

## I. Future Simple

### GRAMMAR

**Формообразование: will + инфинитив без частицы to**

#### Употребление

**Future Simple** употребляется, когда речь идёт:

- о прогнозах и предсказаниях на будущее обычно с выражениями ***I think, I hope, I believe, I expect***; наречиями ***probably*** и ***perhaps***: ***I think we will arrive late. I expect he will be here at about 10 o'clock. Perhaps we will go shopping later.***
- о сиюминутных решениях: ***This dress is beautiful. I'll buy it.***
- об обещаниях (с глаголами ***promise/swear***): ***I promise I'll write every day.***

***Don't do this or I'll be angry.*** (угроза) ***Don't touch it or you'll get burnt.*** (предупреждение) ***I hope he'll pass the test.*** (надежда) ***I'll get you a glass of water.*** (предложения)

**Указатели времени (сигналы)**, употребляемые с Future Simple: ***tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year*** и т. д.

### 1 Write the sentences in the Future Simple.

- 1) The kids go wind-surfing to the coast today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) They worry about it.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Our parents play paintball if it's fine.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) They have bubbles of fun swimming in the lake.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) My schoolmates do archery in the legendary Sherwood Forest.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) The museum organizes medieval festival for the guests.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) It is exciting to learn scuba diving.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) There are more than a hundred activities to do at the holiday village.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) The weather is perfect for going horse-riding in the mountains.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10) She does different types of water sports at the cost.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## II. To be going to

## GRAMMAR

## Употребление

**To be going to** употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- планах на будущее и намерениях: *I **am going to** fly to Paris **next week**.* (Я собираюсь лететь в Париж на следующей неделе.) *What **are you going to do tonight**, Ivan?* (Иван, что ты собираешься делать сегодня вечером?)
- прогнозах, основанных на том, что мы видим или знаем: *Take a photo! She's **going to** blow out the candles.* (Сфотографируй! Она собирается задуть свечи.) *Look at the clouds, it **is going to** snow!* (Взгляни на облака! Сейчас снег пойдёт.)
- принятых решениях по поводу действий в ближайшем будущем: *We're **going to** travel to Thailand this summer.* (Мы уже приняли решение.)

## 1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) I **am/are** going to take scuba diving lessons.
- 2) Their friends **am/are** going to play paintball at the weekend.
- 3) She **is/are** going to do fencing next year.
- 4) We **am/are** going to arrange a party for the delegation.
- 5) Mike and Tom **is/are** going to try to ride a quad bike on the beach.
- 6) The tourists **am/are** going to do water sports during their summer holidays.
- 7) I **am/are** going to organize an unforgettable disco for our colleagues.
- 8) The water in the lake **is/are** going to get warmer in a day or two.
- 9) You **am/are** going to go wind-surfing next month.
- 10) The holiday village **is/are** going to be built next September.

## 2 Complete the questions using the words given.

- 1) The water in the sea is going to get warmer in a day or two.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2) Tanya is going to go wind-surfing next month.  
When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3) The holiday village is going to organize a party next week.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4) We are going to take scuba diving lessons.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5) Their friends are going to play paintball at the weekend.  
When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 6) We are going to arrange a party for the delegation.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- 7) He is going to do fencing next year.  
When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 8) The staff is going to arrange a party for the delegation.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 9) Mary and Tim are going to try to ride a quad bike on the beach.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 10) The tourist group is going to do water sports during their summer holidays.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**3 Write sentences with 'to be going to' using the word combinations from the box.**

*to go wind-surfing, to do fencing, to take a plunge, to play paintball,  
to learn scuba diving, to climb walls, to do archery, to drive a quad bike,  
to organize medieval festival, to have a marvelous holiday*

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Present Continuous в форме будущего времени

**GRAMMAR**

**Present Continuous** в форме будущего времени употребляется, когда речь идёт о запланированных действиях в будущем, особенно когда известно время и место действия:

*I'm going to a rock concert tomorrow.* (Я уже купил билеты.) *I'm going on holiday on 12th May.*

#### 1 Make the statements negative and interrogative.

1) I was taking scuba diving lessons the whole summer.

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2) Their friends were playing paintball from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday.

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3) She was doing fencing the whole day.

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4) We were arranging a party for them when they arrived.

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5) Mike was trying to ride a quad bike when he fell down.

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6) The tourists were doing water sports when the storm began.

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7) I was organizing a disco for our colleagues the whole night.

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8) The water was getting warmer from day to day.

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9) I was going wind-surfing when I met her at the beach.

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10) They were dancing till the dawn on Friday.

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## IV. Time Clauses

Придаточные предложения времени вводятся при помощи таких слов и выражений, как **when, as, while, before, the moment that, after, till/until, by the time, whenever, as long as, as soon as**: *I'll call you **as soon as I get home**.*

- Если придаточное предложение времени стоит перед главным предложением, после придаточного предложения ставится запятая: **When I get home, I'll call her.**
- В придаточных предложениях времени используется правило согласования времён. Это означает, что когда глагол в главном предложении стоит в настоящем или будущем времени, глагол в придаточном предложении тоже стоит в настоящем или будущем времени. А когда глагол в главном предложении стоит в прошедшем времени, глагол в придаточном предложении тоже ставится в прошедшем времени: *He reads a book **before he goes to bed**. I met an old friend **while I was walking** around the market.*
- В придаточных предложениях времени форма будущего времени **не употребляется**: *Ann will visit us **as soon as she comes back**.* (Неправильно: ... *as soon as she will come back* ...)

**Примечание:** *When she finishes, she'll call me* (when — союз)  
**НО:** *When will you finish your homework?* (When — вопросительное слово)

## 1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) I'll call you **as/as soon as** I return home.
- 2) The rain had stopped by the **time/while** we arrived at the station.
- 3) **When/While** we finish doing homework, we'll tell you.
- 4) My dad ran into the parking meter **as soon as/while** he was parking the car.
- 5) She takes a shower **after/before** going to bed.
- 6) I am going to wait for him **until/before** he comes home.
- 7) He understood everything the moment **that/whenever** he saw everything with his eyes.
- 8) I am ready to follow you **while/whenever** you start.
- 9) The scientists will do the experiment **after/before** their leader calls them.
- 10) Rose will invite us for a cup of tea, **as/after** she is interested in the affair.

2 Fill in **when, as soon as, as, while, by the time, whenever, the moment that, till/until, after, before, as long as**.

- 1) I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ I return home.
- 2) The rain had stopped \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived at the station.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ we finish doing homework, we'll tell you.

- 4) You should call me \_\_\_\_\_ you get the e-mail. I won't be sleeping.
- 5) Let's go for a walk \_\_\_\_\_ the rain stops.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ I saw her, I understood she was the person to admire.
- 7) We had decided to mop the floor \_\_\_\_\_ mother came home.
- 8) I am free now, so I can wait \_\_\_\_\_ 3 p.m. You don't need to hurry.
- 9) Let him know what has happened \_\_\_\_\_ he arrives.
- 10) Don't tell anyone about our problem \_\_\_\_\_ we cope with it.

## V. Conditionals 0, 1 &amp; 2

Условные предложения состоят из двух частей: условного придаточного предложения с союзом **if** (условие) и главного предложения (результат).

- Тип 0 используется для выражения общеизвестных истин или того, что всегда случается: *If you heat water, it boils.*
- Тип 1 используется для выражения реальной или очень вероятной ситуации в настоящем или будущем: *If it's really hot tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.*
- Тип 2 используется для выражения воображаемой или маловероятной ситуации в настоящем или будущем или совета: *If I had a lot of money, I'd buy a new house. (But I haven't) If I were you, I'd see a doctor. (advice)*

**Примечание:**

- Если придаточное предложение условия стоит перед главным предложением, эти два предложения отделяются запятой: *If the weather improves, flights will run as normal.*
- С придаточными предложениями условия (тип 1) может использоваться **unless (если не) + глагол в утвердительной форме (=if + глагол в отрицательной форме): Unless you go to bed now, you'll be tired in the morning.**

**1 Write the statements in Conditional 0.**

1) Mix yellow and green (to get blue).

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2) Leave butter in the sun (to melt).

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3) Stay in the sun too long (to get sunburn).

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4) Practise a foreign language hard (to learn).

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5) Drink cold water (to have a sore throat).

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6) Offer a tour beforehand (to have problems).

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7) Smoke (to have lung disease).

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8) Work hard (to achieve success).

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9) Add milk to tea (to get English tea).

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10) Heat ice (to turn into water).

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**2 Combine the sentences and write them in Conditional 1.**

1) She comes. We call her.

---

2) It is fine. She goes for a ride.

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3) She buys tickets. We go to the opera.

---

4) They go to the beach. They do water sports.

---

5) She takes archery lessons. She becomes a champion.

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6) We ride a quad bike. We have a nice day.

---

7) They go to the seaside. They get suntanned.

---

8) I go to China. I try local food.

---

9) It is not rainy. They play paintball.

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10) He goes to the lake. He takes nice photos.

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**3 Combine the ideas and write about your fantasies using Conditional 2.**

1) to have enough money; to travel to Japan;

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2) to have relatives in London; to visit them;

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3) to live at the coast; to do water sports;

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4) to go to an English-speaking country; to practise English;

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5) to have time; to climb walls;

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6) to live in the country; to go horse-riding;

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7) to buy tickets; to go to the theatre;

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8) in your place; learn to cook exotic meals;

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9) to be free; to go on the adventure tour;

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10) to win a lottery; to travel around the world;

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## VI. Modal verbs *may – might – could – will probably – will definitely*

### GRAMMAR

**May – might – could** используются для выражения возможности. Обратите внимание на разницу в значении:

– *Where's Sam?*

– *He **may/could** still be at work.* (Возможно/может быть он на работе.)/*He **might** still be at work.* (Вероятно, он всё ещё на работе.)

**Примечание:** вероятность может также выражаться с помощью наречий **probably** и **definitely**: *I'll **probably** go sailing tomorrow.* (очень вероятно/скорее всего) *We'll **definitely** go on holiday this summer.* (это определённо будет так)

#### 1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) There is no news from him. He **could/might** still be in the holiday camp.
- 2) She will **definitely/probably** visit us this summer. She always does.
- 3) I will **definitely/probably** go on a boat trip next month. I am still thinking about it.
- 4) The water in the swimming pool **may/is definitely** be cool. It's early morning.
- 5) He **could/might** work for the travel agency. I have seen him in one of the agencies.
- 6) He **could/will** probably be out. I can't get him on the phone.
- 7) The trip will **definitely/probably** cost much.
- 8) The flight from the USA to Japan will **definitely/probably** be rather expensive.
- 9) I don't know where Jane is. She **could/might** still be at school.
- 10) Jane is **definitely/probably** at school. It is only 10 a.m.

#### 2 Fill in the blanks with *may – might – could – will probably – will definitely*.

- 1) – *Where's Sarah?* – She \_\_\_\_\_ be very busy.
- 2) My father is \_\_\_\_\_ at work now. I can't see his car near the house.
- 3) It is windy and rainy. The water in the lake is \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
- 4) Jack \_\_\_\_\_ still be at his office doing some urgent work.
- 5) He hasn't called me yet. He \_\_\_\_\_ still be busy.
- 6) She will \_\_\_\_\_ go on a boat trip across the Mediterranean Sea. She hasn't planned it yet.
- 7) They didn't tell me about their plans for the coming weekend yesterday. They \_\_\_\_\_ go to the country.
- 8) She has promised me. She will \_\_\_\_\_ pay for the ticket.
- 9) The taxi will \_\_\_\_\_ be stuck in traffic jam in the afternoon.
- 10) They \_\_\_\_\_ be travelling at the moment.

## VII. Articles A/An – The

**A/An** употребляется:

- с существительными, относящимися к предметам без конкретизации: *Emily has got a dog.*
- с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, когда речь идёт о том, чем или кем является человек/предмет: *Greg is a teacher. It's a panda.*

**The** употребляется с:

- существительными, если они были упомянуты ранее или из контекста ясно, о ком/чём идёт речь: *That's the man I told you about.*
- существительными, обозначающими объекты, единственные в своём роде (*the sky, the moon*);
- названиями рек (*the Thames*), групп островов (*the Maldives*), горных цепей (*the Rocky Mountains*), пустынь (*the Sahara*), океанов (*the Atlantic*), каналов (*the Bridgewater*), стран, если в названии есть слова: **State, Kingdom, Republic** (*the UK*), географическими названиями *the North Pole/Arctic/Amazon, the South of England, the North/East/South/West*;
- названиями музыкальных инструментов (*the piano*);
- фамилиями в значении «семья, семейство» (*the Browns*) и национальностями, заканчивающимися на **-sh, -ch** или **-ese** (*the Polish*);
- существительными, обозначающими глав государств (*the King, the Prime Minister*), **НО: the** опускается перед этими существительными, если они включают имя собственное (*Queen Elizabeth*).

**The** не употребляется с:

- неисчисляемыми существительными и существительными во множественном числе, представляющими какую-либо группу: *Huskies pull sledges over the snow.*
- личными именами: *Alan is a doctor.*
- названиями языков (если не следует слово language): *I speak Spanish. НО: The Spanish language.*
- названиями стран (если в название не входят слова **State, Kingdom** или **Republic**): *England, France. НО: the United States, the Czech Republic*;
- названиями улиц (*Wilson Street*), парков (*Hyde Park*), городов (*Rome*), отдельных гор (*Mount Olympus*), отдельных островов (*Ireland*), озёр (*Lake Windermere*) и континентов (*Asia*).

**1 Fill in articles *a/an* – *the*.**

- 1) Jane has got \_\_\_\_ dog and \_\_\_\_ cat.
- 2) Miss Green is \_\_\_\_ teacher.
- 3) There is \_\_\_\_ tiger in \_\_\_\_ picture.
- 4) \_\_\_\_ man in \_\_\_\_ picture is my uncle.
- 5) She has gone on \_\_\_\_ holiday to \_\_\_\_ mountains.
- 6) I can't see anything through \_\_\_\_ window, because it is misty.
- 7) \_\_\_\_ water in \_\_\_\_ river is warm, so we can have a swim.
- 8) \_\_\_\_ dentist's is round \_\_\_\_ corner, you won't miss it.
- 9) \_\_\_\_ Chinese language is rather difficult to learn.
- 10) \_\_\_\_ apple is \_\_\_\_ fruit.

**2 Fill in articles *a/an* – *the* where necessary.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_ French language
- 2) \_\_\_\_ North Pole
- 3) \_\_\_\_ Moscow
- 4) \_\_\_\_ driver
- 5) \_\_\_\_ expensive trip
- 6) \_\_\_\_ Petersons
- 7) \_\_\_\_ King
- 8) \_\_\_\_ Queen Elizabeth
- 9) \_\_\_\_ Gobi
- 10) \_\_\_\_ Slovenia

**3 Fill in articles *a/an* – *the* where necessary.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Petersons are going to arrange a camping holiday next summer.
- 2) Slovenia is one of the most famous travelling destinations in \_\_\_\_\_ Europe.
- 3) The travel agency is looking for \_\_\_\_\_ driver and \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Onega Lake is nice for boat cruise.
- 5) It's dangerous to cross \_\_\_\_\_ Sahara Desert alone.
- 6) My father has recently travelled to \_\_\_\_\_ Antarctica as a scientist.
- 7) The river is in \_\_\_\_\_ north of the region.
- 8) She has never been to \_\_\_\_\_ Appalachian mountains.
- 9) I think we are going to travel to \_\_\_\_\_ Italy next spring holidays.
- 10) Don't miss the chance of visiting \_\_\_\_\_ UK.

**VIII. Relative pronouns / adverbs – *who* – *that* – *which* – *whose* – *when* – *where* – *why***

GRAMMAR

Относительные местоимения вводят придаточные определительные.

**Употребление**

- **who/that** по отношению к людям: *Genghis Khan was the man who/that started the Mongol Empire.*
- **which/that** по отношению к животным или предметам: *The Mona Lisa is the painting which/that I like the most.*
- **whose** означает принадлежность: *Tutankhamon was a ruler of Egypt whose tomb had a lot of treasure inside.*

Относительные местоимения используются по отношению к придаточным определительным.

**Употребление**

- **when** употребляется по отношению ко времени: *1254 was the year when Marco Polo was born.*
- **where** употребляется по отношению к месту: *This is the museum where Emma works.*
- **why** выражает причину: *This art gallery is very interesting, that's why so many people visit it.*

**1 Fill in the table with relative pronouns / adverbs – *who* – *that* – *which* – *whose* – *when* – *where* – *why* according to their use.**

People	Things	Possession	Time	Place	Reason

**2 Combine the sentences, using relative pronouns / adverbs – *who* – *that* – *which* – *whose* – *when* – *where* – *why*.**

1) Robin Hood was an outlaw. He helped the poor.

2) You can get into water. The river bank is not so steep.

3) I will meet you. The street ends.

4) This is the book. We have read it today.

5) The famous scientists lived in the house. The monument is near the house.

**3 Fill in relative pronouns / adverbs – *who* – *that* – *which* – *whose* – *when* – *where* – *why*.**

- 1) I was greatly surprised \_\_\_\_\_ I saw his surprise.
- 2) 1960 was the year \_\_\_\_\_ my father remembers very well.
- 3) This is the travel agency \_\_\_\_\_ we bought our trip to Venice.
- 4) My friend is the person \_\_\_\_\_ I can rely on.
- 5) Pizza is the food \_\_\_\_\_ I tried in Italy.
- 6) London is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I first studied English.
- 7) It was foggy, \_\_\_\_\_ we had to be careful.
- 8) I have never met the man \_\_\_\_\_ suitcase was lost.
- 9) The Louvre is the place, \_\_\_\_\_ I like very much.
- 10) Hampstead Heath is a peaceful place, \_\_\_\_\_ is very dear to me.