

I. Present continuous (Настоящее продолженное время)

GRAMMAR

Present continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be (am, is, are)* и смыслового глагола с окончанием **-ing**.

Утвердительные предложения: **Отрицательные предложения:**

I am reading

You

We

They

He

She

It

are reading

is reading

I am not ('m not) reading

You

We

They

He

She

It

are not (aren't) reading

is not (isn't) reading

Вопросительные предложения:

Am I reading?

Are { you
we
they } reading?

Is { he
she
it } reading?

Краткие ответы:

Yes, I **am**./No, I'm **not**.

Yes, he/she/it **is**./No, he/she/it **isn't**.

Yes, we/you/they **are**./No, we/you/they **aren't**.

Правила правописания причастия настоящего времени

- У большинства глаголов окончание **-ing** добавляется к неопределённой форме глагола без частицы **to**: *wash – washing, read – reading, watch – watching*.
- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на **-e**, опускается **-e** и добавляется **-ing**: *write – writing, take – taking*.
- У односложных глаголов с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ing**: *run – running, stop – stopping*.

Present continuous употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- действиях, происходящих сейчас, в момент речи: *Tommy is doing his homework now*. (Томми делает свою домашнюю работу в данный момент.)
- действиях, происходящих в настоящий период времени, но не обязательно в момент речи: *Sam is working hard these days*. (Сэм напряжённо работает в эти дни.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **present continuous**: *now, at the moment, at present, these days* и т. д.

1 Write the -ing forms of the verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1) write | - _____ | 6) let | - _____ |
| 2) run | - _____ | 7) be | - _____ |
| 3) put | - _____ | 8) listen | - _____ |
| 4) make | - _____ | 9) do | - _____ |
| 5) sing | - _____ | 10) jump | - _____ |

2 Make these sentences negative and ask general questions. Use full forms.

e.g. The dog is eating now. – *The dog is not eating now. Is the dog eating now?*

1) Alisa and Dima are cooking dinner now.

2) She is swimming in the river at the moment.

3) I am taking a shower now.

4) Lisa is dancing with Michael right now.

5) The gardener is cutting the grass.

6) Petya is writing an email now.

7) The children are riding their bikes at the moment.

8) My brother is taking pictures now.

9) I am saving money for a new laptop these days.

10) The girl is running home now.

3 Answer the questions as in the example.

e.g.	✓	Are you doing your homework? – <i>Yes, I am.</i>
	✗	Is the cat eating? – <i>No, it isn't.</i>
1)	✓	Are they going by car now? – _____
2)	✓	Is Jack walking? – _____
3)	✗	Is the dog eating fast food now? – _____
4)	✓	Are the children playing computer games? – _____
5)	✗	Is Zhanna reading a book now? – _____
6)	✗	Is Tim playing the guitar? – _____
7)	✓	Are you watching a film at the moment? – _____
8)	✗	Is it raining now? – _____

4 Use present continuous to complete the sentences.

- 1) I _____ (to write) the letter to my Granny now.
- 2) The author _____ (to work) on his new book at the moment.
- 3) We _____ (to read) a book now.
- 4) Our parents _____ (to watch) TV now.
- 5) Tom _____ (to play) football now.
- 6) I _____ (to have) dinner now.
- 7) My dog _____ (to sleep) right now.
- 8) Our Dad _____ (to fish) now.
- 9) She _____ (to make) a call now.
- 10) The cat _____ (to jump) with my sister now.

5 Use present continuous to complete the sentences.

- 1) _____ they _____ (listen) to music now?
- 2) He _____ (not shout) her name.
- 3) _____ Natasha _____ (ask) for money?
- 4) The cat _____ (not lie) on the sofa.
- 5) I _____ (not sit) in the armchair.
- 6) _____ Phil _____ (do) the shopping?
- 7) The boys _____ (not dive) into the swimming pool.
- 8) The cat _____ (catch) the mouse.
- 9) _____ you _____ (write) emails now?
- 10) We _____ (take) nice photos.

6 Express these sentences in English using present continuous.

1) Пола сейчас обедает.

2) Дима и Света гуляют в парке.

3) Брат Максима едет на машине в Европу.

4) Ученики читают текст.

5) Смотри! Люси идёт по улице.

6) Родители Алексея смотрят фильм.

7) Брат Сары читает журнал для путешественников.

8) О чём они разговаривают?

9) Сын Марины играет в футбол.

10) Надежда путешествует в Германии.

II. Present simple vs present continuous

GRAMMAR

Present simple употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- постоянных действиях: *John **lives** in New York.*
- повторяющихся действиях: *He **works** from 11 to 7 every day.*
- повседневных действиях: *He usually **plays** tennis at weekends.*

Present continuous употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- действиях, происходящих сейчас, в момент речи: *Karl **is writing** something on Facebook right now.*
- действиях, происходящих в настоящий период времени, но не обязательно в момент речи: *Misha **is looking** for a new job these days.*

Некоторые глаголы состояния (**stative verbs**) обычно не имеют форму **present continuous**. Среди них: **have (=possess), like, love, want, know, live, remember, understand, believe, need, see, smell** и т. д. *I **love** fast food.* (Неправильно: ~~I'm loving~~ fast food.) *I **have** a computer.* (Неправильно: ~~I'm having~~ a computer.)

НО: *I'm having breakfast now.* (= I'm eating.)

1 Use present simple or present continuous to complete the sentences.

- 1) Ann _____ (go) to school now.
- 2) He _____ (play) the guitar every day.
- 3) Jane and Sam _____ (read) a book now.
- 4) Dad _____ (wash) his car at the moment.
- 5) He _____ (walk) his dog in the evening.
- 6) Olga _____ (play) tennis in the yard.
- 7) We _____ (draw) funny pictures for our friends' birthday parties.
- 8) He always _____ (do) his homework after school.
- 9) I _____ (not do) an English exercise now.
- 10) Tom usually _____ (read) a lot.
- 11) Listen! Sandy _____ (sing) in the bedroom.
- 12) My mother _____ (make) lunch now.
- 13) My sister never _____ (help) in the kitchen.
- 14) Sarah sometimes _____ (read) classics.
- 15) We rarely _____ (watch) TV in the morning.
- 16) They often _____ (clean) the garage.
- 17) Look! The boys _____ (come) home.
- 18) His cousin _____ (go) for a walk every day.
- 19) I _____ (chat) online at the moment.
- 20) Cats _____ (eat) mice.

- 21) Look! This child _____ (not eat) a hamburger.
- 22) Our dog seldom _____ (lie) on the sofa.
- 23) _____ (they, send) text messages at the moment?
- 24) My father _____ (not like) shopping.
- 25) _____ (the man, work) in our garden?
- 26) We _____ (not take) the car to work.
- 27) Where _____ (you, come) from?
- 28) What _____ (your girlfriend, do) now?
- 29) I _____ (have) a cup of coffee now.
- 30) _____ (the boy, swim) in the swimming pool now?

III. Глаголы *can/can't, must/mustn't*

GRAMMAR

Глагол **can** используется для того чтобы:

- выразить способность к действиям в настоящем: *Mark can speak three languages.* (Марк умеет говорить на трёх языках.)
- показать, что какое-то действие возможно или разрешено: *You can visit the palace at weekends.* (Вы можете посетить дворец в выходные дни.)

Отрицательная форма **can't** используется для того чтобы:

- выразить отсутствие или недостаток способности: *I can't play the piano.* (Я не умею играть на пианино.)
- показать, что что-то не представляется возможным: *You can't visit the museum on Sundays – it's not open.* (Музей нельзя/невозможно посетить в воскресенье – он закрыт.)

Глагол **must** используется для выражения правил, обязанностей, долга: *You must come to class on time.* (Это правило.)

Отрицательная форма **mustn't** используется для выражения запрета: *You mustn't feed animals in the zoo.* (Это запрещено.)

1 Circle the correct word.

- 1) The girl is rather young; she **mustn't** / **can't** be awake so late.
- 2) I think you **mustn't** / **can't** work harder.
- 3) **Mustn't** / **Can't** you sit still?
- 4) The car is his father's, we **mustn't** / **can't** take it.
- 5) Our teacher **mustn't** / **can't** be late for the classes either.
- 6) The water is rather hot, but I think you **must** / **can** drink it.
- 7) The soldiers **must** / **can** obey their officers.
- 8) You **must** / **can** pay for your lunch yourself if you want.
- 9) **Must** / **Can** I use your bathroom?
- 10) I **must** / **can** work harder, so I may be helpful.

2 Fill in *can/can't* or *must/mustn't*.

- 1) You _____ use my mobile if you want.
- 2) _____ I come tomorrow? – I don't think so.
- 3) You _____ smoke in the hospital.
- 4) There's nobody to help us. We _____ do it ourselves.
- 5) The water in the river is cold, but you _____ swim a little.
- 6) Ram _____ take his sister's CDs.
- 7) The weather is warm, but you _____ take an umbrella.
- 8) She _____ speak Chinese.
- 9) There's no time left. We _____ hurry up.
- 10) You _____ take the bus to get to the museum.

3 Express these sentences in English.

1) Я не умею рисовать лошадей.

2) Она не должна засиживаться допоздна.

3) Кто может перевести это предложение?

4) Вы не должны разговаривать очень громко.

5) Многие люди не умеют плавать.

6) Я могу написать подруге имейл и пригласить её.

7) Он сейчас обедает и не может с вами поговорить.

8) Дети должны слушаться (to obey) родителей.

9) Мои друзья не умеют играть на гитаре.

10) Это мой ответ, но я могу ошибаться.

IV. Исчисляемые/Неисчисляемые существительные. Местоимения, передающие значение неопределённого количества

GRAMMAR

- **Исчисляемые существительные** имеют форму единственного и множественного числа: *one banana – two bananas*.
- **Неисчисляемые существительные** не имеют формы множественного числа: *water, bread, pasta, meat*. (Неправильно: *two meats*.)

Исчисляемые существительные Множественное число	Неисчисляемые существительные
<p>How many oranges are there? Are there any oranges? There are too many oranges. There are some oranges. There are a lot of/lots of oranges. There are a few oranges. There aren't any oranges.</p>	<p>How much sugar is there? Is there any sugar? There is too much sugar. There is some sugar. There is a lot of/lots of sugar. There is a little sugar. There isn't any sugar.</p>

Some употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и неисчисляемыми существительными в утвердительных предложениях.

Any употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и неисчисляемыми существительными в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

Few употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и означает «мало»: *There are few apples in the basket*. (В корзине **мало** яблок.)

Little употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными и означает «мало»: *There is little milk in the bottle*. (В бутылке **мало** молока.)

A few употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и означает «немного»: *There are a few (или some) apples in the basket*. (В корзине **немного** яблок.)

A little употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными и означает «немного»: *There is a little (или some) milk in the bottle*. (В бутылке **немного** молока.)

1 Classify the nouns from the list into two columns.

Snow, tomato, sugar, carpet, rain, pool, parent, text, guitar, meat, lemon, lemonade, bread, milk, pasta, book.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1) The **water** / **waters** in the cup is hot.
- 2) We must get some **potatoes** / **potato** and **bread** / **breads**.
- 3) Can you buy some **milk** / **milks**?
- 4) She has six packets of **sugar** / **sugars**.
- 5) There are lots of **pool** / **pools** after the rain.
- 6) **Snow** / **Snows** covers all the territory in winter.
- 7) I need two cans of **meat** / **meats** and some **herb** / **herbs**.
- 8) When I get a sore throat, my mum gives me **tea** / **teas** with lemon.
- 9) Have you ever eaten original Italian **pasta** / **pastas**?
- 10) She cooks **fish** / **fishes** very well.

3 Fill in a or some/any.

- 1) I can see _____ cup of tea on the table.
- 2) There is _____ pasta in the cupboard. We can cook it for dinner.
- 3) She doesn't eat _____ bread, she keeps to a diet.
- 4) Ask the shop assistant to show you _____ box of chocolates.
- 5) My friends usually have _____ porridge for breakfast.
- 6) _____ bottle of milk will be enough for making a cake.
- 7) Is there _____ flour left?
- 8) There's nothing better for you than _____ carrot.
- 9) _____ cup of instant soup is ready.
- 10) Can I have _____ water, please?

4 Fill in little, a little, few, a few.

- 1) We must hurry. There is _____ time left.
- 2) Can I have _____ more meat? It's delicious!
- 3) Do you mind if I ask you _____ questions?
- 4) This town has got no sights, so very _____ tourists come here.
- 5) I don't think Simon would be a good teacher. He's got _____ patience.
- 6) "Would you like milk in your coffee?" "Yes, _____."
- 7) This village is a very boring place to live. There's _____ to do.
- 8) "Do you ever go to Toronto?" "Yes, I go there _____ times every year."
- 9) Can I have _____ onions, please?
- 10) "How much juice do we need?" "Very _____."

5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There are _____ Russian people on holiday at the moment.
a) much b) a lot of c) too much d) little
- 2) We only have _____ time between the third and fourth lesson – not enough to have lunch.
a) a few b) few c) a little d) not many
- 3) I've got _____ homework to do. I have to write two essays and learn two new grammar rules.
a) not enough b) too much c) too many d) many
- 4) Sam hasn't got _____ money to go to the cinema tonight.
a) too much b) too many c) much d) enough
- 5) My family lives in a quiet part of the city, so there _____ to do in the evening.
a) isn't much b) isn't any c) aren't enough d) aren't any
- 6) At 7 pm, there are _____ cars on Altufyevo Avenue. It's the rush hour.
a) too much b) not much c) little d) too many
- 7) If you go to work at 6 am, _____ traffic on the road.
**a) there is not much
 b) there are few
 c) there are not enough
 d) there are too few**
- 8) We don't have _____ students in this class to make a volleyball team.
a) many b) much c) enough d) too many
- 9) How _____ clothes do you usually take when you go on holiday?
a) many b) much c) few d) enough
- 10) My little brother doesn't like milk too much, but he usually has _____ before going to bed. It's healthy.
a) too few b) not enough c) a few d) a little

6 Write your own 5 sentences with *some/any/(a) few/(a) little*.

V. *Be going to* (собираться, намереваться)

GRAMMAR

Be going to употребляется, когда речь идёт о планах и намерениях на ближайшее будущее: *She is going to make a cake.* (Она собирается приготовить пирог.) *What are you going to do at the weekend?* (Что вы собираетесь делать в выходные?)

Формообразование

Местоимение/существительное + *am/is/are* + *going to* ...

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с ***be going to***: *tomorrow, next week/month/year* и т. д.

1 Fill in the correct form of the verb to be.

- 1) We _____ going to listen to his singing.
- 2) _____ she going to wear a scarf?
- 3) What _____ you going to do this weekend?
- 4) My Dad _____ going to play darts.
- 5) I _____ not going to study today.
- 6) The snow _____ going to melt very quickly.
- 7) Postmen _____ going to deliver newspapers in the evening.
- 8) It _____ going to be windy tomorrow morning.
- 9) They _____ going to visit their grandparents on Sunday.
- 10) My friends _____ going to have a party in two days.

2 Ask general questions to the given sentences.

1) The tea is going to get cold.

2) Dad is going to buy a new scooter.

3) She is going to call us tomorrow.

4) My aunt is going to make an apple pie.

5) Winter is going to be warm.

6) It is going to rain.

7) The children are going to play outdoors.

8) My teacher is going to be cross with me.

- 9) I am not going to listen to him.

- 10) The boy is going to prepare breakfast himself.

3 Express these sentences in English.

- 1) Он собирается купить новый плеер.

- 2) Девочка не собирается учить французский.

- 3) Я собираюсь пройтись по парку завтра.

- 4) Кто собирается поговорить с учителем на следующем уроке?

- 5) Мы собираемся приготовить немного салата к вечеринке.

- 6) Он собирается показать нам свой новый мобильный телефон.

- 7) Павел не собирается ничего делать завтра.

- 8) Я собираюсь встретить свою подругу у кинотеатра.

- 9) Вы собираетесь пойти к зубному врачу?

- 10) Мой папа собирается поиграть в дартс сегодня вечером.

VI. Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже

GRAMMAR

Единственное число	Множественное число
me	us
you	you
him	} them
her	
it	

Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже употребляются после глаголов или предлогов в функции дополнения: *I love Lucy. I love **her**.* (Я люблю Люси. Я люблю **её**.) *Look at the children. Look at **them**.* (Посмотрите на детей. Посмотрите на **них**.)

1 Fill in the missing pronouns.

Personal pronouns	Object pronouns
I	
you	
he	
	her
	it
you	
they	
we	

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1) My friend always calls **I** / **me** in the evening.
- 2) I can't see **they** / **them** in the photo.
- 3) Does **she** / **her** like doing the shopping?
- 4) **They** / **Them** are too clever to make such a mistake.
- 5) My friends don't like **he** / **him** at all.
- 6) **She** / **Her** is too shy to go to the disco.
- 7) Are you busy with **they** / **them** tonight?
- 8) Have you ever met **she** / **her** at his place?
- 9) What is the matter? All of **we** / **us** must go there.
- 10) Please, never bother **I** / **me** with the problem like that!

3 Fill in the correct pronouns.

- 1) You are too late! Where have _____ been?
- 2) He is too busy. Is it possible to talk with _____?
- 3) Ann likes travelling around _____ own country.
- 4) They don't like it when we take pictures. One can't see _____ in the photo.
- 5) I'm short of money. Could you lend _____ some, please?
- 6) I can't see _____ at the party. I think she is away.
- 7) The coffee is too hot. I can't drink _____.
- 8) We don't know the answer. Nobody can tell _____ what to do.
- 9) You can't see _____ in the photo. I'm standing behind the tall man.
- 10) The weather is going to change. _____ is going to rain.

4 Write your own 10 sentences with the object pronouns.
