on ..... farm.

She has some flowers in ..... vase.

They have some lilies in ..... pond.

You have two windows in ..... room.

It has a ribbon on ..... tail.

She has an engine in ..... broom.

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Task 5
Закончи предложение при помощи POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. We've got a car. The car is ..... ours ..... .
2. Jimmy's got a computer. The computer is ..... .
3. I've got a bike. The bike is ..... .
4. The Smyths have got a yacht. The yacht is ..... .
5. Susan's got a bag. The bag is ..... .
6. The children have got new toys. The toys are ..... .
7. You've got a book. The book is ..... .
8. We've got new watches. The watches are ..... .

Task 6
Замени подчеркнутые части предложений подходящими местоимениями.

1. Joanna's hair is short and dark. ..... Her ..... hair is short and dark.
2. The boys are playing football. ..... are playing football.
3. My mother's dress is pink. ..... dress is pink.
4. The boys' room is very untidy. ..... room is very untidy.
5. This car is Mr Tomlinson's. This car is ..... .
6. These flowers are beautiful. ..... are beautiful.
7. The wind is blowing. ..... is blowing.
8. I and my brother are twins. ..... are twins.
9. Peter and Jack live in York. ..... live in York.
10. The dog's tail is long. ..... tail is long.

Task 7
*Вставь **her, my, our, it, your, him, his, their**.*

I am dancing with ..... my ..... boyfriend.

You are talking with ..... Miss.

He is sending ..... a letter.

She is giving ..... a kiss.

It is growing in the garden and we like to watch ..... bloom.

They are eating ..... ice lollies.

He is flying ..... balloon.

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ADJECTIVES

A long snake



A short snake



A happy clown



A sad clown



A good dog



A bad dog



A tall boy



A short boy

A thin girl





A fat girl

A young woman



An old woman

A pretty face







An ugly face

A hot drink



A cold drink

A fast animal





A slow animal





A strong man

A weak man

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The green snake is long.



The black snake is longer.



The yellow snake is the longest.



The pink lady is thin.



The red lady is thinner.



The blue lady is the thinnest.



The green clown is funny.



The orange clown is funnier.



The purple clown is the funniest.

REMEMBER!

От односложных и некоторых двусложных прилагательных мы образуем сравнительную степень, добавляя **- er**, а превосходную — добавляя **- est**:

long — longer — longest, short — shorter — shortest.

Если прилагательное оканчивается на **- e**, то в сравнительной степени мы добавляем **- r**, а в превосходной **- st**, напр.:

nice — nicer — nicest, wide — wider — widest.

Если прилагательное оканчивается на согласный, стоящий после гласного, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени согласный удваивается, напр.:

hot — hotter — hottest, fat — fatter — fattest.

Если прилагательное оканчивается на **- y** после согласного, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени **- y** заменяется на **- i** и добавляются **- er**, **- est**:

funny — funnier — funniest, busy — busier — busiest.

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A beautiful flower



A tired man



A boring book



A modern building



A dangerous snake

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{671-512^2}{153+34\times3{,}7}}=?$$

A difficult task



A wonderful island



An awful hairstyle



A horrible monster



A tiring exercise



A colourful picture

An enormous elephant

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A beautiful flower



A more beautiful flower



The most beautiful flower



A horrible monster



A more horrible monster



The most horrible monster



A dangerous snake



A more dangerous snake



The most dangerous snake

REMEMBER!
Если в прилагательном более одного слога или оно оканчивается на **- ful**, **- ed**, или **- ing**, то перед ним в сравнительной и превосходной степени ставится **more** и **the most**, напр.:
beautiful — **more** beautiful — **the most** beautiful.

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A STORY

It was the first day of Ron's holidays. The weather was BEAUTIFUL. It was HOT and SUNNY. In fact, it was THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE HOTTEST and THE SUNNIEST day you could ever dream of. Ron woke up and looked at his watch. It was 9 o'clock. "Quite late," he thought. But then he remembered – "There's no more school. I don't have to hurry. Why shouldn't I take a NICE morning nap?" And he fell asleep again in no time at all. But falling asleep was THE WORST thing he could do. You will never guess what happened to Ron during the next few minutes. He had THE MOST HORRIBLE, THE MOST AWFUL, THE MOST FRIGHTENING dream he ever had before. He was sitting in the classroom with another twenty NOISY pupils waiting for his biology teacher to come when suddenly he heard a splash in the aquarium. One of the fish seemed to look at Ron from behind the glass wall of the aquarium. There was something strange about that fish. THE LONGER Ron looked at it, THE BIGGER it seemed to be. After a SHORT time there was nothing in the aquarium but the fish, and even then it didn't stop growing. It was now coming out of the aquarium with its jaws open. Ron was so SCARED he could not move. The HORRIBLE fish was now nearly as BIG as a whale and ready to eat Ron any minute. And it did. Ron was now inside the whale. He remembered the story of Pinocchio. "How UNLUCKY," he thought. "To spend one's holidays in a way like this." All of a sudden he heard someone calling his name from a distance. Was it his mother's voice? How could he tell her where he was? Her voice became LOUDER and LOUDER. There she was standing just next to him, but surely she couldn't see him. "Ron, for goodness sake," she said, "Why are you sleeping with your head under the pillow? It's noon and Andy is here to take you to the swimming pool!"



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+er/est	+r/st	c*v**c→ cvc +c+er/est	cy→ c+i+er/est
cold colder the coldest	late later the latest	hot hotter the hottest	busy busier the busiest
short shorter the shortest	wide wider the widest	big bigger the biggest	sunny sunnier the sunniest
narrow narrower the narrowest	brave braver the bravest	fat fatter the fattest	easy easier the easiest

* c — consonant/согласный
** v — vowel/гласный

	more, the most	more, the most	more, the most	Irregular
long words	ending in **-ed**	ending in **-ful**	ending in **-ing**	
difficult more difficult the most difficult	bored more bored the most bored	awful more awful the most awful	boring more boring the most boring	good better the best
horrible more horrible the most horrible	scared more scared the most scared	helpful more helpful the most helpful	tiring more tiring the most tiring	bad worse the worst
unlucky more unlucky the most unlucky	tired more tired the most tired	beautiful more beautiful the most beautiful	frightening more frightening the most frightening	

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Task 1

Заполни пропуски при помощи следующих прилагательных: ***small, shallow, hot, short, thin, wet, pretty, messy, busy, low, white, easy, tall, sour, bad, wrong, sad, witty, light, old.***

Long and *short*

New and .....

Fat and .....

Hot and .....

Sweet and .....

Good and .....

Dry and .....

Happy – .....

Tidy – .....

Serious – .....



Right and .....

Ugly – .....

Hard and .....

Big and .....

Lazy – .....

Short and .....

Deep and .....

Heavy – .....

High and .....

Black and .....



Task 2

Впиши прилагательные в соответствующие колонки.
Double a letter change **y** *into* **i**. *Add* **more** *to a word. Which is which? Have a try!* ***interesting, tired, thin, lazy, funny, fat, wonderful, frightening, pretty, slim, clever, slow, deep, narrow, long, busy, boring, easy, difficult, wonderful, hard.***

double a letter	change **y** into **i**	add **more** to a word
thinner	*funnier*	*more interesting*

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Task 3
Подпиши картинки по образцу.



small

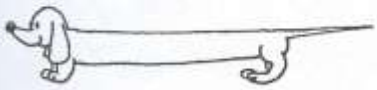








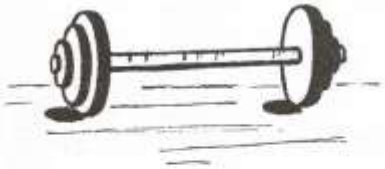












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Task 4

Заполни пропуски следующими словами: ***long, bad, funny, pretty, sad, friendly, strong.***

Girls are ..... *pretty* ..... .

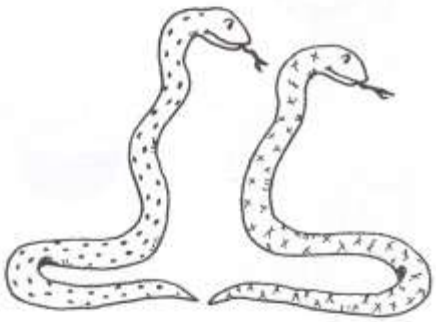




Boys are ..... .

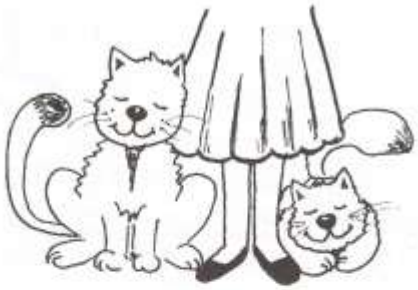
Clowns are ..... .





Snakes are ..... .

Cats are ..... .





Wolves are ..... .

Children cry when they are ..... .



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ADVERBS

The snail is moving **slowly**.

The cheetah is running **fast.**

The bird is singing **beautifully**.

The radio is playing **loudly**.

Mike speaks English **well**.

My little brother behaves **badly**.

Martin can do this sum **easily**.

Sylvia gets up **early**.

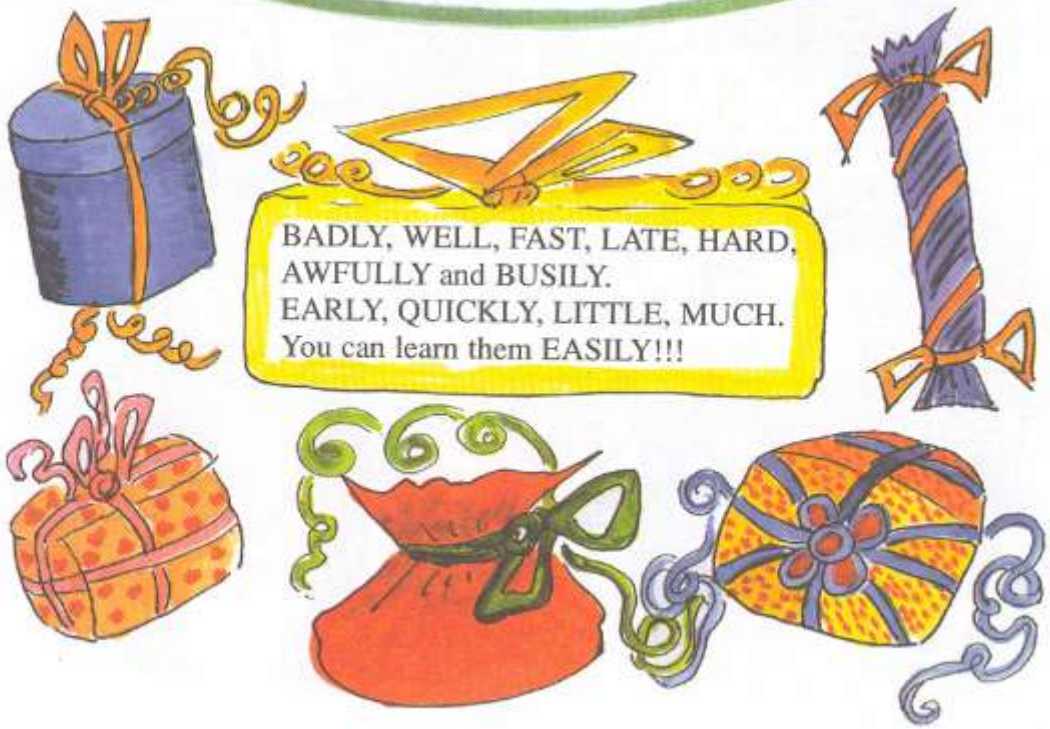


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A STORY

It was Christmas Day. Ron woke up and QUICKLY ran to the window. The garden was full of snow and some more snow was SLOWLY and QUIETLY falling on the trees, the hedge and the lawn. In the snow Ron could see some footprints. "Aren't I lucky again?" he thought. "They must be Father Christmas's." He looked at his bed. There was a long red stocking hanging on it. The stocking was full of presents. They were all NICELY wrapped in shining coloured paper. Ron started to unwrap them EXCITEDLY. There was a BEAUTIFULLY painted pencil box and a set of NEWLY designed Lego blocks that he wanted REALLY BADLY. The next thing he found inside the UNBELIEVABLY long stocking was a Norwegian style sweater BUSILY knitted by Ron's grandmother. She was knitting every time Ron visited her (How did Father Christmas get it?). And last but not least there was a music box. He opened it and it started to play a WELL known tune. "Where do I know it from?" Ron tried to remember. He thought REALLY HARD. SUDDENLY he heard the same tune coming from the living room. Oh, yes, now he knew. It was a Christmas carol and mum was playing it on the piano. He ran downstairs as FAST as he could singing HAPPILY.

WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!



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ADJECTIVE	ADVERB (adjective + **-ly**)	COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE FORMS
quick	quick**ly**	more, the most quick**ly**
quiet	quiet**ly**	more, the most quiet**ly**
slow	slow**ly**	more, the most slow**ly**
nice	nice**ly**	more, the most nice**ly**
excited	excited**ly**	more, the most excited**ly**
beautiful	beautiful**ly**	more, the most beautiful**ly**
ADJECTIVE ending in **-y**	ADVERB (adjective /-y/ + **-ily**)	COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE FORMS
busy	bus**ily**	more, the most bus**ily**
happy	happ**ily**	more, the most happ**ily**

ATTENTION! NO CHANGE

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE FORMS
late	late	later, the latest
hard	hard	harder, the hardest
fast	fast	faster, the fastest
early	early	earlier, the earliest

ATTENTION! IRREGULAR

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE FORMS
bad	badly	worse, the worst
good	well	better, the best
far	far	further/farther the furthest/the farthest
little	little	less, the least
much	more	the most

REMEMBER!

Наречия мы образуем от прилагательных при помощи окончания **-ly**:

slow — slow**ly**.

Если прилагательное оканчивается на **-y**, то **-y** заменяется на **-i** и прибавляется окончание **-ly**, напр.:

lucky — luck**ily**.

Некоторые наречия ничем не отличаются от прилагательных, напр.:

fast, late, hard, early.

От наречий мы образуем степени сравнения, добавляя **more** и **the most**.

slowly — more slowly — the most slowly.

Исключение — наречия, не отличающиеся от прилагательных, и несколько наречий с неправильными формами степеней сравнения: **badly, well, far, little**.

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Task 1

Впиши в пропуски наречия, образованные от приведенных в скобках прилагательных.

The snail is moving (slow) ..slowly.. .

The girl is singing (sad) ..... .

The boy is chanting (happy) ..... .

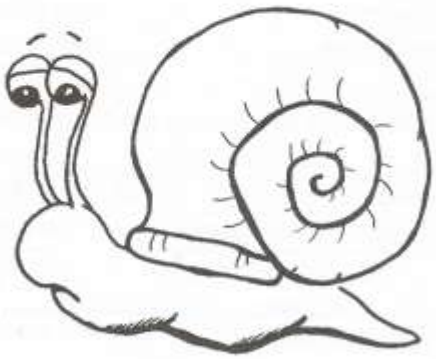
The student is spelling (bad) ..... .

The tiger is running (fast) ..... .

The clown is walking (funny) ..... .

The man is dancing (good) ..... .

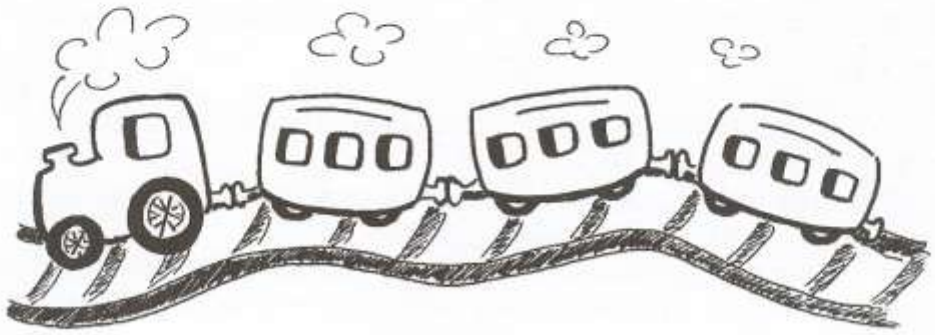
The builder is working (busy) ..... .



Task 2

Дополни предложения при помощи следующих наречий: ***loudly, quickly, clearly, late, carefully, slowly, tightly, beautifully, sweetly, hard, rudely.***

1. Time is running very ..fast.. .
2. Look at this exercise ..... . It's very difficult.
3. The boy behaved ..... and was told off by the teacher.
4. Laura dances so ..... that you can watch her for hours.
5. If you want to open this door, you must push it very ..... .
6. The little girl smiled at me ..... and gave me a kiss.
7. The train was ..... and we had to wait for two hours.
8. Don't talk so ..... . The baby is sleeping.
9. I can't understand! Speak ..... and ..... .
10. Close your eyes ..... . You mustn't see anything.



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Task 3

Напиши наречия в скобках в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

1. He sings (well) ..better.. than all the other children in the class.
2. Who drives (carefully) ..... , John or Pat?
3. Jack passed the exam (badly) ..... of all.
4. All the pupils in this class read very well, but Peter reads (well) ..... of all.
5. There was a snail race in the park. Frank's snail moved (slowly) ..... than Derek's.
6. Tomorrow you must get up much (early) ..... than today.
7. An intercity train goes much (fast) ..... than an ordinary train.
8. Those who fought (bravely) ..... won the battle.
9. Girls usually clean their rooms (neatly) ..... than boys.
10. He did his test (well) ..... than his sister.

Task 4

Закончи предложения.

1. My brother is a fast runner. He runs very ..fast.. .
2. Mr Higgins is a careless driver. He drives ..... .
3. Amanda is an awful actress. She acts ..... .
4. They are very busy workers. They work very ..... .
5. He is a generous man. He gives his money ..... .
6. Bob is a hard worker. He works really ..... .
7. This story has a happy ending. It ends ..... .
8. Look at those merry singers! They are singing ..... .
9. She looks like a typical teenager. She looks very ..... .
10. My sister is an early bird. She always gets up very ..... .

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TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE	
I **am** a pupil.	I**'m** a pupil.
You **are** a sailor.	You**'re** a sailor.
She **is** a singer.	She**'s** a singer.
He **is** a tailor.	He**'s** a tailor.
It **is** a dolphin.	It**'s** a dolphin.
We **are** zoo keepers.	We**'re** zoo keepers.
You **are** policemen.	You**'re** policemen.
They **are** maths teachers.	They**'re** maths teachers.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Am I a pupil?	Yes, I **am**.	No, I**'m not**.
Are you a sailor?	Yes, you **are**.	No, you **aren't**.
Is she a singer?	Yes, she **is**.	No, she **isn't**.
Is he a tailor?	Yes, he **is**.	No, he **isn't**.
Is it a dolphin?	Yes, it **is**.	No, it **isn't**.
Are we zoo keepers?	Yes, we **are**.	No, we **aren't**.
Are you policemen?	Yes, you **are**.	No, you **aren't**.
Are they maths teachers?	Yes, they **are**.	No, they **aren't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **am not** a pupil.	I**'m not** a pupil.
You **are not** a sailor.	You **aren't** a sailor.
She **is not** a singer.	She **isn't** a singer.
He **is not** a tailor.	He **isn't** a tailor.
It **is not** a dolphin.	It **isn't** a dolphin.
We **are not** zoo keepers.	We **aren't** zoo keepers.
You **are not** policemen.	You **aren't** policemen.
They **are not** maths teachers.	They **aren't** maths teachers.

REMEMBER!
Глагол TO BE принадлежит к семье особых глаголов.

ATTENTION!
I AM. You, we, they ARE. He, she, it IS.
В вопросительной форме AM, IS, ARE ставятся перед подлежащим, напр.:
He **is** a sailor. **Is** he a sailor?
В отрицательной форме после AM, IS, ARE мы ставим NOT, напр.:
He **is** a sailor. He **is not/isn't** a sailor.

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Task 1

Допиши стишок, вставляя на свободные места ***am, is, are****. Соедини предложения с картинками по образцу.*

I ..am.. a mermaid.

She ..... a queen.

He ..... a wizard.

You ..... sixteen.

It ..... a dragon.

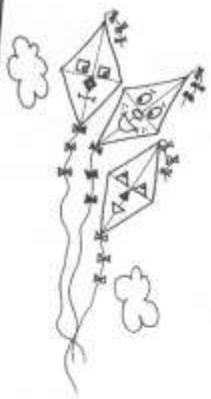
We ..... brave knights.

You ..... bad witches.

They ..... blue kites.

















Task 2

Дополни текст, вставляя ***am, is, are****.*

I ..am.. Sylvia. This ..... my brother Jim. I ..... ten and he ..... five.

We ..... English, but we ..... not in England now. We ..... on holiday.

This ..... a beach. There ..... many children here. It ..... hot and sunny.

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Task 3

Допиши стишок при помощи следующих форм глагола ***to be: 're, 's, is, am.***

I ..am.. Swedish.

You ..... Chinese.

He ..... Swiss.

She ..... Japanese.

They ..... from England.

He ..... from Iceland.

She ..... from Austria.

We ..... from Ireland.



Task 4

Допиши стишок при помощи следующих форм глагола ***to be: are, am, 're, 'm.*** *Раскрась флаги и соедини их с соответствующими предложениями. Только два флага подходят к тексту.*

I ..am.. Nigel.

You ..... Kate.

You ..... seven.

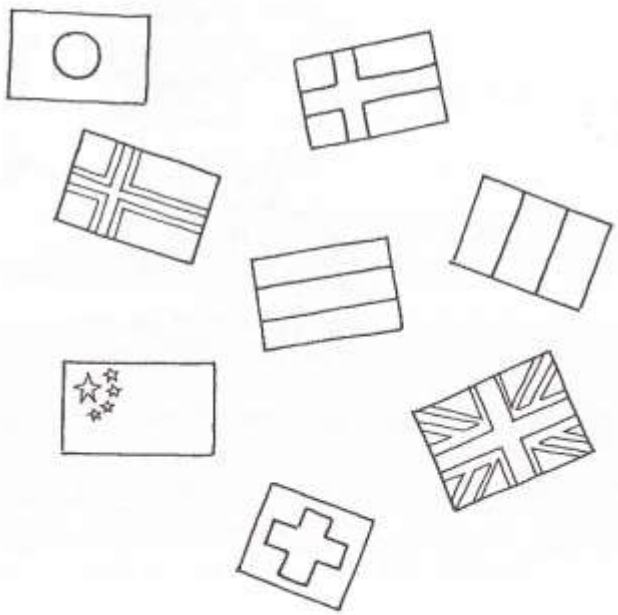
I ..... eight.

I ..... English.

You ..... Greek.

You ..... from Athens.

I ..... from Leek.



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Task 5

Ответь на вопросы.

1. Are you a boy? Yes, I am / No, I'm not .
2. Is your English teacher a man? ..... .
3. Is there a computer in your room? ..... .
4. Are there any cassettes in your room? ..... .
5. Is your house in a garden? ..... .
6. Are your parents at home now? ..... .
7. Is your dad a singer? ..... .
8. Is your best friend Polish? ..... .
9. Are you in the classroom now? ..... .
10. Are your toys in the toy box? ..... .
11. Are frogs green? ..... .
12. Is the elephant a big animal? ..... .
13. Is London in England? ..... .
14. Is Halloween in May? ..... .
15. Is Christmas in December? ..... .
16. Are polar bears brown? ..... .
17. Are clowns funny? ..... .
18. Is Cinderella rich? ..... .
19. Is your school in a big city? ..... .
20. Is it cold today? ..... .

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HAVE / HAS GOT

AFFIRMATIVE	
I **have got** an apple.	I**'ve got** an apple.
You **have got** a plum.	You**'ve got** a plum.
She **has got** a sandwich.	She**'s got** a sandwich.
He **has got** fine rum.	He**'s got** fine rum.
It **has got** a sausage.	It**'s got** a sausage.
We **have got** good chips.	We**'ve got** good chips.
You **have got** spaghetti.	You**'ve got** spaghetti.
They **have got** cheese crisps.	They**'ve got** cheese crisps.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Have I **got** an apple?	Yes, I **have.**	No, I **haven't.**
Have you **got** a plum?	Yes, you **have.**	No, you **haven't.**
Has she **got** a sandwich?	Yes, she **has.**	No, she **hasn't.**
Has he **got** fine rum?	Yes, he **has.**	No, he **hasn't.**
Has it **got** a sausage?	Yes, it **has.**	No, it **hasn't.**
Have we **got** good chips?	Yes, we **have.**	No, we **haven't.**
Have you **got** spaghetti?	Yes, you **have.**	No, you **haven't.**
Have they **got** cheese crisps?	Yes, they **have.**	No, they **haven't.**

NEGATIVE	
I **have not got** an apple.	I **haven't got** an apple.
You **have not got** a plum.	You **haven't got** a plum.
She **has not got** a sandwich.	She **hasn't got** a sandwich.
He **has not got** fine rum.	He **hasn't got** fine rum.
It **has not got** a sausage.	It **hasn't got** a sausage.
We **have not got** good chips.	We **haven't got** good chips.
You **have not got** spaghetti.	You **haven't got** spaghetti.
They **have not got** cheese crisps.	They **haven't got** cheese crisps.

REMEMBER!
В состав конструкции HAVE GOT входит особый глагол — HAVE.

ATTENTION!
I, you, we, they HAVE got. He, she, it HAS got.
В вопросительной форме HAVE/HAS ставится перед подлежащим, напр.:
They **have** got crisps. **Have** they got crisps?
В отрицательной форме мы прибавляем NOT, напр.:
They **have** got crisps. They **have not/haven't** got crisps.

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Task 1
Дополни стишок, используя глагол ***have got*** *в отрицательной форме.*

I (not) ..haven't got.. jewels.

You (not) ..... diamonds.

She (not) ..... any gold chains.

He (not) ..... rubies.

They (not) ..... silver.

But instead we have all got brains!

Task 2
Дополните стишок, используя ***have/has got****.*

Tom and Ann ..have got.. a new school.

Their new miss ..... a red dress.

Their new classroom ..... a white board.

In their drawers they ..... a big mess.

Their new school ..... a big gym.

They ..... a test every week.

In the yard they ..... a stork's nest.

With a stork that ..... a red beak.

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Task 3

Заполни пропуски при помощи ***haven't got*** *и* ***hasn't got****, а также следующих слов:* ***doors, sails, leaves, wands, a tail, a hat, weels, a crown.***



The dog *hasn't got a tail* .



The cars ....



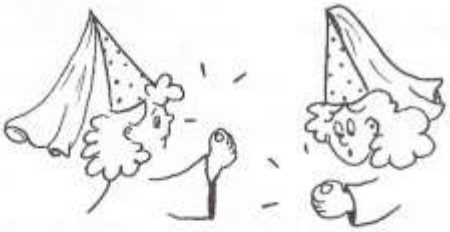
The houses ....



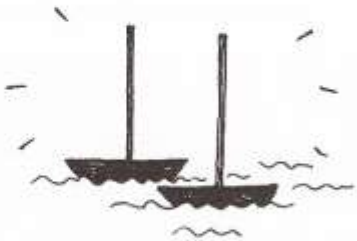
The tree ....



The king ....



The fairies ....



The boats ....



The snowman ....

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CAN

This little baby CAN sleep and cry.
This little birdie CAN tweet and fly.
This old professor CAN speak Chinese.
This man from Holland CAN make good cheese.



This strong footballer CAN kick a ball.
This crafty builder CAN build a wall.
This pretty actress CAN dance and sing.
This big mosquito CAN buzz and sting.







She CAN speak English.
He CAN make rhymes
or say tongue-twisters
a hundred times!

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AFFIRMATIVE
I **can** jump a rope.
You **can** make a rhyme.
He **can** juggle balls.
It **can** tell the time.
You **can** sing a song.
We **can** read and write.
You **can** draw a bear.
They **can** see at night.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Can I jump a rope?	Yes, I **can**.	No, I **can't**.
Can you make a rhyme?	Yes, you **can**.	No, you **can't**.
Can he juggle balls?	Yes, he **can**.	No, he **can't**.
Can it tell the time?	Yes, it **can**.	No, it **can't**.
Can she sing a song?	Yes, she **can**.	No, she **can't**.
Can we read and write?	Yes, we **can**.	No, we **can't**.
Can you draw a bear?	Yes, you **can**.	No, you **can't**.
Can they see at night?	Yes, they **can**.	No, they **can't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **cannot** jump a rope.	I **can't** jump a rope.
You **cannot** make a rhyme.	You **can't** make a rhyme.
He **cannot** juggle balls.	He **can't** juggle balls.
It **cannot** tell the time.	It **can't** tell the time.
She **cannot** sing a song.	She **can't** sing a song.
We **cannot** read and write.	We **can't** read and write.
You **cannot** draw a bear.	You **can't** draw a bear.
They **cannot** see at night.	They **can't** see at night.

REMEMBER!
CAN относится к особым глаголам.
Формы этого глагола одинаковы во всех лицах.
В вопросах CAN «перепрыгивает» на место перед подлежащим, напр.:
You **can** make a rhyme. **Can** you make a rhyme?
В отрицательных предложениях после CAN мы ставим NOT.
Обратите внимание на написание: CANNOT, напр.:
She **can** sing a song. She **cannot/can't** sing a song.

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Task 1

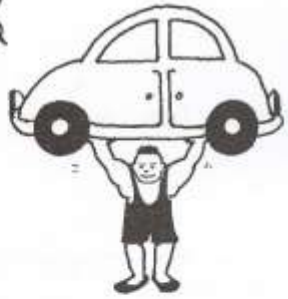
Заполни пропуски при помощи следующих слов: ***steer, lift, make, have, fly, brush.***



Can a pilot ..... *fly* ..... a plane?
Yes, he can.
Yes, he can.



Can a lion ..... its mane?
No, it can't.
No, it can't.



Can an athlete ..... a car?
Yes, he can.
Yes, he can.





Can a baby ..... a star?
No, it can't.
No, it can't.



Can a sailor ..... a boat?
Yes, he can.
Yes, he can.



Can a poet ..... a coat?
No, he can't.
No, he can't.

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Task 2

Дополни стишок следующими словами: ***wine, shoe, heaven, roar, weight, pen, dive, kick, tree, run.***

Number one can walk and ...run... .



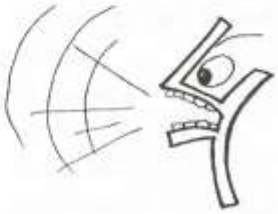
Number two can make a ..... .



Number three can cut a ..... .



Number four can jump and ..... .



Number five can swim and ..... .



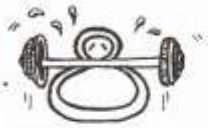
Number six can run and ..... .



Number seven can fly to ..... .



Number eight can lift heavy ..... .



Number nine can make good ..... .



Number ten can use a ..... .



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Task 3

Вставь ***can*** *или* ***can't****. Соедини картинки при помощи цифр.*

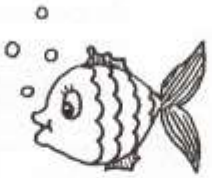
1. It ..*can*.. shine, but it ..*can't*.. talk.
2. It ..... swim, but it ..... walk.
3. It ..... flow, but it ..... stop.
4. It ..... run, but it ..... hop.
5. It ..... play, but it ..... sing.
6. It ..... tell you anything.
7. It ..... show you if you're ill.
8. It ..... jump – it ..... stand still.



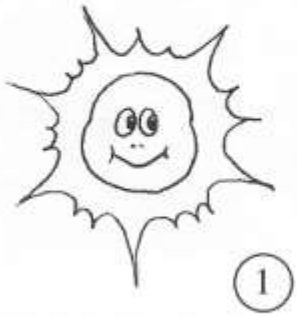




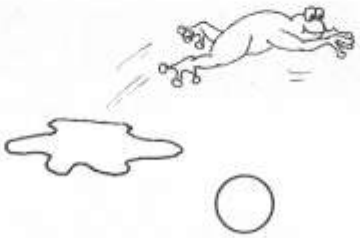








1



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MUST

AFFIRMATIVE
I **must** go to school.
You **must** drive a train.
She **must** clean the house.
He **must** fly a plane.
It **must** find a mouse.
We **must** read and write.
You **must** watch the stars.
They **must** march and fight.

QUESTIONS
Must I go to school?
Must you drive a train?
Must she clean the house?
Must he fly a plane?
Must it find a mouse?
Must we read and write?
Must you watch the stars?
Must they march and fight?

NEGATIVE	
NEEDN'T	DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO
I **needn't** go to school.	I **don't have to** go to school.
You **needn't** drive a train.	You **don't have to** drive a train.
She **needn't** clean the house.	She **doesn't have to** clean the house.
He **needn't** fly a plane.	He **doesn't have to** fly a plane.
It **needn't** find a mouse.	It **doesn't have to** find a mouse.
We **needn't** read and write.	We **don't have to** read and write.
You **needn't** watch the stars.	You **don't have to** watch the stars.
They **needn't** march and fight.	They **don't have to** march and fight.

REMEMBER!
MUST относится к особым глаголам.
MUST имеет одинаковые формы во всех лицах. MUST встречается только в утвердительной и вопросительной форме.
В отрицательной форме вместо MUST мы употребляем NEEDN'T или DON'T/DOESN'T HAVE TO.

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MUSTN'T

I MUSTN'T eat much chocolate.

You MUSTN'T smoke cigars.

She MUSTN'T feed the fish.

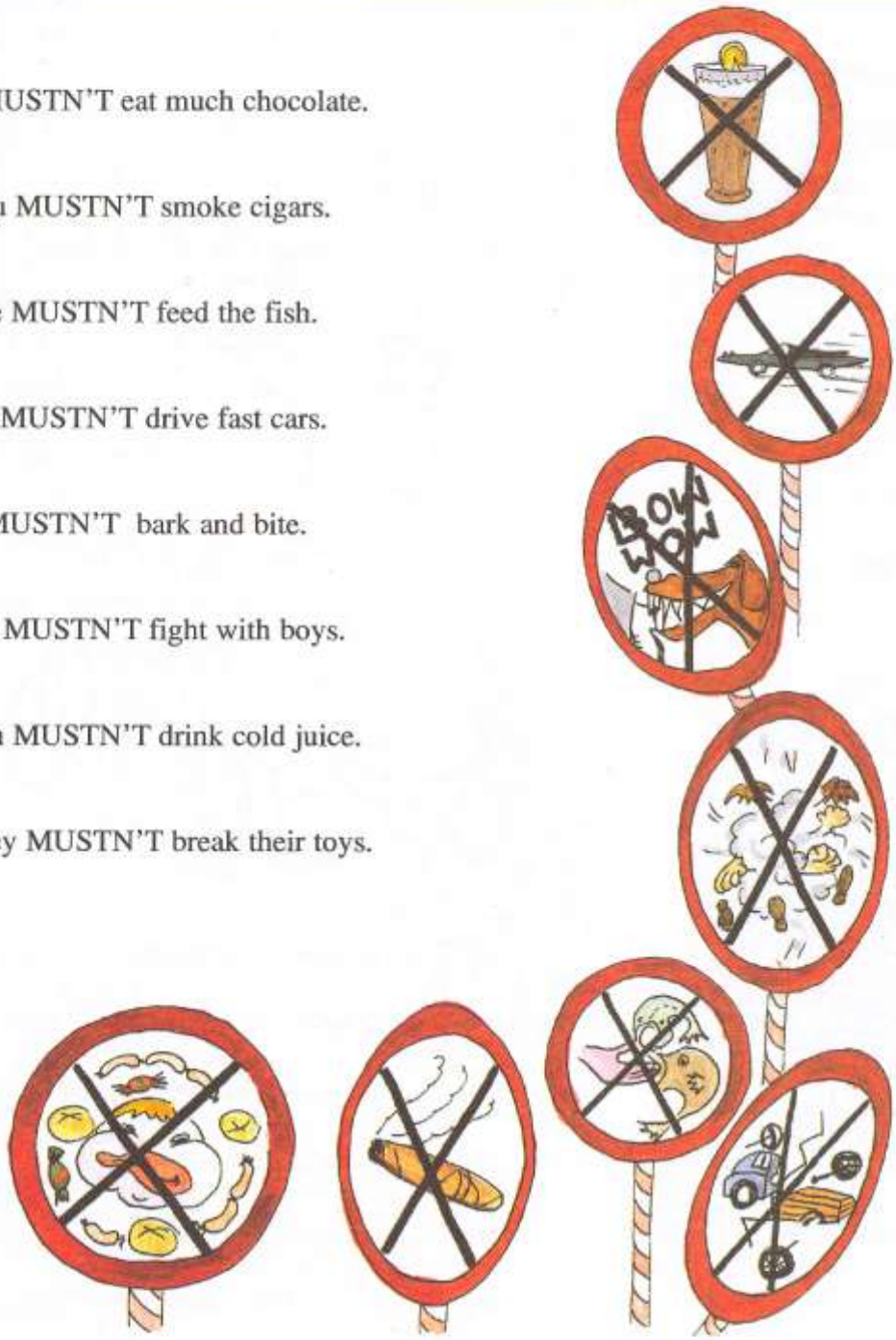
He MUSTN'T drive fast cars.

It MUSTN'T bark and bite.

We MUSTN'T fight with boys.

You MUSTN'T drink cold juice.

They MUSTN'T break their toys.



REMEMBER!
MUSTN'T означает НЕЛЬЗЯ, НЕ МОГУ, а не — не должен.

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Task 1

***Must** или **mustn't**? Вставь подходящую форму.*

If you want to be good,

you ...mustn't... forget,

there are quite a few things,

(you know what, I can bet),

that good girls ..... do.

So, they ..... be late

and they ..... drink beer.

A good girl ..... wait





when her grannie or grandpa

needs some help – she ..... act!

She ..... do what they want

if she's good – it's a fact!

She ..... go to a shop,

she ..... bring them some food,

like the girl from the tale

about Red Riding Hood.

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Task 2

В пропуски впиши недостающие глаголы: ***play, sleep, drink, complain, wear, hunt, stay up****. Соедини предложения с картинками.*

Tom mustn't ..*drink*.. champagne.

Jane mustn't ..... high heels.

Steve mustn't ..... with matches.

Bears mustn't ..... grey seals.

We mustn't ..... too long.

We mustn't ..... late.

We mustn't .....

about things that we hate.



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Task 3

***Must* или *have to*? Поставь эти глаголы в соответствующую форму.**

1. On Sundays I ..don't have to.. get up early.
2. If you want to pass this exam you ..... work very hard.
3. ..... he make so much noise?
4. She ..... do it. I can do it for her.
5. We ..... hurry. There is a lot of time.
6. Sally ..... help her Grannie to clean the house.
7. ..... you talk all the time?
8. You ..... be very careful when you cross this street.
9. Children ..... work but they ..... go to school.
10. You ..... buy this dress if you don't like it.

Task 4

***Mustn't* или *don't/doesn't have to*?**

1. You ..mustn't..... wear your shoes at school.
2. You ..... walk on the grass.
3. We ..... get up early.
4. You ..... talk here. The baby is sleeping.
5. My baby brother ..... clean his room.
6. We ..... do the shopping now. We can do it tomorrow.
7. You ..... use so much water.
8. Jim ..... play with dogs. He is allergic to them.
9. She ..... work. She is a millionaire.
10. You ..... park your car here!

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS

NOW

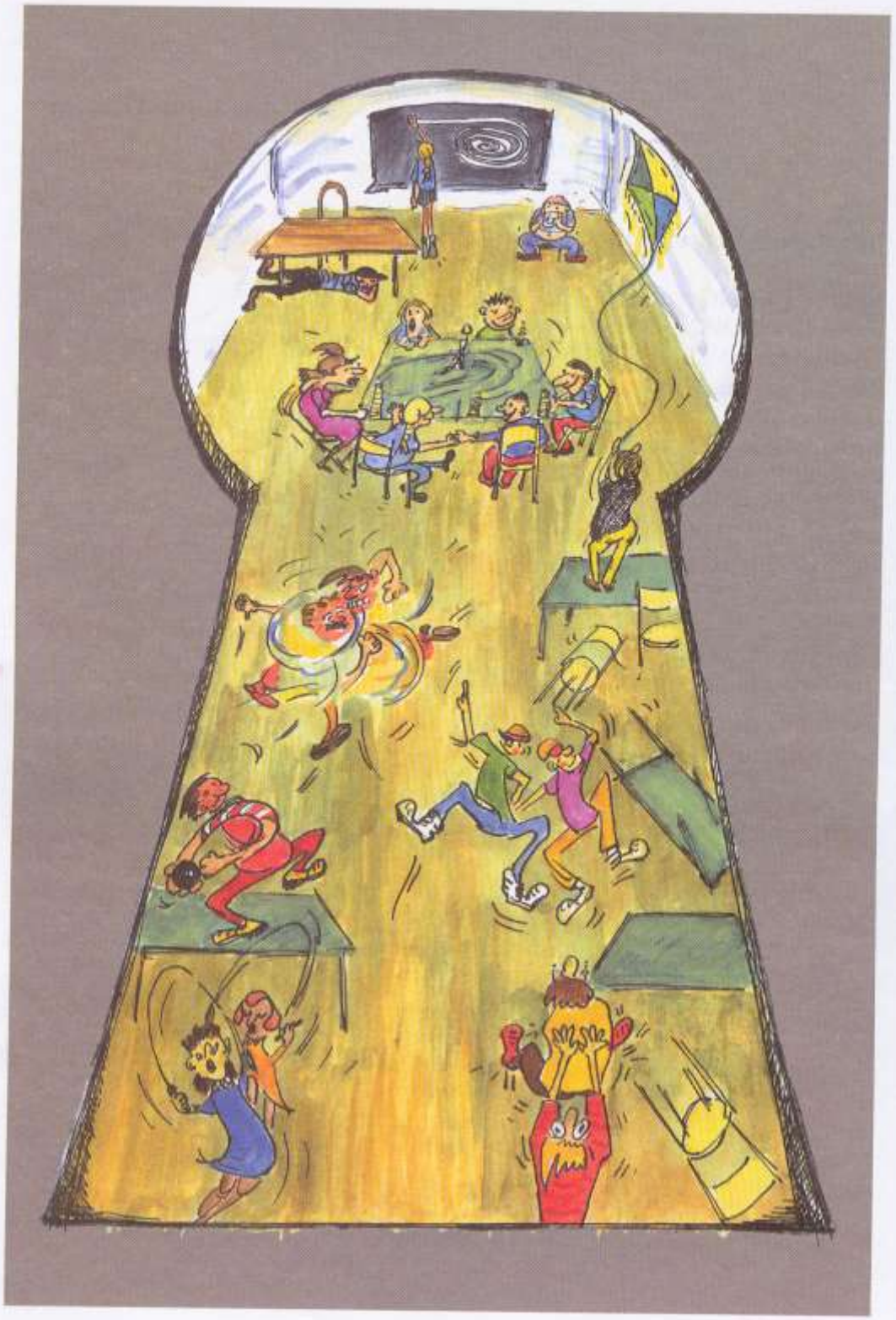
NAUGHTY GRADE ONE
(through a keyhole)

It is play time in Ron's school. What are all the children doing? Look at page 96.

Peter IS EATING a cake.
Susan IS DRAWING a snake.
Mary and Janet ARE SKIPPING.
Mark, Tom and Wendy ARE SITTING
and PLAYING a game of roulette
with Caroline, Kate and Anette.
Nevil IS FLYING a colourful kite.
Ron'S PUSHING Ted with all of his might.
Johnny IS THROWING a ball.
Bobby IS FIGHTING with Paul.
Alex IS HAVING a nap.
Two boys ARE LEARNING to rap.
They'RE all HAVING really good fun –
The boys and girls from *NAUGHTY GRADE ONE.*

REMEMBER!
Время PRESENT CONTINUOUS мы используем тогда, когда говорим о чем-нибудь, происходящем сейчас, в данный момент.

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SOON

Ron is in *NAUGHTY GRADE ONE*. It is the end of June and Ron has only one more week at school. During this week Ron and his friends are planning to do rather unusual things.

On Monday they'RE CLEANING the school.

On Tuesday they'RE PAINTING the pool.

On Wednesday they'RE SPENDING a day catching fish at Greenwater Bay.

On Thursday the boys from Ron's class ARE SINGING some psalms at a mass.

On Friday they'RE READING a book on pirates and bad captain Hook.

On Saturday they'RE SHOWING a play. There's The Snow Queen, Gerda and Kay.

On Sunday Ron'S FLYING to Rome. For a month he IS LEAVING his home.



REMEMBER!
Время PRESENT CONTINUOUS мы используем тогда, когда говорим о чем-нибудь, что случится в конкретный момент в будущем.

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS

What are they all doing at the moment?

AFFIRMATIVE	
I **am doing** my homework.	I**'m doing** my homework.
You **are watching** TV.	You**'re watching** TV.
He **is talking** to mother.	He**'s talking** to mother.
She **is scratching** her knee.	She**'s scratching** her knee.
It **is feeding** the puppies.	It**'s feeding** the puppies.
We **are drawing** a fox.	We**'re drawing** a fox.
You **are listening** to music.	You**'re listening** to music.
They **are lifting** a box.	They**'re lifting** a box.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS		
Am I **doing** my homework?	Yes, I **am**.	No, I**'m not**.	
Are you **watching** TV?	Yes, you **are**.	No, you**'re not**.	No, you **aren't**.
Is he **talking** to mother?	Yes, he **is**.	No, he**'s not**.	No, he **isn't**.
Is she **scratching** her knee?	Yes, she **is**.	No, she**'s not**.	No, she **isn't**.
Is it **feeding** the puppies?	Yes, it **is**.	No, it**'s not**.	No, it **isn't**.
Are we **drawing** a fox?	Yes, we **are**.	No, we**'re not**.	No, we **aren't**.
Are you **listening** to music?	Yes, we **are**.	No, we**'re not**.	No, we **aren't**.
Are they **lifting** a box?	Yes, they **are**.	No, they**'re not**.	No, they **aren't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **am not doing** my homework.	I**'m not doing** my homework.
You **are not watching** TV.	You**'re not watching** TV.
He **is not talking** to mother.	He**'s not talking** to mother.
She is **not scratching** her knee.	She**'s not scratching** her knee.
It **is not feeding** the puppies.	It**'s not feeding** the puppies.
We **are not drawing** a fox.	We**'re not drawing** a fox.
You **are not listening** to music.	You**'re not listening** to music.
They **are not lifting** a box.	They**'re not lifting** a box.

REMEMBER!

В состав времени PRESENT CONTINUOUS входят формы особого глагола TO BE (AM, IS, ARE) + форма с **-ing**. Ее мы образуем, прибавляя к неопределенной форме глагола окончание **-ing**. В вопросительной форме AM, IS, ARE «перепрыгивают» на место перед подлежащим, напр.:

You **are** watching TV. **Are** you watching TV?

В отрицательной форме после AM, IS, ARE мы ставим **not**, напр.:

It **is** feeding the puppies. It is **not/isn't** feeding the puppies.

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Eating,
washing,
drinking,
sleeping,
reading,
learning,
playing,
keeping.

Riding,
writing,
making,
driving,
rhyming,
hiding,
shining,
diving.

Putting,
winning,
shutting,
sitting,
cutting,
running,
swimming,
knitting.

+ ing	e + ing → ing	*c**v*c + ing → cvccing
eat – eating	have – having	skip – skipping
draw – drawing	leave – leaving	sit – sitting
play – playing	ride – riding	put – putting
fly – flying	write – writing	win – winning
push – pushing	make – making	shut – shutting
throw – throwing	drive – driving	cut – cutting
fight – fighting	hide – hiding	run – running
learn – learning	rhyme – rhyming	swim – swimming
clean – cleaning	shine – shining	knit – knitting
paint – painting	dive – diving	
spend – spending		
catch – catching		
read – reading		
show – showing		

* c — consonant/согласный
** v — vowel/гласный

REMEMBER!
Во времени PRESENT CONTINUOUS к неопределенной форме глагола мы прибавляем окончание **-ing**, напр.:
play — playing
Если глагол оканчивается на **- e**, то в форме с **-ing** отсутствует **- e**, напр.:
write — writing.
Если глагол оканчивается на согласный, перед которым стоит один гласный, то в форме с **-ing** согласный удваивается, напр.:
sit —sitting, put — putting.

ATTENTION!
Если глагол оканчивается на **- w**, **- y**, то удвоения нет, напр.:
show — showing, play — playing.

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Task 1

Рассмотри картинки и допиши стишок с помощью следующих слов: ***sock, making, eating, listening, watching, reading, phone, cook, having.***

It is Sunday afternoon. The Simpsons are at home. What are they all doing?

Daddy is .....watching..... TV.

Mummy is ..... some tea.

David is ..... a book.

Peter is trying to ..... .

Grannie is knitting a ..... .

Sarah is ..... to rock.

Bingo is ..... a bone.

Grandpa is using the ..... .

Little birds that are up in their nest

are asleep – they are ..... a rest.



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Task 2

В пропуски впиши следующие слова: ***painting, going, having, riding, watching, visiting.***



What are you doing this evening?

I am ...watching... a film on TV.



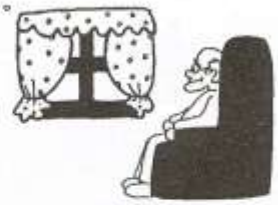
What are you doing this evening?

I am ..... to Margaret, to tea.



What are you doing tomorrow?

I am ..... a bike in the park.



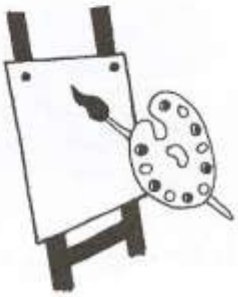
What are you doing tomorrow?

I am ..... Grandfather Mark.



What are you doing on Sunday?

I am ..... a party at home.



What are you doing on Sunday?

I am ..... our new garden gnome.

Task 3

Заполни пропуски, вписав формы с ***–ing****, как показано в образце.*

fit ...fitting...	put	come .....
ride	see	dive .....
run	fly	ask .....
stop	cry	plan .....

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Task 4

Дай краткие ответы на вопросы.



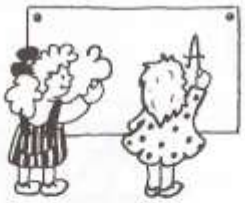
Is the boy kicking a ball?

Yes, he is.



Are the men painting the wall?

.....



Are the girls writing with pens?

.....



Is the farmer feeding the hens?

.....



Is the dog eating a bone?

.....



Is the clown throwing a stone?

.....



Is the wind blowing today?

.....



Are the mice running away?

.....

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PRESENT SIMPLE

I GET UP every morning.
I DRESS and COMB my hair.
I PACK my old green schoolbag
and TAKE my teddy bear.

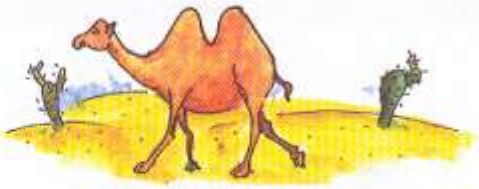
I WALK to school with Andy,
a friend who LIVES nearby.
We WATCH cars, trams and buses,
that in the street PASS BY.



REMEMBER!
Время PRESENT SIMPLE мы используем тогда, когда говорим о происходящем обычно, часто, каждый день и т.д.

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Camels LIVE in the desert.



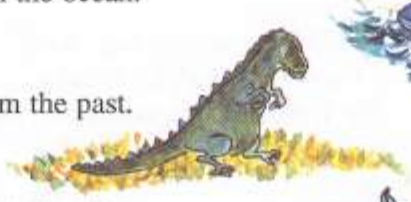
Tigers and cheetahs RUN fast.



Blue whales SWIM in the ocean.



Dinosaurs COME from the past.



Rhinos LIVE in the grasslands.



Penguins are birds but don't fly.



Polar bears SLEEP in the winter.



Swallows FLY high in the sky.



Zebras HAVE black and white stripes.



Monkeys DO tricks at the zoo.



Parrots SAY, "Silly Billy,"

"Don't worry" or "How are you."

REMEMBER!
Время PRESENT SIMPLE мы используем тогда, когда говорим об очевидных вещах, напр., что медведи спят зимой, а верблюды живут в пустыне.

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PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE
I **go** to school.
You **stay** at home.
He ***works*** in Prague.
She ***lives*** in Rome.
It ***plays*** all day.
We **drive** fast trains.
You **read** French books.
They **fly** jet planes.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Do I **go** to school?	Yes, I **do**.	No, I **don't**.
Do you **stay** at home?	Yes, you **do**.	No, you **don't**.
Does he **work** in Prague?	Yes, he ***does***.	No, he ***doesn't***.
Does she **live** in Rome?	Yes, she ***does***.	No, she ***doesn't***.
Does it **play** all day?	Yes, it ***does***.	No, it ***doesn't***.
Do we **drive** fast trains?	Yes, we **do**.	No, we **don't**.
Do you **read** French books?	Yes, you **do**.	No, you **don't**.
Do they **fly** jet planes?	Yes, they **do**.	No, they **don't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **do not go** to school.	I **don't go** to school.
You **do not stay** at home.	You **don't stay** at home.
He ***does*** **not work** in Prague.	He ***doesn't*** **work** in Prague.
She ***does*** **not live** in Rome.	She ***doesn't*** **live** in Rome.
It ***does*** **not play** all day.	It ***doesn't*** **play** all day.
We **do not drive** fast trains.	We **don't drive** fast trains.
You **do not read** French books.	You **don't read** French books.
They **do not fly** jet planes.	They **don't fly** jet planes.

REMEMBER!

В третьем лице единственного числа мы прибавляем к глаголу **- s**, напр.:
he, she, it plays.

Если глагол оканчивается на шипящий или свистящий — прибавляем **- es**:
push, dress — he, she, it pushes, dresses.

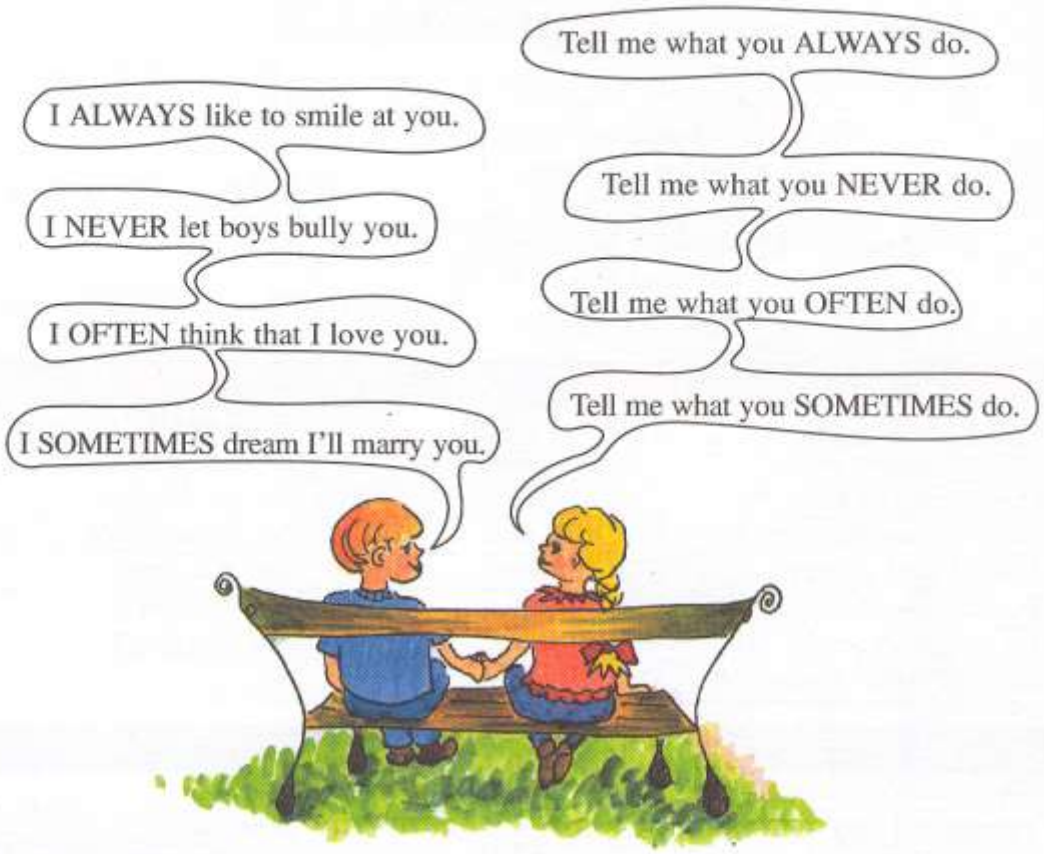
Если глагол оканчивается на **- y** после согласного, то **- y** мы меняем на **- i** и добавляем **- es**, напр.:
cry, fly — he, she, it cries, flies.

Вопросы в PRESENT SIMPLE мы задаем при помощи DO и DOES. DOES относится к he, she, it, а DO — к остальным лицам.

Отрицания образуем при помощи DO NOT/DON'T, DOES NOT/DOESN'T.

В вопросах и отрицаниях глагол выступает в неопределенной форме.

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Jimmy OFTEN rides his bike.
Peter SOMETIMES walks his dogs.
Wendy SELDOM cleans her room.
Big storks ALWAYS hunt green frogs.
Children SOMETIMES like to joke.
Teachers NEVER understand.
Kittens OFTEN run and jump.
A fairy ALWAYS has a wand.

REMEMBER!
Эти слова часто сопровождают глаголы в PRESENT SIMPLE:
ALWAYS USUALLY OFTEN SOMETIMES SELDOM RARELY NEVER

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Task 1

Поставь глаголы в скобках в подходящую форму. Рядом напиши похожее стихотворение, состоящее из отрицательных предложений.

She (like) ..*likes*.. music.	*She doesn't like music.*
I (like) ..... sports.	.....
She (wear) ..... dresses.	.....
I (wear) ..... shorts.	.....
I (play) ..... Indians.	.....
She (play) ..... house.	.....
I (have) ..... a fish.	.....
She (have) ..... a mouse.	.....
She (run) ..... slowly.	.....
I (run) ..... fast.	.....
So I (come) ..... first.	.....
And she (come) ..... last.	.....



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Task 2

Допиши стихотворение при помощи следующих слов: ***gives, works, lifts, hunts, writes, brings, puts out, walks.***

A zookeeper ..*works*.. at the zoo.

A fireman ..... the fire.

An athlete ..... heavy weight.

A stuntman ..... on a wire.

A poet ..... poems and rhymes.

A waiter ..... you some food.

A teacher ..... you some tests.

A hunter ..... in the wood.



Task 3

Замени в стихотворении утвердительные предложения на отрицательные по образцу.



Does a zookeeper work at the zoo?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Task 4

Допиши стихотворение при помощи следующих слов: ***run, live, eat, grow, sting, catch, see, are.***



Mushrooms .....*grow*..... in the forest.



Hamsters ..... very nice pets.



Monkeys ..... in the jungle.



Mosquitoes ..... when it's wet.



Spiders ..... flies in their webs.



Owls and bats ..... after dark.

Tigers ..... faster than cats.



Squirrels ..... nuts in the park.



Task 5

Впиши ***do*** *или* ***does.***



.....*Does*..... a monkey climb a tree?

..... a starfish like the sea?

..... young children run and play?

..... these tulips bloom in May?

..... all pupils write Maths tests?



..... small babies wear white vests?

..... a dragon have a tail?

..... a postman bring the mail?

..... a milkman bring us milk?

..... they make these shirts of silk?

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Task 6
Впиши подходящие формы глаголов, указанных в скобках.

My brother (play) ..... *plays* ..... the flute.

My teacher (write) ..... good rhymes.

Miss Tisdale (clean) ..... the school.

My parents (read) ..... *The Times*.

My doggy (bark) ..... a lot.

The Danish (make) ..... good cheese.

Norwegians (skate) ..... and (ski) ..... .

The Chinese (speak) ..... Chinese.

Task 7
Допиши предложения, используя подходящую форму глагола.

Birds **fly** high up in the sky. A bird ..... *flies* ..... high up in the sky.

Teachers **work** at school. A teacher ..... at school.

We **wish** you a merry Chistmas. Tom ..... us a merry Christmas.

Parents **teach** us good manners. Miss Smyth ..... us English.

We **try** to get up early. My father ..... to get up early.

Children **draw** funny pictures. My little brother ..... funny pictures.

We **carry** heavy bags to school. My sister ..... a heavy bag to school.

They **go** to school in Oxford. Peter ..... to school in Oxford.

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TO HAVE

AFFIRMATIVE
I **have** a rocket.
You **have** a ball.
He **has** a pierrot.
She **has** a doll.
It **has** a rattle.
We **have** a train.
You **have** a tractor.
They **have** a plane.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Do I **have** a rocket?	Yes, I **do**.	No, I **don't**.
Do you **have** a ball?	Yes, you **do**.	No, you **don't**.
Does he **have** a pierrot?	Yes, he **does**.	No, he **doesn't**.
Does she **have** a doll?	Yes, she **does**.	No, she **doesn't**.
Does it **have** a rattle?	Yes, it **does**.	No, it **doesn't**.
Do we **have** a train?	Yes, we **do**.	No, we **don't**.
Do you **have** a tractor?	Yes, you **do**.	No, you **don't**.
Do they **have** a plane?	Yes, they **do**.	No, they **don't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **do not have** a rocket.	I **don't have** a rocket.
You **do not have** a ball.	You **don't have** a ball.
He **does not have** a pierrot.	He **doesn't have** a pierrot.
She **does not have** a doll.	She **doesn't have** a doll.
It **does not have** a rattle.	It **doesn't have** a rattle.
We **do not have** a train.	We **don't have** a train.
You **do not have** a tractor.	You **don't have** a tractor.
They **do not have** a plane.	They **don't have** a plane.

REMEMBER!
Глагол HAVE –"иметь"не всегда ведет себя как особый глагол.
В вопросительной форме HAVE не ставится перед подлежащим.
Вопросы мы задаем при помощи DO и DOES, напр.:

Do you **have** a doll?
Does he **have** a pierrot?

В отрицательных предложениях мы используем DO NOT/DON'T и DOES NOT/DOESN'T.
В вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях HAVE выступает в неопределенной форме. Так что здесь HAVE — обыкновенный глагол.

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Task 1

Have *или* ***has****? Впиши подходящую форму глагола.*

We ..... *have* ..... a dog.

He ..... a cat.

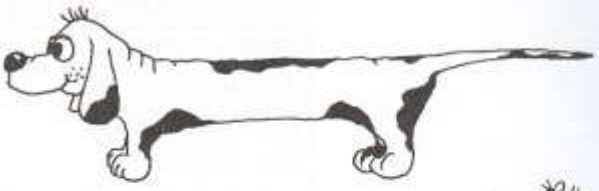
It ..... a frog.

She ..... a rat.

It ..... a tail.

They ..... big sails.

We ..... a book of fairy tales.

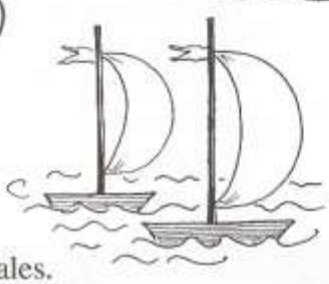














Task 2

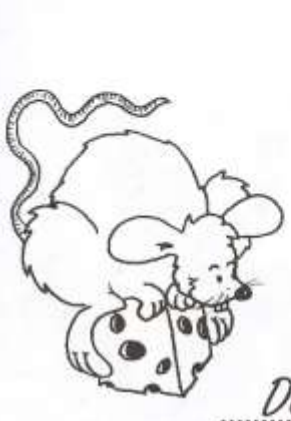
Заполни пропуски по образцу.

I ..... *have* ..... a sheepdog but I ..... *don't have* ..... any sheep.
What a shame!
He ..... a paintbrush but he ..... any paint.
What a shame!
They ..... some dog food but they ..... a dog.
What a shame!
It ..... a fishbone but it ..... any fish.
What a shame!
We ..... a toy box but we ..... any toys.
What a shame!
They ..... a car park but they ..... any cars.
What a shame!

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Task 3

Дополни текст с помощью ***do*** *или* ***does****. Соедини картинки с предложениями.*



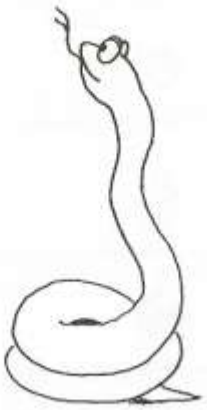




Does ..... my sister have a hamster?

..... my mother have a cat?

..... my neighbours have a rabbit?





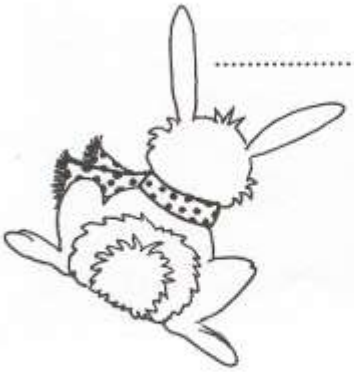
..... my brother have a rat?

..... my doggy have a puppy?

..... the Wilsons have a snake?

..... my teacher have a hedgehog?

..... the farmer have a drake?







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WAS / WERE

There was a fancy dress party at school on Halloween night.
Let's see who everyone was.



I WAS a wizard.

You WERE a clown.

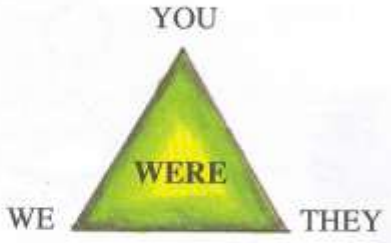
He WAS the Mayor

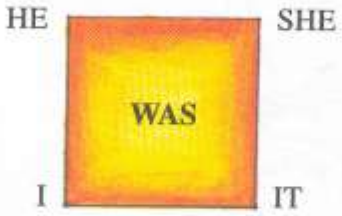
of London Town.

They WERE bad witches.

She WAS Red Hood.

Everyone WAS in a very good mood!





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WAS / WERE

Where were they yesterday at 4 p.m.?

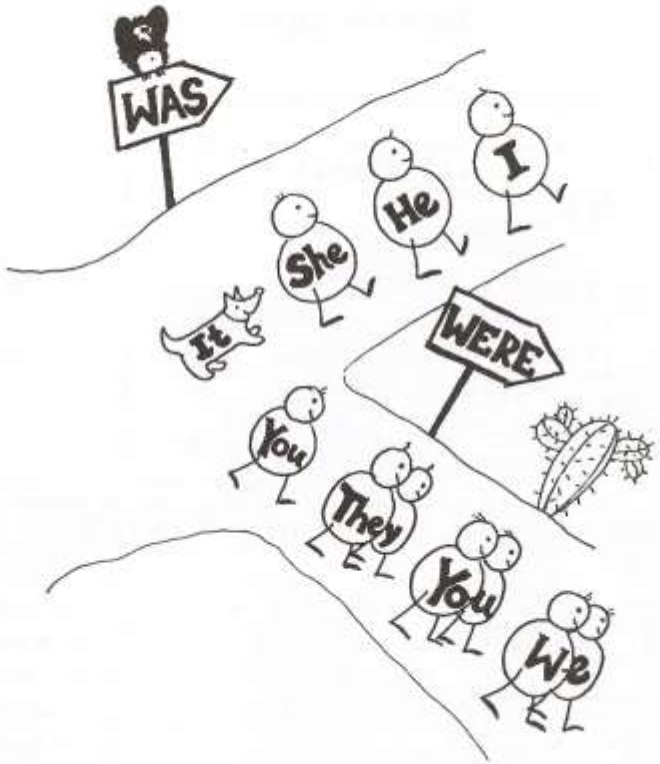
AFFIRMATIVE
I **was** in the shop.
You **were** in the car.
He **was** at the bank.
She **was** at the bar.
It **was** at the zoo.
We **were** at the pool.
You **were** in the park.
They **were** still at school.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Was I in the shop?	Yes, I **was**.	No, I **wasn't**.
Were you in the car?	Yes, you **were**.	No, you **weren't**.
Was he at the bank?	Yes, he **was**.	No, he **wasn't**.
Was she at the bar?	Yes, she **was**.	No, she **wasn't**.
Was it at the zoo?	Yes, it **was**.	No, it **wasn't**.
Were we at the pool?	Yes, we **were**.	No, we **weren't**.
Were you in the park?	Yes, you **were**.	No, you **weren't**.
Were they still at school?	Yes, they **were**.	No, they **weren't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **was not** in the shop.	I **wasn't** in the shop.
You **were not** in the car.	You **weren't** in the car.
He **was not** at the bank.	He **wasn't** at the bank.
She **was not** at the bar.	She **wasn't** at the bar.
It **was not** at the zoo.	It **wasn't** at the zoo.
We **were not** at the pool.	We **weren't** at the pool.
You **were not** in the park.	You **weren't** in the park.
They **were not** at school.	They **weren't** at school.

REMEMBER!
WAS и WERE — это формы глагола TO BE во времени PAST SIMPLE. Они относятся к группе особых глаголов.
WAS и WERE, так же как AM, IS и ARE, в вопросительной форме «перепрыгивают» на место перед подлежащим, напр.:
I **was** in the shop. **Was** I in the shop?
В отрицательной форме после WAS и WERE мы ставим NOT, напр.:
I **was** in the shop. I **was not/wasn't** in the shop.

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Task 1
Допиши диалог с помощью ***was*** *и* ***were*** *в подходящей форме.*

Mr Wilcox: How old ..*was*.. your father 20 years ago?

Ron: He ..... fifteen years old.

Mr Wilcox: ..... he a pupil?

Ron: Yes, he ..... . But he ..... a good pupil. He ..... a talented young footballer.

Mr Wilcox: How old ..... he when he ..... first on the national team?

Ron: He ..... twenty.

Mr Wilcox: Ron, ... you at Wembley when your father scored five goals in one match?

Ron: Yes, I, my mother and my sister ..... at this match. It ..... really fantastic!!!

Mr Wilcox: ..... your mother and sister interested in football?

Ron: Not really but they ..... at every match my father played.

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Task 2

Заполни пропуски, используя ***was*** *или* ***were****.*

Once upon a time there ..... *were* ..... three bears. There .....

Papa Bear, there ..... Mama Bear and there ..... Baby Bear.



The bears' house ..... in the woods. It ..... a little house with a red roof. In the house there ..... three rooms and a kitchen.



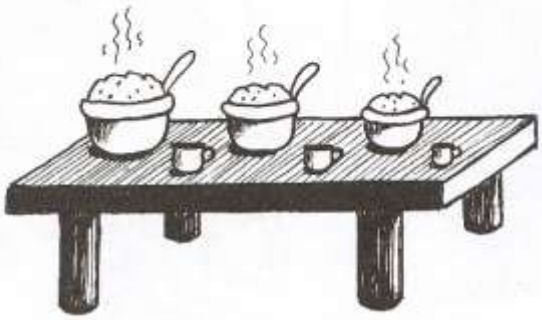
In the kitchen there .....

a table and three chairs.

On the table there ..... three bowls, three cups and three spoons.

In the bowls there ..... some hot porridge. The porridge .....

too hot to eat so...



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PAST SIMPLE

In December last year there was a Christmas fair in Ron's school. The children's mothers prepared some food for the fair. Let's see what they ***cooked***, ***baked***, ***fried*** *and* ***prepared***.

Mrs Nelson COOKED spaghetti.

Mrs Milroy BAKED cheese cakes.

Mrs Sinclair COOKED some pasta.

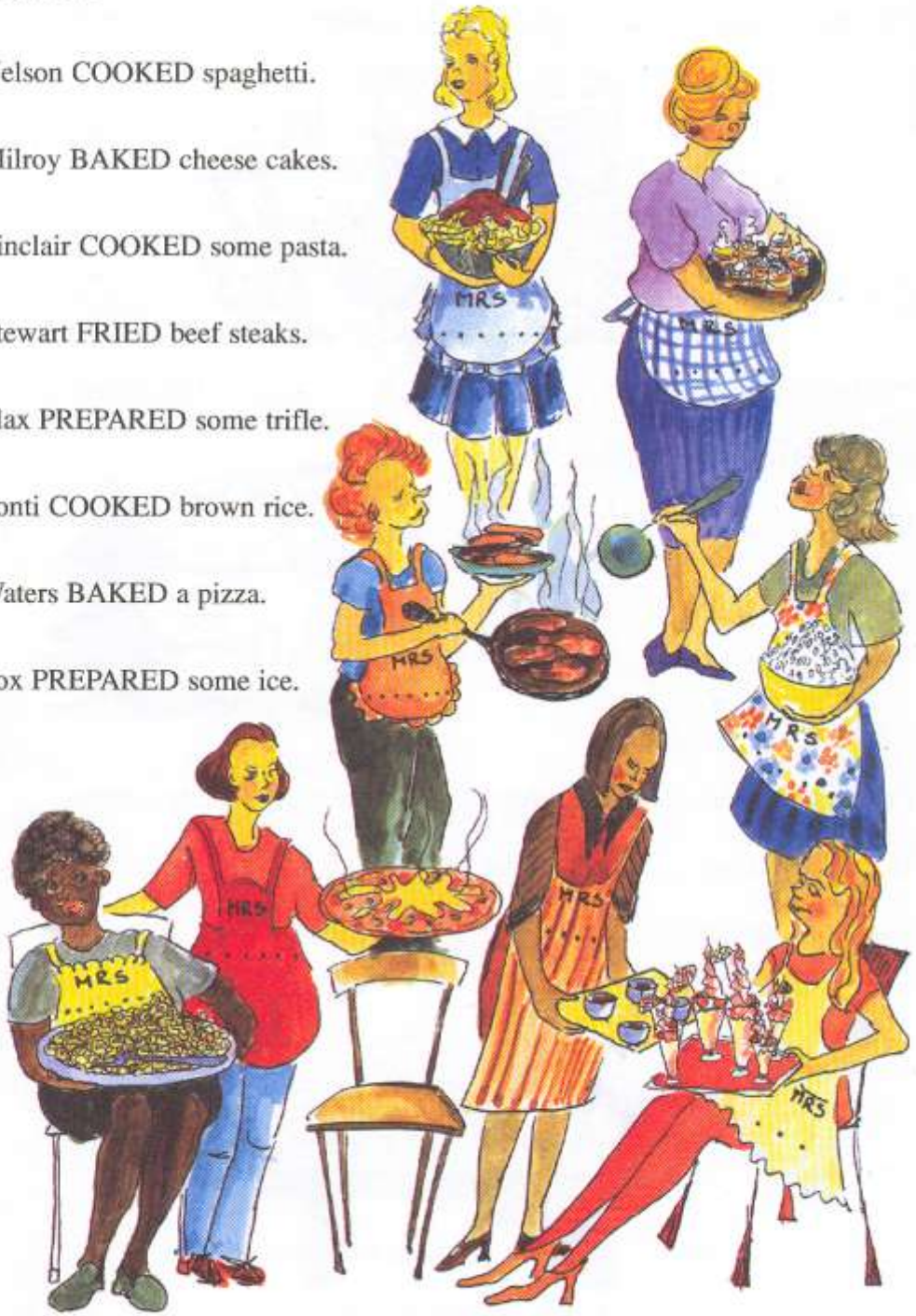
Mrs Stewart FRIED beef steaks.

Mrs Flax PREPARED some trifle.

Mrs Ponti COOKED brown rice.

Mrs Waters BAKED a pizza.

Mrs Fox PREPARED some ice.



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PAST SIMPLE

Yesterday Ron and his family moved into their new house. It was a busy day. Let's see what everyone did.

AFFIRMATIVE
I **carried** big boxes.
You **dropped** a glass plate.
He **cleaned** all the windows.
She **painted** the gate.
It **barked** at the neighbours.
We **planted** a flower.
You **washed** all the dishes.
They **mended** the shower.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Did I **carry** big boxes?	Yes, I **did**.	No, I **didn't**.
Did you **drop** a glass plate?	Yes, you **did**.	No, you **didn't**.
Did he **clean** all the windows?	Yes, he **did**.	No, he **didn't**.
Did she **paint** the gate?	Yes, she **did**.	No, she **didn't**.
Did it **bark** at the neighbours?	Yes, it **did**.	No, it **didn't**.
Did we **plant** a flower?	Yes, we **did**.	No, we **didn't**.
Did you **wash** all the dishes?	Yes, you **did**.	No, you **didn't**.
Did they **mend** the shower?	Yes, they **did**.	No, they **didn't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **did not carry** big boxes.	I **didn't carry** big boxes.
You **did not drop** a glass plate.	You **didn't drop** a glass plate.
He **did not clean** all the windows.	He **didn't clean** all the windows.
She **did not paint** the gate.	She **didn't paint** the gate.
It **did not bark** at the neighbours.	It **didn't bark** at the neighbours.
We **did not plant** a flower.	We **didn't plant** a flower.
You **did not wash** all the dishes.	You **didn't wash** all the dishes.
They **did not mend** the shower.	They **didn't mend** the shower.

REMEMBER!

Во времени PAST SIMPLE правильные глаголы получают окончание - **ed**.

Вопросы мы задаем при помощи DID, напр:

We plant**ed** a flower. **Did** we **plant** a flower?

В отрицательных предложениях мы используем DID NOT/DIDN'T, напр.:

She **didn't paint** the gate.

В вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях глагол выступает в неопределенной форме.

Did he **clean** the windows? He didn't **clean** the windows.

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PAST SIMPLE

There were many things to do at the fair in Ron's school.
Let's see what everyone did.

AFFIRMATIVE
I **bought** an ice cream.
You **drank** some coffee.
He **rode** a pony.
She **ate** a toffee.
We **won** a race.
You **had** a lolly.
They **bought** a parrot whose name was Polly.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Did I **buy** an ice cream?	Yes, I **did**.	No, I **didn't**.
Did you **drink** any coffee?	Yes, you **did**.	No, you **didn't**.
Did he **ride** a pony?	Yes, he **did**.	No, he **didn't**.
Did she **eat** a toffee?	Yes, she **did**.	No, she **didn't**.
Did we **win** a race?	Yes, we **did**.	No, we **didn't**.
Did you **have** a lolly?	Yes, you **did**.	No, you **didn't**.
Did they **buy** a parrot whose name was Polly?	Yes, they **did**.	No, they **didn't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **did not buy** an ice cream.	I **didn't buy** an ice cream.
You **did not drink** any coffee.	You **didn't drink** any coffee.
He **did not ride** a pony.	He **didn't ride** a pony.
She **did not eat** a toffee.	She **didn't eat** a toffee.
We **did not win** a race.	We **didn't win** a race.
You **did not have** a lolly.	You **didn't have** a lolly.
They **did not buy** a parrot whose name was Polly.	They **didn't buy** a parrot whose name was Polly.

REMEMBER!
Неправильные глаголы в PAST SIMPLE имеют разные формы, напр.:
buy — **bought**, eat — **ate**, ride — **rode**, win — **won**.
Вопрос задаем при помощи DID и глагола в неопределенной форме, напр.:
He rode a pony. **Did** he **ride** a pony?
В отрицательных предложениях мы используем DID NOT/DIDN'T и глагол в неопределенной форме напр.:,
He **didn't ride** a pony.

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LAST YEAR / FIVE YEARS AGO

Last year I went to Madrid.

Last May I flew to England.

Last week I visited France.

Last month I travelled to Finland.



Five years ago Mary was twenty.

A year ago she married Tom.

A month ago they had a baby.

A week ago they moved to Bonn.

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IN 1930



This is Grannie Emma. She was born in India **in 1920**.

She went to school **in 1927**.



She came to England **in 1930**.



She met Grandpa John **in 1940**.



She married him **in 1942**.

They had their daughter Sara **in 1943**.

In 1950 Grannie bought a castle in Scotland.



In 1970 many famous actors came there to make a horror film.

REMEMBER!
Время PAST SIMPLE мы применяем, когда говорим о том, что произошло в прошлом. При этом время определяется так: **last week, five days ago, in 1920, yesterday** и т.д.

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PAST SIMPLE

+ ed	+ d	*c**v*c + ed → cvc + c + ed	*cy + ed *c + i + ed	IRREGULAR
wash – wash**ed**	bak**e** – bak**ed**	stop – sto**pped**	spy – spi**ed**	get – **got**
dress – dress**ed**	prepar**e** – prepar**ed**	drop – dro**pped**	cry – cr**ied**	take – **took**
pack – pack**ed**	mov**e** – mov**ed**	knit – knit**ted**	carry – carr**ied**	fly – **flew**
watch – watch**ed**	smil**e** – smil**ed**	hop – ho**pped**		think – **thought**
pass – pass**ed**				go – **went**
laugh – laugh**ed**				have – **had**
walk – walk**ed**				meet – **met**
reach – reach**ed**				come – **came**

* c — consonant/согласный
** v — vowel/гласный

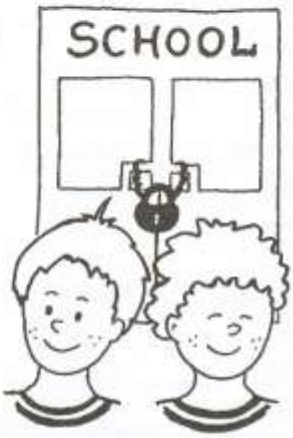
REMEMBER!
В PAST SIMPLE правильные глаголы получают окончание **- e d**, напр.:
wash — wash**ed**.
Если глагол оканчивается на **- e**, то мы добавляем только **- d**, напр.:
dine — din**ed**.
Если односложный глагол кончается на согласный, стоящий после одного гласного, то последний согласный удваивается и добавляется окончание **- e d**:
sto**p** — sto**pped**, dro**p** — dro**pped**.
Если глагол оканчивается на **- y** после согласного, то **- y** мы заменяем на **- i** и добавляем **- e d**, напр.:
cr**y** — cr**ied**.
Неправильные глаголы в PAST SIMPLE имеют формы, не похожие на неопределенную форму этих глаголов. Окончания **- e d** у них не бывает никогда!

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Task 1

Поставь указанные в скобках глаголы в PAST SIMPLE и заполни пропуски:

I (get up) ....*got up*..... very early.
I (dress) ..... and (comb) ..... my hair.
I (pack) ..... my old green schoolbag
and (take) ..... my teddy bear.
I (walk) ..... to school with Andy,
a friend who lives nearby.
We (watch) ..... trams, cars and buses
that in the street (pass by) ..... .
We (reach) ..... our school quite early,
at twenty five to eight.
The school yard (be) ..... so quiet.
"There must be some mistake,"
I (think) ....., and in a second
we (laugh) ..... and (walk away) ..... .
"No wonder it's so quiet
– today is Saturday!"



Task 2

Дополни стишок, поставив следующие глаголы в PAST SIMPLE: ***read, carve, write, make, catch, ride, learn.***
Рядом по образцу напиши стишок, состоящий из вопросов.

What did they do one summer afternoon during their holidays in Wales?

Julia ....*rode*..... a horse.	.....*Did Julia ride a horse?*.....
Peter ..... a letter.	.....
Mary ..... to surf.	.....
Grannie ..... a sweater.	.....
Grandpa ..... in wood.	.....
Mummy ..... a book.	.....
Daddy ..... some fish in our little brook.	.....

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Task 3

Глаголы, указанные в скобках, впиши в пропуски в форме PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PRESENT SIMPLE или PAST SIMPLE.

1. My friend often (watch) ..... watches ..... horror films on video.
2. The lion (live) ..... in Africa.
3. My uncle (go) ..... to France two years ago.
4. (you – see) ..... your English teacher yesterday?
5. We (not do) ..... our homework now.
6. Look at Jim! He (not sing) ..... .
7. Mr and Mrs Fox (not come) ..... to the party last Saturday.
8. Where (your father – work) ..... ?
9. (you – go) ..... to school in Warsaw?
10. He (not play) ..... football at the moment.

Task 4

Найди ошибки в следующих предложениях. Перепиши их правильно.

1. Tim live in Australia.

   ..... Tim lives in Australia. .....

2. My brother were at the cinema yesterday.

   .....

3. You are listening to me?

   .....

4. She don't like strong coffee.

   .....

5. Has you got a sister?

   .....

6. Did they played golf last weekend?

   .....

7. They rides their bikes in the park every Saturday.

   .....

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Task 5

Поставь глаголы в скобках в PAST SIMPLE и впиши их в пропуски.

...So the three bears (go) ...went... for a walk. When they (be) ..... in the woods, a little girl (come) ..... to their house. The girl (have) ..... long, curly, blond hair and her name (be) ..... Goldilocks.

Goldilocks (see) ..... the bowls on the table and she (try) ..... Papa Bear's porridge. It (be) ..... too hot. She (try) ..... Mama Bear's porridge, but it (be) ..... too cold. Then she (try) ..... Baby Bear's porridge. It (be) ..... good. She (eat) ..... the porridge, (drink) ..... a cup of tea and she suddenly (feel) ..... very sleepy.

She (decide) ..... to have a nap so she (go) ..... upstairs to the bears' bedroom. She (like) ..... Baby Bear's bed best of all so she (go) ..... to sleep in it.



When the three bears (come back) ..... home, they (see) ..... the empty bowl and cup. In the bedroom they (see) ..... Goldilocks asleep in bed. They (be) ..... very quiet, but the girl (wake up) ..... and (get) ..... so scared that she (run) ..... away as fast as she (can) ..... .

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Task 6

Поставь данные в скобках глаголы в PAST SIMPLE. Раскрась картинки.

Once upon a time there (be) ..was.. a little girl who (live) ..... with her mother in a little house on the edge of the forest. The girl (have) ..... a red coat with a hood, so they (call) ..... her Little Red Riding Hood.



One day Mother (tell) ..... Little Red Riding Hood her Grannie (be) ..... ill and she (need) ..... some medicine.

The girl (decide) ..... to go to her Grannie. Mother (put) ..... some food and some medicine in a basket and Little Red Riding Hood (go) ..... on her way.

When she (be) ..... in the middle of the forest, she (see) ..... a wolf walking down the path. The wolf (ask) ..... the girl, "Where are you going?" Little Red Riding Hood answered, "I am going to Grannie with some medicine. Grannie lives on the other side of the forest."



When the wolf (hear) ..... this, he (run) ..... very quickly to Grannie's house. He (get in) ..... the house without knocking on the door and quickly (eat) ..... poor Grannie in one big gulp. Then he (go) ..... to sleep in Grannie's bed.

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When Little Red Riding Hood (come) ..... to Grannie's house, she (knock) ..... on the door, but no-one (answer) ..... . She (go in) ..... and (see) ..... her Grannie who (look) ..... very strange. She (have) ..... big eyes, big ears and a very big mouth with long, sharp teeth. Suddenly she (see) ..... it (be) ..... not her Grannie but the big, bad wolf from the forest. It (be) ..... too late. The wolf (eat) ..... her in one big gulp.



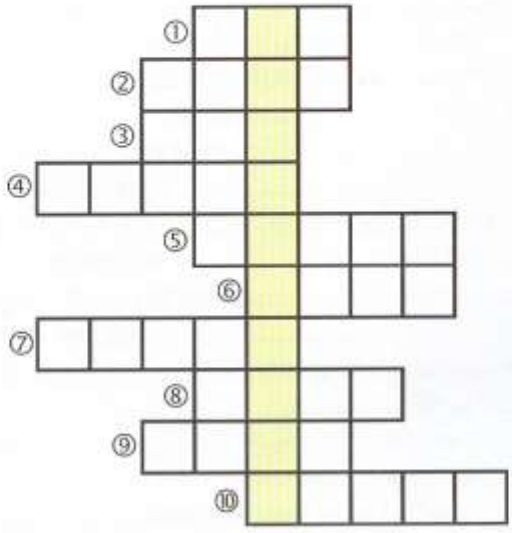
Luckily a hunter (come) ..... to Grannie's house after a few minutes. When he (see) ..... the wolf with a big belly he (know) ..... what to do. He (cut) ..... the wolf's belly open and out (jump) ..... Grannie and Little Red Riding Hood. They (be) ..... all very happy and (have) ..... some tea and biscuits.



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Task 7
Впиши в кроссворд формы PAST SIMPLE от данных глаголов.

1. put
2. go
3. hide
4. break
5. write
6. swim
7. sleep
8. take
9. shoot
10. drink



Task 8
Используй слова из кроссворда в предложениях.

Mark ..... swam ..... in this lake in July.

I ..... a lot of tea with lemon when I was ill.

Last year we ..... on holiday to Greece.

Yesterday my little brother ..... his new bicycle.

Maundy ..... her favourite doll to school last Friday.

The children ..... their books on the desks when the teacher came in.

Scruffy ..... his bone under the bed.

The policeman ..... in the air.

Last summer we ..... in a tent.

David ..... a letter to his friend on Monday.

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Task 9

Поставь приведенные в скобках глаголы в PRESENT SIMPLE или PAST SIMPLE:

Yesterday night I (fly) ...*flew*..... like a bird
but today I no longer (fly) ..... .
Yesterday night I (dine) ..... with God
but I no longer (dine) ..... in the sky.
Yesterday night I (spy) ..... a thief
but today I (not spy) ..... anyone.
Yesterday night I (do) ..... magic tricks
but today I know I am done.
Yesterday night I (travel) ..... to Spain,
on horseback and I (cry) ..... "Giddy up."
This morning I (travel) ..... to visit my aunt
to show her my black and white pup.
I wonder what (happen) ..... ,
why everything's changed.
There's no horse, but only a pup?
For things, you can easily do in your dreams
can never be done when you're up.

Task 10

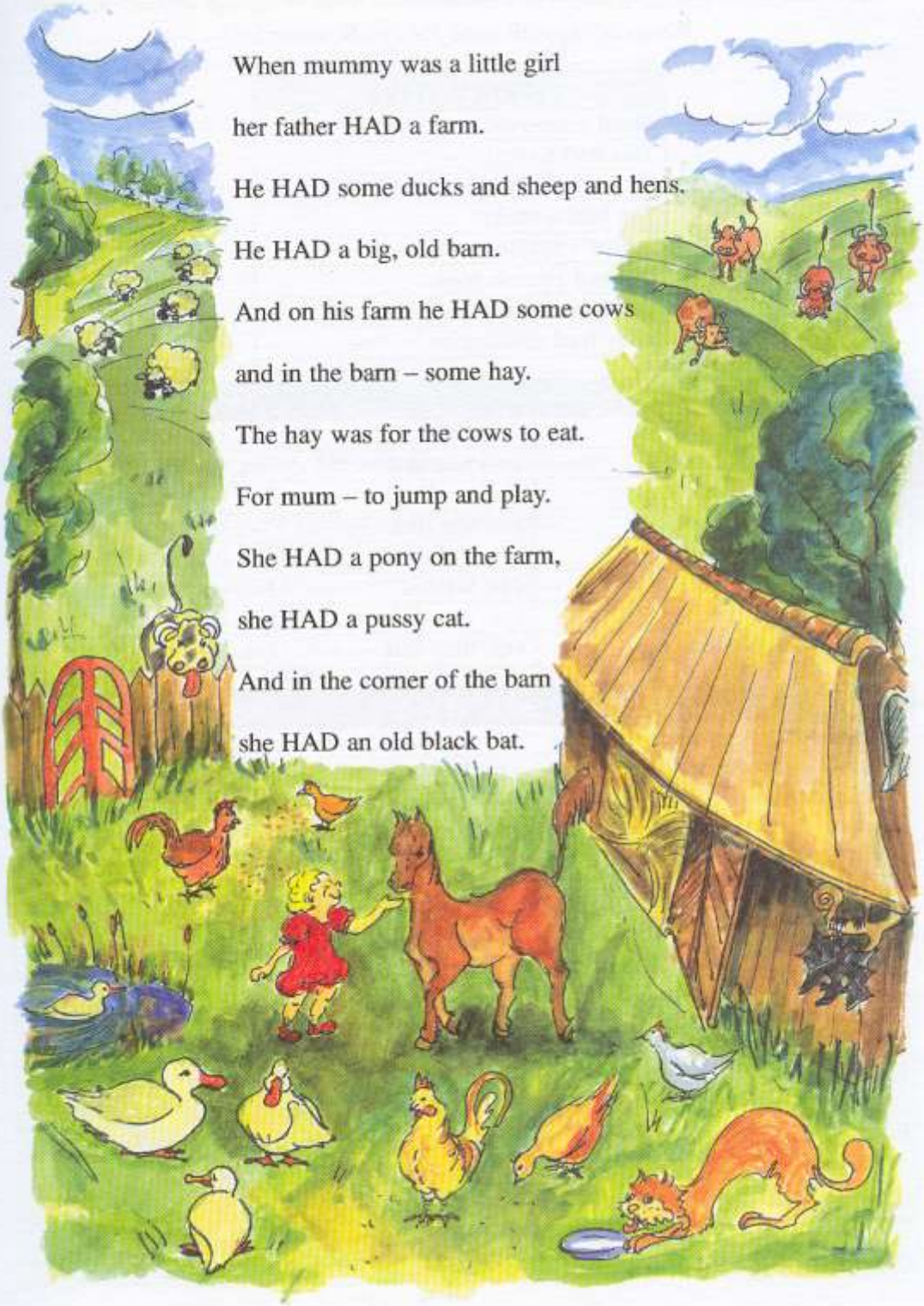
Заполни пропуски с помощью следующих слов: ***answer, do, use, find, was, write, try****. Допиши ответы.*

This morning Ron had an English test. It is six o'clock in the afternoon and he is at home. He is talking to Mum. This is what his Mum wants to know:

DID you ...*write*..... an English test?	Yes, ...*I did*..... .
DID you ..... to do your best?	Yes, ...
DID you ..... your spelling well?	No, ...
DID you ..... the rhyme for "bell"?	No, ...
DID you ..... question ten?	Yes, ...
DID you ..... your new black pen?	No, ...
One more thing. What ..... your score?	Twenty out of twenty four.

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HAD



When mummy was a little girl
her father HAD a farm.
He HAD some ducks and sheep and hens.
He HAD a big, old barn.
And on his farm he HAD some cows
and in the barn – some hay.
The hay was for the cows to eat.
For mum – to jump and play.
She HAD a pony on the farm,
she HAD a pussy cat.
And in the corner of the barn
she HAD an old black bat.

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HAD

What did they all have for lunch yesterday?

AFFIRMATIVE
I **had** a sandwich.
You **had** a steak.
He **had** a pancake.
She **had** a shake.
It **had** a hot dog.
We **had** French fries.
You **had** some pasta.
They **had** mince pies.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Did I **have** a sandwich?	Yes, I **did**.	No, I **didn't**.
Did you **have** a steak?	Yes, you **did**.	No, you **didn't**.
Did he **have** a pancake?	Yes, he **did**.	No, he **didn't**.
Did she **have** a shake?	Yes, she **did**.	No, she **didn't**.
Did it **have** a hot dog?	Yes, it **did**.	No, it **didn't**.
Did we **have** French fries?	Yes, we **did**.	No, we **didn't**.
Did you **have** any pasta?	Yes, you **did**.	No, you **didn't**.
Did they **have** mince pies?	Yes, they **did**.	No, they **didn't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **did not have** a sandwich.	I **didn't have** a sandwich.
You **did not have** a steak.	You **didn't have** a steak.
He **did not have** a pancake.	He **didn't have** a pancake.
She **did not have** a shake.	She **didn't have** a shake.
It **did not have** a hot dog.	It **didn't have** a hot dog.
We **did not have** French fries.	We **didn't have** French fries.
You **did not have** any pasta.	You **didn't have** any pasta.
They **did not have** mince pies.	They **didn't have** mince pies.

REMEMBER!

HAD — это форма времени PAST SIMPLE глагола HAVE.

Как и HAVE, HAD не всегда бывает особым глаголом, он может вести себя так же, как и другие глаголы в прошедшем времени.

Вопросы мы задаем при помощи DID и неопределенной формы, напр.:

Did he **have** a pancake? **Did** you **have** any pasta?

Отрицательную форму мы образуем при помощи DIDN'T и неопределенной формы, напр.:

He **didn't have** a pancake.

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Task 1

*Дополни текст глаголом **have** в соответствующей форме PAST SIMPLE.*

When Grandpa was a little boy he (have) ..... had ..... a horse but he (not have) ..... didn't have ..... a computer. He(have) ..... a school uniform, but he (not have) ..... a skateboard. He (have) ..... a rowing boat, but he (not have) ..... a surfboard. My Grandpa (not have) ..... a TV, but he (have) ..... a camera. He (not have) ..... a video, but he (have) ..... many books.

Task 2

*В пропуски вставь **have, has** или **had** в подходящей форме.*

1. I ..... had ..... a birthday party last week.
2. My sister ..... her music lessons on Fridays.
3. What time ..... you usually ..... lunch?
4. What ..... you ..... for breakfast yesterday?
5. He never ..... more than two sandwiches for lunch.
6. I ..... a good time at the party last Sunday.
7. Elephants ..... big ears.
8. ..... a tiger ..... sharp teeth?
9. When she was a little girl she was poor and she ..... many clothes.
10. I didn't go to school this morning because I ..... a headache.

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COULD

What could they do?

AFFIRMATIVE
I **could** swim when I was seven.
You **could** walk when you were two.
He **could** ski when he was thirty.
She **could** type at twenty two.
We **could** surf when we were twenty.
You **could** skate at sixty six.
When they bought a food processor they **could** chop and slice and mix.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Could I swim when I was seven?	Yes, I **could**.	No, I **couldn't**.
Could you walk when you were two?	Yes, you **could**.	No, you **couldn't**.
Could he ski when he was thirty?	Yes, he **could**.	No, he **couldn't**.
Could she type at twenty two?	Yes, she **could**.	No, she **couldn't**.
Could we surf when we were twenty?	Yes, we **could**.	No , we **couldn't**.
Could you skate at sixty six?	Yes, you **could**.	No, you **couldn't**.
When they bought a food processor **could** they chop and slice and mix?	Yes, they **could**.	No, they **couldn't**.

NEGATIVE	
I **could not** swim when I was seven.	I **couldn't** swim when I was seven.
You **could not** walk when you were two.	You **couldn't** walk when you were two.
He **could not** ski when he was thirty.	He **couldn't** ski when he was thirty.
She **could not** type at twenty two.	She **couldn't** type at twenty two.
We **could not** surf when we were twenty.	We **couldn't** surf when we were twenty.
You **could not** skate at sixty six.	You **couldn't** skate at sixty six.
When they bought a food processor they **could not** chop or slice or mix.	When they bought a food processor they **couldn't** chop or slice or mix.

REMEMBER!

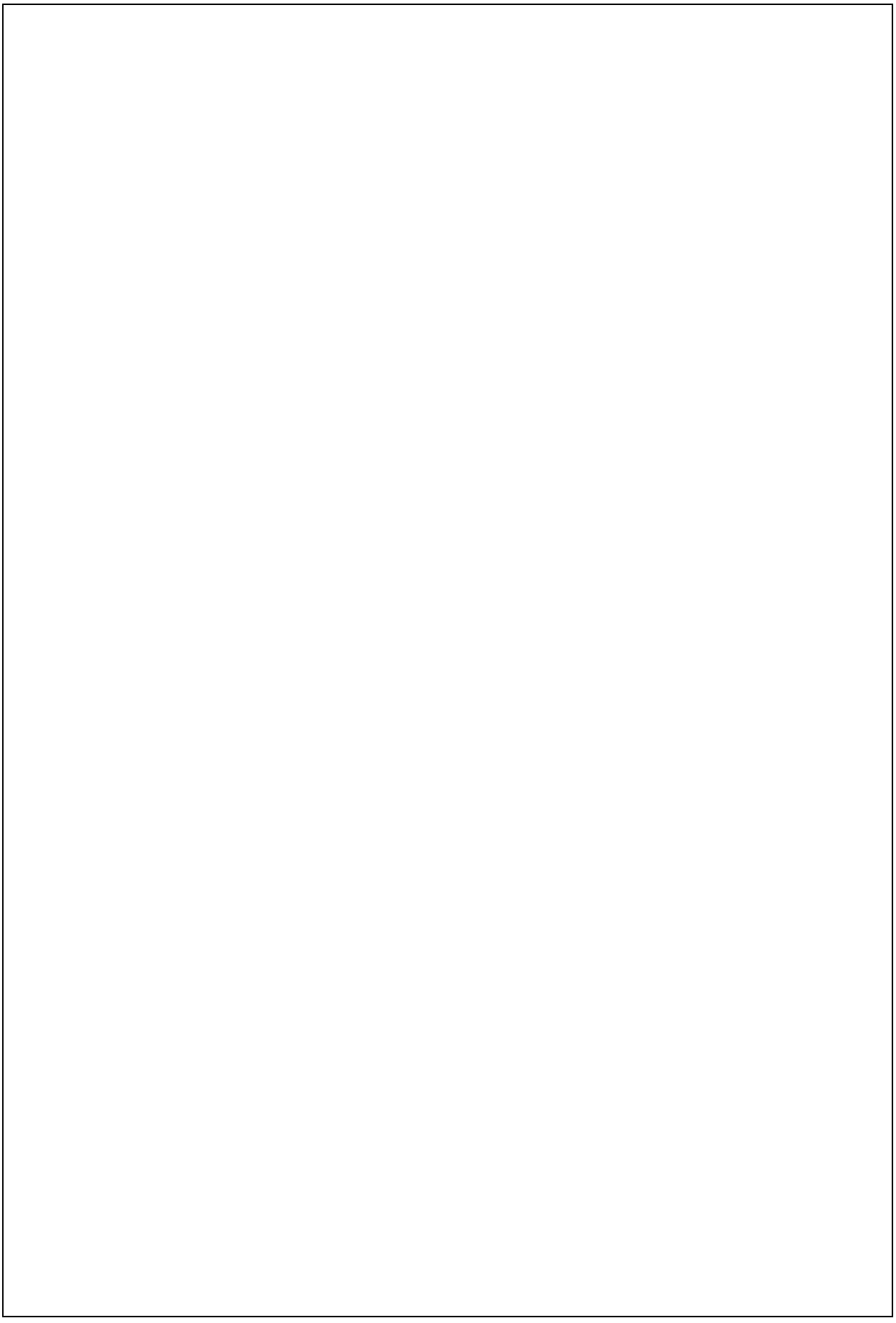
COULD — это форма прошедшего времени глагола CAN. COULD, как и CAN — особый глагол. В вопросительных предложениях COULD «перепрыгивает» на место перед подлежащим, напр.:

He **could** swim. **Could** he swim?

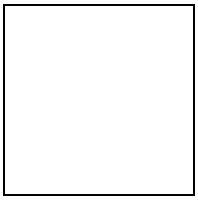
Отрицательную форму образуем, ставя NOT после COULD, напр.:

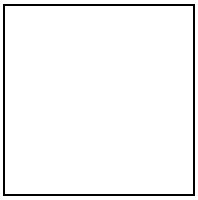
He **could** swim. He could **not/couldn't** swim.

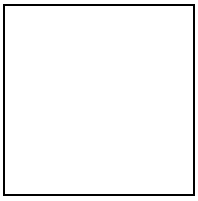
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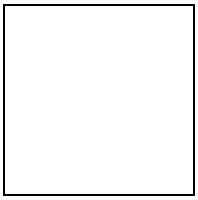


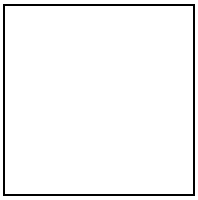
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