ОБЩАЯ ШПАРГАЛКА

по всем письменным заданиям

Подготовка к ЕГЭ по английскому языку

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<u>Telegram</u>

Связь со мной, закрытые занятия, презентации



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DO VS MAKE DO CAN COLLOCATE WITH...

DO

an activity	an apology/ an excuse
business	an assumption/a guess
the cleaning	the bed
the cooking	breakfast/ lunch/etc
a course	a change/ a difference
a task	a journey
damage	coffee/tea
a duty	a comment/ a remark/ a point
an exam	a complaint/ an inquiry
the laundry	an effort/ an attempt
the dishes	a mistake/ an error
a test	a test
the housework	friends
the shopping	a list
homework	a loss/a profit
a report	a mess
research	a phone call
the ironing	a speech
well/badly	an observation
harm/good	a plan/ an arrangement
the right thing	money/ a fortune
one's best/worst	progress/ headway
the washing up	noise/ a noise
a favour	a promise
a great job	soup/ a sandwich
exercise/an exercise	an offer/ a suggestion/ a prediction
one's hair	fun of/ a joke
one's nails	a decision/ a choice
, , ,	

MAKE

CAUSATIVE VERBS

work

Causative verbs express the idea of someone causing something to take place. Causative verbs can be similar in meaning to passive verbs.

The car was washed. (passive)

I got the car washed. (causative)

some/any/everything an exception

There is a slight difference in these two sentences:

time

In the 1st, it's possible that the speaker washed the car.

In the 2nd, it's clear that the speaker paid someone to wash the car.

Generally speaking, the passive voice is used to place emphasis on the action taken. Causatives place the stress on the fact that someone causes something to happen.

Classifying Causatives by Meaning

Verbs	Examples
let, allow, permit, authorize	She let the dog sleep on the sofa. My coach permitted me to have a cheat meal once in a while.
make, force, require, compel	The police forced him to confess. The circumstances compelled him to apologize.
enable, facilitate, empower, entitle	She enabled her team to work from home. The director empowered the employees to make decisions independently.
convince, persuade, inspire, influence	She convinced her friend to join the hiking trip. Her success story influenced her peers to pursue similar careers.
help, assist, prompt, encourage	The nurse assisted the patient to stand up. The teacher encouraged students to ask questions.
have, get, keep	I got my friend to help me move. They kept the machine working for a while.

Common Causative Verbs

MAKE = one person forces another person to do something.

Subject + Make + Person + BARE infinitive (to do) ★ The teacher made the students stay after class.

MIND: you have to use the full infinitive (to do) after MAKE in Passive.

★ She was made to do her homework.

HAVE = the person wants something to be done for them. There are three forms of the causative verb 'have'.

1. HAVE SMTH DONE

2. Subject + Have + Person + BARE infinitive (to do)

Have someone do something — попросить кого-то сделать

★ She had her children cook dinner for her. ★ I had Peter pick up the evening newspaper.

3. Subject + Have + Person + Ving

Have someone doing something — попросить кого-то

сделать/задействовать в чем-либо ★ I'll have another gardener looking after these camellia bushes.

★ The management will have another coach working with the team in the next session.

GET = the person wants something to be done for them.

Subject + Get + Person + Past Participle

★ They got their house painted last week. ★ Tom got his car washed yesterday.

This form is also used for difficult tasks we manage to complete or for unpleasant things. In this case, there is no causative meaning.

★ I got the report finished last night.

★ She finally **got** her tooth **pulled out** yesterday.

★ I got my car stolen last night.

GET can also mean to persuade another person to do something.

★ I'll have to get John to do this report. I won't be able to finish it

★ I can't **get** the children to sleep at bed-time. They never seem to be tired!

PASSIVE 1 TO BE + V3

Past Future Present Simple To be +V3 (are/is/am) was/were+V3 Will be +V3 Continuous is/are+being+V3 -//was/were+being+V3 Will+have been+V3 have/has+been+V3 had+been+V3 Perfect

MODAL verb + be +V3

(can be/should be/must be/is supposed to be) You should clean the room- the room should be cleaned

You will have to clean the room - it will have to be cleaned Must НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ в будущем или прошлом ---**HAVE TO BE**

will have to be V3

"You must clean the room", he said.

He said that the room had to be cleaned The room will have to be cleaned

I had to do it vesterday - It was supposed to be done yesterday (but it wasn't done)

BY/WITH differences

★ Предлог BY используется, если речь идет о деятеле.

★ Предлог **WITH** используется, если речь идет об инструменте или материалах.

The pancakes were made by Claire.

• They were made with eggs, flour and milk.

★ Предлог BY и деятель часто опускаются, если нам неважно или неизвестно, кто совершил действие (people, one, someone/ somebody, they, he, etc.)

Somebody has rearranged the furniture.

The furniture has been rearranged.

★ Деятель обязательно указывается, если на нем сделан

• The 'Mona Lisa' was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

• A new law has been passed by the government.

PASSIVE 2

Глаголы bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, buy, throw, write, award, hand, sell, owe, grant, allow, feed, pass, post, read, take, offer, give, pay and lend сочетаются с двумя видами дополнений — аналогами русских винительного и дательного падежей. С такими глаголами можно в пассивном залоге могут быть разные подлежащие.

Active:

Patrick gave Laura some flowers.

Passive:

a) Laura was given some flowers by Patrick. (more usual) b) Some flowers were given to Laura by Patrick. (less usual)

★Если глагол сочетается с предлогом, то предлог сохраняется и в пассивном залоге.

Active:

They presented him with a medal.

They laughed at him.

Passive:

He was presented with a medal.

He was laughed at.

★Если нужно задать вопрос о деятеле в пассивном залоге, используем конструкцию Who/What ... by? Who was Australia discovered by?

What was the fire caused by?

Глаголы hear, help, see и make используются с другими глаголами в инфинитиве без частицы to в активном залоге. И с частицей to — в пассивном!

They saw him leave the building. They saw him running down the stairs.

Passive:

He was seen to leave the building. He was seen running down the stairs.

Have something done

To have something done means we don't do the job ourselves but we ask someone to do it for us. Usually, we use this special passive construction to speak about paid services, like hairdressing, cleaning, medicine, car service centres and so on.

Examples

Theresa had her hair cut. She didn't cut her hair herself, she went to the hairdresser.

John is going to have his car serviced. He isn't servicing it himself, he is taking it to the garage.

How often do you have your apartment cleaned? How often do you use cleaning services?

★have — changeable part, can be conjugated, can be put into infinitive form or any verb tense

★object — something we do the action with

★past participle — the third form of the main verb

MIND: We can make negative or question sentence by changing "have".

Verb tense	have something done
Present Simple	I have my door painted.
Present Continuous	I am having my door painted.
Present Perfect	I have had my door painted.
Present Perfect	I have been having my door
Continuous	painted.
Past Simple	l had my door painted.
Past Continuous	I was having my door painted.
Past Perfect	I had had my door painted.
Past Perfect	I had been having my door
Continuous	painted.
Future Simple	I will have my door painted.
Future Continuous	I will be having my door painted.
Future Perfect	I will have had my door painted.
Future Perfect	I will have been having my door
Continuous	painted.
After modals	I must have my doors repainted.

QUESTIONS

★ Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb + Object/Other Information?

It is windy today.

Для вопроса переставляем вспомогательный глагол на первое место.

Is it windy today?

MIND: если в предложении в Past/Present Simple нет вспомогательного глагола, но есть смысловой, добавляем do, does, or did в начало предложения.

Nina played the violin. → Did Nina play the violin?

Все вопросы с who, what, when, where, how and why. ★ Wh Question Word/Phrase + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb + Object or Other Information?

Nathan is playing basketball in the park.

What is Nathan playing in the park?

MIND: Если вопрос к подлежащему, структуру не меняем. Nathan is playing basketball in the park.

Who is playing basketball in the park?

A tag question is simply a sentence with an inverted question at the end. It's used to check or confirm that you've understood something correctly. For example:

The train leaves at 9 am, doesn't it? When there's no auxiliary verb, use the do verb form in the question tag.

Adam walks to class on Tuesdays. → Adam walks to class on Tuesdays, doesn't he?

★ Sentence + opposite form of the same verb used in sentence + subject pronoun?

MIND: When there's no auxiliary verb, use the do verb form in the question tag.

Adam walks to class on Tuesdays. → Adam walks to class on Tuesdays, **doesn't** he?

We usually form alternative questions with an auxiliary verb (be, do or have) + subject + main verb or with a modal verb + subject + main verb:

Are we eating in or out this evening?

Does she work in the city or in the suburbs?

Will they buy a house or rent somewhere?

MIND: you can put «or» between parts of the sentence or between two sets of «subject+predicate» (read the donkey's questions).

REPORTING VERBS

VERB+FU	LL INFINITIVE		
agree	"Yes, I'll help you," he said. He agreed to help us.		
claim	"I'm good at helping people," he said. He claimed to be good at helping people.		
refuse	"I won't help you," he said. He refused to help us.		
offer	"Shall I help you?" he said. He offered to help us.		
promise	"Don't worry I'll help you," he said. He promised to help us.		
decide	"I think I'll help you," he said. He decided to help us.		

VERB+OBJECT+FULL INFINITIVE "If I were you, I'd study hard," he said. advise He advised me to study hard. 'Go on, study hard, you'll get good marks," he encourage He encouraged me to study hard. 'Study," he said. order He ordered me to study hard. "You should study, or you'll fail your exams" he persuade said. "You're right," I said. He persuaded me to study hard. "Don't forget to do your homework," he said. remind He reminded me to do my homework. "You have to study hard, or you'll drop out," he warn He warned me study hard not to drop out.

VERB+GERUN	VERB+GERUND	
admit	"I took the money," he said. He admitted taking the money.	
deny	"I didn't take the money," he said. He denied taking the money. "You took my money," he said. He accused me of taking his money. "Let's get a dictionary," he said. He suggested getting a dictionary.	
accuse of		
suggest		
apologize for	"I'm sorry I've lost your pen," he said. He apologized for losing my pen.	
insist on	"Don't be silly, I'll buy a new pen for you," he said. He insisted on buying a new pen for me.	

VERB+that+ CLAUSE		
announce	"I'm going to apply for a new job," he said. He announced that he was going to apply for a new job.	
complain	"They didn't give me the job," he said. He complained that they hadn't given him the job	
explain	"It's a complicated problem," he said. He explained that it was a complicated proble	
inform	"Your request is being reviewed," he said. He informed that my request was being reviewed	
demand	"Tell me the truth," he said. He demanded that I TELL the truth.	
exclaim	"It's a tragedy!" he said. He exclaimed it was a tragedy.	

CAN (COULD/BE ABLE TO)

Глагол CAN может относиться к действиям в настоящем и ближайшем будущем. COULD — его прошедшая форма. BE ABLE TO замещает CAN во всех остальных временах.

★ Способности

I can speak five languages. (может, умеет)

When I was three, I <u>could read/was able to read</u> a little. (умел) Despite being nervous, I was able to pass the exam with flying colours! (He could pass)

★ Предложение услуги

Can I do anything for you? (могу ли)

★ Возможность события

Mark can be expelled from school. He often plays truant. (≈90% certain) The children could still be at school. (≈50% certain)

★ Просьба, разрешение или запрет

You can take my car to pick the kids up from school. You can't attend the lecture if you aren't a student of this college.

SHALL используется в вопросах с местоимениями we/l.

★ Предложение услуги

Shall I help you with your math homework? (тебе помочь?) Shall I bring you coffee? (Тебе принести?)

★ Приглашение к совместному действию

Shall we order takeaway tonight and watch some serial? (Закажем доставку?)

★ Уточнение, попытка получить совет

Shall I use a dictionary while writing a test? (мне стоит использовать?)

MAY (MIGHT/BE ALLOWED TO)

Глагол МАҮ может относиться к действиям в настоящем и ближайшем будущем. MIGHT замещает MAY в прошедшем времени. В значении разрешения или запрета МАУ может заменяться на BE ALLOWED TO.

★ Просьба, разрешение или запрет

You may use the scholarship to pay for courses out of our university, as well. Students who haven't passed one of the exams may not go on studying. May I take part in the survey you are carrying out? (Might I take part... — formal)

★ Возможность события

Can you hear the school principal shouting? He may be telling off one of those naughty guys or just talking on the phone loudly. (≈50% certain) (возможно)

He has missed the class today. He might be feeling under the weather. (возможно)

SHOULD

★ Совет, рекомендация

You should revise thoroughly if you want to appear on the university honor roll. Clare shouldn't pull an all-nighter. She might make herself ill.

★ Возможность события

Greg should drop out of college. He has failed exams this term (≈90% certain — скорее всего вылетит)

OUGHT TO часто обозначает действия, которые необходимо совершать, так как это считается общепринятым.

★ Совет, рекомендация

You ought to listen to your parents and respect their opinion.

★ Долг

The government ought to help families who live on the brink of poverty.

★ Возможность события

Margaret ought to be back home from her boarding school by now. (≈90% certain — скорее всего уже дома)

MUST (HAVE TO)

Глагол MUST может относиться к действиям в настоящем и ближайшем будущем. HAVE TO замещает MUST во всех остальных временах.

Meanings:

★ Необходимость

My Granny must enroll on the computer literacy course.

★ Обязательство, долг, запрет

Students must treat their tutor with respect. (должны. обязаны) I mustn't miss any classes or fail any courses in order to get

my degree. (не могу, нельзя)

Steve had to hand the books back to the library at the end of the academic year. (должен был)

mustn't = нельзя VS needn't/don't have to = не надо

Must используется, когда говорящий решает сам, что ему нужно. I must buy some new clothes. (I say so. I decide what to do.)

Have to используется, когда необходимость навязана извне. He **has to** be at work at 9.00. (The boss says so.) Must сильнее чем have to и передает срочность и важность. I must meet Jane tonight. (It's very urgent that I meet her.) I have to meet Jane tonight. (I need to meet her.)

★ Логическое допущение

It's pretty quiet upstairs. The kids must be revising for tomorrow's test. (должно быть)

Modal verbs & their equivalents

1. be allowed to — разрешено, согласно правилам He was allowed to cross the border. You aren't allowed to feed animal in the zoo.

2. to manage to — сумел, смог

Despite a sleepless night, he managed to impress the teacher with his presentation.

3. be likely to — вероятно, замена may в вопросах Is he likely to win the race?

It was likely that he had arrived the day before.

4. be to — должен по требованию или договоренности I'm to arrive at the airport at 9am. My boss will be waiting for

5. be supposed to - нужно, от человека ожидают I'm supposed to attend the seminar. My tutor expects me to. REPORTED SPEECH

Say — используется в прямой речи (при наличии дополнения и без) и в косвенной речи без дополнения. Значение — «сказать».

He **said** that he had fixed the laptop.

He said, «I have fixed the laptop.»

He said to me, «I have fixed the laptop.»

+ collocations:

Say something/nothing/goodbye/sorry/one's prayers/hello/ a few words about/good night/morning

TELL — чаще всего используется в косвенной речи

He told me that the teacher had given him a bad mark. Значение - «рассказывать». + collocations:

Tell the truth/lies/the time/difference (tell smb apart)/ smb to do smth/Tell the news/Tell a joke/a story

Ask — используется в косвенных вопросах

She asked me whether I was nervous about the exams. + collocations:

Ask a favour/the time/a question/the price

TYPICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE
"He enjoys teaching," she	She said (that) he enjoyed
said.	teaching.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST CONTINUOUS
"He is studying maths," she	She said he was studying
said.	maths.
PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT
"He has passed his exams,"	She said he had passed his
she said.	exams.
PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT
CONTINUOUS	CONTINUOUS
"He has been looking for	She said he had been looking
textbooks," she said.	for textbooks.
PAST SIMPLE	PAST PERFECT
"He attended a seminar,"	She said he had attended a
she said.	seminar.
PAST CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT
	CONTINUOUS
"He was revising for his	She said he had been revising
exams," she said.	for his exams.
CAN	COULD
"He can speak 3	She said (that) he could speak
languages," she said.	3 languages.
MAY	MIGHT
"He may fail the exams,"	She said he might fail the
she said.	exams.
MUST	HAD TO
"He must pay attention in	She said he had to pay
-l# -l!-l	attention in class.
class," she said.	
WILL	WOULD
•	

WHAT ELSE DO WE CHANGE?

now→then today→that day last→the previous ago→before

here→there

yesterday→the previous day next →the next/following tonight→that night tomorrow → the next/following day at the moment → at that moment

Мы не меняем Direct Speech в Indirect Speech, если...

1. Глагол, вводящий прямую речь, использован в настоящем.

'It is not far from here," he says. He says it is not far from here. 2. Говорящий сообщает базовую истину, закон природы. "Water turns into ice," he said. He said water turns into ice. 3. Говорящий сообщает о чем-либо, как только это было

"I will call you back," he said. He said he will call me back.

Reported questions

Общие вопросы в косвенной речи присоединяются к главному предложению при помощи союзов if или whether. Порядок слов вопросительного предложения меняется на порядок слов повествовательного предложения. She asked, "Do you have any plans for the weekend?" => She asked if I had any plans for the weekend. They asked, "Will you visit us today or tomorrow?"=>

They asked whether we would visit them that day or the next. В специальных вопросах меняем только порядок слов. She wondered, "What are you going to do on the weekend?"

She wondered what I was going to do on the weekend.

LOOK, SMELL, FEEL, TASTE, SOUND, ETC

Look, smell, taste, sound, feel, be, become, seem, turn, grow, get + adjective

Все эти глаголы используются исключительно с прилагательными, даже несмотря на то, что в русском языке мы используем наречие.

- The silk scarf feels smooth.
- The new James Bond movie looks interesting. Let's go see it. • You seem tired. Are you ok?
- · Does this cheese smell strange to you?
- That music sounds relaxing. Jack said the steak in this restaurant tastes delicious.

Мы НЕ можем использовать наречия после этих глаголов

НАКЛОНЕНИЯ

ZERO Conditional

PEAЛЬHOE PRESENT (законы+типичные действия)

Если я устаю в школе, я сразу отключаюсь, когда прихожу

If I GET tired at school, I SWITCH off at once when I'm back home. Если нагревать лед, он тает.

If you HEAT ice, it MELTS.

ФОРМУЛА:

IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE, SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE **FIRST Conditional**

PEAЛЬНОЕ FUTURE

Если погода будет хорошей, то мы пойдем гулять. If the weather IS nice, we WILL GO for a walk.

Если постараешься изо всех сил, круто сдашь экзамены. If you DO your best, you WILL PASS your exams with flying colours. ФОРМУЛА:

IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE/PERFECT, SUBJECT + WILL +VERB

SECOND Conditional

HEPEAЛЬНОЕ FUTURE or PRESENT (БЫ)

Если бы я выиграл в лотерею, то бросил бы работу в Макдональдс.

If I WON a lottery, I WOULD QUIT working in Mcdonalds. (I won't win a lottery)

Будь у меня сейчас свободное время, я бы пошел на пляж. If I WERE free now, I WOULD GO to the beach. (I'm not free) ФОРМУЛА:

IF + SUBJECT + PAST SIMPLE, SUBJECT + WOULD+VERB

If I were you/in your shoes - на твоем бы месте (СОВЕТЫ) Будь я на твоем месте, я бы перестал есть столько фастфуда. If I WERE you, I WOULD STOP eating so much junk food. (I'm not

you) **THIRD Conditional**

HEPEAЛЬНОЕ PAST (БЫ в прошлом)

Если бы я подготовил шпоры на прошлой неделе, я бы вчера тест не завалил.

If I HAD PREPARED cheat sheets last week, I WOULDN'T HAVE FAILED the test.

Если бы я не поссорился с родителями, они бы дали мне денег на поездку в Диснейлэнд. If I hadn't fallen out with my parents, they would have given me

money for the trip to Disneyland. ФОРМУЛА: IF + SUBJECT + PAST PERFECT, SUBJECT + WOULD HAVE+3d

CLAUSES OF TIME

FORM of the VERB

Придаточные времени — это такая предложения, в составе которой есть союз времени. ВАЖНО: В придаточной части предложения с союзом времени НЕЛЬЗЯ использовать FUTURE, а в главной части можно.

When	когда	I will call you when I think over your offer.
While	пока	While I am on holiday, I try to forget work.
Before	до того как	Before I graduate, you'll have to pass all the exams.
By the time	пока, когда	By the time you arrive at the office, the boss will have left.
As soon as	как только	As soon as you finish reading it, do the exercises.
After	после того как	After I pass my exams, I'll throw a big party and invite Tanya!
Once/the moment	как только	I'll write a comment to this rule once I've read it.
Until	до того как	Keep working until I tell you to stop.

I WISH

I wish + Past Simple - НЕРЕАЛЬНОЕ НАСТОЯЩЕЕ

I wish I was taller. (= I'm not very tall)

I wish I was going on holiday with you. (= but I'm not) I wish vou were more helpful. (= but you're not)

• I wish I were can replace I wish I was. To many people, I wish I were sounds more correct:

I wish I were taller. We use wish with could to express a wish for a present situation to be different:

I wish I could use a computer well.

🔀 I wish I would tell her about it. I wish I could tell her about it.

I wish +Past Perfect НЕРЕАЛЬНОЕ ПРОШЛОЕ

Жаль, что (когда прошлое изменить нельзя 🔇) I wish I hadn't taken your advice. (= but I did) I wish she could have come. (= but she didn't) if only - если бы только (эмоционально) = I wish

If only I had more money! (= but I don't) У меня так мало денег 🛤

If only I was going on holiday with you! Как бы я хотела с тобой поехать .../ если бы я только могла

с тобой поехать **If only you were** here. (= but you're not)

Как бы я хотела, чтобы ты был сейчас рядом

If only I'd listened to you! (= but I didn't) Ну почему я тебя не послушала 🥮

billiards

chess

poker

CLAUSES OF CONTRAST AND CONCESSION

Though + предложение (clause) хотя, несмотря на. В основном употребляется в середине предложения, а в разговорном в конце

 The film wasn't very interesting, I liked the acting of the film star **though.** — Хотя он хороший человек, я избегаю с ним общаться

Although (СОЮЗ) + action, + unexpected result **Unexpected Result + although + action**

хотя, если бы даже; несмотря на то, что

- Although she is pretty, she doesn't have a boyfriend.
- Although we discussed it for 5 hours, we didn't make a decision.

even though (COO3) is more common and a little bit stronger.

Even though + action, + unexpected result Unexpected result + even though + action

- Even though she isn't big, she is strong.
- Even though it rained, they went hiking.
- Even though many unfortunate things happened, they enjoyed their trip.

Despite (ПРЕДЛОГ)

in spite of (ПРЕДЛОГ)

Despite + noun/gerund, + unexpected result In spite of + noun/gerund, + unexpected result

- **Despite** the weather, we went on a picnic.
- In spite of her age, she ran a full marathon.
- **Despite** his injury, he played in the championship game.
- In spite of their money, they are unhappy.

however/nevertheless

The man fell off the ladder.

However/Nevertheless, he wasn't hurt.

while/whereas

She is tall, while/whereas her brother is rather short.

yet (formal)/still

The fire was widespread, yet no property was damaged.

My car is old. Still, it is in very good condition.

on the other hand

Cars aren't environmentally friendly. On the other hand, bicycles are. Bicycles, on the other hand, are.

PARTICIPLES

Tense

Participle I

Причастие настоящего времени (Present Participle или Participle 1) имеет две аспектные формы в активном и пассивном залогах. Оно образуется прибавлением окончания -ing к смысловым глаголам или вспомогательным глаголам to be, to have.

1 1 1 1 1	Indefinite неопределенное причастие
, 	
 	Participle I Perfect совершенное

Active Voice eating глагол с -ing e While listening to his stories, Kate couldn't

help laughing. Who is this crying

keep in touch.

and sobbing boy? having eaten having + Participle II Having been friends причастие at school we still

Passive Voice

being eaten being + Participle II Being left alone in the house our dog usually starts chewing everything around.

having been eaten having been + Participle II Having been cheated once Michael doesn't

trust anyone.

Причастие прошедшего времени (Past Participle или Participle II) имеет только одну форму и не разделяется на активный и пассивный залоги.

Причастие прошедшего времени для правильных глаголов прибавлением окончания образуется неправильных глаголов используется третья форма глагола из таблицы неправильных глаголов.

She is a girl loved by everyone. – Она – девочка, которую любят все.

The homework done by Matt was full of mistakes. - B домашнем задании, выполненном Мэттом, было полно ошибок.

The book written by Hugh became a bestseller. – Книга, написанная Хью, стала бестселлером.

HAVE BEEN/GONE

АКЦЕНТ ФОРМЫ — есть опыт посещения, есть чем похвалиться

She has **BEEN TO** a dog shelter. Now there is a cute puppy running around in her house.

Она побывала в собачьем приюте. И теперь у нее дома носится милашный щенок.

Have been in — Находится где-то сейчас с указанием длительности

АКЦЕНТ ФОРМЫ — всё еще там и знаем как долго I've BEEN IN this stuffy room for about ten minutes, but I already have a splitting headache. Would you mind opening the window?

Я в этой душной комнате не больше десяти минут нахожусь, а у меня уже раскалывается голова. Ты не против окно открыть?

Have gone to — уехал куда-то, уже там или на пути туда

АКЦЕНТ ФОРМЫ — нет там, где ищем)

My boss has GONE TO Australia, and now I can finally let my hair down for a couple of weeks.

Мой босс уехал в Австралию в отпуск, и теперь я наконец могу на пару недель расслабиться.

GERUND VS INFINITIVE. COMPLEX OBJECT

Сложное дополнение (complex object) - конструкция, состоящая из существительного или местоимения в косвенном падеже и инфинитива (с частицей to или без нее). В предложении сложное дополнение относится к смысловому глаголу (сказуемому). Давайте сравним примеры с простым дополнением и сложным.

She wants a car. Простое дополнение, выраженное существительным.

She wants to leave. Простое дополнение, выраженное инфинитивом.

She wants her colleagues/them to leave now. Сложное дополнение из инфинитива и существительного или местоимения.

Она хочет, что они уехали сейчас

She - подлежащее в им.п

Colleagues/them - объектный падеж (The subject of the main verb is she,

whereas the subject of the infinitive is 'them'.)

He-him/She-her/We-us/They-them

GERUND VS INFINITIVE

SEE, HEAR, FEEL, WATCH, LISTEN TO AND NOTICE

I hear (= I he
on the
action
I didn'
conve

rd Jack talking on the phone. eard Jack while he was talking phone. I heard part of the in progress. 't listen to the whole ersation.)

Стать свидетелем всего действия или цепочки действий

e.g. I heard Jack talk on the phone. (= | heard the whole conversation from beginning to end.) I noticed Miley get into the car, start it, and drive away.

SPELLING OF NUMERALS

С количественными числительными обрати внимание на правописание:

- 11 eleven, 12 twelve, 13 thirteen
- two twenty, three thirty, four forty, five fifteen fifty

Важно запомнить, как пишутся следующие большие числа:

- 100 a hundred
- 1000 a thousand
- 1 000 000 a million
- 1 000 000 000 a billion

После сотни мы добавляем and

- 125 → one hundred and twenty-five
- 2941 → two thousand nine hundred and forty-one

Когда мы называем количественное числительное с hundred, thousand, etc, то не добавляем -s в конце.

Но если мы не имеем в виду ровно 100, а хотим использовать эту цифру в значении "много", то тогда добавляем.

There are two hundred roses behind a beautiful girl.

There are hundreds of roses behind a beautiful girl. (мы не знаем сколько, просто (реально ровно 200 роз) много)

Чтобы образовать порядковые числительные, мы добавляем - ТН

- six sixth, sixteen sixteenth, twenty-seven twenty-Однако если заканчивается на -у, то мы меняем на - IETH
- forty fortieth, sixty sixtieth, seventy seventieth

Запомни исключения

• the first, the second, the third, the third, the fifth, the ninth. the twelfth

Чтобы назвать дату, мы делим цифру на 2 части

- 1985 → 19 | 85 pronounced nineteen eighty-five
- 1623 → 16 | 23 pronounced sixteen twenty-three

Однако мы не делим даты, если содержат значения 00-09 (like 1803), а также, как парвило, мы не делим даты на две части с 2000 - 2009

- 1900 → nineteen hundred
- 1901 → nineteen hundred (and) one
- 2000 → two thousand
- 2001 → two thousand and one

NUMERALS

Количественные числительные

1. Между десятками и единицами нужно ставить дефис. seventy-one

2.В британском английском разделяем сотни и десятки союзом and и ставим запятые. 1,567 one thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven

3. Количественные числительные не используются во мн.ч. five hundreds people

twenty-four thousand dollars.

4.Окончание мн.ч. можно добавить только если числительные используются в качестве существительных и после них стоит предлог of. thousandS of followers

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

PARTICLES: sugar pepper hair

COLLECTIVE **NOUNS:** luggage money rubbish

NOUNS: damage, anger, homework, luck, progress SOLIDS: **GAMES:** GASES:

oxygen

smog

steam

OTHER ABSTRACT

heat, weather **SUBJECTS OF STUDY:**

NATURAL PHENOMENA:

DISEASES: LANGUAGES: Chinese measles Greek mumps Turkish bronchitis

bread

meat

butter

INFORMATION: FLUIDS: Knowledge, news, blood experience, advice, juice education, evidence water

ONLY PLURAL

economics

chemistry

physics

snow,

trousers, jeans, shorts, tights, pyjamas

TWO-PIECE CLOTHES: THINGS LEFT AFTER SMTH: leftovers, ruins, ashes remains

EYEWEAR: binoculars, sunglasses, goggles, spectacles glasses

WO-PIECE TOOLS: scissors, headphones, pliers, tweezers tongs

SOME MONEY-RELATED THINGS: valuables, arnings, wages ,belongings **VAST PLACES SUCH** AS: surroundings, woods, premises, outskirts

nouns ending with sh/s/ss/zz/ge/ch/sh/x

+ES dress — dressES change — changeS

watch-watchES

regular nouns +S sale - saleS shoe - shoeS card — cardS

nouns ending with f/fe +VES

chefS, dwarfS, roofS,

nouns ending with consonant+y +IES lady - ladIES berry - berrIES fly — flIES

nouns ending with o +ES tomato - tomatoES potato — potatoES

half — halVES volcano - volcanoES wolf - wolVES BUT +S for: BUT +S for: safeS, beliefS, handkerchiefS, chiefS,

wife - wiVES

cliffs, muffs

муз.инструменты, сокращения, названия, заимствования, сущ с гласной+0 на конце EskimoS, pianoS, celloS, zoos, memos, kilos, boleroS

singular=plural:

swine, deer.

spacecraft,

hovercraft,

salmon, trout,

means, series

sheep,

aircraft,

plaice,

species,

irregular nouns man-men woman-women child-children ox-oxen goose-geese tooth-teeth toot-feet mouse-mice louse-lice

ИНФИНИТИВ БЕЗ ЧАСТИЦЫ ТО

После let, make, help

Our teacher never makes us DO things, she only encourages us. and it does help us STAY motivated.

После see, hear, notice, watch

Yesterday, I saw my sphynx cat STEAL a piece of chicken from the counter. While studying, I noticed the puppy FALL asleep next to me.

После WHY (not)

After a tiring day, why not ORDER takeaway for dinner? Why WAIT in the rain, let's go to the nearest café.

После had better, would rather/sooner She would sooner RESIGN from her job than work with a toxic

You had better CHECK the weather forecast before planning a I would rather GO shopping on a sunny day than on a rainy one.

После can't but, do nothing but

I did nothing but CRY when he left me.

I couldn't but SHIVER every time I saw her devilish hairless cat. (не мог не вздрагивать)

После MODALS

Sphynx cats can easily CATCH a cold as their owners often forget they should BE bundled up (их следует кутать).

После to-infinitive и союзов and, but, except, or, than I'd like to invite you to my place and SHOW you my sphynx kitten.

I'd prefer to stay at home tonight rather than GO out.

He had nothing left to do except WAIT for the rain to stop.

OTHER

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ: «любой другой/другие/иные» (неконкретные объекты)

Используется с **существительными множественного числа**

и с неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе

- What other games apart Sims have you played?
- This shirt is too big. Do you have it in other sizes?
- Some music calms people; other music has the opposite effect.

Можно использовать с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, если перед other стоит другой определитель (отрицательное, неопределенное или личное местоимение). При добавлении личных местоимений указывает на конкретный объект.

- Jeremy is at university; our other son is still at school.
- He got 100% in the final examination. <u>No</u> other student has ever achieved that.

THE OTHER

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ 1: «оставшаяся часть группы, набора» (конкретные объекты)

Используется с **существительными множественного числа**

- Here are only three pairs of my shoes. Where are the other ten pairs? (вся остальная моя обувь, я знаю, сколько у меня пар)
- Where are the other two dinner plates? I can only find four. (В наборе 6 тарелок, где оставшиеся две)

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ 2: «второй из двух, после упоминания первого» (конкретный объект)

Используется с **исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе**

- I speak two languages. One is Russian, the other one is English.
- The gift shop is on the other side of the street, directly opposite. (На одной мы стоим, а на другой сувенирная лавка).

Может использоваться самостоятельно **без существительного,** если необходимый объект уже упоминался ранее.

- He had his hat in one hand and a bunch of flowers in the other.
- She has two kittens, one is black and the other is all white.

ANOTHER

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ 1: «еще, вдобавок»

Используется с **существительными множественного числа, при указании количества**

- I need another ten minutes to put on makeup, honey. (еще десять минуток)
- They drove another fifty miles in search of a gas station. (еще 50 миль)

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ 2: «любой другой/еще один» (неконкретный объект)

Используется с **исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе**

- Would you like another cup of coffee? (еще одну чашечку)
 I don't like this place. In there another coff pearly? (какор)
- I don't like this place. Is there another café nearby? (какоенибудь еще, любое другое)

Может использоваться самостоятельно **без существительного**, если необходимый объект уже упоминался ранее.

• If you don't like this piece of cake, take another. There are lots of desserts here. (возьми другой кусочек, любой).

OTHERS/THE OTHERS

OTHERS/THE OTHERS:

«другие»

Используются **без существительных**, выполняют сами функцию существительных. Отсылают к объектам, упомянутым ранее.

- Some people enjoy reading in their free time. Others prefer watching movies. (две больших категории, многие другие люди без артикля).
- I had an interview yesterday. One question was rather intricate, whereas the others were a piece of cake. (остальные, которые были заданы, кроме одного)

АРТИКЛИ

УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ ТОЛЬКО С ИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫМИ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМИ В ЕДИНСТВЕННОМ ЧИСЛЕ

- первое упоминание объекта в единственном числе I saw a good film yesterday. Do you want a drink?
- замена числительному one

I have a thousand subscribers on my YOUTUBE channel.

• характеристика объекта при наличии прилагательного перед существительным

That was a perfect day for a picnic. It's a silly joke.

• причисление объекта к группе подобных ему

He is a travel blogger and a Red Cross volunteer.

• значение «какой-нибудь»/«любой»/«без разницы какой» Will you give me a pen? Mine is broken.

A/AN

НЕОБЫЧНЫЕ СЛУЧАИ

• значение порции или разновидности с неисчисляемыми существительными

Can I have a coffee?

I need a fragrant-free shower gel. (shower gel не исчисляется, но здесь значит вид геля без отдушки)

• с именами собственными в значении «некий»

There is a Mr Smith at the door. (Так к вам некий мистер Смит).

• замена названия объекта именем создателя

This is not a real Picasso. It's a fake.

 имя собственное как имя нарицательное для характеристики объекта

He is a real Othello. (То есть, ревнивый).

• имя собственное как обозначение члена семьи

She is going to marry a Rothschild. (За одного из членов семьи Ротшильдов).

THE

УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ С ЛЮБЫМИ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМИ

• повторное упоминание объекта, уже знакомого собеседнику.

Yesterday a saw a horror film. I couldn't fall asleep after watching the film.

• значение «тот самый», «этот». Из контекста понятно, о чем речь

The light is flickering. Can you change the bulb? (Свет в комнате, где находятся собеседники, лампочка как раз та, которая мигает).

• уникальный объект

He is the scientist who found the cure for this serious disease. (Ученый, который нашел лекарство, единственный).

• обозначение всего класса объектов в единственном числе, часто речь идет о изобретениях

The plane is the fastest means of transport.

ZERO ARTICLE

ЭТО ТО ЖЕ САМОЕ, ЧТО И ОТСУТСТВИЕ АРТИКЛЯ

• с неисчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими неуникальные и неконкретные объекты и понятия

I need to buy sugar. Knowledge is power.

 название видов спорта, блюд, приемов пищи, болезней, школьных предметов

They don't have pizza in this cafe. I'll cook dinner myself.

 с существительными во множественном числе, обозначающими неуникальные и неконкретные объекты и понятия

Students have to study lots of complicated topics to pass exams. (Все студенты, любые экзамены и темы).

• с существительными school/university/college/prison/ church/hospital/court, если человек находится там по назначению

He is in prison for the theft he committed.

- в заголовках, на вывесках и кратких инструкциях Keep Area Clean. Insert Battery.
- by + название транспорта I absolutely love travelling by train.

GERUND

прямое дополнение после глаголов:

Admit * delay * involve * recollect * anticipate * deny * keep * recommend * appreciate * detest * mean * remember * avoid * discuss * mention * resent * can't help * dislike * mind * resist * can't stand * enjoy * miss * risk * complete * excuse * postpone * stop * consider * finish * practise * suggest * contemplate * imagine * recall * understand * can't help

подлежащее в предложении:

Reading a book for a while or <u>listening</u> to slow music provides relaxation after a hard day's work.

Not being aware of the facts can't be regarded as an excuse.

предложное дополнение:

I'm interested in <u>listening</u> to music. She is afraid of going out in the dark.

дополнение после фраз:

it's no good \star it's no use \star what's the use of \star it's no point \star look forward \star have difficulty/trouble \star it's worth \star be busy \star there's no point in \star in addition to \star as well as \star have a hard/difficult time

INFINITIVE

после глаголов:

afford ★ consent ★ hesitate ★ plan ★ seem ★ agree ★ decide ★ hope ★ prepare ★ struggle ★ appear ★ demand ★ learn ★ pretend ★ swear ★ arrange ★ deserve ★ manage ★ proceed ★ tend ★ care ★ endeavour ★ mean ★ promise ★ threaten ★ choose (prefer) ★ fail ★ offer ★ prove ★ volunteer ★ claim ★ happen ★ refuse ★ wait

после глаголов с дополнением:

advise ★ convince ★ instruct ★ request ★ allow ★ direct ★ invite require ★ appoint ★ enable ★ motivate ★ show... how ★ cause ★ encourage ★ oblige ★ teach ★ caution ★ forbid ★ order- tell ★ challenge ★ force ★ permit ★ tempt ★ command ★ hire ★ persuade ★ urge ★ compel ★ implore ★ remind ★ warn

часть составного глагольного сказуемого:

After dinner tonight, my plan is to take a walk along the seashore.

What you need is to get some fresh air.

выражение цели через (in order/so as) to do:

I will go shopping to buy/in order to buy some vegetables

после фраз с too или enough:

This box is too heavy to carry.
This box is light enough to carry.

после глаголов с дополнением или без:

Ask ★ dare ★ prefer ★ wish ★ beg ★ expect ★ promise ★ would like ★ choose ★ need ★ want

She expected to get home early.

She expected me to get home early.

после существительных и прилагательных, передающих эмоции:

surprise ★ shock ★ disgrace ★ relief ★ amazed ★ delighted disappointed ★glad ★ (un)happy ★ pleased ★ proud ★ relieved sad ★ sorry ★ surprised ★ unhappy

в конструкциях it is ___ of sb to do для оценки действий с прилагательными:

clever ★ silly ★ nice ★ kind ★ foolish ★ polite ★ rude etc

после некоторых прилагательных:

(un)able \star anxious \star due \star eager \star keen \star (un)likely \star ready (un)willing \star reluctant \star prepared

после абстрактных существительных:

ability ★ attempt ★ chance ★ desire ★ failure ★ need ★ opportunity ★ refusal ★ wish

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

Зачем? Для чего?

Чтобы

to -infinitive

She went shopping to look for some new clothes.

• in order to/so as to + infinitive (formal)

He did a postgraduate course in order to/so as to widen his knowledge of international politics.

• Отрицательные предложения — in order not to or so as not to

He wrote the number down in order not to/so as not to forget

• so that + can/will (present or future reference)

Emma has booked a first-class ticket so that she can travel in comfort.

so that + could/would (past reference)

He recorded the match so that he could watch it later.

• In case + present tense (present or future reference)

• In case + past tense (past reference)

In case is never used with will or would.

He took a jumper in case it got cold.

• for + noun

He went to the doctor's for a check-up.

• for + -ing form

We use a spade for digging.

prevent + noun/pronoun + (from) + -ing form

She covered the sofa with a sheet to prevent it (from) getting dirty.

avoid + -ing form

They set off early in the morning to avoid

aettina stuck in traffic.

PAST CONTINUOUS VS PAST PERFECT

PAST CONTINUOUS

ФОРМА

WAS/WERE- вспомогательные глаголы

Was / were + Ving

- + I was playing a video game/they were playing...
- I wasn't playing/they weren't playing.
- ? Was he playing/were you playing?

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

- While / when / as
- All morning / day / etc

PAST PERFECT

ФОРМА

HAD- вспомогательный глагол

Had + V3

- + I/he/she/they had studied/learnt English.
- I/he/they had learnt/studied English. ? Had I/he/they learnt/studied English?

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

- · Before / after / for / since
- Until / when / by / by the time

Past Continuous

- Действие продолжающееся в опред. момент времени в прошлом: At 7pm yesterday they were having dinner.
- Действие прерванное другим однократным действием: He was walking down the street when he ran into an old friend.
- Два одновременных действия в прошлом: She was thinking about the next day while she was driving to work.
- Описание атмосферы: One beautiful autumn afternoon the birds were singing and I was walking down a street...

Past Perfect

- Действие, которое завершилось до другого действия в прошлом: I was driving to work when I realized that I had forgotten to switch off the light in the kitchen.
- Действие, которое завершилось и имеет результат в прошлом: I was elated when I learnt I had won the lottery!

Past Perfect Continuous

- Длительное действие, которое завершилось до другого действия в прошлом: She had been trying to get a visa for months before she gave up.
- Действие в прошлом с результатом от своей длительности: I got terribly sunburnt as I had been sleeping on the beach all the afternoon.

PRESENT TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE

ФОРМА

DO/DOES - вспомогательные глаголы

- 1 форма гл. (he/ she/ it + s)
- + I go/he goes to work at 9am
- I don't go/he doesn't go
- ? Do you work/Does he work?

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

- Always / usually / often / etc
- Every day / week / month / etc
- On Mondays / Tuesdays / etc
- In the morning / afternoon / evening / etc
- At night / the weekend / etc

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

ФОРМА

am/ is/ are (вспомогательные глаголы) +V ing

- 1 форма гл. (he/ she/ it + s)
- + I am playing/he is playing/we are playing
- I am not playing/he is not playing/we are not playing

? Am I playing/Is he playing/Are we playing?

- ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ
- Now / at the moment/currently
- At present / these days / nowadays
- Still
- Tonight

PRESENT SIMPLE

Текущее состояние / ежедневные дела: He works at a hotel as a manager.

She goes to the same cafe every morning. • Законы физики и природы/пословицы:

Leave the umbrella, it rarely rains here. Don't touch the oven yet, it cools down slowly.

Расписание:

We have one ticket to London left, the flight is on Monday. The geography class starts at 8 am, and then I have a math test at 10 am.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

A watched kettle never boils.

• Действие в текущий момент времени (не обязательно в данную минуту):

At dinner mum often asks me what book I am reading this month. Helen is working hard these days.

 Наблюдаемый тренд, процесс, изменение: More and more forests are disappearing because of fires.

Точные планы на ближайшее будущее:

I am leaving tomorrow earlier to meet a doctor. • Точные планы на ближайшее будущее:

I don't understand why my mum is always making me do the dishes! Why are you always being late?

STATIVE AND DYNAMIC VERBS

A verb is considered to be a **stative** verb if it is expressing a state or condition rather than an action. These verbs aren't used in Continuous forms (except for special cases). A verb is called a dynamic verb if it is expressing an action.

TYPES OF STATE VERBS

Глаголы эмоций, чувств и ощущений живого создания	Эмоции: love, adore, like, dislike, detest, admire, hate, despise, loathe, enjoy, prefer, appreciate, value Чувства/ощущения: want, wish, desire, long, need, see, hear, feel, smell, taste, sense
Глаголы когнитивных процессов (то, за что отвечает память сознание)	Когнитивные процессы: doubt, believe, forget, remember, recognize, agree, disagree, think, understand, suspect, suppose, appear, seem, imagine, mind, realize, promise, know, deny, hope, guess
Глаголы физических состояний и постоянных свойств объектов	Физические состояния: smell, taste, weigh, look, sound, feel, resemble, fit, measure
Глаголы ассоциатив- ных связей между двумя объектами и более	Связь «владелец-собственность»: have, belong, own, possess Связь «уравнивание»: mean, equal, cost Связь «часть-целое»: include, contain, consist, involve, lack Связь «подчинение и зависимость: owe, concern, matter, depend

VERBS THAT CAN BE BOTH STATIVE AND DYNAMIC

VERB	STATE	ACTION	
Look	You look fantastic in that dress.	She is looking at her reflection in the mirror.	
Appear	He appears to be unhappy.	She was appearing in concert at Carnegie Hali	
Think	I think that Mr. Peter is a good teacher.	I am thinking about my family right now.	
Feel	I feel that we ought to accept his proposal.	I'm feeling a bit dozy this afternoon.	
Have	They have a Mercedes Benz.	We're having a party on Saturday.	
See Do you see that bird?		The doctor is seeing a patient now.	
Taste	Mmm! This tastes good!	My mother is tasting the potato soup.	
Smell	The stew smells delicious.	Ann is smelling the perfume to see if she wants to buy it.	
Be	He is usually very calm.	But now he is being nervous.	
Weigh	The suitcase weighs 20 pounds.	The butcher is weighing the meat on the scale.	
Measure	The surfboard measures 2 meters by 55 centimeters.	The architects were measuring the distance between the pillars.	
Mind	I don't mind if we watch a movie tonight.		

PRESENT PERFECT VS PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

ФОРМА

have/has (вспомогательные глаголы) + V3 1 форма гл. (he/ she/ it + s)

- + I have/He has been to France.
- I haven't/He hasn't learnt it yet. ? Have you/has she had lunch yet?

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

- ever / never
- Just / already / yet / so far (пока, с тех пор)/
- at last (наконец) Recently / lately - недавно
- Since с тех пор • For, before
- Today / this week / this month / etc
- It's the first time ...

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

ФОРМА

have/has (вспомогательные глаголы) + been + V ing:

- + I have/He has been studying Chinese for 3 years. I haven't/He hasn't been skiing for an hour.
- ? Have you/has she been working here since graduation?

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

for / since / how long

нет указания на время:

Has the paper arrived yet? I hear Mr. Smith has retired.

PRESENT PERFECT

- All morning / day / week / year / etc
- продолжительность

акцент на

I've done my homework. I have found a job.

• Действие завершено, есть связь с настоящим ИЛИ

I'm so grateful to you that you've picked up the parcel for me.

• Действие совершённое в недавнем прошлом: I haven't seen much of Jane lately.

• Прошлый жизненный опыт: She's always loved classical music. It's the first time he has seen so much snow.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

• Процесс продолжающийся до сих пор I've tried to call him.

I've been trying to call him all day/ all morning/ the whole week. I've known him for 5 years (to know - state verb). We've been hanging out for 5 years.

• Визуальное подтверждение действию:

Why are your eyes red? - I've been crying. I'm so tired, I've been working the whole day. You look terrible - Yeah, I've been studying.

THERE IS VS IT IS

time	What time is IT? IT is lunchtime.		
days/months/ seasons	IT's Monday. IT's autumn.		
distances	IT's a long way. IT's not far from here.		
natural phenomena	IT snows in Russia in winter. It looks like rain. IT's foggy today.		
states+opinions	IT's nice to be here. IT's awful to lose the game.		
characteristics	IT's a small flat.		

THERE is used in sentences to talk about			
where or when something is	There's an interesting book on the shelf. There'll be an eclipse of the moon tonight.		
a number or amount	There is plenty of bread left. There were twenty people at the		
something existing or happening	There's a small problem. There was a nasty fight.		
fairy-tale characters	Once upon a time there lived		

PAST TENSES

PAST SIMPLE

ФОРМА

DID - вспомогательный глагол 2 форма гл. Did/worked/went

- + I/he/she/they studied/learnt English.
- I/he/they didn't learn/study English. ? Did I/he/they learn/study English?

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

- last week/month/etc
- yesterday
- the other day
- 5 days ago • in 1998
- in those times
- Состояния, действия, привычки в прошлом:

He called us every week.

I saw the film long ago.

In those days, I didn't like reading.

At the time, I had a poorly-paid job in the local shop. Yesterday I walked in the park for two hours. (важен факт, а не процесс)

Последовательность действий в прошлом:

I came home, opened the window, and switched on the TV.

• Вопросы:

When did he come? Who wrote this letter? Whose idea was to invite him?

Present Perfect Simple	Past Simple		
Unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present: I've known Julie for ten years (and I still know her).	Finished actions: I knew Julie for ten years (but then she moved away and we lost touch).		
A finished action in someone's life (when the person is still alive: life experience): My brother has been to Mexico three times.	A finished action in someone's life (when the person is dead): My great-grandmother went to Mexico three times.		
A finished action with a result in the present: I've lost my keys! (The result is that I can't get into my house now).	A finished action with no result in the present: I lost my keys yesterday. It was terrible! (Now there is no result. I got new keys yesterday).		
With an unfinished time word (this week, this month, today): I've seen John this week.	With a finished time word (last week, last month, yesterday): I saw John last week.		

ШАБЛОН ЭССЕ

(1.1) ВВОДНОЕ предложение в первом абзаце:

- 1. Nowadays, there is a great variety of ways to destinations/kinds/activities. 2. Nowadays, more and more people/teenagers/students (категория задания) are ing
- 3. Nowadays, _____ is gaining popularity /as a way to ___
- 4. It is hard to overestimate the importance of in students'/teenagers'/people's lives (для любых явлений/
- has always been an essential part of our lives.

(1.1) ЦЕЛЬ И ТЕМА ПРОЕКТА:

The aim of my project is to examine/find out _ проекта). As part of my project, I have found a table /a diagram/ a pie chart with some results of relevant opinion polls. In this essay, I am going to analyze the data and express my opinion on the subject of the project.

(2) ФАКТЫ:

Первые два варианта подходят для коротких ответов, можно распределить все данные по формулировкам.

Вариант 1.

According to the data in the table/pie chart/diagram,
(%) rank(s) ahead of all the other/top(s) the list of the
reasons/ways/kinds/genres of (уточнение по вопросу
в задании), followed (closely) by/leaving (far) behind
(%) accounts for%, whereas and
comprise only% and% respectively.
Вариант 2.

According to the data in the table/pie chart/diagram, the most popular response to the opinion poll question, ?» is followed (closely) by/leaving (far) behind _____ (___%, ___% and __ _, and respectively). At the other end of the spectrum, there is _, making up only ____% of the total.

Третий вариант подойдет для громоздких формулировок. Даем 3 опции, без максимума и минимума, а их оставляем на 3 абзац.

Вариант 3.

According to the data in the table/pie chart/diagram, ____ the respondents (используем полностью формулировку вопроса, но без кавычек с перефразом). Another popular response is (____%). Additionally, ____% of those surveyed/ interviewees/ people/**the** Zetlanders the the

Если опрос с простыми и короткими вариантами ответа, можно взять шаблон с цитатами самого вопроса и ответов:

Вариант 4.

According	to the data	in the	e table,	/pie c	chart/c	liagr	am,	the r	nost
popular	response	to	the	opii	nion	pol	l	ques	tion,
«	?»	is	«			_»,	at		_%.
«	»	come	s sec	ond	with		_%	of	the
respondent	ts, follow	ed l	by «_				_ >>		_%),
<u> </u>	» (_	%)	, and $lpha_{_{1}}$				_» (%	b).

Если опрос по ПРИЧИНАМ, и варианты выбора представлены

инфинитивами, то формулировки меняем:

According to the data in the table, __% of the respondents because of the determination to _____. The second most frequently named reason for ___ing ___ is the need for (__%), followed closely by the desire to _____ (12%) and $_{ extstyle }$ (10%). However, only ___% of those surveyed ____ to ___

(3) РАЗЛИЧИЯ:

Если во 2 абзаце не приводили максимум и минимум. обязательно пишем здесь проценты в скобках.

Predictably, the number of the teenagers/people/respondents who _____ is significantly higher than that of the interviewees who _____. This difference is not surprising as (затрагиваем оба показателя в комментарии).

Если опрос по ПРИЧИНАМ, и варианты выбора представлены инфинитивами, то формулировки меняем:

Predictably, the number of the teenagers/people/respondents who _____ so as to____ is significantly higher than that of the interviewees who ____ in order to ____. This difference is not surprising as (затрагиваем оба показателя в комментарии).

(4) ПРОБЛЕМА И РЕШЕНИЕ: Regrettably, there are certain problems that ____ (формулировка из 4 пункта). One of them is that/For example, _____, which can lead to/ result in _____ (прописываем негативное последствие нашей проблемы). To solve this problem, ____ should __

(5) ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

In conclusion/To conclude, I firmly believe that __. I think so because

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ И ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ СТЕПЕНИ

Сравнительные прилагательные

Сравнительные прилагательные показывают различия между двумя объектами, которые они видоизменяют (larger, smaller, faster, higher). Они используются в предложениях, в которых сравниваются два существительных, как в этом примере:

Существительное (субъект) + глагол + сравнительное прилагательное + than + существительное (объект).

Второе слово, с которым проводят сравнение, может быть опущено, так как оно понятно из контекста (последний пример).

Примеры

- My house is larger than hers.
- This box is **smaller** than the one I lost.
- Your dog runs faster than Jim's dog.
- The rock flew **higher** than the roof.
- Jim and Jack are both my friends, but I like Jack better. ("than Jim" is understood)

Превосходная степень прилагательных

Прилагательные в превосходной степени описывают объект, которому присуща высшая или низшая степень качества (the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest). Они используются в предложениях, когда субъект сравнивается с группой объектов.

Существительное (субъект) + глагол + the + превосходная степень + существительное (объект).

Группа предметов, с которой проводят сравнение, может быть опущена, если она понятна из контекста (последний пример).

Примеры

- My house is the **largest** one in our neighborhood.
- This is the **smallest** box I've ever seen.
- Your dog ran the fastest of any dog in the race.
- We all threw our rocks at the same time. My rock flew the **highest.** ("of all the rocks" is understood)

Создание простой сравнительной степени и превосходной

Создать сравнительную и превосходную степени довольно просто. Форма зависит от количества слогов в исходном прилагательном.

Прилагательные с одним слогом

Добавьте -er для того, чтобы образовать сравнительную степень и -est для образования превосходной. Если прилагательное состоит из согласной + одиночной гласной + произносимой согласной, то последняя согласная удваивается перед окончанием.

Прилагательное	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
tall	taller	tallest
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest

Прилагательные с двумя слогами

Прилагательные с двумя слогами могут образовывать сравнительную степень как при помощи добавления -er в конце, так и со словом more перед прилагательным. Такие прилагательные образуют превосходную степень при помощи добавления -est и со словом most перед прилагательным. Во многих случаях могут использоваться обе формы, хотя употребление одной из форм может встречаться раньше, чем другое. Если вы не уверены, может ли прилагательное с двумя слогами образовать сравнительную или превосходную степень, используйте вместо этого more и most. В случае, если прилагательное оканчивается на у, поменяйте у на і перед тем, как добавить окончание.

Прилагательное	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
happy	happier	happiest
simple	simpler	simplest
busy	busier	busiest
tilted	more tilted	most tilted
tangled	more tangled	most tangled

Прилагательные с тремя и более слогами

Те прилагательные, которые состоят из трёх и более слогов, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи more перед самим прилагательным, и most перед прилагательным для превосходной степени.

Прилагательное	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень		
important	more important	most important		
expensive	more expensive	most expensive		

Прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени (супплетивная способ образования)

Эти распространённые прилагательные образуют сравнительную и превосходную степени особенным способом.

Прилагательное	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень		
good	better	best		
bad	worse	worst		
little	less	least		
much	more	most		
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest		

FUTURE TENSES

Future Simple

Предположения относительно будущего, основанные на личном мнении, ожиданиях, надеждах и т.д.

Future Simple can be marked by...

VERBS

think (думать) believe (считать) doubt (сомневаться) ехресt (ожидать) hope (надеяться)

PHRASES

I'm sure... (Я уверен...) I'm certain... (Я убежден...) There is no doubt... (Несомненно...) I'm afraid... (Боюсь, что...)

ADVERBS probably (вероятно) maybe (может быть) certainly (безусловно) perhaps (возможно)

• Спонтанные решения и действия

- Are you ready to order? - Yes, I will have a sandwich and a

• Обещания

I will always be there for you. — Я всегда буду тебе помогать.

• Угрозы

Don't move or I'll kill you! — Не двигайся или я тебя убью!

• Предостережения

Don't touch the kettle, it's hot! You'll burn yourself! - He прикасайся к чайнику, он горячий! Ты обожжешься!

BE GOING TO

• Планы, намерения, цели

— What are you going to do on your holiday?

I'm going to be a famous violinist one day

• Решения и намерения

They are going to get married. (решили) пожениться.

• Прогнозы, основанные на фактах

Look, It is going to rain.

They are going to collide.

• Приказания

You are not going to wear this dress! — Ты не наденешь это платье!

• Отказы

I am not going to do your work! You get paid for it! — Я не собираюсь выполнять твою работу! Тебе за нее платят!

Intentions/plans

A: I'm going to have a party next week. I'll invite all my friends. B: That'll be great.

• BUT! Be going to не используется с глаголами движения go and come

The ducks **are going to go** to the lake. The ducks are going to the lake.

Заменяем на Present Continuous

Sam is going to the market in a few minutes. Sheila is coming to my house for tea this afternoon.

PRESENT SIMPLE

future actions when we refer to programmes, timetables The bus arrives in Liverpool at 7:30.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

for actions we have decided and arranged to do in the near

I'm flying to Lisbon tomorrow morning.

1005АЛЛЬНЫЙ РЕПЕТИТОР