

Who is afraid of English grammar?

9 Class



Topic 1 "On the English-Russian crossroads"

- English constructions:
 - -to have/has got
 - to be
 - there is, are, was, were, will be

Exercise: translate into English

1 У меня есть сестра. 2 У нас в классе 22 ученика. 3 У него есть английский словарь. 4 Мне 15 лет. 5 Она-доктор.6 Это - интересная книга. 6 В школе 38 кабинетов. 7 В углу комнаты ТВ. 8 В городе было 105

International words:

Dentist, doctor, football, bacteria, airport, badminton, balcony, lift, café, calculator, computer, cassette, code, coffee, dolphin, hobby est.



The Imperative Mood

• Утвердительная форма инфинитив без частицы to:

Read! Go!

Отрицательная форма вспомогательный глагол - do и отрицательная частица - not, кратко don't.

Don't wait. Don't go.

Глаголы to be и to have также образуются при помощи глагола do. Don't be late.

• Глагол do употребляется для усиления просьбы:

Do come to see us to-night.

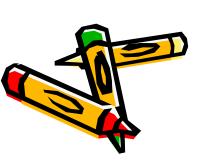
Для выражения побуждения к действию, обращенного к первому и третьему лицу, употребляется глагол let и инфинитив без частицы to:

Let us (Let's) go there. Let him do it.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи do not (don't)

Don't let him do it.

И без глагола do. Let's not do it.



Exercise: translate into English

- 1. Читай!
- 2. Не уходите!
- 3. Не разговаривайте!
- 4. Непременно напиши ему письмо!
- 5. Пусть они пойдут туда!
- 6. Пусть он не читает!
- 7. Не будем делать обед!



Word order in English sentences

Сравни:

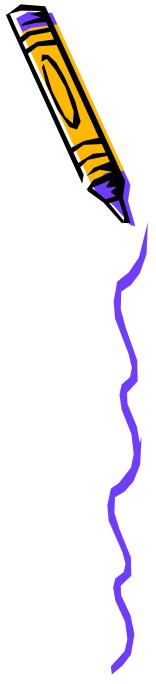
Русские говорят так:

- 1. Звездный мальчик красит космический корабль.
- 2. Космический корабль красит Звездный мальчик.
- 3. Красит космический корабль Звездный мальчик.

Англичане говорят только так:

Starkid is painting his spaceship.





В русском языке при изменении порядка слов в предложении смысл высказывая не меняется.

В английском языке обязателен строгий порядок слов в предложении:

- 1. Подлежащие
- 2. Сказуемое
- 3. Определение (если есть)
- 4. Дополнение
- 5. Обстоятельство

Выполни и запомни!

Exercise. Make up the sentences:

1	2	3
study	I	at school
warm	it	is
raining	is	it



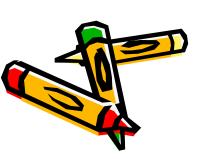


Обстоятельство времени

• Такие обстоятельства времени, как every morning (day), on Sunday (Monday), могут находиться в начале или в конце предложения.

For example:

Every morning I have breakfast every morning.



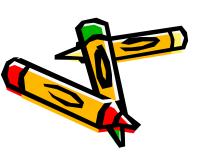
• Обстоятельства времени, выраженных наречиями always, usually, sometimes, often, употребляются после подлежащего.

For example:

I always get up at 7 o'clock.

Dad usually takes us to school.

We often go to concerts.



Порядок следования определений в английском предложении

 Определения, относящиеся к подлежащему или дополнению, употребляются перед ним в следующем порядке:

1. количество three

2. размер big

3. цвет white

4. место происхождения English

For example: Three big white English

cats

Topic 2 Pronouns

• Личные местоимения

Именительный падеж Объектный падеж

I я
you ты/Вы
he он
she она
it он/она/оно
we мы

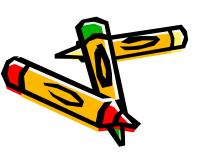
you вы they он те меня/мне уои тебя/тебе him ero/emy her eë/eŭ it eгo, eë/eмy, ей us Hac/Ham you bac/bam

them ux/um

• Обрати внимание!

Русские словосочетания мы с друзьями, я с Олегом переводятся на английский язык как

my friends and I, Oleg and I Местоимение I в таких случаях всегда ставиться в конце.



Личные местоимения

- · I, you, he, she, it, we, they
 - 1 ... is a teacher. 2 ... are good friends.
 - 3 ... am a pupil.4 ... is a clever man.
- · Him, her, us, them, me
 - 1. My little brother Nick is a very bad boy. I don't want to play with
 - 2. Two boys ask Tom: "Could you give ... your nice red pencils, please?" 3. Little girl asks her mother: "Will you give ... one more sweet, please?"

Притяжательные местоимения

Притяжательные местоимения отвечают на вопрос Чей? и обозначают принадлежность.

My мой

Your твой

His его

Her eë

Its его, её

Our НаШ

Yours ваш

Their ИХ

Эту форму притяжательных местоимений называют

После неё всегда должно стоять существительное. Where is my umbrella?

Внимание!

- Обратите внимание на разницу между словами it's и its .
- It's это сокращенная форма от it is или it has.
- · Its это притяжательное местоимение.

It's fun to watch my cat and its kittens.



 Помимо простой формы существует так называемая абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений.

> mine yours you he his she hers it its we ours yours



• Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений употребляется вместо существительных, поэтому существительные после неё никогда не ставят.

His room is larger than ours. This umbrella is mine.

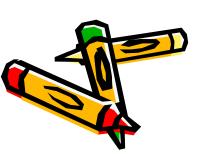


Притяжательные местоимения

- · My, your, his, her, its, their, our
- 1. My aunt and my uncle have got two children. Both ... children are girls.
- 2. My sister has got a little kitten. ... kitten is very nice. ... name is Jimmy.
- 3. My brother and I have got many toys at home. ... toys are very nice.
- 4. There is a big doll on the sofa. I like to play with ... beautiful big doll.
 - 5. You live in Moscow, don't you? And what about ... sister Ann?
 - 6. He is playing football with ... friends in the garden.

Притяжательные местоимения

- · Mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
- 1. This is not my doll, ... is bigger.
- 2. I have broken my pen. Please give me
- 3. My sister Mary is very fond of reading tales.
 I think, this book of tales is
- 4. Tom and John like to play with little cars. Don't you think these cars are ...?
- 5. Don't take the balls, they are



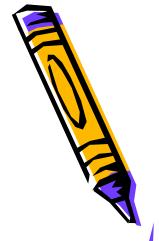
Возвратные местоимения

- У всех личных местоимений в английской языке есть соответствующие возвратные местоимения. В единственном числе они имеют окончание self, а во множественном числе окончание selves.
- I- myself
- you yourself
- · he himself
- it itself

we- ourselves you- yourselves they- themselves He took care of himself.

She always makes bread herself.

We enjoyed ourselves.



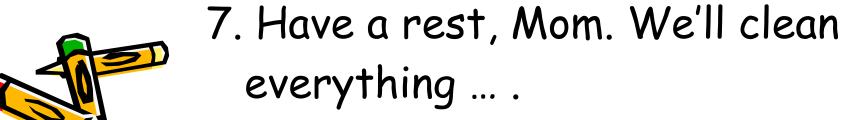
Внимание!

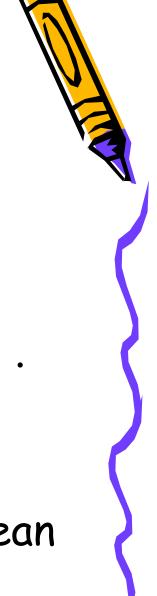
В отличие от личных местоимений, 2-е лицо возвратных местоимений имеет в единственном и во множественном числе разные формы.



Возвратные местоимения

- Myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, themselves, ourselves
 - 1. He bought ... a new car.
 - 2. She spoke very little of
 - 3. I am not pleased with
 - 4. Tom, don't jump here! You can hurt
 - 5. I hope they will do it
 - 6. Good boys, you ask nothing for





Относительные местоимения who и which

• Относительные местоимения служат для связи придаточного предложения с главным. Местоимение who употребляется только по отношению к человеку, а местоимение which - только по отношению к предметам и животным.

A giant is someone who is very, very large and strong.

The book which you gave me is very easy.

Местоимение ONE

 Местоимение one употребляется в английском предложении вместо имени существительного, упомянутого ранее, чтобы избежать повторение. В русском языке в подобных случаях называть предмет ещё раз не нужно, поэтому местоимение one на русский язык обычно не переводится.



• Местоимение one имеет форму множественного числа: ones. Эта форму употребляется вместо существительного во множественном числе.

Small cars are cheaper than big ones.



Mестоимения some, any, no, something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody every, everything, everybody.

Местоимения some, something и somebody употребляются в утвердительных предложениях.

There is somebody under the chair.

 Местоимения any, anything и anybody употребляются в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях.

s there anything under the chair?

Some/any употребляются перед неисчисляемыми существительными или перед исчисляемыми существительными существительными во множественном числе.

some juice, some ham some birds, some toys

Запомни!

Местоимения any, anything, anybody могут употребляться и в утвердительных держениях. В случае они имеют значение любой.

Vou can ack him any avocation

 Если слова something, somebody, anything, anybody, nothing, nobody, everything, everybody в предложении являются подлежащим, то глагол ставится в единственном числе: Somebody has taken my umbrella. Nobody likes him.

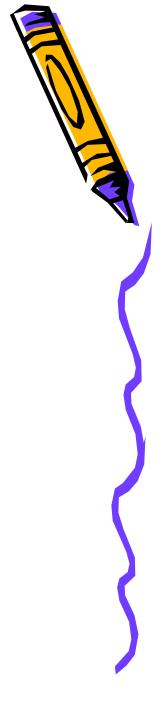


Articles

 Look presentation "Course 6-7 classes"

• Slides 2 - 22





Topic English Tenses

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous

- 1. I (live) in Yaroslavl.
- · 2. I (live) in Moscow since 1990.
- · 3. She already (do) her homework for two hours.
- 4. This is a factory where my father (work).
 He (work) here for fifteen years.
- 5. This man is a writer. He (write) a book now.
- 6. Today she (help) her mother since morning.

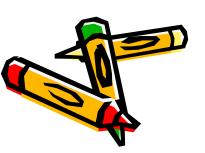
Simple Tenses

Open the breaks:

- · 1. I (do) my homework every day.
- · 2. My family (be) in Sochy last summer.
- · 3. Students already (write) the English test.
- · 4. Ann (learn) English now.
- 5. He (work) at a hospital.
- 6. My granny (not work).
- 7. Look! The baby (sleep).
- · 8. The lesson just (begin).
- 9. I (translate) the text for 2 hours.
- · 10. We already (solve) the problem.
- 11. I (play) the piano every day.
 - 12. She (read) books since 5 years.
 - 13. He (learn) this rule today.

Translate into English

- 1. Я прочитал эту книгу в этом году.
- 2. Я обычно отдыхаю после школы.
- 3. Они играют во дворе сейчас.
- 4. Он не помогает маме каждый день.
- 5. Моя подруга живет в Лондоне с 1990.
- 6. Я уже написала упражнение.
- 7. Они читают текст уже 2 часа.
- 8. Мой брат смотрит телевизор сейчас.



Past Tenses

Open the brackets

- · 1. She (go) to the library yesterday.
- 2. He (take) his children to the Zoo yesterday by 8 o'clock.
- 3. My mum (cook) dinner for half an hour yesterday when I came home.
- · 4. My brother (work) at 9 yesterday.
- 5. They (see) a new film yesterday by 7 o'clock.
 - 6. They (be) in France last year.
 - 7. Tom (come) to York yesterday.

Past Simple or Past Continuous

- 1.He ... the book and ... to read. (open, start)
- 2. We ... the film, when suddenly the electricity ...
 off. (enjoy, go)
- 3. When she ... the news, she ... to cry. (hear, begin)
- 4. Everyone ... quietly. Suddenly they ... a noise. (talk, hear)
- 5. When I ... the doorbell, I ...downstairs. (hear, run)
- 6. The students ... a test when the bell ... (write, ring)

Find the mistakes

- · 1. John has gone skiing yesterday.
- 2. We went there tomorrow.
- 3.We wears uniforms at school.
- 4.Do she play the piano?
- 5. Jane is sit on the grass.
- · 6. He usually watch TV in the evening.
- · 7. Today is Monday.
- 8. You like pizza?
 - 9. They play in the garden now.
 - 10. She didn't finish her work yet.

Open the brakes

- · 1. We (go) to school every day.
- 2.Nick (do) his homework by 7 o'clock yesterday.
- · 3. You (help) your father tomorrow?
- 4.We (bring) a lot of berries from the wood.
 Now we will make jam.
- · 5.Look! Jane (swim) across the river.
- · 6. What you (do) at 6 o'clock yesterday?
- 7. You ever (see) the Pyramids?
- 8.My friend (like) pies. He (eat) pies every day.

- 9. When Nick (come) home yesterday, his mother (return) and (cook) dinner in the kitchen.
 - · 10. Yesterday grandfather (tell) us how he (work) at the factory during the war.
 - · 11. He (come) home by 5 o'clock yesterday.
- · 12. This little boy never (see) a crocodile.
- 13.I always (get) up at 8 o'clock, but tomorrow I (get) up a little later.
- 14. Yesterday the children (do) all
 their homework before mother (come)
 Rome, and when she (come), they (play)
 with the cat.

Active or Passive Voices

Put the verb to be in the correct form:

- · 1. The room (be) cleaned every day.
- 2. The fax (be) already sent.
- · 3. The anecdote (be) told when he came.
- 4. Five exercises (be) included in tomorrow's test.
- 5. The contract (be) printed before he arrived.
- 6. They (be) allowed to watch the film tomorrow.
- 7. Look! A house (be) decorated.

Passive Voice

Put the verbs in the correct form:

- · 1. Bread (to eat) every day.
- · 2. Many trees (to plant) in the park.
- · 3. The mushrooms (to gather) yesterday.
- · 4. Tom (to give) soup for dinner.
- 5. Our town is very old. It (to found) in the 12th century.
- 6. Many houses (to build) in our town.
- 7. My cat (to give) milk in the morning.

Passive Voice Active or Passive:

- 1. This bag (to buy) on Saturday.
- 2. I (to buy) some flowers yesterday.
- 3. This magazine (to bring) every month.
- 4. Somebody always (to sing) in the yard.
- 5. This house (to repair) in summer.
- 6. He (to repair) my car very quickly.
- 7. The postman (to bring) letters every month.

Simple Tenses Open the breaks:

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- · 10. We already (solve) the problem.
- I (play) the piano every day.

 She (read) books since 5 years.
 - He (learn) this rule today.

Past Simple, Perfect, Perfect Continuous • Put the verbs in the correct form.

Last night my brother (celebrate) his birthday. When I (come) home, mom (make dinner) already and (bake) something in the oven. I (enter) the living room. Some boys and girls (dance) for half an hour. Several guests (sing) a song and my brother (play) the piano. A group of girls (listen) to music and other people (talk) for a whole evening. I (have) a very good time last night.