



Pupil's Book



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Contents

1	a/an, the • to be • yes/no questions • Who, What • Prepositions of place, Where	4
2	Regular and irregular plurals • There is/There are • Imperatives	16
3	Present simple • Wh- questions • Adverbs of frequency	28
4	this/these, that/those, What • Possessive 's, Whose • Possessive adjectives	40
5	How much/How many • some, any, a lot of • have got	52
6	Present continuous	64
7	can (ability, permission) • must/mustn't • Prepositions of time	76
8	Adjectives	88
9	Past simple of 'to be' • There was/There were • Time expressions	100
10	Past simple: regular verbs • questions with 'When'	112
11	Past simple: irregular verbs • Wh- questions with past simple	124
12	Future simple (will) • Object pronouns • Question words	136

\diamond	Grammar Fun	148
\diamond	List of irregular verbs	152

a/an, the • to be • yes/no questions • Who, What • Prepositions of place, Where

Section A: a/an, the



a/an

Слова а и ап – формы неопределённого артикля.

Мы ставим **a** или **an** перед одушевлёнными и неодушевлёнными существительными в единственном числе.

Мы употребляем неопределённый артикль, говоря о предмете как об одном из многих ему подобных.

Например: а book – какая-то, одна из многих, любая книга

Запомни:

a	OTODUTOS	перед существительными, которые начинаются с согласной (b, c, d, f)	a <u>b</u> all, a <u>m</u> ouse
an	ставится	перед существительными, которые начинаются с гласной (a, e, i, o, u)	an <u>egg</u> , an <u>i</u> sland

Если перед существительным стоит прилагательное, то мы ставим **a** перед прилагательным, которое начинается с согласной, и **an** – перед прилагательным, которое начинается с гласной.

Например: a big egg, an orange ball

the

Слово **the** – определённый артикль. Мы ставим **the** перед именами существительными как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

Мы употребляем определённый артикль, говоря об уже известном предмете. Например: **This is a lion. The lion is very angry**.

Мы употребляем определённый артикль, говоря о единственном в данной ситуации предмете. Например: This is our classroom. The walls are yellow. The door is brown.

Мы употребляем определённый артикль, говоря о единственном в своём роде, то есть единственном вообще предмете. Например: **The moon is beautiful**.

Соедини линиями.



Теперь напиши предложения в своей тетради. Подчеркни *the*, обведи *a* и *an*. (A)carrot for <u>the</u> snowman.

3 Впиши *а* или *ап* в пропуски перед словами.

1	an armchair	6 piano
2	cat	7 ear
3	egg	8 CD player
4	dog	9 orange
5	eye	10 banana

4 Впиши а или an в пропуски перед словами.

- 1 an orange pen
- 2 blue pen
- 3 big egg
- 4 white egg
- 5 old house

- 6 nice house
 - 7 red book
 - 8 easy book
 - 9 small island
 - 10 big island

Говорим правильно!



6 Впиши *a*, *an* или the.



Acat anddog on the ground.dog is thin,cat is round.snake andfrog at the zoo.snake is pink andfrog is blue.apple andegg from my mum.egg is chocolate – yum, yum, yum!

Section B: to be



to be

Утвердительные и отрицательные формы глагола to be (am, is, are) в present simple с использованием местоимений образуются так:

	Утвердительная форма		Отрицательная форма	
Число Полная Сс		Сокращённая	Полная форма	Сокращённая
форма		форма		форма
Ед.	l am	l' m	l am not	l 'm not
	you are	you' re	you are not	you aren't
	he/she/it is	he' s , she's, it's	he/she/it is not	he/she/it isn't
Мн.	we/you/they are	we' re , you' re , they' re	we/you/they are not	we/you/they aren't

Сокращённая форма глагола із с существительными образуется так:

My brother's a singer. (My brother is a singer.) My mother's young. (My mother is young.)

Отметь знаком ✓ правильный вариант.



a√ It's tall. ⊡ It isn't tall.



They're very loud.





□□ It's grey. □□ It isn't grey.



5

I'm not a girl.

He's very strong.
 They're very strong.



You're an elephant.You aren't an elephant.

8

We're funny.
 He's funny.

Говорим правильно!

Произноси сокращённую форму глагола **is** (**'s**) так:

/s/, если предшествующее ему слово оканчивается на глухую согласную:

It's a lion. The book's big.

/z/, если предшествующее ему слово оканчивается на гласную или звонкую согласную: He's tall. The dog's clever.

> /**IZ**/, если предшествующее ему слово оканчивается на **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x**:

> > This fish's fast. The peach's tasty.

> > > Послушай предложения и повтори.

З Впиши глаголы is, am или are. Перепиши предложения, используя сокращённые формы этих глаголов.

- 1 My dad is tall. My dad's tall.
- 2 I nine.
- 3 You my friend.
- 4 My cat fat.
- 5 Your house beautiful.
- 6 Your bag blue.
- 7 My mum a farmer.
- 8 He old.
- 9 She a teacher.
- 10 We from Russia.
- 11 They hungry.
- 12 It a hippo.

Послушай и проверь себя.

4 Поставь предложения в отрицательную форму.

1	I am from England. I am not from England.	I'm not from England.
2	My sister is blonde.	
3	His cat is fat.	
4	Anna and Tom are ten.	
5	My mum and dad are busy.	
6	You and I are famous.	
7	My dad is a doctor.	
8	We are hungry.	
9	You are clever.	

5 Напиши, в чём ошибся художник.

٦	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A giraffe isn't short. It's tall.
2	- A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A zebra green and red. black and white.
3		An elephant thin. fat.
4		A fish loud. quiet.
5		A tortoise fast. slow.

6 Напиши о себе.

I'm not	English. I'm
	from London.
	twelve.
	naughty.

9

Section C: yes/no questions • Who, What

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍕



yes/no questions

Чтобы построить вопросительное предложение с глаголом **to be**, мы ставим его формы **am**, **is** или **are** в начало предложения.

Утвердительный ответ мы начинаем со слова **Yes** (да), отрицательный – со слова **No** (нет), затем мы ставим подлежащее и нужную форму глагола **to be**.

Вопрос	Утвердительный ответ	Отрицательный ответ	
Am I?	Yes, I am. Yes, you are.	No, I am not. ('m not) No, you are not. ('re not)	
Are you?	Yes, you are. Yes, I am.	No, you are not. ('re not) No, I am not. ('m not)	
ls he? she? it?	Yes, (he she) is. it	No, he she it is not. (isn't)	
Are we? you? they?	Yes, (we you they) are.	No, we you they are not. ('re not)	

Who, What

Who

Вопросительное слово **Who** (кто?) мы употребляем в вопросах о людях. В таких вопросах и ответах на них мы часто используем личные местоимения.

Вопрос		Ответ			
	onpoc	Полная форма		Сокращённая форма	
	am I?	l am		l'm Maria	
	are you?	You are You are I am	Ben.	You're You're I'm	Ben.
Who	is he? is she?	He is She is		He's (It's)* She's (It's)*	
	are we?	We are You are		We're You're	
	are you? You are Ben and We are	Ben and Anna.	You're We're	Ben and Anna.	
	are they?	They are		They're (It's)*	

* Обрати внимание, что на вопросы с местоимениями he, she и they ты можешь ответить, используя местоимение it.

What

Вопросительное слово **What** (что?) мы употребляем в вопросах о людях, животных и предметах. Например:

What are they?	They are pupils. (They're pupils.)		
What is it?	It is a hippo. (It's a hippo.)		
What are they?	They are books. (They're books.)		

Отметь знаком ✓ правильный вариант.



1

2

Is he tall?

a√ Yes, he is.

b No, he isn't.



Are they friends? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.



Is it fast? Is it fast? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.



Is he good? @__ Yes, he is. b__ No, he isn't.

Отметь знаком 🗸 правильный вариант. 3



Составь и напиши вопросы и ответы на них. 6



1	John/strong	Is John strong?	Yes, he is.
2	Ann/old		
3	Ann/tired		
4	dogs/black		
5	dogs/happy		
6	cats/scared		
ИКО	м диалог, сле	едуя образцу. 🍨	

Разыграй с одноклассни

What are they?

No, it isn't. It's blue. Dima:

Lena:

Is this pencil green?

Who's she? Lena: She's Alexandra. Dima:

Lena: Dima: They're chairs.

Section D: Prepositions of place, Where



Prepositions of place, Where

Prepositions of place – это предлоги места. Мы употребляем их для того, чтобы указать, где находятся люди, животные или предметы.

in	— B	behind	– за, сзади
on	— на	over	– над
next to	– рядом, около	under	— под
in front of	– перед	between	– между

Для того чтобы спросить, где находится кто-либо или что-либо, мы употребляем вопросительное слово **Where** (где?), поставив его в начало предложения.

Where + to be (is, are) + имя существительное?

Where is Masha? (Where's Masha?)

Where are the mice?



2 Прочитай предложения и подчеркни предлоги.



The chair next to the bed is blue. The chair in front of the desk is red. The cup on the desk is purple. The cup on the chair is yellow. The book on the bed is brown. The book under the chair is red. The box over the bed is red. The box under the bed is areen. The lamp on the desk is yellow. The lamp over the bed is orange. The CD player behind the lamp is black.

The pencil case in the desk is pink. The pencil case on the desk is green.

Прочитай предложения ещё раз и раскрась картинку нужными цветами.

Составь и напиши вопросы и ответы на них. Послушай и проверь себя. 📿



photo/desk Where's the photo?

It's on the desk.



3

mouse/book



4

teacher/boy



6

cat/dogs





Where's Nina? Dima: She's next to Ivan. Lena:

Where's the teacher? Lena: She's behind the desk. Dima:

14

Давай повторим!

Обведи правильный вариант.



Here I am with my family. My brother is 1 in front of next to me. His name 2 is/ am John. 3 She's/He's fourteen, but he 4 is/isn't very tall. My sister is 5 under/ behind me. Her name 6 are/is Patty. Patty is sixteen, and 7 he's/she's tall. My brother and sister 8 are/is great fun.

My mum is 9 over/next to Patty. Her name 10 am/is Anna. She 11 is/isn't very old and 12 he's/she's a great mum. My dad is 13 behind/next to my mum. He 14 aren't /isn't really tall. He's standing on a box! My dad 15 is/are very funny!

Нарисуй свою семью и опиши её.

А теперь разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.



Lena: Who's this? Dima: It's my brother.

Who's next to your brother? Lena: My dad. Dima:

Поиграй в игру с одноклассниками.

Lena: Where's Anna? She's behind Alex. Dima



Is Helen in front of Kim? Lena: Dima: Yes, she is.



Regular and irregular plurals There is/There are Imperatives

Section A: Regular plurals I



Regular plurals I

Множественное число большинства имён существительных мы образуем при помощи окончания **-s** (-es):

Правило		Пример	Исключения
К большинству существительных мы прибавляем	-S	kitten → kitten <u>s</u> book → book <u>s</u> girl → girl <u>s</u>	
К существительным, которые оканчиваются на гласную + -у , мы прибавляем	-s	toy → toy <u>s</u> day → day <u>s</u> boy → boy <u>s</u>	
К существительным, которые оканчиваются на согласную + -у , мы прибавляем	-es (при этом -у меняется на -i-)	baby → bab <u>ies</u> lady → lad <u>ies</u> fly → fl <u>ies</u>	
К существительным, которые оканчиваются на -s , -ss , -sh , -ch , -x или -o , мы прибавляем	-es	box → box <u>es</u> potato → potato <u>es</u>	radio → radio <u>s</u> piano → piano <u>s</u> photo → photo <u>s</u> video → video <u>s</u> zoo → zoo <u>s</u> kangaroo → kangaroo <u>s</u>

2 Обведи правильный вариант.



3 А теперь впиши слова в нужную колонку.

-s eyes	-ies babies	-es boxes

and a second construction of the second second second second		

4 Напиши существительные во множественном числе.

1	rabbit	rabbits	7	nurse	
2	book		8	рирру	
3	kitten		9	boy	
4	fox		10	key	
5	box		11	balcony	
6	house		12	party	

5 Напиши существительные в единственном числе.

1	babies	baby	7	girls	
2	boxes		8	keys	
3	boys		9	noses	
4	cakes		10	puppies	
5	eyes		11	sandwiches	
6	flies		12	toys	



7 Реши кроссворд: впиши существительные во множественном числе.

18

brush • cherry • house • kangaroo • lady • parrot • party • rainbow • sandwich



Section B: Regular plurals II, Irregular plurals

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🖉



One nice wolf with a fork and a knife.

Regular plurals II



Three nice wolves with forks and knives.

Множественное число имён существительных, которые оканчиваются на **-f** и **-fe**, мы образуем так:

Правило		Пример	Исключения
К существительным, которые оканчиваются на -f , мы прибавляем	-es (при этом -f меняется на -v-)	leaf → lea <u>ves</u> loaf → loa <u>ves</u>	roof <u>s</u> cliff <u>s</u>
К существительным, которые оканчиваются на -fe , мы прибавляем	-s (при этом -f- меняется на -v-)	knife → kni <u>ves</u> wife → wi <u>ves</u>	giraff <u>es</u>

Irregular plurals

Множественное число некоторых существительных образуется не по правилам. Такие существительные надо выучить наизусть:

<u>People</u> child → children man → men woman → women person → people Parts of the body foot \rightarrow feet tooth \rightarrow teeth

<u>Animals</u> sheep → sheep mouse → mice fish → fish

2 Подчеркни существительные во множественном числе.





З Найди слова и обведи их. Картинки тебе помогут.

















g	h	j	у	t	е	d	t	у	f
g	с	h	i	l	d	r	е	n	е
j	s	е	h	U	n	k	i	е	е
w	h	g	f	е	m	i	с	е	t
۷	е	U	i	t	d	a	d	v	h
у	е	n	s	t	е	е	t	h	f
g	р	k	h	d	с	е	х	f	h
b	w	g	е	b	h	j	t	е	b
h	w	0	m	е	n	х	е	g	v
k	е	h	U	n	k	i	k	0	f

4 Напиши существительные во множественном числе. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.

٦	a knife	two	knives	6	a potato	seven	
2	a wolf	three		7	a radio	eight	
3	a leaf	four		8	a piano	nine	
4	a giraffe	five		9	a loaf	ten	
5	a mosquito	six		10	a roof	two	

5 Преобразуй предложения, следуя образцу.

1 He is a man.	They are men.	5	It is a mouse.	
2 He is a child.		6	It is a giraffe.	
3 She is a woman.		7	It is a knife.	
4 It is a mosquito.		8	It is a wolf.	

5

6 Посмотри на картинки. Напиши, что на них изображено.



two teeth









7 Послушай и повтори скороговорку. Two fat wolves and their wives. And their children... Run for your lives!

Section C: There is/There are

1 Послушай и прочитай. 何





There is/There are

Мы употребляем обороты **There is** и **There are** тогда, когда хотим сообщить, что ктото или что-то находится в определённом месте.

Оборот **There is** мы употребляем с существительными в единственном числе. Оборот **There are** – с существительными во множественном числе. Например:

There is a book in the school bag.В портфеле книга.There are trees in the garden.В саду деревья.

В устной речи мы обычно используем сокращённую форму оборота **There is**. Например:

There is a mouse. \rightarrow **There**'s a mouse.

Оборот There are сокращённой формы не имеет.

В вопросительном предложении мы ставим глагол **to be** (**is**, **are**) в начало предложения. Например:

✓There is a spider. → Is there a spider?

 \rightarrow

Fhere are mice.

Are there mice?

2 Подбери предложения к картинкам а и b.



- 1 It's a nice day. b
- **2** There are clouds in the sky, but it's sunny.
- 3 There's a house with a garden.
- **4** The house has a blue door and there are four windows.

Впиши *There is* или *There are*. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.

1 There are	pencils in my pencil case.
2	an eraser next to the pencil.
3	flowers in the garden.
4	a tree behind the house.
5	ten children in the classroom.
6	a picture on the wall.
7	two cats on the chair.
8	a mouse under the table.



- 5 There's a tree.
- **6** There are yellow and red flowers in the garden.
- 7 There's a dog on the ground.
- 8 There are birds in the tree.

Говорим правильно!

В утвердительных предложениях обороты **There is** и **There are** безударные.

В вопросах и кратких ответах слова **is** и **аге** ударные.

Послушай и повтори:

There's a cat in the garden. There are books on the desk. IS there a clown? Yes, there IS. ARE there spiders? Yes, there ARE.



...but now there is!

4 Какой ответ соответствует действительности? Отметь его знаком ✓.

1 Are there children in your class?

a Yes, there are.

b No, there aren't.

2 Is there a picture on the wall?

□ Yes, there is.

- b No, there isn't.
- 3 Are there clouds in the sky today?

I Yes, there are.

- **b** No, there aren't.
- 4 Is there a frog next to you?

In Yes, there is.

b No, there isn't.

5 Is there a book in your school bag?

a Yes, there is.

b No, there isn't.

6 Are there elephants in your bathroom?

b No, there aren't.

7 Is there a desk in your bedroom?a Yes, there is.

D No, there isn't.

8 Are there spiders on your head?

I Yes, there are.

b No, there aren't.

5 Заполни пропуски в вопросах. Напиши ответы на эти вопросы.

1	Are there desks in your classroom?	Yes, there are.
2	a cat on your desk?	
3	schools on the moon?	
4	a city in the sea?	
5	shops near your house?	
6	a zoo in your town?	
7	a TV in your house?	
8	kittens under your chair?	

6 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу. 🥏 🗢 🗨

Lena: Is there a giraffe in the class?

Dima: No, there isn't.

Lena: Are there photos on the walls?

Dima: Yes, there are.



Imperatives

Imperative – это повелительное наклонение. Глагол в повелительном наклонении выражает просьбу, приказ или совет. Повелительное наклонение имеет одну форму как для единственного, так и для множественного числа. Предложения в повелительном наклонении мы начинаем с глагола.

Open the book.	Открой (Откройте) книгу.
Draw a dog.	Нарисуй (Нарисуйте) собаку

Глагол в повелительном наклонении может также выражать запрещение. Такие предложения мы начинаем с **Do not**. Например:

Do not talk.	Не разговаривай. (Не разговаривайте.)
Do not open the window.	Не открывай (Не открывайте) окно.

В устной речи мы обычно используем сокращённую форму:

Do not \rightarrow Don't make a noise.	Не шуми. (Не шумите.)
Do not \rightarrow Don't watch TV.	Не смотри (Не смотрите) телевизор.

2 Впиши нужные глаголы.

(Hide • Listen •	Colour • Tal	ke • Climb •	Put	• Drink	: • Ride •	Write • Go
1	Colour	the sky blu	e.	6			your milk.
2		the book o	n the table.	7			to sleep.
3		an apple f	rom the tree.	. 8			your name.
4		the tree.		9	in an air an a		to the teacher.
5		behind the	door.	10			your bike.
Co	оставь и напиш	1 предложе	ения.				
1	ball catch the Catch the ball.			5	the col	lour red	nose
2	door to walk the	9		6	your so	ay name	
3	window point to	o the		7	word p	ootatoes	the spell
4	draw face a			8	childre	n listen 1	to the
	Говорим			дло	жения		цательную форму
Y	правильн	0! 1	Sit down.			Don't s	it down.
	Произноси предложени	e, 2	2 Stand up.				
	выражающее за	прет, З	Close the	win	dow.		
	с ударением don't /dəuni		Read this	boo	k.	************	
	Послушай и пов	гори: 5	Count to te	en.			
	DON'T close	the d	Make a na	oise			
	window.	/ 1	Іослушай и	пов	втори.		
По	опроси однокла	ссника выг	юлнить тво	ик	оманды	ы. 👰 🌢	•••
	Open your	bag!	Take bo	oui ok!	a	_	Don't open the book!

Давай повторим!

Впиши существительные во множественном числе. Нарисуй картинку.

There is a garden with a lot of **1** flowers (flower) in this picture. There are three 2 (child) on the grass. They're eating 3 (sandwich) and there are **4** (box) with **5** (cake) and plates of 6 (orange). There are two 7 (puppy) with big eyes and small **8** (foot) next to the children.



Впиши there's или there are. Нарисуй картинку.

There's	a house in this picture. The house isn't big.	2
a green door and	3 four windows. 4	a tree next to the
house. 5	cherries in the tree and 6	a lot of birds.
7	a big, fat cat under the tree.	

Обсуди с одноклассником нарисованные картинки. Следуй образцу. 3



Are there flowers in the garden? Lena:

Dima: Yes, there are,

Unit 3

Present simple • Wh- questions Adverbs of frequency

Section A: Present simple (affirmative)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🕢



On Monday morning we wake up early. My brother and I dress in our school clothes. Mum and Dad make breakfast. Then we leave home. I walk to school. My brother rides his bike. Mum and Dad drive to work.



On Sundays we wake up late. My mum reads the newspaper. My dad drinks coffee and my brother and I make breakfast. I like Sunday!

Present simple (affirmative)

Мы употребляем время present simple (настоящее простое время), когда говоримодействиях, которые происходят часто, регулярно, обычно.

My mum goes to work every morning. Мы также употребляем время present simple для выражения общеизвестных фактов.

Dogs run and rabbits hop.

Часто в предложениях в **present** simple мы употребляем слова, которые указывают на повторный характер действий.

Например:

I go to a swimming pool **every Monday**. We wake up at ten o'clock **every day**. They **always** eat eggs for breakfast.

You never go to school on Saturday.

Подробнее о таких словах написано на странице 37 в Section D.

В утвердительных предложениях в present simple к смысловому глаголу в 3-ем лице единственного числа мы прибавляем окончание -s (-es):

He run**s** home. She watch**es** TV. It play**s** in the garden. Особенности правописания глаголов в 3-ем лице единственного числа:

Правило	Правило		
К большинству глаголов мы прибавляем	-S	write -	→ run <u>s</u> → write <u>s</u> → buy <u>s</u>
К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -s, -sh, -ch, -ss, -x и -о , мы прибавляем	-es	wash fix	→ watch <u>es</u> → wash <u>es</u> → fix <u>es</u> → do <u>es</u>
К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на согласную + -у , мы прибавляем	-es (при этом -y меняется на -i-)	cry	→ fl <u>ies</u> → cr <u>ies</u> → tr <u>ies</u>

2 Обведи нужный вариант.



On Sunday afternoons my dad 1 reads the newspaper/plays computer games. My mum 2 goes for a walk/watches TV. My brother 3 reads comics/goes out for a walk. Our cats, Claude and Bob, 4 sleep/play on the floor and I 5 read comics/play computer games.

Заполни таблицу глаголами в нужной форме.

I	play	catch	dance	go	carry	enjoy	watch	fly
you		catch						
he			dances					
she				goes				
it					carries			
we						enjoy		
you							watch	
they								fly

29



Section B: Present simple (negative)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍕

On Saturday...



... Mum and Dad don't drive to work. They stay at home.





... my teacher doesn't teach. She listens to music!

Present simple (negative)

Мы строим отрицательные предложения в **present simple** при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** и отрицания **not**.

Для 3-го лица единственного числа мы употребляем глагол **does** и отрицание **not**. При этом к смысловому глаголу окончание **-s** <u>не</u> прибавляется.

Отрицательная форма			
	Полная форма	Сокращённая форма	
l/You	do not	don't	
He/She/It	does not	doesn't	go.
We/You/They	do not	don't	





1

Gill and I don't like oranges, but we like apples.



Alice likes chocolate, but she doesn't like ice cream.



4



Jane and Helen don't ride their bikes to school. They take the bus.

Tim doesn't play the guitar, but he plays the piano.

3 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 Lions doesn't don't eat bananas.
- 2 Elephants **doesn't/don't** live in the sea.
- 3 A doctor doesn't/don't work in a school.
- 4 A teacher **doesn't/don't** work in a hospital.
- 5 We doesn't/don't like winter.

- 6 Dogs doesn't/don't climb trees.
- 7 Anna doesn't/don't know my sister.
- 8 You doesn't/don't like my cats.
- 9 I doesn't/don't like eggs for breakfast.
- 10 Max doesn't/don't speak English.

4 Составь	Составь и напиши предложения. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори. 📀					
	don't trees fish on't climb trees.	5	it snow in summer doesn't			
2 fly a c	loesn't dog	6	my you know don't friend			
3 play p	viano doesn't Peter the	7	work Janet on doesn't Sunday			
4 don't	we do homework Sunday on	8	don't milk drink I			

5 Перепиши предложения, используя сокращённые формы вспомогательных глаголов.

 I do not speak Russian. I don't speak Russian. 	5 You do not go to school on Saturday.
2 He does not know you.	6 They do not go to work on Sunday.
3 She does not dance at the weekend.	7 We do not play tennis every day.
4 It does not eat leaves.	8 She does not read newspapers.

6 Перепиши предложения, используя полные формы вспомогательных глаголов.

1	I don't play the piano. I do not play the piano.	5	Alice and Paul don't like television.
2	You don't know James.	6	I don't ride a bike to school.
3	James doesn't know you.	7	Olga doesn't drink milk.
4	We don't live in a flat.	8	Sam and Tom don't go to the theatre.

7 Прочитай текст и подчеркни в нём глаголы.

On Monday morning May <u>gets up</u> early. She dresses in school clothes and she eats breakfast quickly. Her mum and dad go to work. She takes the bus to school and she sees her friends. She sits at her desk and she listens to her teacher.

Заполни пропуски в тексте, следуя образцу.

On Saturday morning May	doesn't get up	early. She 2
in school clothes and she 3		breakfast quickly. Her mum and
dad 4	to work. She 5	the bus to school
and she 6	her friends. She	7 at her desk
and she 8	to her teacher.	

8 Послушай и повтори скороговорку. 🥟

Dogs don't dance and a donkey doesn't dream. Pigs don't paint and a cat doesn't clean.





Section C: Present simple (questions and short answers), Wh- questions





Let's play!

Present simple (questions and short answers), Wh- questions

Мы строим вопросительные предложения в **present simple** при помощи вспомогательного глагола **Do** / **Does**, который ставим в начало предложения.

Мы обычно даём краткие ответы на вопросы, которые начинаются с Do / Does.

Do you play basketball? **Do** they go to school? **Does** he speak English? Yes, I **do.** No, I **do not (don't).** Yes, they **do.** No, they **do not (don't).** Yes, he **does.** No, he **does not (doesn't).**

Для построения вопросительного предложения в **present simple** мы можем использовать такие слова, как **Where** (где?), **When** (когда?) и **What** (что?), которые ставим в начало предложения перед вспомогательным глаголом **do** / **does**. Например:

Where do you live? I live in Moscow.What do we have for breakfast? A sandwich and a cup of tea.When does she go to school? She goes to school at 8 o'clock.

2 Посмотри на картинки и обведи соответствующие им ответы на вопросы.



- 3 Does an elephant live in the sea?Yes, it does./No, it doesn't.
- **4** Does an elephant live in the jungle? Yes, it does./No, it doesn't.



- 7 Do you live in England? Yes, I do./No, I don't.
- 8 Do you like ice cream? Yes, I do./No, I don't.

- 1 Does a cat eat leaves? Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.
- 2 Does a cat eat fish?

Yes, it does./No, it doesn't.



- 5 Do doctors work in a school?Yes, they do./No, they don't.
- 6 Do doctors work in a hospital? Yes, they do./No, they don't.



Говорим правильно!

Произноси краткие ответы с ударением на: do / does / don't / doesn't.

Послушай и повтори:

Yes, he DOES. No, she DOESN'T. Yes, we DO. No, they DON'T.

З Соедини линиями. Послушай и повтори.

- 1 Do I know you?
- 2 Do you play tennis?
- 3 Does Andrey live in Moscow?
- 4 Does Jane like oranges?
- **5** Do giraffes climb trees?
- 6 Does a fish fly?
- 7 Do you and I learn English?

- No, it doesn't.
- No, they don't.
- No, she doesn't.
- Yes, he does.
- Yes, you do.
- No, I don't.
- Yes, we do.

4 Составь и напиши вопросы.

- 1 like you chocolate do Do you like chocolate?
- 2 speak English she does
- 3 every they do what play day

5 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 (Do/Does you go shopping on Saturday?
- 2 Where/What do your mum and dad work?
- 3 Do/Does mice live in the sea?
- 4 When/What do you eat for breakfast?
- 5 Do/Does your teacher speak English?
- 6 Do/Does your sister get up early on Monday?
- 7 When/Where do you go to bed?
- 8 Do/Does fish climb trees?

6 Начни вопросы со слов *Do* или *Does*. Напиши ответы на них.

1	Do cats go to school?	No, they don't.
2	you go to school on Sunday?	
3	your dad go to work on Monday?	
4	your friends watch television?	
5	you and your friend like football?	
6	your mum cook spaghetti every day?	?

7 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу. 🔩



Lena:Where does your dad work?Lena:Does he work every day?Dima:In an office.Dima:Yes, he does.

- 4 live Chris where does
- 5 do books I read every day
- 6 Helen does play piano the
Section D: Adverbs of frequency

Послушай и прочитай. 🍋 1



Mr Crisp is very busy. He always wakes up early.



He usually works in the morning.



He often works in the afternoon.



He sometimes works in the ...he never works at night. evening, but...



Adverbs of frequency

В предложениях в present simple мы нередко употребляем слова, которые указывают на то, как часто происходит то или иное действие:

always	– всегда
usually	– обычно
often	- часто
sometime	es – иногда
seldom	– редко
never	– никогда
Например:	He always wakes up early. He usually works in the afternoon. He never works at night.

Запомни, что такие слова мы обычно ставим перед смысловым глаголом. Например:

I sometimes play chess with my brother.



Dougal likes food. This is what he eats every week.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	V	✓	✓	~	✓	~	~
	~	~	\checkmark	~	✓	×	×
\bigcirc	 Image: A second s	×	✓	✓	~	~	~
0.00	7 ~	×	×	×	~	×	×
	1	×	1	×	×	×	×
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Заполни пропуски в предложениях так, чтобы утверждения соответствовали действительности.

always • usually • often • sometimes • seldom • never

- 1 I always wake up in the morning.
- 2 I walk to school.

38

- 3 I go to bed at 10 o'clock.
- 4 My family go to the park at the weekend.
- 5 We eat chocolate for breakfast.
- 6 My teacher speaks English.

А теперь, используя эти предложения, расскажи о себе однокласснику.

I always walk to school.

Давай повторим!

Впиши нужные слова в пропуски в рассказе.

What do they do at the weekend?

***** = always, **** = usually, *** = often, ** = sometimes, * = seldom, --- = never

				LRARE	, Ti
Alex	**	****		*	*
Jane	****	_	****	**	_
Bill		****	****	***	-
Sue	***	**	****	*	**

At the weekend Alex 1 sometimes plays	(play) tennis. He 2
	(watch) TV. Jane 4
(play) tennis at the weeken	d but she 5 (swim).
Jane and Sue 6 (1	watch) TV, but Jane 7
(fly) a kite in the park. Sue 8	(fly) a kite in the park and she
9 (play) tennis.	Alex and Sue 10
(go) to the cinema, but Bill 11	(go) to the cinema.

2 Расспроси одноклассника, следуя образцу. Заполни таблицу.

Lena: Do you play tennis at the weekend?

Dima: Yes, I do. I sometimes play tennis.

			28992	
уои				
your friend	**			

3 А теперь напиши о себе и своём друге.

At the weekend I



this/these, that/those, What Possessive 's, Whose Possessive adjectives

Section A: this/these, that/those



this/these, that/those

Слова this / these и that / those – это указательные местоимения.

Мы употребляем местоимения **this** и **these**, когда указываем на людей, животных или предметы, которые находятся вблизи от нас.

This употребляется с существительными в единственном числе: This is a book. It is big.

These употребляется с существительными во множественном числе: These are kittens. They are small. Мы употребляем местоимения **that** и **those**, когда указываем на людей, животных или предметы, которые находятся вдали от нас.

That употребляется с существительными в единственном числе: That is a pen. It is blue.

Those употребляется с существительными во множественном числе:

Those are boys. They are tall.

В устной речи мы обычно употребляем краткую форму оборота **That is**. Например: **That is** a cat. **→ That's** a cat.

40

В вопросительных предложениях указательные местоимения this / these и that / those употребляются так:

Is this a nice dress? Is that a good book? Are these cakes tasty? Are those rabbits?

Yes, it is. / No. it isn't. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Обрати внимание: в кратких ответах на такие вопросы указательные местоимения не употребляются.

Обведи правильный вариант.



1

(a)This is a boy. **b** That's a boy.



a This is a boy. **b** That's a boy.



a These are girls. **b** Those are girls.



- **a** These are girls.
- **b** Those are girls.



- **a** This is a dog.
- **b** These are dogs.

- **a** That's a dog.
- **b** Those are doas.

Говорим правильно!

Произноси this так: /отя/, a these Tak: /ðiz/.

> А теперь послушай и повтори.

Послушай и повтори скороговорку. 6 Are these/this shoes nice? This is thin Chris. These knees are thin Chris's knees.

3 Обведи правильный вариант. Послушай и повтори.



- 1 These/This sweets look nice.
- 2 That's/These are a good picture.
- 3 Look at this/that bird in the sky.
- 4 Oh dear! Look at those/these clouds.
- 5 Is that/these a cat or a doa?

4 Измени предложения, следуя образцу. 6 That's a book. This is a nice cat. 1 These are nice cats. 2 This is a big book. 7 This is a hungry dog. 3 That's an orange. 8 That's a small plane. 9 That's a red flower. 4 This is a dress. 10 This is a good sandwich. 5 That's a hippo. 5 Измени предложения, следуя образцу. 6 These are kittens. 1 Those are elephants. That's an elephant. 7 Those are good pens. 2 These are tigers. 3 These are nice cakes. 8 These are big fish. 4 Those are beautiful flowers. 9 These are mice. 5 Those are tall children. 10 Those are shops.

6 Прочитай вопросы. Допиши ответы на них.

1	Is this a nice T-shirt?	Yes, it is .
2	Is this a school?	No,
3	Are these good books?	Yes,
4	Is that cake tasty?	No,
5	Are those birds?	Yes,

Section B: What's this?/What are these? What's that?/What are those?

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍕









What's this?/What are these? What's that?/What are those?

Указательные местоимения this / these и that / those мы часто употребляем в вопросах, которые начинаются со слова What (что?). Например:

What's this? What are these? What's that? What are those? It's a spider. They're ants. It's an owl. They're wolves.

Обрати внимание: в ответах на такие вопросы указательные местоимения не употребляются.

Говорим правильно!

Произноси все слова в предложениях слитно. He говори: What...is...this? и What...is...that? Говори: What's this? /wots õis/ и What's that? /wots õæt/ He говори: What...are...these? и What...are...those? Говори: What are these? /wot a: õi:z/ и What are those? /wot a: õi:z/

А теперь послушай предложения и повтори.

2 Послушай и повтори.What's this?It's a flower.

What's that? It's a hippo.

What are these?

They're flowers.

What are those? They're hippos.

З Подбери к картинкам вопросы и ответы и напиши их.

What's this? • What are those? • What's that? • What are these? It's • They're • It's • They're

1		What's this?
	- She	It's a pencil.
2		a door.
3	Juli	pencils.
4		windows.

4 Прочитай вопросы и отметь знаком ✓ правильные ответы.

- 1 Is this a book?
 - a Yes, it is. ✓
 - **b** Yes, they are.
- 2 Are those birds?a No, it isn't.
 -
 - **b** No, they aren't.
- 3 What's this?
 - **a** It's a pencil case.
 - **b** They're pencil cases.
- 4 What are those?
 - **a** They're lions.
 - **b** It's a lion.

- **5** Is this a chocolate cake?
 - **a** Yes, they are.
 - **b** Yes, it is.
- 6 What are these?
 - **a** No, they aren't.
 - **b** They're trees.
- 7 Are these apples?
 - **a** Yes, they are.
 - **b** Yes, it is.
- 8 What's that?
 - a They're elephants.
 - **b** It's an elephant.

5 Прочитай ответы и составь к ним вопросы. Используй *this*, *that*, *these* или *those*.

I Is that a boat Yes, it is.	? 5 They're mice.
2 What's that? It's a cat.	6 girls? No, they aren't.
3 a cat? Yes, it is.	7 a pen? No, it isn't.
4 Yes, they are.	i? 8 It's a pencil.
Разыграй диалог с одноклассником	, следуя образцу. 👤 🗨 🗬
Lena: What are these?	Lena: Is that a desk?
Dima: They're pencils.	Dima: Yes, it is.

Section C: Possessive 's, Whose



Possessive 's, Whose

Possessive – это притяжательный падеж, который обычно имеют лишь одушевлённые существительные. Притяжательный падеж показывает, кому принадлежит та или иная вещь.

Мы образуем притяжательный падеж существительных при помощи -s, перед которым ставим апостроф (').

This is Sue's pen. \rightarrow It's Sue's. These are Nick's books. \rightarrow They're Nick's. This is the dog's food.

These are the cat's toys.

Если же мы образуем притяжательный падеж существительных во множественном числе, то мы прибавляем к существительному только апостроф.

These are the boys' hats. That's the girls' school.

Когда мы спрашиваем, кому принадлежит та или иная вещь, мы начинаем предложение с вопросительного слова Whose (чей?). При образовании вопроса со словом Whose мы ставим глагол to be (is, are) перед указательным местоимением.

Maria's.

Whose phone is this?	It's Simon's.
Whose books are these?	They're Maria

2 Изучи картинку и соедини линиями вопросы и ответы.



- 1 Whose dogs are those?
- 2 Whose kite is that?
- 3 Whose bike is that?
- 4 Whose football is that?
- 5 Whose books are those?

It's Jill's. It's Ken's. They're the girls'. They're Alice's.

It's the boys'.

Составь и напиши предложения.

- this/John/book
 This is John's book.
- 2 these/Kate/pens
- 3 that/Helen/mum
- 4 those/Dave/cats

- 5 this/Mike/bike
- **6** these/Mr Smith/apples
- 7 that/the cat/food
- 8 those/the dog/toys

4 Прочитай ответы и допиши вопросы.

1 Whose book is this?
4 Whose
It's Tony's book.
2 Whose
They're Mary's pencils.
3 Whose
It's Sally's desk.
4 Whose
They're Jack's sweets.
5 Whose
They're Vicky's toys.
6 Whose
It's Peter's school.

5 Изучи картинки. Допиши вопросы и напиши ответы на них. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.





Possessive adjectives

Личные местоимения		Притяжательные местоимения	Possessive adjectives – это притяжательные местоимения.			
l		my	Притяжательные местоимения, так же как и притяжательный падеж,			
you		your	показывают, кому принадлежит та или			
he		his	иная вещь. Мы ставим притяжательные местоимения перед существительными.			
she		her	This is his chair.			
it	<i>→</i>	its	Is this her house?			
we		our	These are my books. Are these your pencils?			
you		your	Запомни, что their может употребляться			
they		their	только по отношению к одушевлённым предметам.			

2 Подбери фразы к картинкам и напиши их.



3 Впиши *My*, *Your*, *His*, *Her*, *Its*, *Our*, *Your* или *Their*. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.

- May's shoes are green.
 Her shoes are green.
- 2 Alex's hat is yellow.

hat is yellow.

3 My parents' car is small.

car is small.

4 My family's house is big.

house is big.

5 You have got blue eyes.

eyes are blue.

- 6 You and Tom have got brown hair.
 - hair is brown.
- 7 My dog has got a white tail.

tail is white.

8 You have got a red bike.

bike is red.

9 You and Mary have got blue T-shirts.

T-shirts are blue.

Давай повторим!

1 Соедини линиями.

- 1 What' this?
- 2 What are these?
- 3 Are those birds?
- 4 Is that a mouse?
- 5 Whose bag is this?
- 6 Whose shoes are these?

No, it isn't. They're Jack's. It's a pen. Yes, they are. They're pencil cases. It's Angela's.

2 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.

Lena: What are those? Dima: They're books. Dima: Whose pen is this? Lena: It's Andrey's.

3 Обведи правильный вариант.

Hello! **1**(My/Her name is Jim and this is **2 his/my** family. My **3 mum/mum's** name is Anna. **4 Her/Its** hair is brown and her eyes are blue. My **5 dad/dad's** name is John. His hair is blond and **6 his/our** eyes are green. My **7 sister's/sisters'** names are Daisy and Vicky. **8 Her/Their** hair is brown and their eyes are green. **9 Our/My** hair is brown and my eyes are blue. And you? What colour is **10 your/our** hair? What colour are your eyes?

4 Теперь нарисуй свою семью и напиши о ней.

My family

My name is



How much/How many some, any, a lot of have got

Section A: How much/How many



How much/How many

В английском языке, как и в русском, существуют исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Исчисляемые существительные обозначают предметы, которые можно посчитать (an orange, a boy). Неисчисляемые обозначают вещества, которые нельзя пересчитать (milk, juice).

Выражения How much и How many означают «сколько?».

Мы употребляем How many с исчисляемыми существительными.

How many sandwiches are there?

Мы употребляем How much с неисчисляемыми существительными.

How much cheese is there? How much juice is there?

Запомни, что неисчисляемые существительные всегда употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе!

There **is** juice in the fridge. \checkmark There **are** juice in the fridge.

2 Впиши существительные в нужную колонку.



3 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 How much/many milk is there?
- 2 How much/many chairs are there?
- 3 How much/many glasses of juice are there?
- 4 How much/many juice is there?
- 5 How much/many girls are there?
- 6 How much/many bread is there?
- 7 How much/many children are there?
- 8 How much/many rice is there on the plate?

Впиши *is* или *are*.

	1 How much water is there?	5 How many bananas there?			
	2 How many cats there?	6 How many books there?			
	3 How many pencils there?	7 How much milk there?			
	4 How much soup there?	8 How much paint there?			
5	Составь и напиши вопросы.				
	1 there much is how water	5 fruit much is there how			
	How much water is there?				
	2 there many how are desks	6 how shops many there are			
	3 there much how is lemonade	7 much how is there food			
	4 how there many are giraffes	8 are CDs many there how			

6 Напиши вопросы, следуя образцу. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори. 👰



Section B: some, any, a lot of



1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍋



Mum: Oh, look! The circus is here.
Girl: Oh, Mum! Are there any acrobats?
Mum: Yes, there are.
Girl: Are there any tigers?
Mum: No. There aren't any tigers, but there are some elephants.
Girl: Are there any dancers?
Mum: No, there aren't any dancers, but there are a lot of clowns.
Girl: Great! I like clowns. Can we go, Mum? Please!

some, any, a lot of

Мы часто употребляем слова **some**, **any** и **a lot of**, когда говорим о количестве чеголибо. Слова **some**, **any** и **a lot of** мы употребляем с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, а также с неисчисляемыми существительными.

Слово **some** (несколько, немного) мы употребляем только в утвердительных предложениях и никогда не употребляем в отрицательных.

There are **some** flowers on the table.

There is **some** milk in the fridge.

Слово **any** мы употребляем в отрицательных предложениях в значении «нисколько» и вопросительных предложениях в значении «несколько», «немного», но не употребляем в утвердительных предложениях.

There aren't **any** flowers on the table. Are there **any** flowers on the table? There isn't **any** milk in the fridge. Is there **any** milk in the fridge?

Выражение a lot of (много) мы обычно употребляем в утвердительных предложениях.

There are a lot of flowers on the table.

Запомни, что слова **some**, **any** и **a lot of** мы никогда не употребляем с существительными в единственном числе! В этом случае с существительными мы употребляем неопределённый артикль **a** / **an**. Например:

There is **an** elephant in the zoo. There isn't **a** pen in the pencil case. Is there **an** apple on the table?

2 Прочитай вопросы к картинкам и выбери нужные ответы.



- 1 Are there any kittens?
 - a No, there aren't any kittens.
 - **b**Yes, there are some kittens.
 - **c** Yes, there are a lot of kittens.



- 2 Are there any fish?a No, there aren't any fish.b Yes, there are some fish.
 - **c** Yes, there are a lot of fish.



- 3 Is there any juice?
 - **a** No, there isn't any juice.
 - **b** Yes, there is some juice
 - **c** Yes, there's a lot of juice.



- 4 Is there any milk?
 - **a** No, there isn't any milk.
 - **b** Yes, there is some milk
 - c Yes, there's a lot of milk.

Говорим правильно!

Произноси слова some, any и a lot of так:

some /sʌm/ any /enɪ/ a lot of /ə lɒt əv/

Послушай слова и повтори.

Послушай и повтори скороговорки. Some sand, some shells, some sea and a lot of sunshine shining on me.

There aren't any apples in my aunt's apple tree.

Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 Are there **some/any** pencils on the desk?
- 2 There aren't **some/any** pens in my pencil case.
- 3 There are **some/any** books under your chair.
- 4 Is there some/any lemonade?
- 5 There isn't **some/any** bread in the cupboard.
- 6 There's some/any meat in the fridge.
- 7 There aren't **some/any** children in the classroom.
- 8 Are there **some/any** cats in the garden?
- 9 There's some/any soup on the table.
- 10 Is there **some/any** milk in the bottle?

Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- Are there **a/an/any** clouds in the sky? 1
- Is there **a/an/any** juice on the table? 2
- Are there **a/an/any** trees in the park? 3
- 4 Is there **a/an/any** orange in the fridge?

Впиши some, any, a lot of, а или an.

- 5 Is there a/an/any apple in your bag?
- 6 Is there a/an/any grass in the garden?
- 7 Is there a/an/any glass on the table?
- 8 Are there a/an/any sweets in the box?





Section C: have got



Оборот have got мы употребляем в значении «иметь», «обладать». Например:

I have got two parrots. У меня есть два попугая.

С 3-им лицом единственного числа мы употребляем форму has got. Например:

Nick has got three dogs. У Ника три собаки.

Для образования отрицательной формы после **have** / **has** мы ставим отрицание **not**. Например:

You have not got drinks. Jill has not got cakes.

В устной речи мы обычно используем сокращённые формы. Например:

| have got a cat. \rightarrow l've got a cat.

She has not got a cat. \rightarrow She hasn't got a cat.

	Утвердительная форма			Отрицательная форма			
Полн	Полная форма Сокращённая форма		Пол	Полная форма Сокра		ащённая форма	
l We You They	have got	l We You They	've got	l We You They	have not got	l We You They	haven't got
He She It) has got	He She It	's got	He She It	has not got	He She It	hasn't got

Для образования вопросительной формы мы ставим **Have** / **Has** в начало предложения:

He has got a dog.

Have I got a fish? Has he got a dog?

На такие вопросы мы обычно даём краткие ответы:

Have you got a pen? Has he got a brother? Yes, I have. No, he hasn't.

Вопросительная форма		ая форма	Краткий утвердительный ответ	Краткий отрицательный ответ	
Have	l we you they	got?	Yes, I/we/you/they have.	No, I/we/you/they haven't.	
Has	he she it	got?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No , he/she/it hasn't.	

2 Прочитай рассказ Алисы. Подбери картинки к именам персонажей.

Hi! My name's Alice. I haven't got a green parrot. I've got a red parrot. My friend Kate hasn't got a red parrot. She's got a green parrot. John hasn't got a big dog. He's got a small dog. Anne and Jane haven't got a small dog. They've got a big dog. Can you find our animals?

- 1 Alice 🖸
- 2 John 🗌
- 3 Kate 🗆
- 4 Anne and Jane

3 Обведи правильные ответы на вопросы к рассказу Алисы.

- Has John got a green parrot?
 a Yes, he has.
 bNo, he hasn't.
- 2 Has John got a small dog?
 - **a** Yes, he has.
 - **b** No, he hasn't.
- 3 Have Anne and Jane got a big dog?a Yes, they have.b No, they haven't.
- 4 Have Anne and Jane got a small dog?a Yes, they have.
 - **b** No, they haven't.

- **5** Has Alice got a dog?
 - **a** Yes, she has.
 - **b** No, she hasn't.
- 6 Has Alice got a parrot?
 - **a** Yes, she has.
 - **b** No, she hasn't.
- 7 Has Kate got a green parrot?
 - **a** Yes, she has.
 - **b** No, she hasn't.
- 8 Has Kate got a red parrot?
 - **a** Yes, she has.
 - **b** No, she hasn't.

4 Впиши в пропуски have или has.

- 1 John has got a sister.
- 2 Alison and Jane got a brother.
- **3** My dog got black ears.
- 4 You got my pen.

5 Поставь предложения в отрицательную форму.

- Alex has got a green pencil case.
 Alex hasn't got a green pencil case.
- 2 They have got a cat.
- 3 She has got a brother.

6 We've got a big garden.

Говорим правильно!

Произноси утвердительное предложение с ударением на существительном:

We've got a CAT.

Произноси отрицательное предложение с ударением на словах hoven't / hasn't:

We HAVEN'T got a dog.

А теперь послушай и повтори.

- 6 Перепиши предложения, следуя образцу. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.
 - I have got a hat. I have not got gloves.
 I've got a hat. I haven't got gloves.
 - 2 You have got a dog. You have not got a cat.
 - **3** He has got a sister. He has not got a brother.
 - **4** We have got pens. We have not got pencils.

Have we got any eggs? Yes, we've got lots of eggs!

- 4 I've got a new bike.
- I ve got a new pike.
-
- 5 You've got my ruler.

brown eyes. 7 You and I got blue bags. 8 My mum got blonde hair.

6 You and your sister got

5 I got a new pet.

Section D: have got + some, any, a lot of

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍋



Boy: Have you got any chocolate ice cream?
Man: No, I haven't got any chocolate ice cream.
Boy: Have you got any strawberry ice cream?
Man: No, I haven't got any strawberry ice cream.
Boy: Have you got any lemon ice cream?
Man: No, I haven't got any lemon ice cream.

Man: But I've got some drinks and a lot of hamburgers!

have got + some, any, a lot of

Часто в предложениях с have got мы используем слова some, any и a lot of. Мы употребляем some и a lot of в утвердительных предложениях. Например:

I've got some milk. He's got a lot of hamburgers. У меня есть немного молока. У него много бутербродов.

Мы употребляем any в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях. Например:

She hasn't got any dolls. Have you got any water? У неё нет кукол. У тебя есть немного воды?

Отметь знаком ✓ нужный вариант.



□ She hasn't got any dolls. □ She's got a lot of dolls.



They've got some sweets.
 They haven't got any sweets.

- 3
- \Box I've got a lot of kittens.

b I've got some kittens.

•	(A)	Q
	TP	V
	17.	ANT.
	101	10

We haven't got any shoes.

b We've got a lot of shoes.

З Обведи правильный вариант. Послушай и проверь себя.

Hello! My name is Anna. I've got two brothers but I haven't got **1** (any)'some sisters. I like music and I've got **2 a lot of/any** CDs. My brothers haven't got **3 any/some** CDs. They don't like music. They like animals. They've got **4 any/some** cats and they've got **5 any/some** dogs and they've got **6 any/a lot of** fish. My mum and dad like books. They've got **7 any/a lot of** books. Music, animals, books! We've got **8 some/a lot of** hobbies!

Давай повторим!

What clothes has Lucy got?

Найди слова и обведи их. Напиши ответы на вопросы.

Lucy

h	a	t) s	۷	g	b	
n	j	r	U	S	j	×	
h	v	s	0	С	k	s	
е	е	h	i	s	f	b	
р	r	0	U	е	t	r	
U	с	е	r	с	р	0	
d	U	S	С	i	z	U	
	n h e p u	n j h v e e p r u c	n j r h v s e e h p r o u c e	n j r u h v s o e e h i p r o u u c e r	n j r u s h v s o c e e h i s p r o u e u c e r c	n j r u s j h v s o c k e e h i s f p r o u e t u c e r c p	n j r u s j x h v s o c k s e e h i s f b p r o u e t r u c e r c p o

Has Lucy got a hat? Yes, she has.
 Has she got a T-shirt?
 Has she got socks?
 Has she got shoes?
 Has she got trousers?

What animals have Jill and Jim got?



р	a	r	r	0	t	n
a	n	i	h	t	0	m
a	f	i	S	h	f	0
0	b	w	b	a	0	U
g	0	е	f	g	U	S
n	j	d	0	g	h	е
S	t	f	w	g	е	h

6	Have Jill and Jim got a dog? Yes, they have.
7	Have they got a fish?
8	Have they got a cat?
9	Have they got a parrot?
10	Have they got a mouse?

2 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 Are there **any/some** birds in the tree?
- 2 Is there **a/some** CD in the CD player?
- 3 How much/many water is there?
- 4 Is there **any/a** milk in the jug?

5 How much/many glasses are there?

- 6 Are there **any/some** cakes on the table?
- 7 How much/many apples are there?
- 8 Is there any/a soup in the bowl?

3 Впиши пропущенные слова.

John 1 has got	a big family. He 2	four brothers but he
3 ai	ny sisters. His mum 4	three brothers but she
hasn't got 5	sisters. John's dad 6	three brothers,
so John has got 7	of uncles!	

Дополни вопросы и напиши ответы на них. 4

	cars			milk	
1		How many cars has he got? He's got five cars.	5		How got?
	toys			legs	
2		Have toys?	6		How a spider got?
	juice		3	dolphin	
3		Hasjuice?	7	Jos	Has legs?
	apples			rice	
4		Has apples?	8		How got?

Составь и напиши вопросы. 5

	Have Has	I you your friend your mum and dad your teacher	got	green eyes a pet a bike a big nose red hair a guitar	?	
1	1 Have 2	e I got a big nose?				

6

6 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.



Have I got a big nose? Lena: Dima: Yes, you have!

3



Present continuous

Section A: Present continuous (affirmative)



Present continuous (affirmative)

Мы строим утвердительные предложения в **present continuous** (настоящее продолженное время) при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** (**am**, **is**, **are**) и смыслового глагола, к которому добавляем окончание **-ing**:

Местоимение / имя существительное + to be (am, is, are) + глагол + -ing					
l am You ai	re			m) playing. re ('re) playing.	
He She It	is	play + -ing	He She It	is ('s) playing.	
We You They	are		We You They	are ('re) playing.	

В устной речи мы обычно используем сокращённые формы:

I am eating. \rightarrow I'm eating. You are eating. \rightarrow You're eating. He is eating. \rightarrow He's eating. She is eating. \rightarrow She's eating. It is eating. \rightarrow It's eating. We are eating. \rightarrow We're eating. They are eating. \rightarrow They're eating. Мы употребляем время present continuous для выражения действия, которое длится:

1 сейчас, в момент речи

I am playing football now. Я She is reading at the moment. Or

Я играю в футбол. (сейчас, в настоящий момент) Она сейчас читает книгу.

2 в определённый период времени в настоящем

It is raining today.Сегодня идёт дождь. (то есть в течение сегодняшнего дня)He's working tonight.Он работает сегодня вечером. (то есть сейчас, этим вечером)

В предложениях в present continuous мы часто используем указания на время:

now – сейчас at the moment – в настоящий момент today – сегодня this morning – этим утром tonight – сегодня вечером

Обрати внимание на правописание глаголов при добавлении окончания -ing:

Большинство глаголов не меняется	read → read <u>ing</u> jump → jump <u>ing</u>	play → play <u>ing</u>
Если глагол оканчивается на -е , то -е опускается	mak <u>e</u> → mak <u>ing</u> tak <u>e</u> → tak <u>ing</u>	writ <u>e</u> → writ <u>ing</u>
Если глагол состоит из одного слога и заканчивается на согласную, перед которой стоит краткая гласная, то конечная согласная удваивается	swim → swi <u>mm</u> ing sit → si <u>tt</u> ing run → ru <u>nn</u> ing	

Прочитай текст и впиши имена.



It's Daisy's birthday and this is Daisy's birthday party. Daisy is opening a present. Her brother, Paul, is eating cake. Daisy's mum is giving cake to all the children. Her Aunt Jane is giving juice to the children. Daisy's friends, Sally and Vicky, are dancing. John and Fred are playing a game with balloons. Everyone's having fun.

3 Впиши *ат*, *is* или *are*.

It's Monday morning. I 1 am having breakfast with my family at the moment. My mum 2 reading her newspaper. Dad 3 making tea. My brothers 4 brushing their teeth. The radio 5 playing music and our dog 6 sleeping under the table.

Говорим правильно!	Впиши в пропус с окончанием - <i>і</i> себя и повтори	ng. Послушай, проверь
Произноси все слова в предложении	1 I'm writing	(write) at the moment.
слитно. Послушай и повтори:	2 She's	(make) a cake now.
I'm reading. /arm 'ri:dıŋ/	3 They're	(take) photos now.
They're cleaning. /ðeð 'klimn/	4 She's	(come) home today.
You're eating. /jo:r 'i:tm/	5 I'm	(close) the door.
	6 We're	(ride) our bikes.
Послушай и повтори скороговорки.	7 He's	(drive) a bus.
Five frogs are finding flies in the forest.	8 They're	(swim) in the sea.
Six sheep are singing in the shower.	9 She's	(run) for the bus.
	10 You're	(sit) on my hat!
5 Составь и напиши предложения в р	resent continuous	используя полные

Составь и напиши предложения в present continuous, используя полные и сокращённые формы глагола to be.

1	They/dance	They are dancing.	They're dancing.
2	He/walk		
3	She/talk		,
4	It/cry		
5	You/draw		
6	I/write		

6 Напиши о том, что вы сейчас делаете на уроке.

Ι	am writing in my book.
M	y teacher
Μ	y friend

7 Поиграй в игру с одноклассниками. 🤜

Lena: You're dancing. Dima: You're running. Anna: You're...

Section B: Present continuous (negative)





I'm not learning English this morning. I'm not doing my homework this morning. I'm not watching television this morning.



I'm walking in the mountains!

Present continuous (negative)

В отрицательных предложениях в present continuous мы ставим отрицание not между глаголом to be (am, is, are) и смысловым глаголом с окончанием -ing.

I am **not** singing. You are **not** sitting. He is **not** dancing. She is **not** playing. It is **not** eating. We are **not** writing. You are **not** sleeping. They are **not** reading. В устной речи мы обычно используем сокращённые формы:

l am not	\rightarrow	I'm not
You are not	\rightarrow	You aren't
He is not	\rightarrow	He isn't
She is not	\rightarrow	She isn't
It is not	\rightarrow	lt isn't
We are not	\rightarrow	We aren't
You are not	\rightarrow	You aren't
They are not	\rightarrow	They aren't







1	Mr Smith isn't talking	(talk) to the class. He's writing	(write) on the board.
2	Jane and Jill	(write). They	(talk).
3	Tom and Bill	(read). They	(laugh).
4	Jack	(open) the door. He	(close) it.
5	Vicky	(read). She	(listen) to music.
6	The cat	(sleep) under the table. It	(sit) on the desk.

7 А теперь закрой книгу и попробуй описать картинку по памяти.

Lena: Mr Smith isn't talking to the class. He's writing on the board. Dima: Jane and Jill aren't...



70)

2 Обведи те ответы на вопросы, которые соответствуют действительности.

Are you playing football now?
 a Yes, I am.

b No, I'm not.

2 Is your teacher wearing glasses now?a Yes, he is. c Yes, she is.

b No, he isn't. **d** No, she isn't.

- **a** Yes, they are.
 - **b** No, they aren't.

4 Are you and your friends sitting?

a Yes, we are.

b No, we aren't.

5 Is it raining today?

a Yes, it is.

b No, it isn't.

6 Is it snowing today?a Yes, it is.

b No, it isn't.

Говорим правильно!

Произноси краткие утвердительные ответы с ударением на словах ат, is или are.

В кратких отрицательных ответах ударение падает на **not**, **isn't** или **aren't**.

Послушай и повтори:

Yes, you ARE. No, they AREN'T.

З Соедини линиями вопросы и ответы. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.

- 1 Are you playing football now?
- 2 Am I speaking to Mrs Smith?
- 3 Is it sleeping now?
- 4 Are they shopping today?
- **5** Is she waiting at home?
- 6 Are we writing at the moment?
- 7 Are you working now?
- 8 Is he doing his homework?

No, he isn't. Yes, they are. No, it isn't. No, we aren't. No, I'm not. Yes, we are. No, she isn't. Yes, you are.

4 Допиши краткие ответы на вопросы.

- 1 Am I wearing yellow today?
- **2** Are you listening to music?
- **3** Is he playing in the park?
- 4 Is she laughing?
- **5** Is it raining now?
- 6 Are we going home?
- 7 Are they crying?

5 Составь и напиши вопросы.

ırk? Yes, No, Yes, No, Yes,

Yes, I am.

No,



1	doing this am I		4	cleaning is his he roon	n
	Am I doing this	well?			now?
2	doing you what are		5	we are dancing	
		now?			well?
3	shopping she is		6	are what doing they	
		at the moment?			at the moment?

6 Составь и напиши вопросы.

1	you/play	Are you playing?	5	it/climb	
2	you/listen		6	they/cook	
3	he/help		7	we/dream	
4	she/dance		8	I/clean	

7 Составь и напиши вопросы о своём классе.

1	Is our teacher swimming?	4	Are
2	What is	5	Is
3	Are	6	What are

8 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.

Lena:	What is Anna doing?	Dima:	Is our teacher swimming now?
Dima:	She's writing.	Lena:	No, she isn't. She's teaching.
Section D: Present simple or present continuous?

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🕟

I usually wear trousers, a shirt and a hat. Today I'm wearing my favourite shorts.





I usually sleep in my bed. Tonight I'm sleeping under the stars. Good night!



Present simple or present continuous?

Present simple

Мы употребляем время present simple (настоящее простое время), когда говорим о действиях, которые происходят часто, регулярно, обычно.

I eat eggs for breakfast every day.

Мы также употребляем время **present simple** для выражения общеизвестных фактов.

Frogs jump and birds fly.

Часто в предложениях в **present** simple мы употребляем слова, которые указывают на повторный характер действий. Например:

I **always** wake up early. We play in the park **every Saturday.**

Present continuous

Мы употребляем время present continuous (настоящее продолженное время) для выражения действия, которое длится сейчас, в момент речи.

I'm watching TV now.

Мы также употребляем **present continuous** для выражения действия, которое длится в определённый период времени в настоящем.

Jane is staying at home tonight. В предложениях в present continuous мы часто используем указания на время, например: at the moment, now, today, this morning, tonight.

She's not reading **at the moment**. We are working in the garden **today**.

2 Прочитай рассказ и отметь знаком ✓ нужные картинки.



On Saturday afternoon Dad usually works in the garden, but today he's watching television. Mum is reading a book, but she usually runs in the park. Anna and Sam are playing computer games, but they usually play football. Timmy and I usually go for a walk, but now we're sitting on the sofa and we're looking at the rain!

З Обведи правильный вариант.

1	Ith	ne piano every day.	5	It often	in winter.
	Oplay	b am playing		a snows	b is snowing
2	I te	elevision now.	6	They	at the moment.
	a watch	b am watching		a shop	b are shopping
3	He usually	books.	7	now	Ś
	a reads	b is reading		a Do you work	b Are you working
4	It r	IOW.	8	ever	y day?
	a rains	b is raining		a Does he work	b Is he working

4 Заполни пропуски нужными формами глаголов в *present simple* или *present continuous*. Послушай и проверь себя.

Usually, it 1 doesn't rain	(not rain) in June,	out today it 2	(rain).
John usually 3	(walk) to schoo	but today he 4	
(take) the bus. John's sister	never 5	(walk) to school. She	always
6 (take) th	ne bus. Today she's g	ot a headache and she 7	
(stay) at home	in bed. John's mum	and dad usually 8	
(ride) their bikes to work, bu	it today they 9	(drive) in the ro	ain.

Давай повторим!

Составь вопросы и напиши ответы. 1

2



1	Mr Goon/drive/a car Is Mr Goon driving a car?	No, he isn't. He's sitting. (sit)
2	Mrs Green and Vicky/buy/food	
3	Fred/ride/a bike	(buy/clothes)
4	Tom/carry/boxes	(drive/a car)
5	Tanya/play/football	(clean/windows)
6	the birds/fly	(run)
7	the dog/eat	(sit)
		(sleep)
Pa	азыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя	я образцу. 🝨 🗢 🙅
Le	na: Is Mr Goon driving a car?	
Di	ma: No, he isn't. He's sitting.	

75



can (ability, permission) must/mustn't Prepositions of time

Section A: can (ability)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍋



can (ability)

Мы употребляем глагол **can** (мочь, уметь) для выражения способности совершать действия. Например:

I **can** lift a car. He **can** jump. Cats **can** climb trees. My phone **can** take photos.

Я могу поднять машину. Он может/умеет прыгать. Кошки умеют взбираться на деревья. Мой телефон может фотографировать.

Мы употребляем отрицательную форму **cannot** (сокращённая форма – **can't**) для выражения неспособности совершать действия.

They **cannot/can't** get dressed. A dog **cannot/can't** fly. She **cannot/can't** make tea.

Они не могут одеться. Собака не может летать. Она не умеет готовить чай. Для образования вопросительной формы мы ставим глагол **Can** в начало предложения.

John can sing. Can John sing?

She can dance. Can she dance?

Не забудь поставить вопросительный знак (?) в конце предложения.

На вопросы, начинающиеся с глагола Can, мы обычно даём краткие ответы:

Can I dance?	Yes, I can. Yes, you can.	No, I can't. No, you can't.
Can you dance?	Yes, you can. Yes, I can.	No, you can't. No, I can't.
Can he dance?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Can she dance?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Can it dance?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Can we dance?	Yes, we can. Yes, you can.	No, we can't. No, you can't.
Can you dance?	Yes, you can. Yes, we can.	No, you can't. No, we can't.
Can they dance?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

2 Заполни таблицу.

	J.		
It can fly.	×	\checkmark	x
It can't swim.			
It can catch fish.			
It can't speak.			
It can jump.			
It can't climb trees.			
It can't ride a bike.			

3 Напиши ответы на вопросы.

1 Can a dolphin fly?	No, it can't.
2 Can a parrot fly?	
3 Can a parrot swim?	
4 Can a dolphin swim?	
5 Can a cat catch fish?	
6 Can a parrot catch a fish?	
7 Can a parrot speak?	
8 Can a dolphin speak?	
9 Can a cat jump?	
10 Can a dolphin climb trees?	
11 Can a cat climb trees?	
12 Can a parrot ride a bike?	

77

4		can't. Послушай стихотворение,
Говорим	проверь себя и A monkey сан	повтори. climb trees
правильно!	but it	drive a car.
Произноси а в слове сап кратко: / <mark>kæn</mark> /.		catch a fish fly very far.
В слове сап't гласный звук – долгий: / <mark>kɑ:nt</mark> /.	My dog	run and bring my shoes.
Послушай слова	My cat	find a mouse.
и повтори.	But they	cook me eggs for lunch
	and they	clean my house!
Послушай и повтори скорого		
Cats can catch fish, but they c	an't c <mark>atc</mark> h quick	catfish.
5 Составь и напиши вопросы.		
1 song can you sing a	5	plane can they a fly
Can you sing a song?		
2 you can spell pineapple	6	you can help I
3 elephant he can ride an	7	tigers can eggs cook
4 jump can she houses over	8	giraffe read can a book a
6 Напиши ответы на вопросы.		Don't be silly. Giraffes can't
1 Can you speak English?	Yes, I can.	ride bikes.
2 Can you ride a bike?		
3 Can you play tennis?		- OF TON
4 Can your friend sing?		
5 Can your teacher dance?		
7 Разыграй с одноклассником	диалог, следуя	образцу. 💁 👁 🙅

Lena: Can you speak English? Dima: Yes, I can.

Section B: can (permission)



can (permission)

Глагол can мы используем также для выражения разрешения или позволения. Например:

Can I play the piano now? Can we go to the park, please? No, you can't. Yes, you can.

Обведи правильный вариант.



1

Can we use a phone here?

a Yes, we can.

bNo, we can't.



Can we run and play here?

a Yes, we can.

b No, we can't.



Can we play music here?



5

Can we give the animals food here?

Can we fly a kite here?

Can we eat here?

a Yes, we can.

b No, we can't.

a Yes, we can.

a Yes, we can.

a Yes, we can.

b No, we can't.

b No, we can't.

b No, we can't.



З Раскрась голубым цветом, если сап выражает «способность».

Раскрась розовым, если *сап* выражает «разрешение».



open • sleep • go • watch • drink • read • speak • eat • play • listen

1 Can I listen	to the radio?
2 Can we	to the beach?
3 Can I	that music?
4 Can we	the window?
5 Can they	that juice?

6	Can he	television?
7	Can she	that sandwich?
8	Can we	in class?
9	Can she	your comic?
10	Can you	very late?

6 Допиши ответы на вопросы. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори. 🥢

1	Can they go to the park? Yes, they can .	5	Can he sit here? Yes,
2	Can I listen to the radio?	6	Can I see your notebook?
	No,		No,
3	Can we eat lunch now?	7	Can she fly your kite?
	Yes,		Yes,
4	Can I read this comic?	8	Can they drive your car?
	No,		No,

7 Напиши вопросы к картинкам, следуя образцу.



8 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу. 🥏 🗩

Lena: Can I eat an ice cream, please?

Dima: No, you can't.

Section C: must/mustn't

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🔦



must/mustn't

Мы употребляем глагол **must** (должен, обязан) для выражения необходимости, обязанности совершить действие. Например:

You must wear your seatbelt in the	car. В машине ты должен (Вы/вы должны) пристёгиваться.
I must go to school.	Я должен ходить в школу.
Мы употребляем must not/mustn't (не	должен) для выражения запрета. Например:
You mustn't eat a lot of chocolate.	Ты не должен (Вы/вы не должны) есть много
	шоколада.
I mustn't be late for school.	Я не должен опаздывать в школу.

2 Подбери надписи к предупреждающим и запрещающим знакам.



α

e

1

2



f







g

g



- 5 You mustn't ride a bike.
 6 You mustn't eat and drink.
 7 You mustn't walk on the grass.
 8 You must stop.
- **3** You must keep the park clean.

You must pay.

You must wear a seatbelt.

4 You mustn't swim.

Говорим правильно!

Произноси U в словах must и mustn't так: /mʌst/, /mʌsnt/.

Обрати внимание: буква t в слове mustn't не произносится! Послушай и повтори: must mustn't **3** Впиши *must* или *mustn't* в пропуски в предложениях. Послушай и проверь себя.

School rules

- 1 You mustn't be late.
- 2 You listen to your teacher.
- 3 You eat in class.
- 4 You drink in class.
- 5 You answer the questions.
- 6 You bring your homework.
- 7 You shout in class.
- 8 You be clean and tidy.

4 Впиши must или mustn't и нужный смысловой глагол в пропуски в предложениях.

(clean • cross • do • drink	• eat • hit • shout • swim
1	You mustn't eat	cake in bed.
2	You	your teeth every night.
3	You	at your parents.
4	You	orange juice every day.
5	You	your homework every evening.
6	You	the road carefully.
7	You	animals.
8	You	in a dirty river.

5 Составь список домашних правил поведения.

- I must tidy my bedroom.
- 2 I mustn't
- 3
- 4



6 Нарисуй предупреждающие и запрещающие знаки и подпиши их.



Section D: Prepositions of time



Впиши слова в нужную колонку.

January	• three o'clock • Saturday • night • summer • Sunday	
	the afternoon • six o'clock • Wednesday	

at	in	on
		Saturday

3 Подбери картинки к предложениям.





- 1 It's hot in summer.
- 2 I eat lunch in the afternoon.
- 3 I can see stars at night.



4 I go to school at eight o'clock.

b

- **5** I wake up in the morning.
- 6 My birthday is in June.

4 Выбери правильный вариант и обведи его.

- 1 It's usually hot(in/at/on summer.
- 2 Sometimes we can see the moon in/at/on night.
- 3 It's always cold in/at/on winter.
- 4 My mum's birthday is in/at/on February.
- 5 We don't go to school in/at/on Saturday.
- 6 My dad comes home in/at/on six o'clock.
- 7 The schools aren't open in/at/on August.
- 8 What do you do in/at/on the evening?

5 Впиши in, at или on в пропуски в тексте. Послушай и проверь себя.

I'm very busy 1inautumn and winter. Schools open 2September. ThenI wake up early 3the morning because school starts 4eight o'clock.School finishes every day 5three o'clock 6the afternoon. I go homeand have lunch. 7the evening I do my homework and play the piano. 8ten o'clock I go to bed. 9Saturday and 10Sunday, I wake up 11ten o'clock. I don't go to school. 12the morning I go to the shops with mumand dad. 13the afternoon we have lunch and play and read. Sometimes,14night, we go to the cinema. Sometimes 15Saturday I go to bed16twelve o'clock. I like Saturday night!





(86)

Давай повторим!

1 Впиши must или mustn't в пропуски в предложениях.

- 1 You must eat vegetables.
- 2 You eat a lot of sweets.
- **3** You clean your teeth.
- 4 You go to bed very late.
- 5 You help your parents at home.
- Напиши о Диане, используя *must* или *can* и данные в упражнении слова.

Monday

7 o'clock	wake up
8 o'clock	go to school
6 o'clock	do homework
9 o'clock	go to bed



Diane

- Monday/Diane/wake up/7 o'clock
 On Monday Diane must wake up at seven o'clock.
- 2 Monday/she/go to school/8 o'clock

Saturday

11 o'clock	wake up
morning	watch TV
afternoon	see friends
11 o'clock	go to bed

- Saturday/Diane/wake up/11 o'clock
 On Saturday she can wake up at
 11 o'clock.
- 2 Saturday/she/watch TV/the morning
- 3 Monday/she/do her homework/6 o'clock 3 Saturday/she/see her friends/the afternoon
- 4 Monday/she/go to bed/9 o'clock
- 4 Saturday/she/go to bed/12 o'clock

3 Теперь напиши в своей тетради, что ты должен делать в понедельник и что ты можешь делать в субботу.

On Monday I must ... On Saturday I can ...

4 А теперь расскажи это своему однокласснику.Lena:On Monday I must ...Dima:

Dima: On Saturday I can ...

Unit 8

Adjectives

Section A: Adjectives

1 Послушай и прочитай. 何



My dad's a tall man, but my mum's short.



My sister is small, but she's a clever girl.



My brother's a naughty boy...



...but sometimes he's very funny.

Adjectives

Adjective – это имя прилагательное. Мы употребляем прилагательные для описания людей, животных и предметов. Мы ставим прилагательное между артиклем и существительным:

a **naughty** boy / the **naughty** boy a **clever** girl / the **clever** girl

an open window / the open window

Вспомни правила употребления неопределённого и определённого артиклей:

a/an	употребляется	перед существительными, которые обозначают один предмет из многих ему подобных.
the	употреоляется	перед существительными, которые обозначают уже известный либо единственный предмет.

Мы также можем поставить прилагательное после глагола to be (am, is, are):

My mum is short. (My mum's short.)

My cat is not clever. (My cat isn't clever.)

Часто перед прилагательным мы употребляем слово very (очень):

- It's very cold today.
- A very tall mountain.

Прочитай текст и впиши имена.



Bob and Jason are brothers. Bob is a <u>tall</u> boy and Jason is short. Kelly and Jane are sisters. Kelly has got long hair and Jane's hair is short. Kelly's got two dogs called Piggy and Stick. They are very different. Stick is a thin dog, and Piggy is fat. Piggy looks sad, but he isn't sad. He's a very happy dog!

Теперь подчеркни в тексте все прилагательные.

3 Найди и обведи слова, противоположные по смыслу

словам 1-5. Напиши их.

W	е	r	е	у	t	i	k
v	S	h	0	r	D	n	0
е	е	r	d	g	у	t	a
b	f	f	е	у	t	е	Z
d	е	d	r	g	h	r	k
t	S	V	r	0	i	е	0
х	d	S	w	0	n	s	d
h	a	р	р	у	S	t	k
S	m	a			a	i	h
f	h	t	g	b	n	n	j
j	n	b	h	f	g	g	h

- 1 tall short
- 2 big –
- 3 fat –
- 4 sad –
- 5 boring –

Говорим правильно!

Предложения со словом **very** произносятся с особой интонацией.

Послушай и повтори:

This pizza is VERY nice! This is a VERY heavy book!

4 Обведи нужные прилагательные. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.

- 1 A giraffe is a very **tall/short** animal.
- 2 Elephants are very small/big.
- 3 On my birthday I am always very happy/sad.
- 4 A hippo is very thin/fat.



Syllables

В английском языке, также как и в русском, слова состоят из слогов. Например:

слово big состоит из одного слога: big слово boring состоит из двух слогов: bor-ing слово beautiful состоит из трёх слогов: beau-ti-ful

5 Впиши прилагательные в нужную колонку.

bad • careful • clever • curly • different • difficult • interesting • funny • good • hot old • terrible

Один слог	Два слога	Три слога
bad	careful	different

6 Составь и напиши предложения.

- is cat this a fat This is a fat cat.
- 2 book this funny is
- 3 is that very dog old



- 5 small kitten is that very
- 6 clever that's cat a



7 Посмотри на картинку, прочитай текст и обведи нужные прилагательные.

Charlie Cheers is a **1 boring/funny** man. He isn't **2 tall/short**. He's very **3 tall/short** and **4 fat/thin** and he's got a very **5 happy/sad** face. Mr Beef is a very **6 quick/strong** man. He's **7 big/small** but he isn't a **8 fat/thin** man. The Great Gonzo is a very **9 old/clever** man. He can do **10 difficult/easy** tricks with hats and rabbits. Amazing Amy is a **11 careful/beautiful** woman. She can fly and do **12 exciting/boring** tricks in the air.

Section B: Adjectives (comparative forms I, II)



Adjectives (comparative forms I)

Comparative form of adjectives – это сравнительная степень прилагательных. Мы употребляем прилагательное в сравнительной степени и слово **than** (чем), сравнивая два предмета (как одушевлённых, так и неодушевлённых). Например:

Sparky is **bigger than** that dog. Спарки больше, чем та собака. Sparky's got **longer** ears **than** Pluto. Уши Спарки длиннее, чем у Плуто.

Правила образования сравнительной степени прилагательных:

Если прилагательное состоит из одного слога, то к нему прибавляется	-er	long → lon <u>ger</u> small → small <u>er</u> short → short <u>er</u>
Если прилагательное состоит из одного слога и оканчивается на -е , то к нему прибавляется	-er (при этом конечная -е опускается)	nic <u>e</u> → nic <u>er</u>
Если прилагательное состоит из двух слогов и оканчивается на согласную + -у , то к нему прибавляется	- ег (при этом - у меняется на -i-)	happ <u>y</u> → happ <u>ier</u> funn <u>y</u> → funn <u>ier</u>
Если прилагательное состоит из одного слога и оканчивается на одну согласную, перед которой стоит одна гласная, то к нему прибавляется	-er (при этом конечная согласная удваивается)	big → bigger f <u>at</u> → fa <u>tt</u> er th <u>in</u> → thi <u>nn</u> er

2 Прочитай предложения. Напиши имена кошек.







Pong is thinner than Duffy but fatter than Jumbo. Jumbo is curlier than Duffy and Pong.

Duffy has got smaller ears than Jumbo and Pong. Jumbo's tail is longer than Pong's tail but shorter than Duffy's tail.

Говорим правильно!

Мы произносим -er в прилагательных в сравнительной степени так: /ə/. Послушай и повтори:

bigger /ˈbɪɡə/ longer /ˈlɒŋɡə/ funnier /ˈfʌnɪə/ taller /ˈtɔːlə/ shorter /ˈʃɔːtə/ happier /ˈhæpɪə/

3 Образуй сравнительную степень данных прилагательных. Послушай и повтори.

1	clean	cleaner	8	hungry	
2	cold		9	nice	
3	curly		10	short	
4	fat		11	thin	
5	funny		12	wet	
6	happy		13	dirty	
7	hot		14	sad	

4 Напиши прилагательные, следуя образцу.

clever	cleverer	6		sadder
	dirtier	7		shorter
	fatter	8		smaller
	hotter	9		sunnier
	naughtier	10		colder
		dirtier fatter hotter	dirtier 7 fatter 8 hotter 9	dirtier 7 fatter 8 hotter 9

5 Изучи картинку и впиши в пропуски нужные прилагательные в сравнительной степени.





Adjectives (comparative forms II)

Правило образования сравнительно	ой степени при	илагательных:
Правило	Пример	
Если прилагательное состоит из двух и более слогов, то перед ним употребляется слово	more*	careful \rightarrow more careful boring \rightarrow more boring beautiful \rightarrow more beautiful interesting \rightarrow more interesting

* Это правило не относится к двусложным прилагательным, которые оканчиваются на согласную + -y (смотри правило на странице 91).

5 Образуй сравнительную степень прилагательных, данных в упражнении.

1	careful more careful	4	beautiful
2	difficult	5	different
3	boring	6	interesting

Составь и напиши предложения, употребив прилагательные в сравнительной степени.

- 1 Anne/careful/Rose
- **3** Dogs/interesting/ants

Anne is more careful than Rose.

2 Cats/beautiful/hippos

4 Maths/difficult/Art

Section C: Adjectives (superlative forms I, II)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍕



Adjectives (superlative form I)

Superlative form of adjectives – это превосходная степень прилагательных. Мы употребляем прилагательное в превосходной степени, когда хотим сравнить три и более одушевлённых или неодушевлённых предмета.

My dad is **the tallest** man in the world. My dad is **the fastest** man in the world.

Мой папа самый высокий в мире. Мой папа бегает быстрее всех в мире.

Jane is **the tallest** girl of all the children in my class. Джейн самая высокая в классе. Tom is **the fastest** boy of all the children in my class. Том бегает быстрее всех в классе.

Обрати внимание, что в предложениях с прилагательными в превосходной степени мы часто употребляем такие выражения, как of all, in the world, in my family и другие.

Запомни, что перед прилагательными в превосходной степени мы всегда ставим определённый артикль **the**!

Правила образования превосходной степени прилагательных:

Правило		Пример
Если прилагательное состоит из	oot	long \rightarrow the longest
одного слога, то к нему прибавляется	-est	tall \rightarrow the tallest
Если прилагательное состоит из	and .	big \rightarrow the biggest
одного слога и оканчивается на	-est	
согласную, перед которой стоит одна	(при этом конечная согласная удваивается)	fat \rightarrow the fattest
гласная, то к нему прибавляется	согласная удвайвается)	th <u>in</u> \rightarrow the thi <u>nn</u> est
Если прилагательное состоит из двух	-est	honny Niko honnisoi
слогов и оканчивается на согласную	(при этом -у меняется	happy \rightarrow the happ <u>iest</u>
+ -у , то к нему прибавляется	на -і-)	tidy \rightarrow the tid <u>iest</u>

2 Образуй превосходную степень прилагательных, данных в упражнении.

1	angry	the angriest
2	big	
3	clean	36.
4	dirty	
5	easy	
6	fat	

7	funny	
8	hot	
9	quick	
10	short	
11	strong	
12	thin	

3 Обведи правильный вариант.

1	What's the to	llest mountain?						
	Everest	b Olympus	c Kilimanjaro					
2	2 What's the coldest month?							

- a January b August c September
- 3 What's the shortest month?a August b February c December
- 4 What's the quickest animal?a a tiger b a giraffe c a hippo
- 5 What's the smallest animal?a an elephant b a mouse c a dog



Adjectives (superlative form II)

Правило		Пример
Если прилагательное состоит из лвух и более спогов, то перед ним the most*		careful \rightarrow the most careful boring \rightarrow the most boring beautiful \rightarrow the most beautiful exciting \rightarrow the most exciting

* Это правило не относится к двусложным прилагательным, которые оканчиваются на согласную + **-у** (смотри правило на странице 94).

4 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 Jenny is careful the most careful pupil in the class.
- 2 I think tennis is the most interesting/more interesting sport of all.
- 3 Monday is more boring/the most boring day of the week.
- 4 Who is the most beautiful/more beautiful girl?

5 Впиши в пропуски прилагательные в превосходной степени.

1	Angela is the tallest	girl in the class. (tall)
2	Tom is	boy in the class. (short)
3	My dad is	person in my family. (fat)
4	My grandma is	person in my family. (old)
5	Gill has got	dress in the class. (pretty)
6	Kelly's dog is	animal in the world. (ugly)
7	James is	child in the class. (clever)
8	This is	book I've got. (exciting)
9	Mr Beef is	man in the world. (strong)
10	Our living room is	room in the house. (big)
11	Sally is	girl in the class. (naughty)
12	This is	flower in the garden. (beautiful)

6 Обведи правильный вариант. Послушай и проверь себя. 🕢

- 1 Jack is **busier the busiest** than Fred.
- 2 The bathroom is **the smallest/smaller** room in our house.
- 3 August is hotter/the hottest month of the year.
- 4 May is hotter/the hottest than March.
- 5 Everest is **the highest/higher** mountain in the world.
- 6 My dog is smaller/the smallest than your dog.

7 Напиши ответы на вопросы.

- 1 Who's the tallest person in your family?
- 2 Who's the shortest person in your family?
- 3 Who's the oldest person in your family?
- 4 Who's the youngest person in your family?
- 5 Who's the cleverest person in your family?

8 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.

- Lena: Who's the tallest person in your family?
- Dima: My dad is the tallest person in my family.



Section D: Irregular adjectives

1 Послушай и прочитай. 📿



Irregular adjectives

Сравнительная и превосходная степени некоторых прилагательных образуются не по правилам. Такие прилагательные надо выучить наизусть. Например:

	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень		
good	better	the best		
bad	worse	the worst		

2 Раскрой скобки, образовав сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных.

- 1 Your camera is **better** than my camera. (good)
- 2 My pencil sharpener is than your pencil sharpener. (good)
- 3 Alex is the child in the class. (bad)
- 4 Your photo is the of all. (good)
- 5 Maria's English is than Dima's English. (bad)
- 6 Kevin is the child in the class. (good)

Давай повторим!

1 Заполни таблицу.

	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
1 beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
2 boring		
3 busy		
4 curly		
5 difficult		
6 exciting		
7 happy		
8 hot		
9 hungry		
10 nice		
11 quick		
12 tall		
13 thin		
14 good		
15 bad		

2 Реши кроссворд: впиши прилагательные в сравнительной степени.



but Betty's better baseball bat is bigger, so Betty is a better batter! 4 Раскрой скобки, образовав сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных.



5 Нарисуй портреты своих друзей и опиши их, используя прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степенях.





Past simple of 'to be' There was/There were Time expressions

Section A: Past simple of 'to be' (affirmative)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🔦



Past simple of 'to be' (affirmative)

Past simple – это простое прошедшее время. Мы употребляем глагол **to be** (**was**, **were**) в **past simple** для описания ситуаций и состояний в прошлом. Например:

- I was at the zoo yesterday. I was in the park this morning. When I was a baby, I was fat.
- Вчера я был в зоопарке. Я был в парке сегодня утром. Когда я был маленьким, я был упитанным.

Was и **were** – это формы глагола **to be** в прошедшем времени. Мы строим утвердительные предложения в **past simple** с **was** / **were** так:

1	was	
You	were	
He		
She	was	alor di contra dest
lt		tired yesterday.
We		
You	were	
They		

2 Подбери к картинкам 1–4 подходящие картинки а–d.



3 Раскрась: *past simple* – зелёным цветом, *present simple* – жёлтым.



Говорим правильно!

Послушай, как произносятся слова was и were в предложении: I was in the kitchen. They were very sad. Послушай ещё раз

и повтори.

- **4** Выбери и обведи правильный вариант. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.
 - 1 I was/were a fat baby.
 - 2 He was/were a clever man.
 - 3 You was/were a tall boy.
 - 4 She was/were a good teacher.
 - 5 We was/were very sad.
 - 6 It was/were a nice day.

5 Напиши предложения, следуя образцу.



Нарисуй, каким ты был в детстве и какой ты сейчас. Опиши себя.

	В прошлом	В настоящем
L		
L		
L		

6 Перепиши текст, поставив глаголы в past simple.



Maria is 10 years old. She's short and fat. Her hair is short and brown. Her mum is 40 years old. Her hair is long and blonde. These are her dogs, Chewy and Blacky. Chewy's hair is brown and curly, but Blacky's hair is short and black. They are lots of fun and they are Maria's best friends!

In 2004, Maria was 10 years old. She

02

Section B: Past simple of 'to be' (negative, questions and short answers)



Yes, they were.

they?

No, they weren't.

Для образования отрицательного предложения в **past simple** после глагола **to be** (**was**, **were**) мы ставим отрицание **not**. В устной речи мы обычно употребляем сокращённые формы **wasn't** и **weren't**.

Отрицательная форма					
По	лная форма		Сокра	ащённая форма	
1	was		1	wasn't	
You	were		You	weren't	
He She It	was	not	He She It	wasn't	
They You We	were		They You We	weren't	

3

4

2 Посмотри на картинки и обведи нужные ответы на вопросы.



Was she at a party? ⓐYes, she was. ⓑ No, she wasn't.



Were they at the shops? **a** Yes, they were. **b** No, they weren't.

3 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 She weren't/wasn't at home.
- 2 I weren't/wasn't very tall.
- 3 You weren't/wasn't at school.
- 4 He weren't/wasn't a teacher.
- **4** Поставь предложения в отрицательную форму.
 - I was a good baby.
 I wasn't a good baby.
 It was a nice dog.
 It was a nice dog.
 They were good friends.
 You were a thin baby.
 We were tired.

- Was he at the swimming pool?
- **a** Yes, he was.
- **b** No, he wasn't.
- Was I at the cinema?
 - **a** Yes, you were. **b** No, you weren't.
- 5 She weren't/wasn't in the living room.
- 6 It weren't/wasn't hot.
- 7 They weren't/wasn't beautiful.
- 8 We weren't/wasn't very careful.



5 Впиши was, wasn't, were или weren't. Послушай и проверь себя.



This photo shows my mum and my uncle Ron. They 1 weren't very old. My mum 2 four and my uncle six. They **4** thin children. They 3 fat, but they aren't fat now. Those 6 5 their dogs. Their names **7** Yappy and Nip. They very big dogs, but Mum says they 9 8 very nice. Yappy was white and Nip **10** black. in the garden. The garden 12 They 11 big. It 14 big, but the house **13** very small. The trees in the garden **15** very tall then. Now they're very tall trees. This is an old photo!

6 Напиши краткие ответы на вопросы к фотографии в упражнении 5.

1	Were they fat children? Yes, they were.	4	Was Yappy a black dog?	7	Was the house big?
2	Were the children old?	5	Was Nip a black dog?	8	Were the trees tall?
3	Were Yappy and Nip big dogs?	6	Was the garden big?		

7 Составь вопросы и напиши свои ответы на них.

1	you were a fat		4 granddad your was	5
	Were you a fat	baby?		a postman?
2	you were good a		5 were in bed you	
		baby?		all morning?
3	grandma your was		6 friends your were	
		a teacher?		at the zoo today?

8 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу. 🥏 🗢 👁



Section C: There was/There were

Послушай и прочитай. 1



Girl: Grandpa, when you were small, was there a television in your house? Grandfather: No, there wasn't. But there were lots of books! Girl: Was there a CD player? Grandfather: No, there wasn't. But there was a piano.



Girl: Was there a telephone? Grandfather: No, there wasn't. There were letters! Girl: Grandpa, were there dinosaurs when you were small?

There was/There were

Говоря о событиях, которые произошли в прошлом, мы часто употребляем обороты There was n There were.

Оборот There was мы употребляем с существительными в единственном числе и с неисчисляемыми существительными.

There was	a cake on the table.
There was	some juice in the cup.

На столе было пирожное. В чашке было немного сока.

Оборот There were мы употребляем с существительными во множественном числе.

There were a lot of cakes on the table.

На столе было много пирожных.

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

There was not a cake on the table. There were not a lot of cakes on the table.

There wasn't a cake on the table.

There weren't a lot of cakes on the table.

Для образования вопросительных предложений с There was / There were мы ставим Was / Were в начало предложения:

There was a lion in the garden.	Was there a lion in the garden?
There were spiders in the bathroom.	Were there spiders in the bathroom?

На такие вопросы мы обычно даём краткие ответы: Was there a cat? Yes, there was. No, there wasn't. Were there cats? Yes, there were. No, there weren't.

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

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

2 Посмотри на картинку. Отметь ✓ верные предложения, а × – неверные.

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

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



3 Напиши краткие ответы на вопросы к картинке из упражнения 2.

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

4 Обведи правильный вариант.

There 1 wasn't/were a lot of animals in the garden last night. There 2 wasn't/weren't any dogs, but there 3 was/were cats. There 4 was/were a snake. There 5 wasn't/weren't any rabbits. There 6 wasn't/weren't any spiders, but there 7 was/were mice. There 8 were/weren't any birds, but there 9 wasn't/was a frog!



5 Впиши there was, there wasn't, there were или there weren't any в пропуски в тексте. Послушай и проверь себя.

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



6 Обсуди с одноклассником картинку из упражнения 5.



Lena: Were there any books?

Dima: Yes, there were.

There were some biscuits in here. Where are they now?


Section D: Time expressions

1 Послушай и прочитай.



Time expressions

В предложениях в **past simple** мы часто употребляем указатели времени:

- вчера

yesterday this morning last week / last month

- сегодня утром
- на прошлой неделе / в прошлом месяце
- two days ago / ten years ago два дня назад / десять лет назад

Обведи правильный вариант.

- It's Tuesday today. Yesterday it was
 Monday.
 - **b** Sunday.
 - c Saturday.
- 2 It's February. Last month it was a November.
 - b December.
 - c January.
- 3 It's Thursday today. Two days ago it was
 - **a** Monday.
 - **b** Tuesday.
 - **c** Wednesday.

- 4 It's June. Three months ago it was a March.
 - **b** April.
 - c May.
- 5 It's 2009. Last year it was
 a 2006.
 b 2007.
 - **c** 2008.
- 6 It's 2010. Five years ago it was a 2004.
 - **b** 2005.
 - **c** 2006.

Давай повторим!

1 Перепиши текст, поставив глаголы в past simple.



I am ten years old. My sisters are seven and eight. They aren't bad girls, but sometimes they are naughty. My parents are doctors. They are very busy. Our house is small, but nice. There are two bedrooms and there is a very nice kitchen. Poppy is our pet cat. She is black, but her tail and legs aren't black. They're white. We are a happy family.

In 1998, I was ten years old. My sisters

2 Впиши was или were. Рядом с × вписывай глаголы в отрицательной форме.



Ten years ago my family and	d I 1 were in London. <i>N</i>	ly mum and dad
2 teachers	s there. I 3	ears old.
Our house in London 4	small. There 5	× a big
living room. The kitchen 6	small. The bedrooms	× 7
big. There 8	🗴 🗴 any parks near our house.	
I 9 🛛 × happ	oy in London. Now we live in a villag	e. It's great!

Изучи таблицу и допиши предложения.

Who?	I	Jane and Amy	Lucy	Gill and I
Where?	at the zoo	at the circus	in the park	in the forest
When?	yesterday	two days ago	last week	a month ago
What?	tigers ✓ elephants ≭	clowns ✓ magicians ≭	boys ✓ girls ≭	trees ✓ flowers ×

- 1 T was at the zoo yesterday. There were tigers, but there weren't any elephants.
- 2 Jane and Amy 3 Lucy 4 Gill and I

Напиши свои ответы на вопросы.

- 1 Were you at school last night? No, I wasn't.
- 2 Were your friends at the zoo this morning?
- 3 Was your teacher at the swimming pool two days ago?
- 4 Was your grandma a doctor?
- 5 Was your friend at the beach last week?
- 6 Were you and your family in the park yesterday afternoon?
- 7 Were you seven years old two years ago?
- 8 Was your father at the cinema last Tuesday?

Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.

- Were you at school last night? Lena:
- No, I wasn't. Dima:
- Were you at home? Lena:
- Yes, I was. Dima:

Unit 1

Past simple: regular verbs, Questions with 'When'

Section A: Past simple (affirmative)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 📿



On Saturday it rained all afternoon. Tim listened to music and Judy looked at old photos.



They played games. They played a lot of games!



Judy dressed in silly clothes and Tim painted pictures.



Then they tidied the room.

Past simple (affirmative)

Мы употребляем время **past simple** для выражения событий, которые произошли в определённый момент в прошлом. Например:

On Saturday Tim listened to music. Тим слушал музыку в субботу.

Часто в предложениях в past simple мы употребляем указатели времени: last week, ten years ago, this morning, on Tuesday, in the morning, at ten o'clock и т. д.

Правила правописания глаголов в past simple:

К большинству глаголов мы прибавляем	-ed	help	\rightarrow help <u>ed</u>
К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -е , мы прибавляем	-d	dance	$e \rightarrow dance \underline{d}$
К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на согласную, перед которой стоит одна гласная, мы прибавляем	-ed (при этом конечная согласная удваивается)	st <u>op</u>	\rightarrow stopped
К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на согласную + -у , мы прибавляем	-ed (при этом - у меняется на -i-)	tidy	\rightarrow tid <u>ied</u>

Форма глаголов в past simple не меняется: I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They played.

Соедини линиями.



Yesterday afternoon...

- Julie played football. 1
- 2 Alan and Ken watched television.
- **3** I listened to music
- 4 James and I painted pictures.
- 5 My mum walked in the rain.
- 6 Helen called her friends.
- Dad cooked dinner. 7

3 Напиши глаголы в past simple.

1	ask	asked	7 live	13 listen	
2	carry		8 move	14 try	
3	cook		9 skip	15 climb	
4	cry		10 stop	16 use	
5	dance		11 tidy	17 step	
6	drop		12 walk	18 work	

4 Прочитай текст A и подчеркни глаголы. Прочитай текст B и впиши в пропуски эти глаголы, поставив их в past simple.



I always start В my day at seven o'clock in the morning. I always dress in blue. I cook

eggs for breakfast and I walk to work at eight o'clock. I always start work at nine o'clock and I work for eight hours. Then I walk home again and I cook eggs for dinner. I wash the dishes and then I always watch TV in bed. I usually close my eyes at eleven o'clock.



Yesterday was very different! I 1 started my day at eight o'clock in the morning. I 2

in

yellow. I 3	sausages for
breakfast and I 4	to work at nine
oʻclock. I 5	work at ten o'clock
and I 6	for six hours. Then I
7 home	e again and I 8
fish for dinner. The	re weren't any eggs in the
fridge! I 9	the dishes and I
10 TV i	n the living room.
I II my	y eyes at twelve o'clock.



6 Раскрой скобки, поставив глаголы в past simple.

1 /	My mum cooked	(cook) pancakes yesterday.
2 1	[t	(snow) last weekend.
3 I	[t	(rain) in the morning.
4 1	The baby	(cry) all night.
5 J	lames and Tina	(tidy) their bedroom this afternoon.
6 I	[(carry) these boxes from the shops in the morning.
7 V	We	(move) to Paris two years ago.
8 I		(dance) at the party last night.
9 T	The driver	(stop) the bus at the school.
10 Y	resterday I	(drop) my ice cream on my new dress.

7 Заполни пропуски глаголами в past simple. Послушай и повтори стихотворение.



II climbed	(climb) a mountain,
Sally 2	(sail) the sea,
Then we 3 games,	(stop) our
It 4	(be) time for tea!

Section B: Past simple (negative)

1 Послушай и прочитай.

Yesterday wasn't a good day.







The teacher didn't ask me questions.



My friends didn't call me.



But I didn't cry. Polly and I played in the garden, and that was fun!

Past simple (negative)

Отрицательные предложения в **past simple** мы образуем при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did** и отрицания **not**. Мы ставим **did not** перед смысловым глаголом, при этом окончание **-ed** (**-d**) к смысловому глаголу не прибавляется. Например:

| played. \rightarrow | did not play.

Nick helped. \rightarrow Nick did not help.

В устной речи мы обычно употребляем краткую форму didn't:

l didn't play. Nick didn't help.

2 Прочитай текст. Обведи глаголы в утвердительной форме и подчеркни глаголы в отрицательной форме.

Last Saturday Jason and Helen stayed at home. In the morning Jason listened to music. Helen <u>didn't listen</u> to music. She played the piano. Then Helen helped her dad in the garden. They planted a tree. Jason didn't help in the garden. He helped his mum in the kitchen. They cooked a pizza. In the afternoon, Helen cleaned her bedroom. Jason didn't clean his bedroom. He tidied the living room. Later, Jason and Helen and their mum and dad watched television all together.

Прочитай текст ещё раз и заполни таблицу.

таолицу.	Jason	Helen
listened to music	\checkmark	×
played the piano		
helped dad		
planted a tree		
helped mum		
cooked a pizza		
cleaned the bedroom		
tidied the living room		
watched TV		

З Заполни пропуски в предложениях, следуя образцу.

]	It did not rain yesterday.	4	Helen did not laugh at my joke.
	It didn't rain yesterday.		Helen at my joke.
2	I did not drop the milk.	5	Kevin and I did not dance at the party.
3	I the milk. Fiona and Alexander did not clean their		Kevin and I at the party.
	room.	6	You did not wash the dishes.
	Fiona and Alexander their room.		You the dishes.

4 Заполни пропуски в предложениях, следуя образцу.

1	I played tennis this morning. I didn't play	tennis this morning.
2	You helped me a lot yesterday.	
	You	me a lot yesterday.
3	She dropped the cake.	
	She	the cake.
4	He helped his dad in the garden.	
	Не	his dad in the garden.
5	They tidied the classroom.	
	They	the classroom.
6	We carried our bags to school.	
	We	our bags to school.
7	James lived in London.	
	James	in London.
8	The dog liked his dinner.	
	The dog	his dinner.

5 Заполни пропуски в текстах, следуя образцу. Послушай и проверь себя.





On Friday Dibble was a good dog. He listened to Jason. He helped Jason find his clothes. He walked with Jason to the park. He played with Jason. He liked his dinner.



This morning Nelly and Yolanda were very happy. They smiled and laughed. They danced and played. They helped their mum and dad. They didn't shout and they didn't cry.

•	-10-		
		-	
/	-89	00	

On Saturday Dibble wasn't a good dog. He 1 didn't listen to Jason. He 2 Jason find his clothes. He 3 with Jason to the park. He 4 with Jason. He 5 his dinner.



Nelly and Yolanda w	eren't very happy
yesterday. They 6	and
they 7	. They 8
and they 9	•
They 10	their mum and
dad. They 11	and they
12	all day.

6 Изучи таблицу и напиши предложения, следуя образцу.



dress in	help	clean	tidy	play	call
trousers and a jumper × shorts and a T-shirt √		the kitchen × the bathroom ✓		basketball × football √	her friends √ her grandma ×

Lucy didn't dress in trousers and a jumper. She dressed in shorts and a T-shirt.

2	She
3	
4	
5	
6	

Section C: Past simple (questions and short answers)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🖉



Sally: Did you enjoy your birthday party last night, David?
David: Yes, I did! It was great!
Sally: Did you dance?
David: Yes, we did.
Sally: Did you play party games?
David: Yes, we did.

Sally: Did you invite me? David: Ooops! No, I didn't. Sorry, Sally!

Past simple (questions and short answers)

При образовании вопросительных предложений в **past simple** мы ставим **Did** в начало предложения. При этом окончание **-ed** (**-d**) к смысловому глаголу не прибавляется. Например:

You played tennis yesterday. Did you play tennis yesterday?

На вопросы, которые начинаются с Did, мы обычно даём краткие ответы:

Did you clean your room?
Did Jane like the cake?

DII

Yes, I did. / No, I did not (didn't). Yes, she did. / No, she did not (didn't).

	Вопрос		Утве	рдитель	ный ответ	Отри	цательн	ый ответ
Did	I you he she it we you they) help?	Yes,	I you he she it we you they	did.	No,	I you he she it we you they	didn't.

118

2 Какой ответ соответствует действительности? Обведи его.

1 Did you dance on the moon last year?

Yes, I did. No, I didn't.)

- 2 Did you play tennis yesterday?Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
- 3 Did you and your family watch TV last night?Yes, we did. No, we didn't.
- 4 Did your friends cook a pizza this morning?Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
- 5 Did you start English lessons two years ago?Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
- 6 Did your parents help you last week?Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

З Соедини линиями вопросы и ответы.

- 1 Did you live in Moscow last year?
- 2 Did I help you?
- 3 Did she clean the kitchen this morning?
- 4 Did he close the door?
- 5 Did it rain yesterday?
- 6 Did we invite Jane to the party?
- 7 Did they like the film?

4 Составь и напиши вопросы.

- last week it did snow Did it snow last week?
 my party I you invite to did
- 3 last night did dream you
- 4 laugh did a lot they
- 5 dance did she all night
- 6 this morning he help did mum his
- 7 finish did we yesterday that cake



No, she didn't.

Yes, it did.

No, he didn't.



5	Дополни вопросы, следуя образцу, и напиши свои ответы. Послушай эти вопросы и ответь на них.									
	(dress • tidy • ask • live • clean • r	ain							
	1	Did _{you} dress in g No, I didn't.	green yesterday?							
	2	your teacher	a lot of questions this morning?							
	3	it last n	ight?							
	4	your friends	the classroom yesterday?							
	5	γου γοι	ur teeth this morning?							
	6	you in L	ondon two years ago?							

6 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.

Lena: Did you dress in green yesterday?

Dima: No, I didn't.

7 Посмотри на картинки. Напиши вопросы в *past simple* и краткие ответы на них.



Did he sing? Yes, he did.

(sing) 3

4



(laugh)

(cry)



120

(dance)



Section D: Questions with 'When' Mmm. Those Послушай и прочитай. 🍕 pancakes That's a nice were great, This song is very Five nice. When did you Mum. When painting. minutes When did you did you cook learn it? Last ago! them? paint it? Yesterday. summer.

Questions with 'When'

В вопросительных предложениях в **past simple** мы часто употребляем вопросительное слово **When** (когда?), которое ставим в начало предложения. Например: Did you paint this picture? **When** did you paint this picture?

2 Прочитай записи из дневника Анжелы и напиши ответы на вопросы. Послушай и проверь себя.

Angela's secret Diary

Monday: I tidied my bedroom today. Amazing!

Tuesday: I finished 'Terry Potty and the Goblins'. It was fantastic.

Wednesday: I played tennis with John this morning. It was a good game.

Thursday: It rained all day today - very boring!

Friday: I started 'Terry Potty and the Wizard of the Ark' this afternoon. It's really exciting!

Saturday: It snowed all day - great!

- 1 When did Angela play tennis? On Wednesday.
- 2 When did Angela finish *Terry Potty and the Goblins*?
- 3 When did it snow?
- **4** When did Angela tidy her room?
- 5 When did it rain?
- 6 When did Angela start *Terry Potty and the Wizard of the Ark*?

(121

3 Составь вопросы и напиши свои ответы. В ответах используй указатели времени, например: *on Monday*, *this morning*, *two years ago* и другие.

1	did when help your mum and dad you When did you help your mum and dad?	4	start did when English lessons you	
	On Monday.			
2	you when watch did TV	5	school did when start you	
3	your bedroom did when you tidy	6	you clean when your teeth did	

4 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.

Lena: When did you help your mum and dad? Dima: On Tuesday.

5 Сделай записи в своём дневнике о прошедшей неделе. Используй данные в упражнении глаголы.

listen • play • watch • learn • rain • snow • start • finish • dress • laugh • help tidy • cry • dance • close • paint • call • work

My secret diary

Monday: I didn't watch TV today. I played with my friends.

Tuesday:	
Wednesday:	
Thursday:	
Friday:	
Saturday:	
Sunday:	

6 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу. 🥏 🗢 🔍

Lena: When did you play with your friends?

Dima: On Saturday.

Давай повторим!

У Хелен была трудная неделя. Что она делала? Заполни пропуски в предложениях, используя глаголы в past simple.

cook • plant • play • shop • talk • tidy • watch

1	On Monday she	tidied	her house.	Helen
2	On Tuesday she	-	dinner for friends.	
3	On Wednesday she		to her aunt on t	ne phone.
4	On Thursday she		a film at the cinem	а.
5	On Friday she		for clothes in the city.	
6	On Saturday she		flowers in the gard	en.
7	On Sunday she		tennis with a friend	

Составь и напиши вопросы про Хелен и напиши ответы на них.

- shop for clothes 1 When did she shop for clothes? She shopped for clothes on Friday.
- 2 tidy her house

When

3 play tennis

When .

- 4 watch a film When
- 5 cook dinner for friends When
- 6 plant flowers When

А теперь разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.



Did Helen plant flowers on Monday?



Unit

Past simple: irregular verbs, Wh- questions with past simple

Section A: Irregular verbs in past simple (affirmative)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🕟

A night in the forest



I was in the forest at night. There were lots of trees. There was a big moon. Then I saw...



...a thing. It had big ears. It had red eyes. It had big teeth! It made a horrible noise. I ran and I ran and I ran.





I went behind a . . tree. The thing j came closer and closer and then.

...I woke up. It was just a dream...

Irregular verbs in past simple (affirmative)

Для образования утвердительного предложения в **past simple** к большинству глаголов мы прибавляем окончание **-ed**. Такие глаголы называются правильными. Но есть глаголы, чьи формы в **past simple** образуются не по правилам. Такие глаголы называются неправильными. Например:

 $| see \rightarrow | saw | come \rightarrow | came | have \rightarrow | had | make \rightarrow | made | run \rightarrow | ran | hide \rightarrow | hid | wake up \rightarrow | woke up$

Неправильные глаголы надо выучить наизусть.

Список неправильных глаголов смотри на странице 152.

Помни, что формы неправильных глаголов в past simple не меняются:

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They ran.

Соедини линиями неправильные глаголы и соответствующие им формы в past simple.



Найди в «змейке» и обведи неправильные глаголы в past simple.



А теперь напиши их рядом с глаголами в present simple.

1	come came	5	have	9	see
2	do	6	know	10	sleep
3	eat	7	make	11	sit
4	go	8	run	12	wake up

Раскрой скобки, поставив неправильные глаголы в past simple.

- saw (see) a mouse in the 1 I kitchen this morning.
- (eat) lots of ice 2 We cream last summer.
- (have) a teddy when **3** I I was a baby.
- 4 My mum (make) a chocolate cake for my birthday.

- **5** All my friends (come) to my birthday party on Sunday.
- (wake up) at ten 6 I o'clock this morning.
- 7 Tim and his friends (go)to the zoo yesterday.
- (know) about his 8 I birthday party last Saturday.

5 Расположи картинки в правильном порядке (1, 2, 3 и 4).



Послушай и проверь себя.

sit • sle	ep • go • eat • wake up • come • run • run	
A cat 1	ran after a mouse. The mouse 2	under an armchair.
The cat 3	on the armchair and waited. The cat 4	. The
mouse 5	out and 6 the cheese. The	cat 7
and 8	after the mouse again!	

А теперь закрой книгу и расскажи эту историю однокласснику.

Lena: A cat ran after a mouse...

6 Напиши о себе, заполнив пропуски в предложениях.

- 1 This morning I woke up (wake up) at o'clock.
- 2 Yesterday I (eat) for lunch.
- 3 At the weekend I (see)
- **4** Last summer I (go) to
- 5 When I was a baby I (have) a/an

А теперь расскажи однокласснику о том, что ты написал. 🤍

Dima: This morning I woke up at eight o'clock.

Section B: Irregular verbs in past simple (negative)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍋

A day with Bozo



In the morning I took Bozo to the swimming pool, but he didn't swim.



Then I took him to the cinema, but he didn't understand the film.



Then we went to a restaurant for lunch, but he didn't eat.



In the evening we went to the park and we ran and we ran and we ran!

Irregular verbs in past simple (negative)

Отрицательные предложения в **past simple** с неправильными глаголами мы образуем так же как и отрицательные предложения в **past simple** с правильными глаголами: при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did** и отрицания **not**. Мы ставим **did not** (**didn't**) перед смысловым глаголом.

местоимение / имя существительное

+ did not / didn't +

смысловой глагол

Например:

I **didn't eat** fruit. My sister **didn't make** a cake.

Обрати внимание, что в отрицательных предложениях в **past simple** смысловой глагол не меняется.

2 Прочитай текст и подчеркни отрицательные формы глаголов в past simple.

Bob and Pete went to the beach yesterday with their friends. Bob swam, but Pete <u>didn't swim</u>. He slept on the beach. Bob didn't sleep. He never sleeps on the beach. When Pete woke up, they ate. Pete ate cheese sandwiches. Bob didn't eat sandwiches. He ate some fruit. Pete didn't eat any fruit. After lunch they played on the beach. Bob made a castle. Pete didn't make a castle. He ran along the beach. In the afternoon they went home tired but happy.

Прочитай текст ещё раз и заполни таблицу.

	Bob	Pete
swam in the sea	~	×
slept on the beach		
ate sandwiches		
ate fruit		
made a castle		
ran on the beach		

3 Соедини линиями.

- 1 take understood
- 2 swim (threw
- 3 understand took
- 4 catch swam
- 5 throw caught
- **6** know saw
- 7 see knew



Bob swam in the sea.

4 Заполни таблицу, следуя образцу.

1	I find	I found	I did not find	I didn't find
2	I take			
3	I swim			
4	I understand			
5	I catch			
6	I throw			

5 Заполни пропуски в предложениях глаголами в отрицательной форме.

1	I took my dog for a walk	e	5	We understood the home	work.
	I didn't take a walk.	my dog for		We homework.	the
2	Robert swam in the river.		6	My mum made a cake.	
	Robert	in the river.		My mum	a cake.
3	James threw the ball.		7	Helen woke up early.	
	James	the ball.		Helen	early.
4	Annie caught the ball.		8	I slept in the bath.	
	Annie	the ball.		I	in the bath.

6 Обведи правильный вариант. Послушай и проверь себя. 📀



My Uncle Wallace is an explorer. Many years ago, he **1 go/went** to Africa. He lived in the jungle. He didn't **2 have/had** a house. He didn't **3 have/had** a car. He didn't **4 go/went** to the shops. There weren't any shops! He **5 find/found** food in the jungle. He didn't **6 eat/ate** burgers and ice cream. He **7 eat/ate** fruit and he **8 catch/caught** fish in the river. He often **9 swim/swam**

in the river, but sometimes there were crocodiles. Then he didn't **10 swim/swam** in the river!

7 Напиши о себе, заполнив пропуски в предложениях, как показано в образце.

- 1 This morning I didn't wake up (wake up) at five o'clock.
- 2 Yesterday I (eat)
- **3** Last night I (see)
- **4** I (go) to at the weekend.
- **5** Last summer I (swim) in the sea with

8 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.

- Lena: This morning I didn't wake up at five o'clock.
- Dima: Yesterday I didn't...

Section C: Irregular verbs in past simple (questions and short answers)

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🍋

It was Annie's birthday.



Tom: Did you buy a present for Annie? Olga: Yes, I did. Tom: Did you buy a card for Annie? Nick: Yes, I did. Tom: Did you get balloons for the birthday party? Masha: Yes, I did.



Tom: Did you make a cake? **Olga, Nick, Masha:** No, we didn't. We forgot!

Irregular verbs in past simple (questions and short answers)

При образовании вопросительных предложений в **past simple** с неправильными глаголами мы, так же как в вопросительных предложениях с правильными глаголами, ставим **Did** в начало предложения. Смысловой глагол при этом не меняется.

You found a present. \rightarrow Did you find a present?

На вопросы, которые начинаются с Did, мы обычно даём краткие ответы:

Did you buy a card?Yes, I did. / No, I did not (didn't).Did they make a cake?Yes, they did. / No, they did not (didn't).

2 Соедини линиями неправильные глаголы и соответствующие им формы в past simple.



3 Какой ответ соответствует действительности? Обведи его.

- 1 Did you drink milk for breakfast today?
 - **a** Yes, I did.
 - **b** No, I didn't.
- **2** Did your friends go to the beach this morning?
- **3** Did your parents wake up early today?
 - a Yes, they did.
 - **b** No, they didn't.
- 4 Did you wear a hat yesterday?
 - **a** Yes, I did.
 - **b** No, I didn't.

- **a** Yes, they did.
- b No, they didn't.

4 Составь и напиши вопросы. Допиши ответы.

1 you did ice cream eat 4 Aunt Mabel did a hat wear Did you eat ice cream this morning? yesterday? No, I didn't. No, 2 your did parents new a car buy 5 from the shops milk did get you last year? this morning? No, Yes, 3 Jane did her homework forget 6 Kate and Gill did find their cat today? last night? Yes, No,

5 Прочитай рассказ и подчеркни глаголы в past simple.



Hi! My name's Tom. Yesterday Kate and I went to the seaside. We woke up at seven o'clock. We took the bus. At nine o'clock we arrived at the seaside. We ran into the sea and we swam all morning. Later, Kate sat on the beach and she made a sandcastle. I fished, but I didn't catch any fish. I caught an octopus! I didn't keep it. I threw it back in the sea. At lunchtime we ate sandwiches and ice cream. Then Kate slept and I read a comic. At five o'clock we took the bus home. What a great day!

6 Прочитай рассказ ещё раз и заполни пропуски в вопросах, следуя образцу. Напиши ответы на вопросы. Послушай и проверь себя.

	make • wake up • sleep •	swim • go • take • catch • go • eat • read
1	Did they ^{go} Yes, they did.	to the seaside?
2	they	at eight o'clock?
3	they	the bus?
4	they	in the sea?
5	Kate	a sandcastle?
6	Tom	a fish?
7	they	hamburgers at lunchtime?
8	Kate	after lunch?
9	Tom	a comic?
10	they	home at five o'clock?

132

Section D: Wh- questions with past simple

Послушай и прочитай.



Wh- questions with past simple

В вопросительных предложениях в **past simple** мы часто употребляем вопросительные слова When (когда?), Where (где?), What (что?), Why (почему?) и How (как?). Например:

When did you use it? Where did you go yesterday? What did you do at the park?

Помни, что вопросительные слова мы всегда ставим в начало вопросительного предложения.

На вопрос, который начинается с **Why** (почему?), мы часто даём ответ, который начинается со слова **Because** (потому что). Например:

Why did you go to the cinema last night? **Because** I wanted to see a film.

Отрицательную форму вопросительного предложения в **past simple** с использованием вопросительных слов мы образуем так:

Why didn't you look in your bag?

2 Подбери к ответу правильный вопрос и отметь его знаком √.

- What did you do yesterday? ☑ Did you play tennis yesterday? □ I played tennis.
- 2 When did you write an e-mail? □ Did you write an e-mail? □ Yes, I did.
- Why did you eat all the sandwiches? □
 Why didn't you eat all the sandwiches? □
 Because I wasn't hungry.
- Where did you swim? □
 When did you swim? □
 We swam in the sea.

3 Прочитай ответы и заполни пропуски в вопросах.

	1 Where did you go?	6 did we sing?			
	We went to the cinema.	You sang very well.			
	2 didn't come to school?	7 did you go yesterday?			
	Dmitry and Anna.	We went to a party.			
	did you eat?	8 did you go to the cinema?			
	I ate some soup.	On Saturday.			
	4 did he ride?	9 did the teacher say?			
	He rode to the park.	She said 'Sit down.'			
	5 did she throw?	10 did you leave?			
	She threw a ball.	Because I was tired.			
	Теперь послушай и проверь себя. 讏				
4	Как ты провел прошедшую субботу? Н	апиши вопросы и ответы на них.			
	go • wake up • see • do • e	eat • sleep • play • read			
	What time?				
	What time did you wake up?	I woke up at			
	Where?				
	How?				
	What?				
	When?				
_	D				
5	Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, сл	едуя образцу. 🋫 🗢 🛫			
	Lena: What time did you wake up?				
	Dima: I woke up at nine o'clock.				

Давай повторим!

- 1 Обведи правильный вариант.
 - 1 Dad didn't **go/went** to the shops yesterday.
 - 2 I ride/rode my bike to the park this afternoon.
 - 3 Did you say/said hello to James?
 - 4 Why didn't George **do/did** his homework last night?

- **5** My rabbit **run/ran** in the garden all afternoon.
- 6 Did you hide/hid the sweets in the cupboard?
- 7 You sing/sang a lovely song.
- 8 Did you sit/sat on my sandwich?

2 Заполни пропуски в рассказе глаголами в past simple.

wake up • go • see • buy • sit • drink • eat • run • take



Yesterday mo	rning Frank and Tina 1 woke up early.								
They 2	the bus to town. In town they								
3	to a lot of shops. Frank 4								
some CDs. Tir	na got a new school bag. At lunchtime they								
5	burgers and chips and they								
6	juice. After lunch they 7								
in a small par	k and watched the people walk by. Then								
they 8	for the bus back home. The driver								
9	Frank and Tina and stopped the bus.								
They jumped	on.								

З Заполни пропуски в вопросах к рассказу из упражнения 2 и напиши ответы.

wake up • take • buy • eat • sit • drink • buy • see • go

1	Did Tina and Frank wake up Yes, they did.	. Ng (2468)	5	they	
2	Where did they go		6	they	
3	Frank		7	Where they	
4	What Tina		8	the driver Frank?	Tina and



Future simple (will) Object pronouns Question words

Section A: Future simple (will): affirmative

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🕢



Future simple (will): affirmative

Мы употребляем future simple (простое будущее время) для выражения действий, которые произойдут в ближайшем или отдалённом будущем. Например:

l'll fly to the moon. You'll be pop stars. Mum will be angry. It will rain tomorrow. Я полечу на луну. (через много лет) Вы станете поп-звёздами. (через много лет) Мама рассердится. (например, когда мы придём домой) Завтра будет дождь.

Мы строим утвердительные предложения в future simple при помощи вспомогательного глагола will и смыслового глагола:

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will go home.

В устной речи мы обычно употребляем краткую форму will - 'II:

They'll go home.

- В предложениях в future simple мы часто используем указания на время:
 - tomorrow
 –
 завтра

 next week
 –
 на следующей неделе

 next month
 –
 в следующем месяце

 next year
 –
 в следующем году

 in two days
 –
 через два дня

12

2 Составь и напиши предложения, употребив глаголы в future simple.

1	He/cook nice food	He will cook nice food.
2	She/drive a bus	
3	They/fly planes	
4	We/go to the moon	
5	You/play basketball	-
6	I/teach children	
7	He/be a doctor	-
8	She/sing songs	
9	We/travel in space	
10	Masha/be a teacher	
11	James/buy a car	
12	They/live in England	

Говорим правильно!

В устной речи употребляй краткую форму will – 'll. Послушай и повтори: I'll fly planes. We'll come.

- Заполни пропуски, используя сокращённую форму вспомогательного глагола *will*. Послушай, проверь себя и повтори.
 In the future...
 5 It will rain all day tomorrow.
 - 1 I will write books.

I'll

write books.

2 You will drive a bus.

drive a bus.

3 He will go to America.

go to America.

4 She will be a pop star.

be a pop star.

rain all day tomorrow.

6 We will fly to the moon.

fly to the moon.

7 They will play football.

play football.

8 You will work in a hospital.

work in a hospital.

4 Перепиши предложения, используя *He*, *She*, *We*, *They* и краткую форму глагола *will*.

In the future...



5 Напиши предложения в future simple, используя it, he, she или they.



1 In January it'll be snowy. They'll make a snowman.

2	In March
3	In April
4	In July
5	In August
6	In October

Section B: Future simple (will): negative, questions and short answers

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🎑



Dad: Look! Next week we'll be in Rome!
Boy: Wow!
Girl: Will we fly there?
Dad: Yes, we will.
Boy: Will we see the Eiffel Tower?
Dad: No, we won't see the Eiffel Tower. That's in Paris!
Girl: Will we see Buckingham Palace?
Dad: No, we won't. That's in London!
Boy: Will we eat pizza?
Mum: Yes, we will. And we'll eat lots of ice cream.
Girl: Fantastic!

Future simple (will): negative, questions and short answers

При образовании отрицательного предложения в **future simple** после глагола **will** мы ставим отрицание **not**. В устной речи мы обычно используем краткую форму **will not** – **won't**:

Olga will not see the Eiffel Tower. \rightarrow Olga won't see the Eiffel Tower.

При образовании вопросительного предложения в **future simple** мы ставим **Will** в начало предложения.

Jack will see Buckingham Palace. Will Jack see Buckingham Palace?

На вопросы, начинающиеся с глагола Will, мы обычно даём краткие ответы:

Will Jack see Buckingham Palace? Yes, he will. No, he won't.

2 Прочитай текст. Подчеркни утвердительные формы глаголов в *future simple*, обведи отрицательные формы.

On Monday it will be windy, but it won't be cold. Maria won't watch TV at home. She'll fly a kite in the park. On Tuesday it will be cold, but it won't snow. Maria won't make a snowman. On Wednesday it will be cold. It will snow. She'll make a snowman in the garden. On Thursday it won't snow. It will rain. Maria won't play in the park. On Friday it will be sunny, but it won't be hot. Maria will play in the park.

3 Прочитай текст из упражнения 2 ещё раз и заполни таблицу.



4 А теперь обведи правильный ответ. Послушай и проверь себя. 🕢

- 1 Will it be windy on Monday?
- 2 Will she watch TV on Monday?
- 3 Will it snow on Tuesday?
- 4 Will she make a snowman on Tuesday?
- 5 Will it be cold on Wednesday?
- 6 Will she make a snowman on Wednesday?
- 7 Will it rain on Thursday?
- 8 Will she play in the park on Thursday?
- 9 Will it be hot on Friday?
- 10 Will she play in the park on Friday?

- Yes, it will,/No, it won't.
- Yes, she will./No, she won't.
- Yes, it will./No, it won't.
- Yes, she will./No, she won't.
- Yes, it will./No, it won't.
- Yes, she will./No, she won't.
- Yes, it will./No, it won't.
- Yes, she will./No, she won't.
- Yes, it will./No, it won't.
- Yes, she will./No, she won't.

5 Поставь предложения в отрицательную форму.

		1 Contract of the				
	1	They'll see the Eiffel	lower.	4	It will snow tom	norrow.
		They won't see	the Eiffel Tower.			tomorrow.
	2	It will rain on Mondo	ıy.	5	She will be ang	ry.
			on Monday.			angry.
	3	He'll be in Rome nex	t week.	6	I'll go to Mosco	W.
			in Rome next we	ek.		to Moscow.
6	Co	ставь и напиши вог	росы и подбери	кним	ответы.	
	1	watch will television	you			
		Will you watch tele	vision	tonig	nt?	No, we won't.
	2	it snow will)	
				this a	fternoon?	Yes, she will.
	3	Jane will in London I	be			
				next	week?	Yes, I will.
	4	Ben will to school go)			
				on M	onday?	No, he won't.
	5	we see will				
				the Ei	ffel Tower?	No, it won't.
7	3a	полни пропуски в в	опросах и напиц	ии сво	и ответы.	
	C	be • give • go • go •	snow • visit			
	1	Will you go	to the moon to	omorro	w? No, I won'	t.
	2	you	to school tom	orrow	?	
	3	your friends	in Mc	scow	on Saturday?	
	4	it	this afternoon?			
	5	your teacher	you	homev	vork today?	

6 you the zoo on Friday?

8 Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.

Lena: Will you go to school tomorrow? Dima: Yes, I will.

Section C: Object pronouns

1 Послушай и прочитай. 🖉



Object pronouns

Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them – формы личных местоимений. Они используются вместо уже упомянутых имён существительных.

I look at John. \rightarrow I look at him. John spoke to Mary. \rightarrow John spoke to her. I've got the camera. \rightarrow I've got it.

Личные местоимения						
T	Я	I like Tim.	me	мне, меня	Tim likes me.	
You ты You li		You like Tim.	you	тебе, тебя	Tim likes you.	
He	ОН	He likes Tim.	him	ему, его	Tim likes him.	
		She likes Tim.	her	её, ей	Tim like her.	
		It likes Tim.	it	ему, ей, его, её	Tim likes it.	
You вы Yo		We like Tim.	us	нам, нас	Tim likes us.	
		You like Tim. you		вам, вас	Tim likes you.	
		They like Tim.	them	им, их	Time likes them.	

Мы часто употребляем местоимения **me**, **you**, **him**, **her**, **it**, **us**, **you**, **them** после глаголов с предлогами **in**, **on**, **next to**, **at**, **to** и др. Например:

I spoke to John. \rightarrow I spoke to him.

I sat next to Alison. → I sat next to her.

2 Прочитай текст и раскрась картинку нужными цветами.



I'm sitting on the ground. The grass under **me** is green. My mum and dad are sitting on the chairs. The umbrella over **them** is orange. My sister is reading a book. The flowers next to **her** are pink and blue. My brother is sleeping. The dog next to **him** is black. All the trees behind **us** are green, the sky is blue and it's a wonderful day!

3 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 My brother's nice. I like her/him/me.
- 2 The dog's thirsty. Give it/them/us some water.
- 3 I don't want these comics. You can have us/it/them.
- 4 Jane's my best friend. She sits next to her/him/me at school.
- 5 These are John's gloves. Give you/it/them to him, please.
- 6 Look at them/you/us. We can fly!
- 7 Where's Sarah? I can't find him/her/them.
- 8 Happy birthday, Dad. This is for you/him/her!

4 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 I saw she/her.)
- 2 I wrote to he/him.
- 3 Gill spoke to him/he.
- 4 Kevin helped us/we.
- 5 The cat sat next to she/her.
- 6 Alex visited them/they.
- 7 The plane flew over us/we.

5 Обведи правильный вариант.

- 1 Her/She likes books.
- 2 They/Them are eating ice cream.
- 3 We/Us play tennis on Saturday.
- 4 It/Him sleeps under the table.
- 5 He/Him lives in London.
- 6 Her/She plays the piano.



6 Впиши нужное местоимение. Послушай и проверь себя.

- 1 I'm here. Can you see me ?
- **2** That's my sister. plays the piano.
- **3** This is a good book. Read !
- **4** Help me! can't swim.
- 5 She doesn't understand. Can you help ?
- 6 We are lost. Can you help ?
- 7 Where's my pen? isn't in my bag.
- 8 Kay and I are friends. go to school together.
- 9 Where's Pete? I can't find
- 10 These are your presents. Open !
- 11 Alison and Terry love basketball. play every day.
- 12 That's Dave. is my best friend.

Section D: Question words

Послушай и прочитай. 1



Boy: Did you take these photos? Girl: No, I didn't. My granddad did. Boy: When did he take them? Girl: Forty years ago!



Boy: Where's your uncle Bob? Girl: There he is. He's behind the sofa. Boy: What's he doing? Girl: He's hiding from my mum!

Question words



Boy: Who's that? Girl: It's my mum. Boy: How old was she? Girl: Five years old!



Boy: Whose cats were these? Girl: My mum's. Boy: How many were there? Girl: Lots!

Who (кто?)	в вопросах о людях	Who is she? Who is singing?	
What (что?)	в вопросах о животных или предметах; в вопросах о том, какое действие выполняет человек или животное	What's that? What are you doing?	
Where	в вопросах о местонахождении людей,	Where is it?	
(где?)	животных или предметов	Where do you play football?	
When	в вопросах о времени совершения	When is your birthday?	
(когда?)	действия	When do you go to school?	
Whose	в вопросах о том, кому принадлежит тот	Whose cats are these?	
(чей?)	или иной предмет	Whose book is this?	
Why (почему?)	в вопросах о причинах чего-либо	Why are they here? Why are they crying?	
How many	в вопросах о количестве	How many sisters have you got?	
(сколько?)	(с исчисляемыми существительными)	How many sisters have you got?	
How much	в вопросах о количестве	How much milk was there?	
(сколько?)	(с неисчисляемыми существительными)	now much mink was mere?	

помни, что вопросительное слово всегда стоит в начале вопросител

What / Where / When is he singing?

Соедини линиями.

1 What's this? -He's forty. 2 Why are you eating? It's John. 3 Whose bag is this? It's a pencil. 4 How old is your dad? Because I'm hungry. 5 When did you buy that hat? There's a lot 6 Where's my pencil case? Yesterday. 7 Who is that? It's John's. 8 How many cats have you got? It's under your book. 9 How much cheese is there? Three Говорим правильно! 3 Заполни пропуски. Послушай, Произноси вопросительные слова проверь себя и повтори. правильно. В словах what, when, where, why

What are these? 1 They're mice.

2 your friend doing? She's reading a book.

pencils these? 3 They're my pencils.

old your mum? 4 She's thirty-nine.

draw this picture? 5

не произносится буква h.

В словах who, whose не произносится буква w.

Послушай эти слова и повтори.

Yesterday.

Заполни пропуски нужными вопросительными словами.

How many • How much	• Ho	ow • Why • What • When	•	Where • Who • Whose	
1 What 's your name?	4	old are you?	7	is that girl?	
2 did your mother shout?		is your birthday?	8	rulers have you got?	
3 book is this?		's your pencil ase?	9	English do you know?	
Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу. 🥥 🗢 🔍					

What's your name? Lena:

Dima: Dima.

5

Давай повторим!

Заполни пропуски в тексте, употребив время future simple.

Jackie

When I'm older 1 I'll be (be) a pop star. 2 (sing) but **3** (not play) the piano. **4** (play) the guitar. 5 (have) ten guitars. All my friends 6 (see) me on television.



When I'm older **7** (be) an astronaut. 8 (fly) to the stars. I like stars! 9 (not live) on Earth. 10 (live) on the moon.



When I'm ol	der 11 (p	play) sport.	
12	(not play) football	ll. 13 (play)	
basketball.	nds 14 (come	:)	
and watch r	ne play.		

Напиши краткие ответы на вопросы к тексту из упражнения 1.

- 1 Will Jackie be a pop star? 5 Where will she live? Yes, she will.
- 2 Will her friends see her on television? 6 Will Jack play football?
- 3 Will Anna be a pop star?
- 4 What will she be?
- З Напиши о себе.
 - 1 What will you be?
 - 2 Where will you live?
 - **3** What will you do in ten years?
- **4** Разыграй с одноклассником диалог, следуя образцу.
 - What will you be? Lena: Dima: I'll be a pilot.

- 7 What will he play?
- 8 Who will watch him?



Grammar Fun



(148)

Найди десять отличий.



Picture A



Picture B

Внимательно посмотри на картинку *В* в течение одной минуты. Затем открой книгу на странице 151 и постарайся ответить на вопросы к картинке *В* по памяти.

Обсуди картинки с одноклассником, следуя образцу. 🤍 🌰



- Lena: In Picture A the baby has got a teddy bear.
- Dima: In Picture B the baby has got two an ice cream.

Пройди лабиринт, составив предложения. Выдели каждое предложение отдельным цветом.



Найди в таблице и обведи три стоящих рядом слова, которые могут быть частью какого-либо предложения. Затем составь и напиши предложения с этими словами. Сколько предложений ты успеешь написать за пять минут?

must	IS ·	behind	the	they	has	I	on
not	ride	in	must	haven't	not	playing	is
eat	are	aren't	his	got	am	went	worse
listen	in	that	do	1	dog	got	than
are	is	front	you	they	did	he	go
don't	open	the	want	in	speak	she	we
they	can	sing	of	can't	watch	running	he
the	played	are	you	happy	sit	are	isn't
not	is	bigger	than	my	books	are	sleeping
your	house	is	are	whose	I	ate	the

I am playing a game.

The cat is behind the sofa.

Ответь на вопросы к картинке В на странице 149.

- 1 How many mice are there?
- 2 Has the baby got a teddy bear?
- 3 Are there five clouds in the sky?
- 4 Where is the cat?
- 5 How many boys are there?
- 6 What are the boys doing?
- 7 Are there seven flowers?
- 8 Has the man got glasses?
- 9 What colour are the cat's ears?