

Английский для начинающих

ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS

1. Местоимения – личные, притяжательные, возвратные
2. Указательные местоимения
3. Глаголы "to be", "to have" в настоящем времени
4. Утвердительные, вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с глаголами "to be", "to have"
5. Конструкции there is, there are

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

▣ Именительный падеж

I – я

You – ты, Вы

He - он

She - она

It – это, он, она (неодуш.)

We - мы

You - вы (группа людей)

They - они

▣ Объектный падеж (косвенный)

Me – меня

You – тебя, Вас

Him – его

Her – ее

It – его, ее (неодуш.)

Us – нас

You – вас (группу людей)

Them - их

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

▣ Зависимая форма

Ед.ч.

My	мой
Your	твой, Ваш
His	его
Her	ее
Its	ее, его

(неодушевленные предметы)

Мн.ч.

Our	наш
Your	ваш
Their	их

▣ Независимая форма

Ед.ч.

Mine
Yours
His
Hers
Its

Мн.ч.

Ours
Yours
Theirs

ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПОДХОДЯЩИЕ ПО СМЫСЛУ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ:

1. (I, my, me) parents are old people.
2. (They, them, their) are pensioners.
3. (They, them, their) have a house in the country.
4. (They, them, their) house is small.
5. (I, me, my) usually go to see (they, them ,their) on Sunday.

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1. (I, me, my) brother and (he, him, his) family live in Moscow.
 2. Sometimes (I, me, my) go to Moscow to see (they, them, their).

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1. (We, us, our) students study a lot.
 2. (They, them, their) have four lessons every day.
 3. (They, them, their) lessons begin at 8 a.m.
 4. (They, them, their) teacher asks (they, them, their) a lot of questions and the students answer (they, them, their).

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- (I, me, my) elder sister has a new flat.
 - (She, her) flat is very good.
 - (She, her) likes (it, its) very much

**УПОТРЕБИТЕ ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ
МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ ВМЕСТО
СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНОМ
ПАДЕЖЕ:**

1. Take **Mike's** book off the table!
2. Give me **Kate's** pen.
3. What's the **girl's** name?
4. How old is **Mr. Black's** son?
5. Where are **your friends'** children now?
6. This is my **friend's** daughter.
7. These are **Mr. Loveson's** telexes.
8. Take **Kate's** book from **Peter's** sister.
9. The **engineers'** desks are in that room.
10. Come up to the **engineer's** desk.

ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПОДХОДЯЩЕЕ

МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ:

1. Bob is one of (our, ours, us) best students.
2. It isn't your book. It's (my, mine, me).
3. Will you read (we, us, our) about Minsk?
4. Is this Mary's pen? – No, it is (me, my, mine).
5. Whose books are these? – They are (our, ours) books.
6. It isn't (hers, her, she) car. (She, her, hers) is brown.
7. (Your, you, yours) ticket is on the table and where is (mine, my, me)?
8. We know (them, they, theirs) very well and both Pam and Nell know (we, us, ours).
9. (Our, ours) car is faster than (they, theirs, them).
0. A friend of (me, mine) is coming to see me.

ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

I – myself

You – yourself

He – himself

She – herself

It – itself

We – ourselves

You – yourselves

They – themselves

I shall read it myself.

Do it yourself!

He washed himself.

She speaks only about herself.

The dog was washing itself.

We enjoyed ourselves.

You did the test yourselves.

They can do it themselves.

Перевод : себя, собой, себе, сам,
сама, сами

УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Употребляются для указания на близлежащий или удаленный предмет или лицо.

This – этот, эта, это

That – тот, та, то

These – эти

Those - те

ПРЕОБРАЗУЙТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПО ОБРАЗЦУ:

ЕД.Ч. THIS IS A TABLE.

МН.Ч. THESE ARE TABLES.

1. This is a nice city.
2. Is that bag new?
3. This letter is mine. Don't read it.
4. That pen is not mine.
5. This is not a tasty apple.
6. Is that cinema big?
7. This is a new modern house.

ГЛАГОЛ "TO BE" (ПРОСТОЕ НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ)

□ Единственное число

I → am
You → are
He → is
She → is
It → is

I am not – I'm not

You are not – you aren't

He is not – he isn't

Am I ?

Is he ?

Are you ?

□ Множественное число

We → are
You → are
They → are

We are not – We aren't

They are not – They aren't

Are we ?

Are they ?

УПОТРЕБИТЕ ГЛАГОЛ TO BE В НУЖНОЙ ФОРМЕ:


1. I ... a student.
2. They ... doctors.
3. His name ... Michael.
4. Minsk ... a city. It ... a big city.
5. ... it your favourite book?
6. We ... good students.
7. The articles ... interesting.
8. My parents ... interested in art.
9. Where ... he now? – He ... in the theatre.
10. Ann and Liz ... his best friends.

ГЛАГОЛ "TO BE" (ПРОСТОЕ ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ)

□ Единственное число

I
He
She
It

was



I was not – I wasn't
Was I?
Was she?

□ Множественное число

→

We → were
You → were
They → were

We were not
They were not

- Were we?
- Were they?

ГЛАГОЛ "TO BE" (ПРОСТОЕ БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ)

□ Единственное число

I - shall be

You

He } will be

She

It

□ Множественное число

We shall be

You

} will be

They

I shall not be – I shan't be

You will not be – You
won't be

Shall I be ?

Will You be ?

TO BE (AM, IS, ARE, WAS, WERE, WILL BE):

1. Lora _____ a nice girl. She _____ an economist. Last year she _____ in London on business.
1. Pit and Doris _____ my friends. They _____ students. Yesterday they _____ in the theatre.
1. This _____ a cat. It _____ a nice cat. Now it _____ very big. The cat _____ very small last year.
1. This _____ my son. He _____ a pupil. Next year he _____ a student.
1. Hi! We _____ very glad to see you! Where _____ you yesterday? We phoned you.
1. This _____ Lora and this _____ Sally. They _____ my best friends. They _____ students.
1. Last year he _____ twenty-four. Now he _____ twenty-five. Next year he _____ twenty-six.

ПРЕОБРАЗУЙТЕ

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ В ОБЩИЕ

ВОПРОСЫ.

1. It's a theatre. It's big and nice.
2. He is a scientist. His name is Tim Gibson.
He is talented. He is Jim's teacher.
3. This is Mr Finn's sister. She is an economist.
4. That is Mr Hint's picture there. The picture is nice.
5. This is Mr Hale's plan. It's a clever plan.
6. Mr Hale is an engineer. He is here.

ГЛАГОЛ "TO HAVE" (ИМЕТЬ) SIMPLE PRESENT

Ед.число

I have (I've)

You have

He

She } has (he's)

It }

Мн.число

We have

You have

They have

We've, they've

Have not – haven't

Has not – hasn't

ГЛАГОЛ "TO HAVE" (ИМЕТЬ) SIMPLE PAST

Ед.число

I
You
He
She
It

had

Мн.число

We
You
They

had

Had not – hadn't

Had we?

ГЛАГОЛ "TO HAVE" (ИМЕТЬ) SIMPLE FUTURE

Ед.число

I
You
He
She
It

will have

Мн.число

We
You
They

will have

will not have – won't have
Will he have?

To have (has, have, had, will have):

1. Lora _____ three children. She is pregnant. In a month she _____ a baby.
2. Yesterday I _____ an English lesson
3. We _____ a very nice house in the country.
4. Last year we _____ four computers in our office.
5. Tomorrow they _____ a party. They _____ a good time.

Артикль

- Служебное слово, поясняющее существительное.

Неопределенный артикль: a (an)

A table, an apple

Употребляется только с существительными в единственном числе. Имеется в виду *один, какой-то неопределенный, любой* предмет из класса однородных предметов:
This is a cat.

ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ THE

The book, the dog

Имеется в виду определенный конкретный предмет или явление.
Употребляется с существительными в ед. и мн. числе.

Who can answer the question?

Кто может ответить на (этот) вопрос?

ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ПРОПУСКИ Артиклями, где

НЕОБХОДИМО:

1. He is ... teacher. ... teacher is clever.
2. This is ... dog and that is ... cat. ... dog never bites ... cat.
3. They are ... students. ... students are at their ... lessons.
4. This is ... book. ... book is on the desk. It is ... interesting book.

КОНСТРУКЦИИ С ВВОДЯЩИМ THERE (THERE IS, THERE ARE)

- Указывают на наличие или отсутствие какого либо лица или предметов. There – формальное подлежащие.
- **Перевод** – *имеется, находится, лежит и т.д. или не переводится.* Начинать перевод следует с обстоятельства места (слово отвечающее на вопрос где?):

There is a big desk in the room.

В комнате находится (стоит) большой письменный стол.

There are some children in the street.

На улице дети.

There is a pen on the desk.

На столе лежит ручка.

There aren't any mistakes in your test.

В вашей контрольной работе нет ошибок.

There is a table and two chairs in the kitchen.

В кухне находится стол и 2 стула.

ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ:

*Для построения вопроса глагол
to be выносится вперед.*

Are there any children in the street?

На улице есть дети?

Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

Is there a pen on the desk?

На столе лежит ручка?

Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

. Put questions and negation:

1. They have a nice car.
2. My friends had a party yesterday.
3. Sally has a new flat in the centre of the town.
4. Pit has a funny dog.
5. We had a lot of lessons yesterday.
6. Tomorrow we shall have a party.
7. They have a walk in the park every Sunday.
8. My parents will have a jubilee tomorrow.