

I. Prepositions of movement

GRAMMAR

Предлоги движения используются для того, чтобы **показать направление**, в котором кто-либо или что-либо движется.

1 Fill in the missing words.

Preposition	Translation
over	
up	
	под
out of	
	вдоль
	мимо

Preposition	Translation
into	
through	
	по направлению
down	
	через

2 Choose the correct variant.

- Go _____ (along/across) the street and you will see the mansion to the right.
- The traffic _____ (through/under) the bridge is closed.
- If you move _____ (down/into) the street, you can see the monument you want.
- The bridge _____ (past/ across) the river was built a year ago.
- The car was moving _____ (towards/along) me and I stopped.
- When I came _____ (into/up) the room, everybody looked at me.
- Mary went _____ (out of/past) the house and saw it was raining.
- The coach moved _____ (past/across) the long fence and stopped.
- The balloon went _____ (down/up) and soon it was flying above the fields and meadows.
- The travellers had to push _____ (across/through) the forest and _____ (over/under) the hill to reach the village.

3 Fill in the correct prepositions.

- We went _____ several shops and at last came to the park gates.
- Moving over small bridges _____ canyons is very dangerous.
- When we came _____ the cathedral, there were many tourists.
- The village we were looking for stood _____ the river.
- Going _____ the dark places, first get used to the sunlight.
- There are nice roses growing _____ the Green Street.
- During the storm, the boat went _____ and _____.
- Many years ago, there were no ships to go _____ ice in Antarctica.
- Walking _____ a ladder is considered bad luck in England.
- The bus was moving _____ the bus stop, so we had to hurry.

II. Present Simple

GRAMMAR

Формообразование

- В утвердительных предложениях форма 3-го лица единственного числа образуется путём добавления **-s** к смысловому глаголу: *I run – He runs. We write – She writes.*
- Отрицательные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в форме 3-го лица единственного числа, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **does not/doesn't** + смысловый глагол без окончания **-s**: *He does not/doesn't go to school at the weekend.*
- Отрицательные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в других грамматических лицах, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **do not/don't** + смысловый глагол: *I do not/don't like hockey.*
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в форме 3-го лица единственного числа, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **does** + подлежащее + основной глагол без окончания **-s**: *Does she often buy clothes?*
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в других грамматических лицах, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **do** + подлежащее + основной глагол: *Do you know this author?*

Употребление

Present Simple используется, когда речь идёт о:

- повседневных действиях:
I woke up at 8 o'clock every day. He walks to school.
- постоянных действиях:
They live in Russia. (постоянно)
It snows every winter in Alaska. (факт)
- расписаниях/программах:
The bus leaves at 10 a.m.
- об общеизвестных фактах или законах природы:
Water boils at 100 °C.

Правила правописания (3-е лицо единственного числа)

- К большинству глаголов в 3-м лице единственного числа добавляется **-s**:
I talk – he talks I hate – he hates.
- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** и **-o**, добавляется **-es**:
I pass – he passes I fix – he fixes
I brush – he brushes I go – he goes I watch – he watches
- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на согласную + **y**, **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-es**: *I cry – he cries.*
- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на гласную + **y**, добавляется **-s**: *I play – he plays.*

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с Present Simple: *every hour/day/week/month/year* и т. д., *usually, always, every morning/afternoon/evening/night, at noon, at night, in the morning/afternoon/evening* и т. д.

Module 1

1 Fill in the table.

Infinitive	Present Simple
to write	
to learn	
to swim	
to wash	
to go	

Infinitive	Present Simple
to jog	
to live	
to do	
to have	
to return	

2 Open the brackets.

- 1) I _____ (to live) in the mountains.
- 2) _____ you _____ (to swim) much?
- 3) They always _____ (to return) on time.
- 4) The train _____ (to leave) at 8.30 a.m.
- 5) Jeremy _____ (to walk) to school.
- 6) Kate and Nikita _____ (to take) a school bus every morning.
- 7) _____ Amie _____ (to miss) her parents?
- 8) They usually _____ (to play) basketball on Friday.
- 9) I always _____ (to pass) the park on my way home.
- 10) Water _____ (to boil) at 100 °C.

3 Write negative sentences to the following.

- 1) My mother always cooks Haggis for dinner.

- 2) I climb the fence on my way home.

- 3) Water boils at 200 °C.

- 4) My sister comes home at night.

- 5) We have parties every day.

- 6) My friend studies on Sunday.

- 7) My granny can speak Chinese and Japanese.

- 8) My brother plays music.

- 9) Most elderly people go jogging.

- 10) Animals brush their teeth every morning.

III. Present Continuous

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

Утвердительные предложения

I	am	reading.
You	}	are reading.
We		
They		
He	}	is reading.
She		
It		

Отрицательные предложения

I	am not	reading.
You	}	are not (aren't) reading.
We		
They		
He	}	is not (isn't) reading.
She		
It		

Вопросительные предложения

Am	I	reading?
Are	{	you
		we
		they
Is	{	he
		she
		it

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.

to come	
to travel	
to make	
to work	
to swim	

to play	
to wait	
to look	
to learn	
to prepare	

2 Open the brackets.

- 1) I _____ (to swim) now.
- 2) My friends _____ (to jog).
- 3) _____ she _____ (to go) to school now?
- 4) They _____ (to go) to the cinema this weekend.
- 5) I'm _____ (to fly) to Hong Kong this Sunday.
- 6) My grandma _____ (to wait) for me in the park now.
- 7) _____ my relatives _____ (to come) to our place on holidays?
- 8) The kids _____ (to play) football on the football pitch now.
- 9) The dog _____ (to run) with my younger brother.
- 10) The baby _____ (to cry). Find out what the matter is.

3 Write negative sentences to the following.

- 1) I'm taking a shower.

- 2) The weather is changing this week.

- 3) Our sportsmen are going to Canada tomorrow.

- 4) Yaroslavl is changing all the time.

- 5) Water is getting colder every day.

- 6) My friend is doing his work now.

- 7) My dad is washing his car now.

- 8) The sea is getting dirty.

- 9) The sun is shining.

- 10) She is writing a poem for her mother's birthday.

IV. 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: *Carl **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 Fill in the table.

Infinitive	Present Simple	Present Continuous
to look		
to make		
to swim		
to wash		
to go		
to jog		
to leave		

2 Write the interrogative and negative sentences.

1) She gets up early.

2) She is waiting for me now.

3) He is looking for a job of a manager.

4) Dmitry does a lot of work on designing.

5) Dad is coming from his trip to Sebastopol.

6) The boys are having lunch now.

7) Our teacher usually comes to the lesson on time.

3 Open the brackets using Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- What you **1.** _____ (to do) now?
- I **2.** _____ (to listen) to the new CD of *Uriah Heep*.
- Mm, I haven't heard about this group. Where is it from?
- Great Britain. I **3.** _____ (to have) all its CDs. I like it!
- I **4.** _____ (to want) to learn something about this group.
- I **5.** _____ (to think) I can lend you some CDs. I hope you like them.
- OK. What CDs would you like to advise me to listen?
- I **6.** _____ (to believe) you must start with the first CD.
- Are you free now?
- I'm afraid not! I **7.** _____ (to look) after my little sister. She **8.** _____ (to play) with her toys.
- That's OK. I **9.** _____ (not to go) to disturb you anymore. What you **10.** _____ (to do) tomorrow?
- I **11.** _____ (to look) for a part-time job in the neighbourhood in the morning. Then I am free.

V. Модальные глаголы **can/be able to – can't – could – (don't) have to – must – mustn't**

GRAMMAR

- Глагол **can** не изменяется по лицам и числам и за ним всегда следует смысловой глагол без частицы **to**.
- **Can** употребляется для того, чтобы:
 - показать способность/умение: *He **can** speak English well. (He's able to.)*
 - попросить разрешения сделать что-либо: ***Can** I look at your book? (Is it OK if I ...?)*
 - дать разрешение сделать что-либо: *Yes, you **can** use my smartphone. (You are allowed.)*
 - выразить возможность что-либо сделать: *You **can** book the hotel online. (It's possible.)*

Отрицательная форма глагола **can – cannot или can't**.

- **Can't** употребляется для того, чтобы выразить запрет: *No, you **can't** go for a walk until you finish your homework. (You aren't allowed to.)*

1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) You _____ (must / can) drive carefully near the crossing.
- 2) The water _____ (was able to / couldn't) be cold. It has been very hot these days.
- 3) The elephants _____ (mustn't / are not able to) stand the mice.
- 4) My Granny _____ (could / mustn't) speak several languages.
- 5) People _____ (mustn't / are not able to) litter in the city.
- 6) He was weak and everybody _____ (had to / was able to) beat him.
- 7) (Can / Could) _____ you hear a strange noise out there?
- 8) We _____ (could / had to) smell something burning.
- 9) The children _____ (are able to / mustn't) talk with their mouthful.
- 10) She is a perfect psychologist. She _____ (was able to / had to) persuade me to come.

2 Complete the sentences using **can or be able to**. Use the proper tense forms.

- 1) Harry has travelled a lot and he _____ speak three languages.
- 2) I haven't _____ sleep well this night.
- 3) Sam _____ drive but he hasn't got a car.
- 4) She used _____ do karate.
- 5) He _____ drive slowly if he wants.
- 6) I can't understand George. I _____ never understand him.
- 7) Be careful with the reptile. It _____ be poisonous.

Module 1

- 8) Kangaroos _____ run at a high speed.
- 9) She _____ take up the job. She does not have any experience.
- 10) I _____ come and see you tomorrow if you want.

3 Complete the sentences using modals. Use the proper tense forms.

- 1) You _____ park here it's strictly forbidden.
- 2) _____ you _____ to understand his singing?
- 3) Children _____ wash their hands before taking meals.
- 4) She is too sick. She _____ walk and _____ stay in bed.
- 5) I had to go to the next shop, because I _____ to buy any bread in the nearest one.
- 6) You _____ smoke here.
- 7) The city is a big jungle where you _____ easily get lost.
- 8) Everybody _____ to escape from fire.
- 9) Elephants _____ carry big logs.
- 10) I used _____ to sing well.

VI. The Comparative & Superlative

GRAMMAR

- К односложным прилагательным добавляется **-(e)r** для образования сравнительной степени и **-(e)st** для образования превосходной степени:

small – smaller (than) – the smallest

- У прилагательных, состоящих из двух или более слогов, сравнительная и превосходная степени образуются при помощи **more (более) / most (самый)**: *expensive – more expensive (than) – the most expensive (of/in)*

Правила правописания

- У односложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **-e**, добавляется только **-r** в сравнительной и **-st** в превосходной степенях:

nice – nicer (than) – the nicest

- У односложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **гласную + согласную**, эта согласная удваивается:

thin – thinner (than) – the thinnest

- У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на согласную **+y**, **-y** заменяется на **-i**:

busy – busier (than) – the busiest (of/in)

Употребление

- Сравнительная степень используется для сравнения двух людей, животных, предметов, мест и т. д. В этих случаях обычно используется **than**.

Mark is more intelligent than Tony.

Trains are faster than cars.

- Превосходная степень указывает на высшую степень качества у того или иного лица или предмета в группе подобных. Для выражения превосходной степени используется **the ... of/in**:

The cheetah is the fastest animal of all.

Sandra is the tallest girl in the class.

- **(not) as + adjective + as** используется для того, чтобы подчеркнуть, что люди, места или предметы похожи или отличаются:

The green dress is not as expensive as the red one.

Для усиления смысла используются:

- **very + прилагательное**. *It is very hot today.* (Сегодня очень жарко.)
- **much / a lot / far / a little / a bit + сравнительная степень прилагательного + than**. *She isn't much younger than me.* (Она не намного моложе меня.)

Module 1

1 Write the comparatives and superlatives of the given adjectives.

small	
tall	
old	
old-fashioned	
messy	
light	
clean	
colourful	
comfortable	
large	
modern	
bad	
thin	
fat	
good	

2 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) This film is _____ (more interesting / interesting) than the play (пъеса).
- 2) Their TV set is _____ (the most modern / more modern) than our one.
- 3) The car is _____ (the most modern / more modern) of all.
- 4) English is _____ (the most important / more important) language in the world.
- 5) Our country cottage is _____ (beautiful / more beautiful) than our friends' house.
- 6) Sochi is _____ (small / smaller) than Brighton.
- 7) A bungalow is _____ (cheaper / the cheapest) than a villa.
- 8) Villages are not as _____ (crowded / bigger) as cities.
- 9) The city centre is _____ (noisier / the noisiest) than the suburbs.
- 10) The mansion is _____ (older / the oldest) building in the city.

3 Make sentences to the model.

e.g. This flower (**beautiful**) that flower. — This flower is more beautiful than that flower. A car (**expensive**) a plane. — A car is not as expensive as a plane.

- 1) This newspaper (**interesting**) the book.

- 2) This house (**not modern**) that one.

- 3) His flat (**comfortable**) mine.

4) English (**important**) for me Technology.

5) Art (**not important**) for her French.

6) A sea (**deep**) a river.

7) A skyscraper (**tall**) a townhouse.

8) His iPad (**expensive**) mine.

9) Tom's kitchen (**not modern**) Mary's one.

10) Our curtains (**not colourful**) theirs.

4 Complete the sentence using *as ... as*; *is not as ... as*.

- 1) Mike is not _____ tall _____ Pete.
- 2) Kate is _____ nice _____ Ann.
- 3) My room is _____ light _____ this one.
- 4) This book is _____ thin _____ that one.
- 5) Sergei is _____ old _____ Vadim.
- 6) I am _____ tall _____ Pete.
- 7) Amy is not _____ beautiful _____ Kate.
- 8) Our flat is not _____ comfortable _____ his.
- 9) The building is _____ modern _____ the cinema.
- 10) A block of flats is not _____ small _____ a villa.

5 Open the brackets using the correct forms of the adjectives.

- 1) In summer the nights are _____ (short) than in winter.
- 2) His bedroom is _____ (small) room in the flat.
- 3) My brother is _____ (young) than my sister.
- 4) This letter is _____ (long) than that one.
- 5) Olga is as _____ (pretty) as Kate.
- 6) This car is _____ (fast).
- 7) This season of the year is _____ (good).
- 8) Their house is _____ (comfortable) than ours.
- 9) The painting of this artist is _____ (colourful) of all.
- 10) His room is not as _____ (messy) as mine.

VII. Модальные глаголы *should / ought to*

- **Should / shouldn't / ought to / ought not to** употребляются для выражения совета:
*You **should** be careful with electricity.* (Тебе стоит быть осторожным с электричеством.)
*You **ought to** respect the elderly.* (Тебе надо уважать старших.)
- **Should/shouldn't** используются для выражения рекомендации:
*You **shouldn't** eat fatty foods.* (Тебе не следует есть жирную пищу.)

1 Write a sentence for each situation with *should/shouldn't* using the word combinations from the box.

make the bed; Hoover the carpets; take out the rubbish; dust the furniture; realize the problem; put pictures on the walls; lay the table; look for another job; wear a scarf; mop the floor

- 1) (There's so much dust) _____.
- 2) (The kitchen looks dull) _____.
- 3) (The weather is warm) _____.
- 4) (The carpets look dirty) _____.
- 5) (Guests are coming) _____.
- 6) (The bedroom is messy) _____.
- 7) (My salary is very low) _____.
- 8) (The cat upset the vase) _____.
- 9) (The dustbin isn't full) _____.
- 10) (Mary is bad at Mathematics) _____.

2 Complete the sentences using *should / shouldn't* or *ought / ought not*.

- 1) Bikers _____ wear a helmet.
- 2) They _____ share the household chores to help parents.
- 3) Do you think I _____ to apply for the job?
- 4) It was a great concert. You _____ to have come.
- 5) She looks exhausted. She _____ go to bed earlier.
- 6) He works hard, so he _____ to pass his exams.
- 7) They don't love each other. I believe, they _____ get married.
- 8) Sam _____ to go away so early. There is some surprise for him.
- 9) You _____ give her your advice.
- 10) Be careful with electricity! You _____ call an electrician to check it.