ПОДГОТОВКА К ВПР ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В 7 КЛАССЕ

ВПР Состоит из 6 заданий, на выполнение - 45 минут. Работа выполняется на компьютере.

Таблица перевода баллов в отметки по пятибалльной шкале

Отметка по пятибалльной шкале	«2»	«3»	«4»	«5»
Первичные баллы	0–12	13–20	21–26	27–30

Письменная часть:
* Прослушать текст и выбрать правильный ответ из списка предложенных
* Прочитать текст и подобрать к нему заголовок
* Задание на грамматику - выбрать один из предложенных вариантов
* Лексика - выбрать подходящее по смыслу слово из представленных в тесте

Устная часть:
* Прочитать текст вслух
*Описать одну их трёх предложенных картинок по плану (7-8 предложений).

СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛА “TO BE”

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
I	AM	WAS	SHALL BE
YOU	ARE	WERE	WILL BE
HE	IS	WAS	WILL BE
SHE	IS	WAS	WILL BE
IT	IS	WAS	WILL BE
WE	ARE	WERE	SHALL BE
THEY	ARE	WERE	WILL BE

to be

am

I

is

ед. ч.

he, she, it

are

мн. ч.

we, you, they

Verb to be

My name is Are.

We

You are

They

My name is Am.

I am

My name is Is.

He

She is

It

Hello! We are the verb to be!

1. Fill in with the verb to be.

I ____

We ____

He ____

They ____ happy.

She ____

You ____

It ____

2. Match as in the example.

am | is | are

Ben | Alice | I | frog | Tom and Lily | he | we | you | girl | They | We | cat

3. Help Draggy to write a letter.

I ____ Draggy. I ____ a good dragon. My brother_____ Plog. He ___ six. Dotty ___ my sister. She ___ ten. They ____ funny. We ___best friends. Dotty and I ____ pupils. You ____ a pupil too.

4. Fill in with the verb to be.

1. Ben ___ a good boy.
2. Tom and I ____ friends.
3. Sally ____ a pupil.
4. Molly and she ___ sisters.
5. Danny and Ann ___ sad.
6. Frank ____ funny.
7. My dog ____ nice.
8. A tiger ____ black and orange.
9. David, Sam and Pam ___ eight.

Present Simple(наст.простое)

Do/ does **употребляется в отриц и вопросит-вспомог.глаголы;**

V/Vs-формула

always, often, seldom, every day (year), sometimes

I watch (She watches)TV every day.

Я смотрю телевизор каждый день.

Present Continuous (Progressive) наст.длит.время

To be- вспомог.глагол;

To be + V-ing

Am is are

I am playing the piano
I am not playing the piano
Am I playing the piano?

Слова-спутники: now, at present, Look! Listen!

Past Simple(прошедшее простое время)

Did (- ?)- вспомог.глагол употребл в вопросмт и отриц формах);
Ved/ V2
I watched TV yesterday
Я смотрела телевизор вчера.

yesterday, in 1997, last year

Present Continuous(наст.продолж)

now, at the moment/Look. Listen

Am/ is/ are + Ving

Ex. I am watching TV now.

Я смотрю телевизор сейчас

Present Perfect(наст.заверш)

already, yet, ever, never, just, recently, this week

Have/ has +Ved/ V3

I have already watched TV.

Я уже посмотрела телевизор.

Past Continuous(прош.продолж)

at that moment, at 6 yesterday

Was/ were +Ving

I was watching TV yesterday at 6 o'clock.
Я смотрела
телевизор

be going to+ infinitive

I am going to be a teacher

She is going to be a teacher

ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ
английского глагола в действительном залоге

	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
	Констатация факта	Процесс	Завершённость	Процесс уже в течение некоторого периода времени
PRESENT	V, V-s **I paint.** Я **рисую** часто.	**am / is / are** V-ing **I am** painting. Я **рисую** (сейчас).	**have / has** V_3 **I have painted.** Я **нарисовал** (сегодня, уже, только что).	**have / has** been V-ing **I have been** painting. Я **рисую** (уже час, с 2 часов).
PAST	V-ed, V_2 **I painted.** Я **(на)рисовал** (вчера, 2 дня тому назад).	**was / were** V-ing **I was** painting. Я **рисовал** (вчера в 12 часов, когда он вошёл).	**had** V_3 **I had painted.** Я **нарисовал** (вчера к 3 часам, до того как он пришёл).	**had been** V-ing **I had been** painting. Я **рисовал** (уже 2 часа, когда он пришёл).
FUTURE	**will (shall)** V **I will (shall)** paint. Я **нарисую, буду рисовать** завтра.	**will (shall) be** V-ing **I will (shall) be** painting. Я **буду рисовать** (завтра в 12 часов).	**will (shall) have** V_3 **I will (shall) have painted.** Я **нарисую** (завтра к 3 часам, до того как он придёт).	**will (shall) have been** V-ing **I will (shall) have been** painting. Я **буду рисовать** (завтра уже 3 часа, когда он придёт).

Условные обозначения и сокращения: V — глагол; V-s — форма 3-го лица ед. числа наст. простого времени; V-ed — форма прош. простого времени правильного глагола; V-ing — форма причастия I; V_2 — форма прош. простого времени; V_3 – форма причастия II

PAST SIMPLE

1. He_____ (drink) some milk.

2. He _____ (say) goodbye to his mother.

3. They_____ (catch) the bus to school.

4. He_____ (have) a test.

5. They_____ (draw) in the Art lesson.

6. He_____ (meet) Daisy.

7. She _____ (answer) some emails.

8.He _____ (make) some research.

9. He _____ (play) basketball.

10. He _____ (get) an A in the English test.

11. He _____ (take) his dog to the park.

12. He_____ (sell) orange juice in the park .

13. He_____ (write) a letter to his grandparents.

14. They _____ (go) to the concert.

15. They _____ (read) the newspaper.

16. She_____ (do) her homework.

17. They _____ (laugh) with a funny story.

18. They _____ (leave) school at 4.

19. They _____ (come) back home.

20. He _____ (ride) his horse.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Regular Verbs

Match the endings

Double consonant + ed	+ied	+ed	+d
play	jump	cry	visit
listen	watch	stop	study
hurry	finish	stay	live
phone	walk	brush	carry
like	wash	hop	open
plan	help	dance	chat

Future Simple(будущ.простое)

tomorrow, in 2014, next year (week)

Shall/ will + V

I shall watch TV tomorrow.
Я буду смотреть
Телевизор завтра.

PAST SIMPLE

Complete the blanks with the verbs supplied either in the affirmative or negative form.

1. He _____ (not) home before 5 o'clock.

2. I _____ a huge fish the other day.

3. Billy _____ (not) the stop sign.

4. He _____ to put on his trousers.

5. I _____ the lottery last week.

6. Mr. Simpson _____ (not) at the traffic sign.

7. I _____ (not) early this morning.

8. He _____ this treasure by chance.

9. He _____ (not) much last night.

10. I _____ all my old things yesterday.

see • be • find • buy • build • catch • feel • have • sleep • rob

sell • know • meet • stop • break • win • forget • wake up • go • call

11. I_____ my house in 1990.

12. He _____ a bank five minutes ago.

13. We _____ (not) what to do at the time.

14. My boyfriend _____ (not) me.

15. She _____ (not) on time for class yesterday.

11. Peter _____ (not) very well last night.

17. He _____ his leg last Christmas.

18. I _____ this diamond ring last month.

19. He _____ her last Friday.

20. I _____ a bad headache some days ago.

Past Simple

Name _____ Date_____

Regular & irregular verb forms

Exercises

1. Fill in the correct regular verb forms in the Past Simple.

Infinitive	Past Simple
play	
watch	
look	
listen	
wash	
open	
stop	
cry	
close	
help	

2. Fill in the correct irregular verb forms in the Past Simple.

Infinitive	Past Simple
be	
can	
buy	
catch	
drive	
put	
eat	
go	
think	
sleep	

3. Put into the Past Simple.

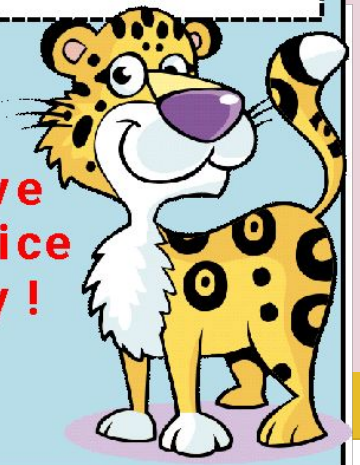
Present Simple	Past Simple
they drink	
she answers	
he sings	
it snows	
you ride	
I stay	
we fly	
they swim	
I dance	

4. What happened? Use the correct Past Simple verb form.

a) Last week the Richards _____ (come) back from the USA.
b) Two weeks ago Betty _____ (do) a presentation at school.
c) At the weekend Rob _____ (bring) a present for Sue.
d) Last night I _____ (write) an e-mail to my friend in England.
e) On Wednesday Carol _____ (meet) Jessy after school.
f) Yesterday Dan and Jou _____ (have) fish and chips for dinner.

5. Fill in the correct verb forms in the Past Simple.

Yesterday Rob and I _____(see) a great film at the cinema. It _____ (be) boys' day there and we only _____ (pay) half the price. We _____ (have) some money left. So I _____ (buy) a big box of popcorn and two bottles of lemonade. The film _____ (be) about a space shuttle and aliens. It _____ (be) really funny. We _____ (eat) all the popcorn and _____ (drink) our lemonade. After the film we _____ (go) home to Jake's house. There we _____ (meet) Cathy and Betty. They _____ (tell) us about their film with Daniel Grey. I _____ (say) our film _____ (be) much better, but they _____ (do) not listen. Girls…



Have a nice day!

Grammar: Revision

1. Present Simple:

1. Sam ___ (swim) every day.
2. The boys ___ (play) football in the yard.
3. I ___ (help) my mum every day.
4. Liz ___ (go) to school by bus.
5. We often___ (water) the flowers.
6. Tom always___ (send) SMS to his friend.
7. You often ___ (come) late to school.
8. Ben ___ (receive) good marks.
9. They always ___ (quarrel) at home.
10. I ___ (like) to cook every day.
11. Tim never ___ (come) in time.

2. Present Continuous:

1. I ___ (watch) TV now.
2. Tom ___ (play) computer games now.
3. We ___ (walk) in the park right now.
4. Liz ___ (play) with her doll at present.
5. Bill ___ (write) a letter now.
6. You ___ (listen) to the songs at the moment.
7. I ___ (buy) apples right now.
8. They ___ (run) in the park now.
9. We ___ (look) for the keys in the room now.
10. She ___ (help) her little brother now.
11. I ___ (read) a very interesting book now.

3. Past Simple:

1. We ___ (go) to the zoo yesterday.
2. The shop ___ (open) 2 days ago.
3. They ___ (write) a test last Friday.
4. I ___ (send) an e-mail to my friend.
5. Tim ___ (get) up late yesterday.
6. Mona ___ (receive) a present yesterday.
7. You ___ (forget) your book yesterday.
8. We ___ (swim) in the pool 3 days ago.
9. He ___ (buy) a new CD two hours ago.
10. Liz ___ (help) me with the composition.
11. We ___ (go) to the birthday party.

4. Past Continuous:

1. I ___ (play) with my friends at 2 o'clock.
2. We ___ (write) a grammar test at 10 o'clock.
3. Paul ___ (sit) on the bench at 3 o'clock yesterday.
4. They ___ (watch) a film at this time yesterday.
5. Tom ___ (draw) at this time yesterday.
6. We ___ (sleep) at 10 p.m. yesterday.
7. You ___ (run) with your friends at 11 a.m.
8. She ___ (cook) when I came home.
9. Pam ___ (listen) to music when the phone rang.
10. I ___ (write) an e-mail at this time yesterday.
11. He ___ (help) his mother when I came to him.

5. Present Perfect:

1. I ___ (just, come) home.
2. He ___ (already, cook) dinner.
3. We ___ (just, paint) the door.
4. They ___ (already, leave) for London.
5. She ___ (buy) a new dress.
6. You ___ (receive) an e-mail.
7. They ___ (just, fly) to Paris.
8. She ___ (already, translate) the text.
9. I ___ (lose) my keys.
10. He ___ (just, phone) to his brother.
11. We ___ (already, have) a test.

6. Past Perfect

1. I ___ (do) my homework before my mum came.
2. He ___ (write) the translation before I arrived.
3. Liz was in trouble because she ___ (lose) her way.
4. After it ___ (stop) raining they went to the club.
5. She ___ (have) a bath before her mum came home.
6. When I switched on the TV the film ___ (begin).
7. We ___ (tidy) the room before our friends came.
8. I didn't open the door because I __ (not find) the keys.
9. I ___ (paint) the wall before my granny phoned me.
10. He was tired because he ___ (work) much.
11. I ___ (copy) the text before Pam called me.

7. Future Simple:

1. I think we ___ (go) to Paris soon.
2. I ___ (fly) to London in two days.
3. She ___ probably (help) me tomorrow.
4. Ben ___ (buy) flowers for his sister.
5. Kate ___ (arrive) in the afternoon.
6. My parents ___ (work) at home.
7. The weather ___ (be) nice.
8. They ___ (serve) lunch in five minutes.
9. We ___ (walk) home.
10. I ___ (tidy) my room in the evening.
11. You ___ (write) the test on Tuesday.

8. Correct the mistakes:

1. I goes in for football.
2. They playes different games yesterday.
3. We buy tasty apples now.
4. Jim is reading a letter at 2 o'clock yesterday.
5. Pam had just come home.
6. She read much every day.
7. He has tidied the room when his mum came.
8. I were sleeping at 9 p.m. yesterday.
9. They arrive at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
10. We win the game yesterday.
11. She have already helped me.

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NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

TENSES REVIEW:

Past and Present Simple

- ***Decide which tense to use: Past Simple or Present Simple. Then, complete the sentences.***

1. *(do)* __Did__ you watch a movie last night?
2. I live in a house, but my friend *(live)* __lives__ in an apartment downtown.
3. (A) Do you *(study)* _____ English? (B) Yes, I *(do)* _____.
4. What *(do)* _____ your brother do last weekend?
5. Sam and Julie still *(like)* _____ their jobs at the library.
6. Did you *(buy)* _____ a new television last week?
7. Why *(be)* _____ Stephane late for work yesterday?
8. In Canada, it always *(snow)* _____ in winter.
9. Where did you *(eat)* _____ dinner last Thursday?
10. (A) *(be)* _____ you busy last night? (B) No, I *(be)* _____.
11. The store *(do/not)* _____ open yesterday.
12. Brazil *(be)* _____ a very large country.
13. The train already *(leave)* _____ an hour ago.
14. I *(be)* _____ twenty years old. Next year, I will be twenty-one.
15. Where *(be)* _____ the coffee cups? I can't find them.
16. Sam is at home. He still *(do/not)* _____ want to come with us.
17. Giraffes *(eat)* _____ the leaves off tall trees.
18. What time *(do)* _____ you *(get up)* _____ this morning?
19. My family and I *(fly)* _____ to Peru last year.
20. Thomas always *(watch)* _____ cartoons on Saturday mornings. I do, too!

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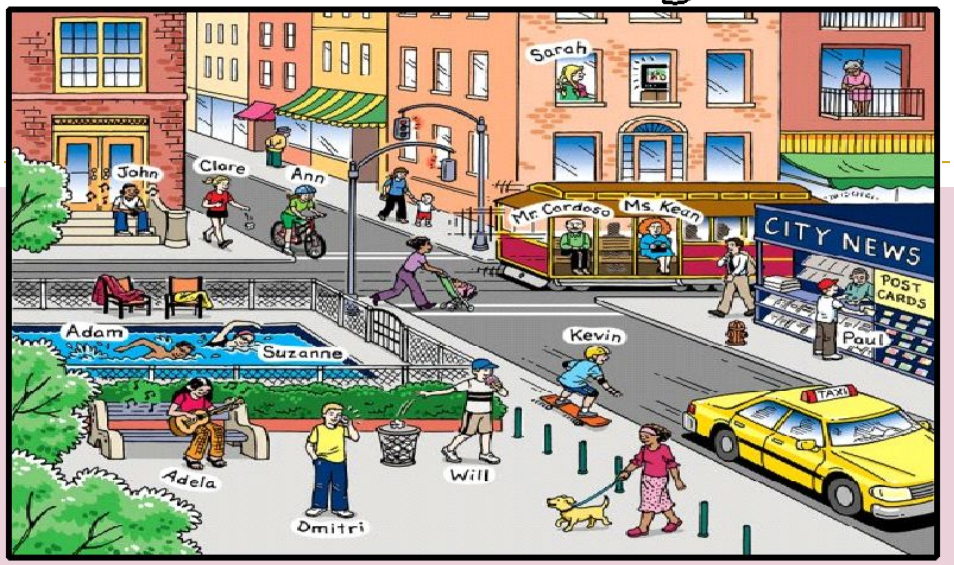
Revision: Tenses

Present Simple Past Simple Present Continuous
Past Continuous Present Perfect Past Perfect
Future Simple

Fill in the verbs in the correct tense:

1. Paul _____ (drive) a car when he heard this news.
2. Tom always _____ (come) late for his classes.
3. I _____ (lock) the door and _____ (go) to the shop.
4. Pam _____ (jog) in the nearest park at the moment.
5. Helen _____ (call) her granny tomorrow morning.
6. They _____ (already, buy) tickets for the performance.
7. My brother _____ (clean) the room before I came home.
8. Where _____ you _____ (be) recently?
9. Who _____ (play) the computer games now?
10. Where _____ you (go) when I saw you yesterday?
11. When _____ Tim (write) his report for the future conference?
12. Why _____ Andrew (miss) his lectures yesterday?
13. When _____ you (usually, have) your lunch?
14. What _____ Ben (write) on the blackboard when Nick saw him?
15. I _____ (not, like) to go to the museums at all.
16. He _____ (not, help) you because he will be very busy tomorrow.
17. Sam _____ (not, answer) my questions yesterday.
18. John _____ (not, write) this difficult grammar test yet.
19. Mona _____ (not, translate) the text when I came home.
20. Mary _____ (not, play) with her dolls at the moment.
21. The boys _____ (not, play) football at 3 o'clock yesterday.
22. I _____ (always, watch) films on TV.
23. Bill _____ (often, draw) wild animals in his copy-books.
24. Nick _____ (bring) his parrot to school tomorrow.
25. Jessica _____ (already, spend) all her money on souvenirs.
26. We _____ (go) to the amusement park yesterday.
27. I _____ (not, cook) dinner at the moment.
28. The boys _____ (talk) when I saw them yesterday.
29. My mum _____ (lay) the table before we came home.
30. The girls _____ (sing) a wonderful song at the concert yesterday.
31. David _____ (already, read) a lot of adventure stories.
32. Mike always _____ (listen) to rock music.

What did they do?



Put the verbs in the past simple tense because this is what they did yesterday.

It _ _ _ _ _ (is) a nice day in town yesterday. Adela _ _ _ _ _ (sit) on a bench and _ _ _ _ _ (play) her guitar. Adam and Suzanne _ _ _ _ _ (swim) twenty lengths in the outdoor pool. Paul _ _ _ _ _ (buy) a postcard to send to his friend in England. John __ _ _ _ (listen) to music. Kevin _ _ _ _ _ (go) skateboarding. Mr Cardoso and Ms Kean _ _ _ _ _ (take) the tram. Ann _ _ _ _ _ (ride) her bike. A lady dressed in pink _ _ _ _ _ (walk) her dog. Sarah _ _ _ _ _ (watch) TV. Will _ _ _ _ _ (eat) a cake and _ _ _ _ _ (put) the wrapper in the bin. Dmitri __ _ _ _ (phone) his friend and he _ _ _ _ _ (ask) him to come and pick him up. The old lady _ _ _ _ _ (stand) on her balcony and she _ _ _ _ _ (watch) everyone.

Answer in FULL SENTENCES. Don't repeat the names: use he/she/they.

1) What did Will do?
2) What did Adela do?
3) What did Anne do?
4) What did Adam and Suzanne do?
5) What did Paul do?
6) What did Dmitri do and why?
7) What did John do?
8) What did Mr Cardoso and Ms Kean do?
9) What did Sarah do?
10) What did the lady in pink do?
11) Look at the old lady. She is also wearing pink. What did she do? How do you think she felt?

Past Simple Regular Verbs

A. Add "-ed"

1. decide
2. agree
3. play
4. watch
5. water
6. study
7. open
8. close
9. wait
10. brush
11. try
12. kiss
13. call
14. invite
15. observe

B. Choose the best one

1. Lora **lookd / looked** at the man carefully.
2. He **wanted / wantted** to be a doctor.
3. They **helpd / helped** the old woman.
4. Sarah **washied / washed** her hair.
5. I **studied / studyied** hard for my English exam.
6. Susie **inviteed / invited** me to her party.
7. Melanie **tryed / tried** to open the box.
8. Kaan **solved / solveed** the questions easily.
9. The teacher askd / asked some questions.
10. Ashley liked / likeed the film.

C. Odd man out.

1. listened – ordered – did
2. waited – understood – helped
3. opened – closed – call
4. goed – entered – washed
5. watched – solved – runned
6. liked – hated – love
7. went – ignored – brushed
8. showed – selled – missed
9. is – was – were
10. celebrated – hoped – wish
11. wandered – lost – baked

D. True or False

	T	F
1. I call my friend yesterday.		
2. The students studyed hard.		
3. We waited for the bus.		
4. The cleand the house.		
5. My sister plaied football.		
6. Arthur waterd the flowers.		
7. Merlin helped Arthur.		
8. We rested under a tree.		
9. My mother cookd fish.		
10. They solved the questions.		
11. We enter the room.		
12. She combd her hair.		
13. I decideed to go shopping.		

E. Fill in the blanks

1. The children _____ **(love)** the cereals very much. They _____ **(want)** eat again.
2. My father _____ **(work)** very hard in the past. He _____ **(enjoy)** working.
3. The gardener _____ **(water)** the flowers.
4. He _____ **(close)** door and _____ **(rest)** for a while.
5. The teacher _____ **(show)** some pictures.
6. I _____ **(jump)** over the fence.
7. She _____ **(collect)** stamps in the past.
8. The baby _____ **(cry)** during the night.
9. The princess _____ **(kiss)** the frog and the frog _____ **(turn)** into a prince.
10. Susan _____ **(miss)** the bus.
11. Gina _____ **(perform)** well yesterday.
12. The teacher _____ **(correct)** the mistakes.
13. He _____ **(paint)** the fences last weekend.
14. It _____ **(start)** to rain.
15. The man _____ **(lock)** the doors.
16. Andrew _____ **(prepare)** the dinner.

Passive Voice (страдательный залог)

Время	Формула	Пример
Present Simple Passive	**is/am/are + Ved (V3)**	Mails are sent every day. – Посылки отправляют каждый день.
Past Simple Passive	**was/were + Ved (V3)**	Mails were sent yesterday. – Посылки отправили вчера.
Future Simple Passive	**will/shall + be + Ved(V3)**	Mails will be sent tomorrow. – Посылки отправят завтра.

N U M B E R S (колич. и порядк.)

	1-ый				
1 one	first				
2 two	second -второй		**20 twenty**	twentieth	
3 three	third -третий		**30 thirty**	thirtieth	
4 four	fourth	**40 forty**	fortieth		
5 five	fifth	**50 fifty**	fiftieth	-пятидесятый	
6 six	sixth	**60 sixty**	sixtieth	-шестидесятый	
7 seven	seventh	**70 seventy**	seventieth		
8 eight	eighth	**80 eighty**	eightieth		
9 nine	ninth	**90 ninety**	ninetieth		
10 ten	tenth	**100 a hundred**	hundredth		

Трудности:

ЦИФРЫ: ДАТЫ,ЧИСЛА

ДИСТРАКТОРЫ:

12.20

Притяжательная форма существительных

Произношение окончания притяжательного падежа зависит от того, на какой звук оканчивается существительное.

-ś[s] После глухого согласного	-ś[z] После звонкого согласного и гласного	-ś[ɪz] После шипящих и свистящих звуков
Mike’s book	Ann’s hat	George’s book
Cat’s tail	Dog’s eyes Boy’s room	Horse’s leg Alex’s pen

Притяжательная форма существительных

Притяжательный падеж образуется путем прибавления окончания **ŝ** (знак апострофа и буква s) к форме общего падежа. Например:

The boy’s bag	Портфель мальчика
Kate’s room	Комната Кати
The horse’s leg	Нога лошади

Притяжательная форма существительных

Притяжательный падеж существительных во множественном числе образуется прибавлением одного только апострофа:

boys’ books -
книги мальчиков;

the workers’ tools -
инструменты рабочих.

Притяжательная форма существительных

Если существительное во множественном числе не имеет окончания –**s**, то притяжательный падеж образуется, как и в единственном числе, путем прибавления окончания –**’s**:

the children’**s** toys -
игрушки детей;
the workmen’**s** tools -
инструменты рабочих.

MODAL VERBS
(модальные глаголы)

can – (could) -мочь (уметь)

must -должен (обязан)

should -должен (следует)

Местоимения

Личные		Притяжательные		Возвратные
Им.падеж	Косвенный падеж	с сущ.	без сущ.	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself/
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Степени сравнения прилагательных

	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
Односложные	long - длинный	longer - длиннее	the longest самый длинный
	large - большой	larger - больше	the largest самый большой
	easy - легкий	easier - легче	the easiest самый легкий
	big - большой	bigger - больше	the biggest самый большой
Многосложные	beautiful красивый	more beautiful красивее	the most beautiful самый красивый
	impossible невозможный	more impossible невозможнее	the most impossible самый невозможный
Исключения	good - хороший	better - лучше	the best самый лучший
	bad - плохой	worse - хуже	the worst самый худший
	little - маленький	less - меньше	the least наименее, наименьшее
	many, much - многие	more - больше	the most наиболее, самый
	far - далекий	farther, further - дальше	the farthest, furthest самый далекий

Countable/Uncountable nouns

	Plural nouns	Uncountable nouns and verbs
A lot (of)	**MANY** There are so **many books** to read! Have you got **many friends**?	**MUCH** Do you drink **much coffee**? No, I don't **like** it very **much**.
Some but not much (a positive idea)	**A FEW** I've got **a few friends**, so I'm not lonely.	**A LITTLE** They have **a little money**, so they are not poor.
Nearly no ... or nearly nothing (a negative idea)	**FEW** I've got **few friends**, so I'm sad and lonely.	**LITTLE** They have **little money**. They are very poor.

МАЛО - НЕМНОГО

	МАЛО	НЕМНОГО
✓ употребление с исчисляемыми существительными	**few** There are **few** apples in the bag. We should buy some apples today. I have got **few** coins in my collection. I can't give you any.	**a few** There are **a few** apples in the bag. We can make fruit salad today. I have got **a few** coins in my collection. Would you like to take any?
✓ употребление с неисчисляемыми существительными	**little** There is **little** cheese in the fridge. We can't have cheese sandwiches today. I have got **little** money. I can't buy the stamp today.	**a little** There is **a little** cheese in the fridge. You can take some. I have got **a little** money. I can buy the stamp today.

МНОГО – МАЛО

	МНОГО	МАЛО
✓ употребление с исчисляемыми существительными	**many** There aren't **many** sweets in the bag. Have we got **many** coins?	**few** There are **few** sweets in the bag. We have got **few** coins.
✓ употребление с неисчисляемыми существительными	**much** There isn't **much** sugar in the bag. Have we got **much** money?	**little** There is **little** sugar in the bag. We have got **little** money.

Noun in Plural Forms

Write the answers in plural forms.

half _____

wolf _____

calf _____

elf _____

loaf _____

ending with f or fe change to ves.

wife	wives
leaf	leaves
knife	knives
scarf	scarves
thief	thieves

1. leaf _____
2. hoof _____
3. shelf _____
4. roof _____
5. life _____
6. handkerchief _____

Word with no change in both singular and plural forms

deer	deer
fish	fish
gold	gold
salmon	salmon
bread	bread

sheep _____

luggage _____

reindeer _____

moose _____

bison _____

1. silver _____
2. aircraft _____

Irregular Noun

man	men
child	children
louse	lice
person	people

Special Case - f

dwarf	dwarfs
igloo	igloos
cello	cellos
stereo	stereos
photo	photos
zoo	zoos

ox _____

mouse _____

woman _____

radio _____

armadillo _____

piano _____

1. foot _____
2. tooth _____
3. goose _____
4. cactus _____
5. cliff _____
6. chef _____
7. reef _____
8. staff _____
9. shampoo _____
10. avocado _____
11. tuxedo _____
12. mango _____

Words only in plural form

pliers
cattle
pajamas
mathematics (math)

pants _____

eyeglasses _____

tongs _____

jeans _____

mumps _____

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some/any

Утверждение	We have got **some** water.
Вопрос	Have we got **any** water?
Отрицание	We have<u>n't</u> got **any** water. = We have got **no** water.

something – anything – nothing

Утверждение	There is **something** in the box.
Вопрос	Is there **anything** in the box?
Отрицание	There is<u>n't</u> **anything** in the box. = There is **nothing** in the box.

somebody – anybody – nobody

Утверждение	There is **somebody** in the room.
Вопрос	Is there **anybody** in the room?
Отрицание	There is<u>n't</u> **anybody** in the room. = There is **nobody** in the room.

Описание фото

Выберите фотографию и опишите человека на ней. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и не более двух минут для ответа.

У вас должен получиться связный рассказ (7–8 предложений).

План ответа поможет вам:

- **the place**
- **the action**
- **the appearance of the person**
- **whether you like the picture or not**
- **why**

Start with: **“I’d like to describe picture № … . The picture shows …”**

Описание фото

0. Вступление	I'd like to describe picture № 1. The picture shows … a girl with her dog.
1. The place	1. The girl and her pet are in the park. 2. It's autumn. The weather is sunny and warm. 3. There is green grass and yellow leaves on the ground.
2. The action	4. The girl and her dog are walking and having fun.
3. The appearance of the person	5. The girl is little/ is about 10 years old. 6. She has long red hair, a nice smile on her face. 7. She is wearing casual clothes, a brown T-shirts and a skirt (shorts, trousers, a dress, a coat, a jacket). 8. She laughs and looks happy (relaxed, interested, excited, calm, pleased, concentrated, worried, tired, upset, sad, lonely, unhappy, angry bored).
4. Whether you like the picture or not	9. I like the picture.
5. Why	10. - it looks nice/ beautiful. - because the atmosphere is peaceful/ great/ wonderful. - as it is bright and colorful - it is full of positive emotions - it makes me think of summer / winter / autumn / spring/ my friends/ my family/ my holidays.
0. Заключение	That's all I wanted to say. Thank you for listening.

Английские слова по теме «Одежда».

jeans — джинсы
trousers — брюки
shorts — шорты
dress — платье
jacket — куртка
coat — пальто
T-shirt — футболка
shirt — рубашка
skirt — юбка
blouse — блузка
sweater — свитер
cap — шапка, кепка
scarf — шарф
shoes — туфли
boots — ботинки

- **СЛОВА НА ТЕМУ "CLOTHES"**
- Sandals - сандалии

Scarf - шарф;
Shirt - рубашка
Shoes - туфли; полуботинки

Shorts - шорты
Silk - шелк
Skirt - юбка
Slates - сланцы
Slippers - тапочки
Sneakers - кеды, теннисные туфли
Socks - носки
Sportwear - Спортивная одежда

Suit - костюм мужской
Sweat-shirt - толстовка, фуфайка

Sweater - свитер, пуловер

- Anorak - куртка с капюшоном
Bathrobe - банный халат

Blouse - блузка, кофточка
Boots - ботинки; сапоги

Cap - кепка
Cardigan - кардиган

Coat - пальто
Collar - воротник
Corduroys - штаны
Cotton - хлопок
Denim - джинсовая ткань
Dress - платье (женское)
Evening gown - вечернее платье

Footwear - Обувь
Fur - мех
Fur coat - шуба
Gloves - перчатки
Hat - шляпа, шляпка; шапка; головной убор

Helmet - каска, шлем
High heels - туфли на высоких каблуках
Jacket - куртка

- swimsuit - купальный костюм / купальник
T-shirt - майка

Tie - галстук
Tights - трико

Tracksuit - спортивный костюм
Trainers, running shoes; am. sneakers - кроссовки
Trousers; am. pants - брюки, штаны
Turtleneck - водолазка
Waistcoat; am. vest - жилет
Windbreaker - ветровка

- Jeans - джинсы

Jumpsuit - комбинезон

Leather - кожа

Mittens - варежки
Moccasins - мокасины

Overalls - рабочий халат; спецодежда
Overcoat - пальто, шинель

Raincoat-плащ

Внешность:

Slim-стройный
Thin-тонкий
Plump-полный
Baby-ребенок
Child-ребенок
Teenager-подросток
Strait-прямой
Long-длинный
Blond-светлый
Dark-темный
Tall-высокий
Of medium height-среднего роста

a head – голова

a shoulder – плечо

a knee – колено

toes – пальцы (на ноге)

an eye – глаз

an ear – ухо

a mouth – рот

a nose - нос

I. Тренировочные тексты для чтения

текст №1

Прочитайте текст вслух. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и полторы минуты, чтобы прочитать текст вслух.

Physical Education is one of the subjects taught at school. Students do many different sports, exercises, and activities. There are many types of physical fitness. Physical education keeps kids and adults fit and active. It is very important for their health and well-being.

Scientists have shown that brain development and physical exercise go hand in hand. Physical education can help academic success. It is important to educate people in the field of healthy and smart ways to stay active.

Прочитайте текст вслух. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и полторы минуты, чтобы прочитать текст вслух.

Chinese food is famous all over the world. Chinese cuisine has countless delisious and fantastic dishes. Ingredients of Chinese food are various and sometimes shocking to foreigners. Chinese cuisine varies even across China. There are many regional cuisines with different flavors: spicy, sweet, sour. China has its own unique dinning culture and etiquette, which foreign visitors may find quite different from what they are used to. Chinese use chopsticks to pick up food, not knives and forks. There are usually not salt or pepper shakers, or tomato sauce on the table, but you may find bottles of soy sauce, vinegar, and chili paste on the table. Some Chinese restaurant can be quite noisy and smoky where people don't control their talking volume or smoking. Tips are not expected in Chinese restaurant, as the service fee is included in the food price.

Прочитайте текст вслух. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и полторы минуты, чтобы прочитать текст вслух.

Why do cats purr? Humans tend to think that purring is a sign of happiness in a cat, but there are other reasons why our pets produce these particular sounds. Purring is a habit that develops very early in a cat's life. The most usual time for purring is in company. It can be a sign of social pleasure. Moreover, it can mean that the cat is asking to be fed or stroked.

Strangely, vets also report that cats will purr when they are in great pain or even before death. It is not good to show weakness as this could encourage larger animals to eat you. The purr may just mean: «Everything's fine, I'm on top of the world. Nothing to see here, go away please».