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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛЫ

ПОЛНЫЙ КУРС



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В данном пособии собран весь грамматический и лексический материал основной образовательной программы среднего общего образования по английскому языку. Для удобства изучения он переработан с учетом принципов ФГОС и разбит на 100 уроков.

В каждом уроке вы найдете 1 грамматическую тему, ряд упражнений для отработки лексики и грамматики, а также текст с заданием для развития умений чтения.

Книга предназначена для школьников, их родителей и учителей, преподающих английский язык в средней школе.

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To be

Глагол **to be** — один из важнейших глаголов английского языка. Это глагол-связка. Английское предложение, в отличие от русского, не может быть построено без глагола. Поэтому если в предложении отсутствует действие, связкой становится глагол to be. Английское предложение не существует без глагола.

Сравни: Я ученик. I am a student.

Мы используем to be, чтобы:

- 1. описывать предметы и людей He is a boy.
- 2. выражать чувства / am fine.
- 3. говорить о времени и месте It is 5 o'clock.

После глагола to be используются существительные, прилагательные и местоимения. *It is a ball. It is red. It is mine.*

Глагол to be в настоящем времени

Утверждение	Вопрос	Краткий ответ	Отрицание
l am /l'm	Am I?	Yes, I am/No, I am not	I am not/ I'm not
He/She/It is/'s	Is he/she/it?	Yes, he is/No, he isn't	He/she/it is not/isn't
You/We/They are/ 're	Are you/we/they?	Yes, they are/ No, they aren't	We/you/they are not/ aren't

1. Дополни предложения формой глагола to be в настоящем времени.

1.	He	a dentist.
2.	They	married.
3.	lt	in the garden.
4.	The boys	afraid of spiders
5.	Tigers	in danger.
6.	lt	time for dinner.
7.	You	my favourite teacher.

2. Напиши предложения, пользуясь данной информацией.

You are a student.

You aren't a teacher.

	+	_
Kate	American	English
Jack	interested in Maths	interested in golf
Carry and Samantha	fashionable	boring
Mr Smith	in black	in white
	hungry	thirsty
Tom and Jerry	enemies	friends
1		
2		
3		
4		
5 6		
1. Who/you?2. You/ a/ student?		
	ı/ Russia?	
2. You/ a/ student? 3. Your parents/ from	r/ Russia? er/ a man /or /a woma	an?
2. You/ a/ student? 3. Your parents/ from	er/ a man /or /a woma	an?
2. You/ a/ student? 3. Your parents/ from 4. Your/English teacher	er/ a man /or /a wome	an?
2. You/ a/ student? 3. Your parents/ from 4. Your/English teache 5. Your /hobby/ dane	er/ a man /or /a wome	an?
2. You/ a/ student? 3. Your parents/ from 4. Your/English teache 5. Your /hobby/ dance 6. What/your/ hobby?	er/ a man /or /a wome	an?

4. Заполни пропуски.

	— How you today?	
	 Not bad. I fine but my sister a bit sad. 	
	— What the matter?	
	 She worried because her favourite teacher ill. They 	_
in	school project together.	
	$-$ What a pity! My friend and I $_{}$ sorry about it too. The teacher $_{}$	_
rea	y nice!	

5. Прочитай текст.

songwriter — автор песен, сочинитель award — награда, премия download — загрузка best-selling — пользующийся спросом, наиболее продаваемый philanthropy — благотворительность social — общественный

Lady Gaga is an American singer and a songwriter. Her real name is Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta. She is 32. She is Italian. She is famous for her unusual work. Her popular songs are "Bad Romance", "Poker Face" and "Telephone". Gaga is the winner of many awards such as Grammy, Golden Globe and MTV Music Awards. She is the first and only artist to have two songs pass 7 million downloads. Gaga is one of the best-selling music artists in history. She is not only talented in music. She is the main actress in the film "A Star is Born". She is also known for her philanthropy and social activism.

6. Отметь правильно, неверно или в тексте не сказано (True, false, not stated).

- 1. Lady Gaga is American.
- 2. She is from a big family.
- 3. Gaga is only good at music.
- 4. She is the winner of many awards.
- 5. She is the only artist with seven million downloads.
- 6. She is always kind to people around her.
- 7. She is famous for charity.

То be (прошлое)

В прошедшем времени функции глагола to be не отличаются. У него всего две формы в отличие от настоящего времени.

Утверждение		Отрицание		Сокращенная	форма
I/he/she/it	was	I/he/she/it	was not	I/he/she/it	wasn't
You/we/they	were	You/we/they	were not	You/we/they	weren't



Внимание!

В утверждении не используется сокращенная форма was/were.

Вопрос	Краткий ответ	
Was I/he/she/it?	Yes, I/he/she/it was./No, I/he/she/it wasn't.	
Were you/we/they?	Yes, you/we/they were./No, you/we/they weren't.	

Вопросительные слова What/When/Why/Where etc. стоят пред глаголом to be (was/were).

Where were you last Tuesday?

То be в форме was/were используют, чтобы рассказать о прошлом. В предложении часто используются выражения, указывающие на время, описание погоды, чувств.

It was 5 a.m.

They were at the stadium.

It was cold and windy yesterday.

We were happy to spend summer holidays together.

Сравни:

Настоящее время	Прошедшее время
I am/am not/Am I?	I was/was not/Was I?
He/she/it is/is not/Is he/she/it?	He/she/it was/was not/Was he/she/it?
You/we/they are/are not/Are you we/they?	You/we/they were/were not/Were you/we/they?

I am happy. She is tired. They are friends. I was happy last summer. She was tired yesterday evening. They were friends two years ago.

1. Выбери форму глагола.

rude — грубый to be keen on — увлекаться eccentric — странный, чудаковатый idol — кумир misfit — неудачник background — происхождение

Lady Gaga 1) is/was an American singer. She 2) is/was born in 1986 in New York. Her mother 3) is/was of French Canadian background and her father 4) is/was Italian. She 5) is/was a good student but her classmates 6) are/were rude to her because she 7) is/was too eccentric. She 8) is/was a misfit for them. She 9) is/was keen on music at school. Now she 10) is/was a great pop-musician and she 11) is/was an idol for many people around the world.

2. Заполни пропуски.

1.	you at school yesterday?
	No, I at home.
2.	your grandmother a teacher?
	She a doctor. She very hard-working.
3.	you at the restaurant yesterday?
	Yes, I It very good. The food fantastic.
4.	How old you last year? I twelve.
5.	Where you last Sunday?
	I at the cinema with my classmates. The film fun.
6.	What the weather like today? It sunny and warm.
7.	How you yesterday?
	I fine but my sister She depressed.

3. Запиши вопросы и дай краткие ответы.

- 1. Newton/ a great dancer?
- 2. Maya Plisetskaya/ a scientist?
- 3. you/ a little child ten years ago?
- 4. Michelangelo and Da Vinci/ artists?
- 5. the weather/ sunny yesterday?
- 6. Moscow/ the capital in 1755?
- 7. Leo Tolstoy/ a writer?
- 8. Pushkin/ born in 1799?
- 9. Gogol/ a poet?
- 10. Steve Jobs/ inventor?

Have got

Утверждение		Краткая форма
I/we/you/they	have got	've got
He/she/it	has got	's got

Отрицание		Краткая форма
I/we/you/they	have not got	haven't got
He/she/it	has not got	hasn't got

Вопрос	Зопрос		Краткий ответ
Have	I/we/you/they	got?	Yes, have. No, haven't
Has	he/she/it	got?	Yes, has. No, hasn't

Have got в английском языке используется, чтобы говорить о

- 1) том, что у нас есть / have got a pencil case.
- 2) семье и друзьях She has got a brother.
- 3) внешности He has got blue eyes.
- 4) болезнях I have got a headache.

Have совпадает по значению с конструкцией have got. I have a pencil case. = I have got a pencil case. She has a brother. = She has got a brother. He has blue eyes. = He has got blue eyes. I have a headache. = I have got a headache.

- Внимание!
 - Have you got a pencil case?
- **Do** you have a pencil case?

1 Remany have /has got www haven't /hasn't got
1. Вставь have/has got или haven't/hasn't got.
1. We a new car.
2. Dima a new girlfriend.
3. Our friend a bad cough.
4. They any time. They are in a hurry. 5 you any ideas?
6. She a headache. She feels well.
7. They have sold their car. They a car now.
8. My sister a smartphone.
9. My dog long ears and a funny pink nose.
10 the teacher exercises?
2. Построй вопросы.
1. You/ a new teacher?
2. Your friend/ blue eyes?
3. Moscow/ many parks?
4. Penguins/ wings?
5. People/ many friends?
6. Rock stars/ fans?
7. Children/ toys?
8. Your mother/ a pretty dress?
9. You/ a hobby?
10. Your family/ a country house?
3. Дополни диалоги.
1 you a friend? — Yes, I
2 you a pet? — No, I
3 she a brother? — No, she She a sister
4 you free time? — No, I I am very busy with my school project.
5 a driver a car? — Yes,

6 a boy a best friend? — Yes,
7 a kangaroo a long tail? — Yes,
8 a scientist deep knowledge in chemistry? — Yes,
9 a shark sharp teeth? — Yes,
10 a granny a beautiful garden? — No, she She lives in the big city.
4. Прочитай текст.
a stomach — желудок a compartment — отделение to digest — переварить a hoof — копыто a horn — рог space — пространство, свободное место Cows have got a special type of stomach — one stomach with four different compartments (and you think you are a great eater)! They are useful for helping the cow eat and digest its food. Cows have got hooves on their feet and are up to 4,000 pounds. Males have got large horns on their heads while females have got udders. Cows live in a lot of different countries around the world. People have them on farms or ranches. There they have got a lot of space and food for cows. Also a farmer has got a lot of water because cows have a bath-tub of water a day.
5. Дополни предложения.
 A stomach of a cow has got The stomach helps cows Female and male cows are different: males have got, females have got Female and male cows have got On farms people have got Drinking water for cows can fill

To be и have got

То be в английском языке используют, когда говорят о состояниях, описывают качество, ситуацию. В качестве глагола-связки глагол to be не нуждается в переводе.

- be on holiday/on an excursion/on a business trip (быть на каникулах/экскурсии/в командировке)
- be shy/easygoing/exciting (быть застенчивым/общительным/волнующим)
- be busy doing something (быть занятым)
- be patient with someone (быть терпеливым по отношению к кому-либо)
- be in a hurry (торопиться)
- be fond of (любить делать что-либо)

Have got в английском языке используют когда говорят о принадлежности.

- В некоторых устойчивых выражениях используют have/has:
- have breakfast/lunch/dinner (завтракать/обедать/ужинать)
- have a bath/a shower/a swim (принимать ванну/душ/плавать)
- have a look (взглянуть)
- have a dream/fun (мечтать/веселиться)
- have a mark (получить оценку)
- have a party (устраивать вечеринку)

1. Вставь подходящий по смыслу глагол have/has/am/is/are.

1.	you busy with this task?
2.	We five lessons a day.
3.	He a birthday party.
4.	They so tired doing their homework.
5.	Be quick! I in a hurry.
6.	They a dream to become famous artists. They fond of painting.
7.	Mike and Molly my best friends.

	8. My granny a terrible headache.
	9. The giraffe a long neck.
	10. There very little oxygen in the air in big cities.
2	. Вставь выражение, употреби глагол в нужной форме.
	1. It is July. Most school children
	2. I am really hungry in the morning. I always before leaving home.
	3. My parents when I get good marks.
	4. My father is a pilot. He in different countries.
	5. My classmates today. They are going to a picture gallery.
	6. Teachers with children.
	7. In summer we usually hanging out with friends.
	8. In the evening my classmates with preparations for the school day.
	9. At school I mostly good because I am a good student.
	10. My parents are in Europe. There people
	9 Dansansansansansansansansansansansansansa
	3. Развернуто ответь на вопросы.
	1. What is your hobby?
	2. What are you afraid of?
	3. What marks do you usually have?
	4. What do you often have for breakfast/lunch/dinner?
	5. When do you have holidays?
	6. What is your favourite colour?
	7. What interesting books do you have at home?
	8. What are you usually busy at school with?
	9. When do you take a shower?
	10. Do you have a pet? What pet do you have? Are you happy to have a pet?