

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

(+) (-) (?)	(+)	(-) (?)	
<p>EVERY</p> <p>Every day I read books.</p>	<p>SOME</p> <p>I spend some days with my granny.</p>	<p>ANY</p> <p>Did you spend any days with your dad?</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>There is no money in my pocket.</p>
		<p>NOT + ANY = NO</p> <p>There is <u>not any</u> (no) soup in the bowl.</p>	
<p>EVERYBODY</p> <p>Everybody knows this.</p>	<p>SOMEBODY</p> <p>Somebody comes in.</p>	<p>ANYBODY</p> <p>Is there anybody who can speak French?</p>	<p>NOBODY</p> <p>We meet nobody in the street.</p>
<p>EVERYTHING</p> <p>Is everything clear to you?</p>	<p>SOMETHING</p> <p>I'd like to have something tasty for lunch.</p>	<p>ANYTHING</p> <p>Would you like to buy anything?</p>	<p>NOTHING</p> <p>The tourist saw nothing interesting in the city centre.</p>
	<p><u>Some, somebody, something</u> могут употребляться в вопросах, являясь просьбой.</p> <p>Can somebody help me?</p>	<p><u>Any, anybody, anything</u> могут обозначать «любой, всякий»</p> <p>Anybody knows it.</p>	<p>В предложении может быть только одно отрицание.</p> <p>We don't see anything. We see nothing.</p>

Use somebody, something, anybody, anything, nobody, nothing, everybody, everything to complete the sentences

- 1) Is there ... in the bag? – No, there isn't.
- 2) ... wants to go to the circus with me. Will you come?
- 3) Please open the box. There is ... for you in it.
- 4) There was ... interesting in the show. We didn't like it at all.
- 5) Is ... in the classroom?- Yes, all the students are here.
- 6) Mr Morgan didn't take ... to the zoo in the morning.
- 7) They told me ... about their neighbours.
- 8) Nobody watches ... on TV late night.
- 9) Can I haveto eat, please?
- 10) Please give me ... beautiful to put in the middle of the table.

1) anything, 2) nobody, 3) something, 4) nothing, 5) everybody, 6) anybody, 7) everything/something/nothing 8) anything, 9) something, 10) something

НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

bring

build

find

fight

forget

hang

lie

mean

rebuild

stand

strike

understand

wear

win

brought - приносить

built - строить

found - находить

**fought - драться,
бороться**

forgot - забывать

hung- вешать

lay -лежать

meant - значить

rebuilt - перестраивать

stood - стоять

struck -пробить

understood - понимать

wore - носить

КОЛИЧЕСТВО

МНОГО

(С ИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫМИ)

many

I haven't got many apples.
Have you got many apples?

a lot of

I've got a lot of apples.
I've got a lot of milk.

(С НЕИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫМИ)

much

I haven't got much milk.
Have you got much milk?

МАЛО

(С ИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫМИ)

few

There are few buildings in this square.

(С НЕИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫМИ)

little

There is little time for the rest.

Choose the words to complete the sentences

- 1) There are *a lot of* shops in this street.
- 2) Are there *many* cinemas in the town?
- 3) There is *little* water in the pond.
- 4) There is not *much* snow in the square.
- 5) Are there *many* bridges across the Moskva River?
- 6) There is *little* ice on the road.
- 7) Is there *much* food in the supermarket?
- 8) The town hasn't got *many* schools.

TOO, ALSO, AS WELL, EITHER

Утвердительные предложения		Отрицательные предложения
в середине	в конце	
<p><u>also</u> (перед смысловым глаголом, но после to be)</p>	<p><u>too,</u> <u>as well</u></p>	<p><u>either</u></p>
<p>These hotels <u>are also</u> popular with tourists. I play tennis, I <u>also play</u> football.</p>	<p>These hotels are popular with tourists <u>too (as well)</u>.</p>	<p>These hotels aren't popular with tourists <u>either</u>.</p>

Use too, as well, also, either to complete the sentences

- 1) I'd like to visit the Houses of Parliament....
- 2) We don't get up early....
- 3) I am ... a pupil.
- 4) They are students
- 5) Trafalgar Square is popular with tourists
- 6) He didn't travel about France
- 7) They are not going to come to my party ...
- 8) Do you ... like paintings?
- 9) These hotels are popular with tourists ...
- 10) London is the capital of the UK and it is ... the Capital of England.

also

Сложноподчиненные предложения

Вопросительные слова **how, who, whose, what, which, where, when, why** могут соединять главное и придаточное предложения. Придаточные предложения вопросами не являются, поэтому в них не используются вспомогательные глаголы. Порядок слов - прямой (как в утвердительном предложении).

Tell me where you live. I don't know why she comes here.

В изъяснительных придаточных употребляется будущее время (можно задать вопрос- что? чего? о чём?)

We don't know (чего?) when he will come.

В придаточных времени и условия будущее время не употребляется.

If it rains, we won't go for a walk. We won't go for a walk _

if it rains

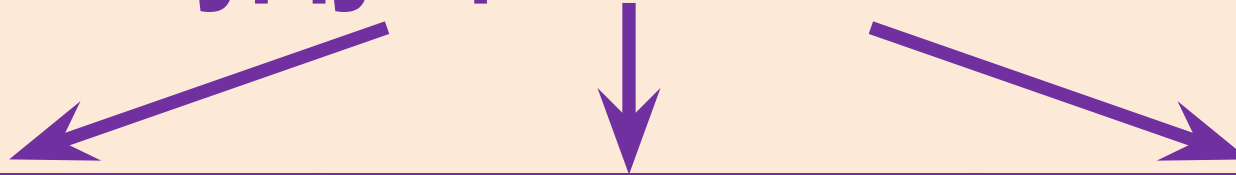
Complete the sentences

a) Do you know where	1) does he live
b) James ask me, "Where ... ?"	2) he lives
a) I want to know when ...	1) he is going to Moscow
b) "When ... ?" I want to know	2) is he going to Moscow
a) Ask Alice why ...	1) Betty is at home
b) "Why ... ?" Peter asked.	2) is Betty at home
a) Ask him about it	1) he will come
b) Ask him when	2) when he comes
a) Your aunt will help you	1) if she comes
b) I am not sure	2) if she will come

Словообразование

<p>Приставка + корень</p> <p>Корень + суффикс</p>	<p><u>Конверсия</u></p> <p>существительное е</p> <p>прилагательное (глагол)</p>	<p>Сложение 2х основ</p>
<p>sun + y = sunny</p> <p>colour + ful = colourful</p> <p>music + al = musical</p> <p>un + health + y = unhealthy</p> <p>Italy + an = Italian</p>	<p>silver (серебро) – silver (серебряный)</p> <p>water (вода) – water (поливать)</p>	<p>Snow + white = snow-white</p> <p>Snow + ball = snowball</p>

Будущие события



Future Simple

- своё

предвидение

Ann will be 13 next Monday.

- решение
принято в
момент речи

This is a very good book I think I'll buy it.

to be going to

- намерения, планы

We are going to buy her a present.

-если есть явные
признаки того, что
событие
обязательно
произойдёт

Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

Present Progressive

о
запланированно
м действии

I'm leaving for Pskov on Friday.

Для событий происходящих по расписанию или определённому графику используется Present Simple

The train arrives at two thirty.

Модальные глаголы и их

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Can / can't (мочь)	could / couldn't (постоянная способность)	-
am/is/are (not)able to (быть в состоянии)	was/were(not) able to (конкретный случай)	will be able to
must/ mustn't обязанность		
have to/ don't have to необходимость ввиду обстоятельств	had to / didn't have to	will have to/ won't have to
Should/ shouldn't (совет, рекомендация)		
may		

to be popular with

to be fond of sth

to be afraid of

to arrive in/at

to hope for

to put on

to take off

to look like

Money is ...

Hair is ...

Clothes are...

Pyjamas are...