

Module 5c

Grammar in Use

Geographical names	the	zero article
continents		Europe, Asia, Australia, America
countries	the USA, the Russian Federation, the republic of Ireland, the United Kingdom	Russia, Japan, Spain
cities/towns/villages	the Hague	Vladivostok
regions	the Far East	
mountains/ hills	the Urals	Mount Everest
lakes	the Baikal	Lake Baikal
oceans/seas	the Black Sea, the pacific Ocean	
rivers	the Lena	

Past Tenses

Past Simple	Past Progressive	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Progressive
<i>Yesterday</i> <i>last week</i> <i>in 1965</i> <i>a month ago</i> V (ed), V2 <i>Вопросы - did</i>	<i>At 2 o'clock</i> <i>yesterday</i> <i>when mum came</i> was were + V ing	<i>By 2 o'clock</i> <i>yesterday</i> <i>before</i> <i>after</i> had + V3	<i>Since 2 o'clock</i> <i>for 2 hours</i> had + been V ing

Mary **planted** some flowers yesterday.

Mary **was planting** flowers yesterday at 10 o'clock.

Mary **had planted** flowers before Jack **phoned** her.

Mary **had been planting** flowers for 2 hours before her mum **called** her.

What tense would you use?

- Мы ходили на экскурсию в краеведческий музей **в прошлом месяце**.
- Питер упаковывал свой чемодан, **когда** кто-то постучал в дверь.
- Мы вышли из квартиры с чемоданами **до того, как** прибыло такси.
- Я надела пальто, взяла сумку и вышла из дома.
- Джейн готовила торт **в течение 2 часов** перед тем, как встретить гостей.

Compound nouns

A compound noun normally has two parts. They can be written as:

- **one word:** *policeman, boyfriend, football, goalkeeper, mankind, toothpaste*
- **two word joined with a hyphen:** *passer-by, take-off, looking-glass, x-ray, grown-ups*
- **two separate words:** *washing machine, vacuum cleaner, post office, bus stop, credit card*

Intonation in compound nouns

GREENhouse – green HOUSE

теплица, парник – зелёный дом (цвет)

BLACKboard – black BOARD

школьная доска – чёрная доска (цвет)

DARKroom – dark ROOM

комната для проявки фото – тёмная комната

ENGLISH teacher – English TEACHER

учитель английского – учитель-англичанин

Dependent prepositions

(Appendix 1)

- to be on foot – *пешком*
- by car – *на автомобиле*
- arrive in – *прибывать в*
- on holiday – *на каникулах, в отпуске*
- on board – *на борту*

Phrasal verbs



get off
(leave)



get in
(train, bus, plane – arrive)

get



get by
(to live, manage)



get on (with)
(have a good relationship)



get around
(move from place to place)

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1. I haven't had much money since I lost my job, but I'm getting by.
2. I must get off now or I'll miss my bus.
3. Does Tom get on well with his sister?
4. It's easy for tourists to get around the city by train, bus or tram.
5. What time does your flight get in?

Words often confused

transport транспорт, передвижение <i>Horses were the only means of transport.</i>	travel путешествие, поездка <i>Try to look on business travel as an adventure.</i>
transfer переезд	ferry crossing паромная переправа
bring приносить	fetch сходить и принести
miss опаздывать	lose терять