

My Brilliant Grammar Book

Начальный курс грамматики английского языка
для детей младшего и среднего школьного возраста



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MACMILLAN

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2 Numbers

0
zero

1 Complete the stars.

2 Match.

- 1 five, six, seven, eight, one
- 2 nine, seven, seven, six, two
- 3 zero, three, one, four, five
- 4 four, zero, six, seven, eight

3 Choose and circle.

- a 3, 4, five / seven, 6
- b 8, 9, nine / ten, 11
- c 15, 16, seventeen / fifteen, 18
- d 10, 11, twelve / twenty, 13

4 Write.

- 1 ten and three = *thirteen*
- 2 eight and two and five =
- 3 seven and five =
- 4 four and twelve =

six

5 Write.

- 1 The *book* is *fifteen* euros.
- 2 The is euros.
- 3 The is euros.
- 4 The is euros.



3 Colours





1 Choose and circle.

- 1 A yellow ruler / A ruler yellow
- 2 A bag orange / An orange bag
- 3 A green yo-yo / A yo-yo green
- 4 A black pen / A pen black
- 5 A cat white / A white cat

Пиши прилагательное, которое называет цвет предмета, перед существительным, к которому оно относится.
 A red ball - красный мяч
 A green umbrella - зеленый зонт



2 Write.

- 1 A  *green pencil* 3 A 
- 2 A  4 An 

3 Write.




- 1 The *key* is *yellow* .
- 2 The is
- 3 The is
- 4 The is
- 5 The is
- 6 The is

Но в предложениях, в которых сообщается о цвете данного предмета, тебе следует писать прилагательное после глагола (после **is**), например:
The ball is red. - Этот мяч красный.




4 Plurals


1 Write.

1  two cats

2 

3 

4 

5 

В английском языке множественное число существительных образуется при помощи окончания **-s**. Не забывай, что артикль **a/an**, который обозначает **один** предмет, нельзя употреблять с существительными во множественном числе.

a book 3 books



2 Choose and circle.









- This is a boats./ These are boats.
- These are computer./ These are computers.
- This is a bag./ This is bags.
- These are octopus./ This is an octopus.
- These are stars./ This is stars.
- This is an elephants./ These are elephants.

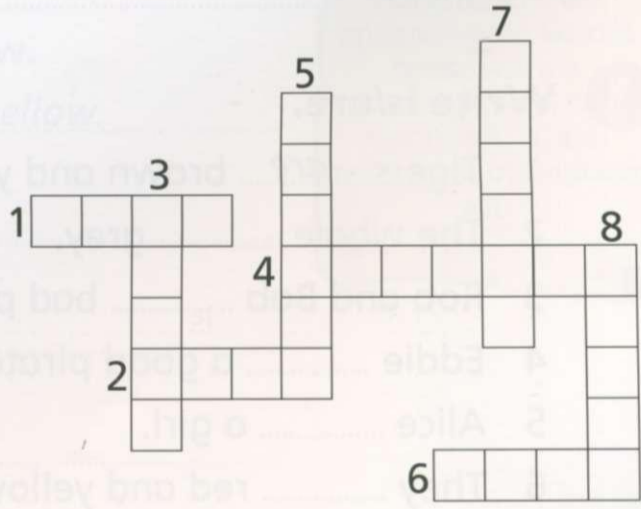
Если ты говоришь об одном человеке, животном или предмете, используй оборот **This is...**
Если ты говоришь о нескольких людях, животных или предметах, используй оборот **These are...**

3 Write This is/These are.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>This is</i> an umbrella. | 4 stars. |
| 2 a pen. | 5 pirates. |
| 3 tigers. | 6 a boat. |

4 Do the crossword.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Across | Down |
| 1  | 3  |
| 2  | 5  |
| 4  | 7  |
| 6  | 8  |



5 To be



To be - самый важный глагол в английском языке. Он помогает нам рассказывать о людях и предметах вокруг нас.
 This is a book.
 It's blue.



1 Choose and circle.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 I <u>am</u> /are ten. | 4 She is/are a teacher. |
| 2 We am/are pirates. | 5 They am/are friends. |
| 3 You is/are twelve. | 6 He is/are a boy. |

2 Write.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|--------------------|
| 1 I/12 | ..... | <i>I'm twelve.</i> |
| 2 You/11 | ..... |  |
| 3 We/10 | ..... |  |
| 4 They/8 | ..... |  |
| 5 He/7 | ..... |  |
| 6 She/5 | ..... |  |



3 Write is/are.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 Tigers |are..... | brown and yellow. |
| 2 The whale | ..... | grey. |
| 3 Rob and Bob | ..... | bad pirates. |
| 4 Eddie | ..... | a good pirate. |
| 5 Alice | ..... | a girl. |
| 6 They | ..... | red and yellow bags. |

Запомни, что, говоря об одном человеке, животном или предмете, ты должен использовать **is**.
 Говоря о нескольких людях, животных или предметах, используй **are**.



6 To be (questions and negatives)



Утвердительное предложение ты можешь превратить в вопросительное, если начнёшь его с **am, is** или **are**. Не забудь поставить в конце знак вопроса!
He is seven.
Is he seven?

1 Write ?/.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Is it a plane? | 4 Is Brill a teacher |
| 2 Are they parrots | 5 Bertie is hungry |
| 3 They are goats | 6 Is Eddie a pirate |

2 Write questions.

- He is a tall boy. *Is he a tall boy?*
- They are teachers.
- She is English.
- We are friends.
- Alice is in the kitchen.

3 Answer.

- Are Bertie and Rob girls? *No, they aren't.*
- Is Nora a teacher?
- Are you ten?
- Is Bertie a boy?

Отвечая на вопрос, всегда используй тот же глагол, который был в вопросе.
Is he Russian?
Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
 Но будь осторожен! Если вопрос начинается с **Are you...?**, то отвечать ты должен – **Yes, I am** или **No, I'm not.**

4 Write negative sentences.

- Zebra are green and yellow.
Zebra are not green and yellow.
- Tigers are pink and blue.

- Bertie is twelve.

- Brill and Nora are pirates.

Утвердительное предложение можно превратить в отрицательное, если после **am, is, are** поставить отрицание **not.**

7 My/your/his/her

1 Match and write.

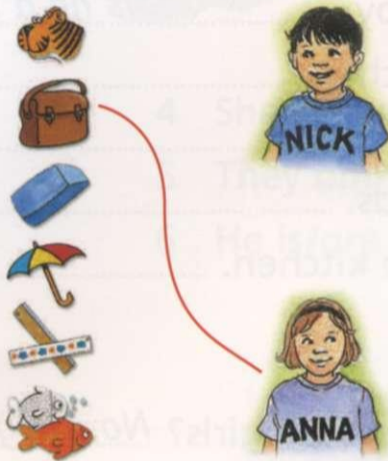
- 1 I am Nora. a Your name is
- 2 She is Alice. b His name is
- 3 You are Bertie. c My name is Nora .
- 4 He is Denizil. d Her name is

I - my
 you - your
 he - his
 she - her

my - мой, моя, моё
 your - твой, ваш
 his - его
 her - её

2 Read and match.

- 1 It's her bag.
 2 They are his rulers.
 3 It's his rubber.
 4 It's her tiger.
 5 They are her fish.
 6 It's his umbrella.



3 Write It's my/your/his/her ...

Me	You	Bertie	Alice
blue yo-yo yellow rabbit green pen red pencil grey computer	brown dog white phone red chair brown bag blue book	red book green pencil yellow yo-yo white dog green phone	yellow chair pink phone green yo-yo blue rabbit red computer

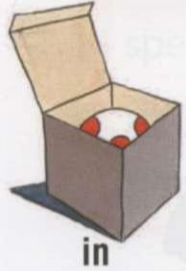
- 1 *It's your bag.* 6
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

8 Prepositions of place



Слова **in, on, under, behind, next to** указывают нам, где находятся люди, животные или предметы.

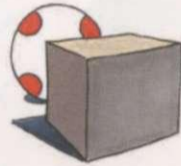
Эти слова называются **предлогами места**.



in



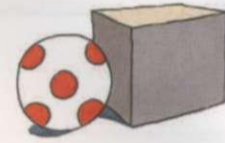
on



behind



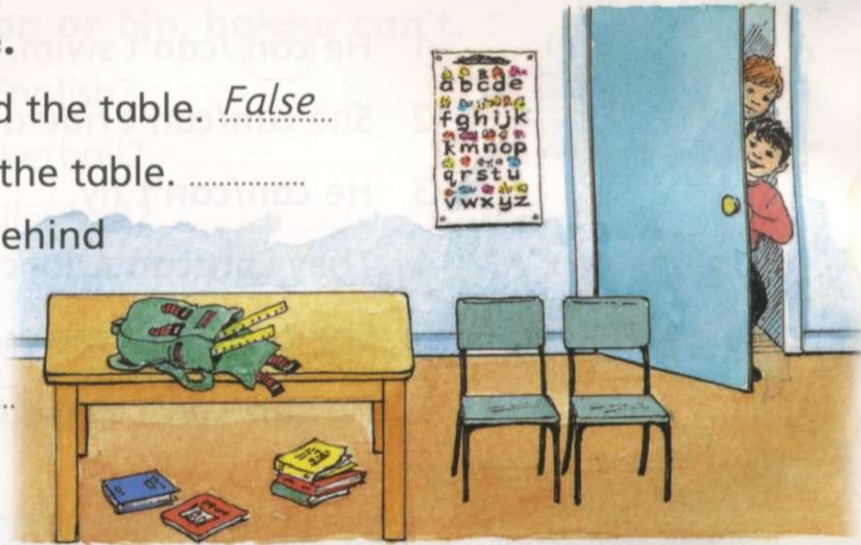
under



next to

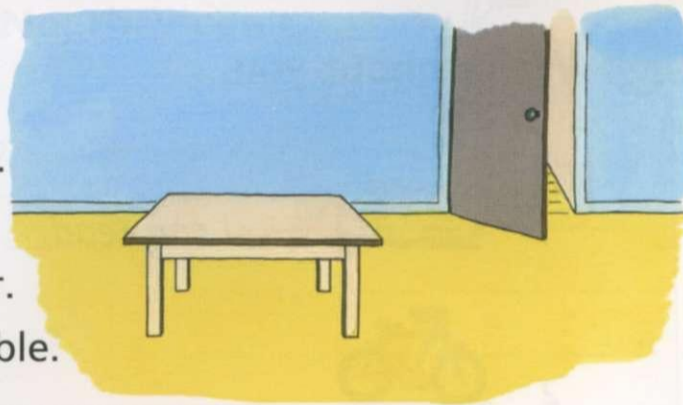
1 Write True or False.

- 1 The chair is behind the table. *False*.....
- 2 The books are on the table.
- 3 The children are behind the door.
- 4 The bag is next to the door.
- 5 The rulers are in the bag.



2 Read and draw.

- 1 The book is on the desk.
- 2 The bag is under the desk.
- 3 The ruler is in the bag.
- 4 The cat is behind the door.
- 5 The chair is next to the table.



3 Write about your desk.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 My bag | 3 My pencil |
| 2 My books | 4 My rubber |

9 Can

Глагол **can** помогает нам сказать, что мы можем или умеем делать. Если же ты хочешь сказать о том, что ты делать не умеешь, то используй **can't**.



Запомни, что форма глагола **can** никогда не меняется.

I can We can
You can You can
He (she, it) can They can








1 Circle and match.

- 1 He can /can't swim. c
- 2 She can/can't ride a bike.
- 3 He can/can't fly.
- 4 They can/can't dance.
- 5 She can/can't speak English.
- 6 He can/can't sing.



2 Write about you.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-------|
| 1  | I can read. | 4 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 6 | ..... |

3 What can John and Maria do? Write sentences.



	JOHN	MARIA
swim	X	✓
speak English	✓	✓
play basketball	✓	X
play volleyball	X	✓

- 1 *John can't swim.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

4 Write Yes, he/she can or No, he/she can't.

- 1 Can Maria speak English? *Yes, she can.*
- 2 Can John play basketball?
- 3 Can Maria play volleyball?
- 4 Can John swim?
- 5 Can Maria play basketball?
- 6 Can John speak English?



5 Write Yes, they can/No, they can't.



- 1 Can fish swim? *Yes, they can.*
- 2 Can elephants run?
- 3 Can tigers fight?
- 4 Can lions fly?
- 5 Can zebras ride bikes?
- 6 Can insects walk?
- 7 Can dogs jump?
- 8 Can parrots play volleyball?



10 Have got 1



Посмотри, как
меняется глагол
have got, если ты
используешь слова
he, she, it.

he has got	he's got
she has got	she's got
it has got	it's got

I have got	I've got	У меня есть
you have got	you've got	У тебя есть
we have got	we've got	У нас есть
you have got	you've got	У вас есть
they have got	they've got	У них есть

Сокращённая форма чаще используется и,
как правило, употребляется в устной речи.



1 Circle and match.

- 1 I have /has got a green bag. _____ a
- 2 He have/has got a blue pen. _____ b
- 3 We have/has got an orange fish. _____ c
- 4 You have/has got a grey rabbit. _____ d
- 5 She have/has got a red book. _____ e
- 6 It have/has got a yellow ruler. _____ f



2 Write have got/has got.

- 1 Alice and Nora *have got* blue eyes.
- 2 Brill a computer.
- 3 Denzil and I black hair.
- 4 The girls a dog.
- 5 I a video.
- 6 Eddie a sister.



3 Complete the boxes.

- 1 She's got a yellow ruler.
- 2 They've got a book.
- 3 It's got a ball.
- 4 We've got two red pens.
- 5 He's got a video.

Bertie	Alice	The dog
	<i>yellow ruler</i>	
Alice and Bertie		Alice and I

Для образования вопросительной формы глагол **have/has** ставится перед подлежащим.

**You have got a brother.
Have you got a brother?
She has got a bike.
Has she got a bike?**






Для образования отрицательной формы после глагола **have/has** ставится отрицание **not**.

**I have got
I have not got
I have not got = I haven't got
He has not got = He hasn't got**

4 Now answer the questions.

- 1 Has Bertie got a video? *Yes, he has.*
- 2 Have Alice and I got two red pens?
- 3 Have Alice and Bertie got a book?
- 4 Has Bertie got a rabbit?
- 5 Has Alice got a ball?

5 Write questions and answers.

- 1  (Yes) *Have you got a rabbit? Yes, I have.*
- 2  (No)
- 3  (Yes)
- 4  (Yes)
- 5  (No)

11 How many • There is/There are



Если ты хочешь сказать, в каком месте находится предмет или предметы, начни предложение с **There is.../There are...**

1 Choose and circle.

- 1 There **is** /are a playground in my village.
- 2 There **is** /are lots of trees in the park.
- 3 There **is** /are three shops near the river.
- 4 There **is** /are a slide in the playground.
- 5 There **is** /are four swings in the playground.
- 6 There **is** /are a river near my house.

2 Look and write.

- 1 *There is a river.* 4
- 2 5
- 3 6



3 Write about your classroom. Use There is/There are ...

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

Если мы хотим узнать, сколько людей, животных или предметов находится в том или ином месте, то мы спрашиваем:
How many... are there?

Отвечая на этот вопрос, мы используем:
• **There is...**, если речь идёт об одном человеке/животном/предмете;
• **There are...**, если речь идёт о нескольких людях/животных/предметах.

4 Write.

- 1 How many chairs are there in your kitchen?
- 2 How many boys are there in your class?
- 3 How many girls are there in your class?
- 4 How many books are there on your desk?
- 5 How many televisions are there in your house?

5 Ask a friend about his/her house.

- 1 *How many beds are there in your house?* (beds)
- 2 (rooms)
- 3 (phones)
- 4 (computers)

6 Now write the answers.

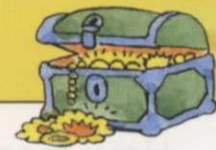
- 1 There in house.
- 2
- 3
- 4

12 Present continuous 1





Present continuous – это время, которое употребляется для описания действия, происходящего в настоящий момент. **Present continuous** образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be (am, is, are)** и смыслового глагола, к которому добавляется окончание **-ing**.

I am eating.
You are eating.
He is eating.





Написание некоторых глаголов меняется при появлении окончания **-ing**.
Запомни, как пишутся эти слова:
riding having dancing writing
running sitting swimming









1 Write.

-  I *am sleeping*.
-  I
-  I
-  I





2 Write.

-  You are *swimming*.
-  You
-  You
-  You

3 Write.

- 1  He *is watching TV.*
- 2  She
- 3  It
- 4  She
- 5  It
- 6  He

4 Write the short forms.

- 1  They *'re riding their bikes.*
- 2  We
- 3  They
- 4  We

Помни, что можно использовать и сокращённую форму:
I'm eating.
She's running.
We're dancing.



5 Look and write.

			
eat	dance	fly	drink

- 1 *Bertie is eating. He's eating.*
- 2
- 3
- 4

13 Present continuous 2

Для образования отрицательной формы поставь отрицание **not** после глагола **am/is/are**.
I'm not eating.








Помни, что ты можешь использовать как полную, так и сокращённую формы:
I am not eating. I'm not eating.
You are not eating. You aren't eating.
He is not eating. He isn't eating.



1 Choose and circle.

- 1 I not eating./ I am not eating.
- 2 She not is writing./She is not writing.
- 3 They are not fighting./They not are fighting.
- 4 It is not sleeping./It not sleeping.
- 5 You not are flying./You are not flying.

2 Write.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1  I <u>am not</u> reading..... | 5  Max |
| 2  You | 6  You and I |
| 3  Jane | 5  Emma |
| 4  Alice | 8  The girls |

3 Write the sentences in the short form.

- 1 The dog is not sleeping. *The dog isn't sleeping.*
- 2 The boys are not dancing.
- 3 I am not riding my bike.
- 4 You are not eating an ice cream.
- 5 She is not reading her book.
- 6 My friend and I are not fighting.

4 Write ?/.

- 1 Are they having a bath?
- 2 Is she riding her bike
- 3 He is running in the park
- 4 Are we playing volleyball
- 5 Alice and Nora are speaking English
- 6 I am dancing in my bedroom

Для образования вопросительной формы глагол **am/is/are** ставится в начале предложения перед подлежащим. Не забудь, что любое предложение должно начинаться с прописной буквы.
Are you sleeping?
Is Denzil sleeping?

5 Write questions and answers.

- 1 The boys/fighting ✓
Are the boys fighting? Yes, they are.
- 2 The girls/dancing ✗
.....
- 3 He/singing ✓
.....
- 4 You/having a bath ✗
.....
.....
- 5 They/watching TV ✓
.....
.....

Посмотри, как нужно кратко отвечать на вопрос:
Is Nora singing?
Yes, she is.
Is Brill reading?
No, he isn't.



14 Simple present 1



Посмотри, как легко можно сказать о том, что тебе нравится:

I like ice-cream.

Со словами **you, we, they** предложения строятся так же:

We like ice-cream.

Со словами **he, she, it** предложения строятся так же, но (что очень важно) к глаголу **like** прибавляется окончание **-s**.

He likes dogs.








She likes cats.



1 Write.

- | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | I |  |  | <i>I like cats.</i> |
| 2 | You |  |  | ..... |
| 3 | We |  |  | ..... |
| 4 | They |  |  | ..... |

2 Write.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | He |  |  | <i>He likes pizza.</i> |
| 2 | It |  |  | ..... |
| 3 | She |  |  | ..... |
| 4 | He |  |  | ..... |
| 5 | She |  |  | ..... |

3 Choose and circle.


- 1 I **like** /likes dancing.
- 2 He **like** /likes spaghetti.
- 3 We **like** /likes swimming.
- 4 The boys **like** /likes football.
- 5 Alice **like** /likes chicken.
- 6 You **like** /likes biscuits.

Время **Present simple** используется, если мы хотим рассказать о том, что мы делаем регулярно, например, каждый день.

I drink milk in the morning.
He drinks milk in the evening.

Как видишь, это просто! Только не забудь прибавить к глаголу окончание **-s**, если ты используешь слова **he, she, it**.

I eat
You eat
He eats
She eats
It eats
We eat
You eat
They eat



4 Choose and circle.

- 1 I **get up** /gets up at eight o'clock.
- 2 Bertie and Alice **rides** /ride their bikes every Saturday.
- 3 We **walks** /walk in the park after school.
- 4 My friend **love** /loves salad.
- 5 You **like** /likes swimming.
- 6 My dad **play** /plays football on Sunday.

5 Write about Alice.

- 1 *Alice eats pizza on Monday.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Monday	eat pizza
Tuesday	read comics
Wednesday	dance
Thursday	draw pictures
Friday	play volleyball

15 Simple present 2

Глагол **do/does** помогает задать вопрос, поэтому он называется **вспомогательным глаголом**.
Если ты задаёшь вопрос в **Present simple**, начинай его с глагола **do** (со словами **I, you, we, you, they**) или глагола **does** (со словами **he, she, it**).
Обрати внимание, что в вопросах со словами **he, she, it** у смыслового глагола отсутствует окончание **-s**.
Do you like apples? Does she drink cola?



1 Write Do/Does.

- 1 *Do* you go to bed at nine o'clock?
- 2 she play basketball at school?
- 3 they go to English school at five o'clock?
- 4 he ride his bike in the park?

2 Write questions.

- 1 clean your teeth *Do you clean your teeth every day?*
- 2 have a bath
- 3 drink milk
- 4 watch TV
- 5 have spaghetti for lunch

3 Write questions about Bertie.

- 1 clean his teeth *Does Bertie clean his teeth every day?*
- 2 have a bath
- 3 drink milk
- 4 watch TV
- 5 have spaghetti for lunch

Глагол **do/does** может также помочь превратить утвердительное предложение в отрицательное. Используй **don't** со словами **I, you, we, you, they** и **doesn't** со словами **he, she, it**. Обрати внимание, что при использовании **doesn't** окончание **-s** у смыслового глагола не употребляется.
I don't like crisps. She doesn't drink cola.

4 Write don't/doesn't.


- 1 Rob doesn't have a bath every day.
- 2 I drink cola for lunch.
- 3 My friend and I play in the park at nine o'clock.
- 4 Nora like pirates.
- 5 The dog eat salad.

5 Write negative sentences.

- 1 I/like pizza I don't like pizza.
- 2 Alice/read comics
- 3 Cats/speak English
- 4 Fred/drink milk
- 5 We/get up at five o'clock

6 Write.

- 1 Alice doesn't like insects.
- 2 She
- 3 Nora and Bertie
- 4 They
- 5 Alice
- 6 Nora and Bertie



insects X	insects ✓
cheese ✓	cheese X
swimming ✓	pirates X

16 This/That is • These/Those are Wh- questions

1 Choose and circle.

- That is a swing /swings.
- These are my friend/ friends.
- Those are a towel/towels.
- This is my computer/ computers.

Мы используем слова **this, that, these, those**, когда хотим указать на кого-либо или что-либо, поэтому эти местоимения называются указательными.

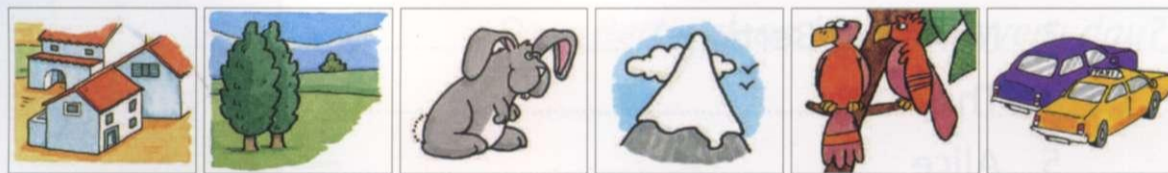
This	ЭТОТ, ЭТА, ЭТО
That	ТОТ, ТА, ТО
These	ЭТИ
Those	ТЕ

2 Write This is a/These are ...

- A1 *These are pencils.*
 A2
 A3
 B1
 B2
 B3
 C1
 C2
 C3

	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			

3 Write That is a/Those are ...



- 1 *Those are houses.* 4
 2 5
 3 6

Who is/are...? - Кто...?
What is/are...? - Что...?
Where is/are...? - Где...?



4 Match.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Where is he? | a They're at school. |
| 2 What's that? | b They're baby giraffes. |
| 3 Where are they? | c They're my friends. |
| 4 What are those? | d He's in the museum. |
| 5 Who are they? | e It's a lilo. |

5 Choose and circle.

- 1 all the girls and boys?
a Where is b What is **c Where are**
- 2 we?
a Where are b Who is c Where is
- 3 that tall boy?
a Who are b What is c Who is
- 4 colour is your hair?
a What b Where c Who
- 5 they wearing?
a Where are b What are c What is

6 Write Who/Where/What.

- 1 *What* are you doing?
- 2 is your phone number?
- 3 is that girl next to you?
- 4 are you from?
- 5 is your favourite teacher?

17 Present Continuous 3

Irregular plurals

Давай вспомним, когда используется **Present continuous**.
Present continuous – это время, которое употребляется для описания действия, происходящего в настоящий момент.



1 Match.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 They are painting. | a Me |
| 2 We are reading. | b The boys and girls |
| 3 It is drinking. | c Jack |
| 4 He is drawing. | d Linda |
| 5 She is listening to music. | e My friend and I |
| 6 I am having a bath. | f The dog |

2 Write am/is/are.

- *Are* they looking at the pictures?
- She reading about tigers.
- I dancing in the garden.
- he sleeping?
- I fighting a lion?
- They swimming in the sea.

Ты помнишь, что вопросы в **Present continuous** должны начинаться с **Am...**, **Is...** или **Are...?**.



3 Look. What are the children doing?



- The boys *are playing basketball.*
- The girls
- The girl
- The boy

4 Write questions.

- 1 The children are having a History lesson.
Are the children having a History lesson?.....
- 2 Bertie is eating a salad.
.....
- 3 Alice and Nora are listening to a song.
.....
- 4 The girl is walking to school.
.....

В английском языке множественное число существительного образуется при помощи окончания **-s**.
Book – books
Но некоторые существительные изменяются не по правилам.
Их нужно выучить наизусть!
child → **children** leaf → **leaves** man → **men** woman → **women**
mouse → **mice** person → **people**

5 Choose and circle.

- 1 There are two **man/men** in the boat.
- 2 How many **child/children** are there in your class?
- 3 In the autumn, the **leaf/leaves** are orange.
- 4 Look! There is a small **mouse/mice** under the table.
- 5 The **woman/women** is running to the shops.
- 6 There are ten **person/people** on the bus.

6 Write is/are.

- 1 The children *are* sitting in the Art gallery.
- 2 The child writing in his book.
- 3 The people watching TV.
- 4 The women swimming in the sea.
- 5 The mouse eating cheese.

18 Wh- questions • Whose is it? It's ...'s • our/their

Если ты хочешь спросить, кому принадлежит та или иная вещь, используй слово **whose** – чей, чья, чьё, чьи.

Whose pen is it?

Отвечая на этот вопрос, добавь к имени человека 's.

It's Alice's pen.



1 Write.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Alice/pen | <i>Whose pen is it?</i> | <i>It's Alice's pen.</i> |
| 2 Nora/cat | ..... | ..... |
| 3 Denzil/bag | ..... | ..... |
| 4 Bertie/ice cream | ..... | ..... |







2 Write.

Me and my friend	Bertie and Alice
white mouse	red bike
brown dog	white house
blue book	black TV

При ответе используются также и слова:

my - мой, моя, моё
his - его
her - её
their - их
your - твой, ваш
our - наш
It's our house.
It's their house.



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 |  | <i>Whose dog is it? It's our dog.</i> |
| 2 |  | ..... |
| 3 |  | ..... |
| 4 |  | ..... |
| 5 |  | ..... |
| 6 |  | ..... |

What – что?
Where – где? куда?
Who – кто?
Whose – чей?

Is Alice playing? Yes, she is.
What is she playing? She's playing tennis.
Where is she playing? She's playing in the park.



3 Write answers. Use these words:

a biscuit • an English book • a flag • volleyball • a song

- 1 What is Alice playing? *She is playing volleyball.*
- 2 What is Bertie eating?
- 3 What is Nora listening to?
- 4 What is Brill drawing?
- 5 What is Denzil reading?

4 Match.



- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where are you going? | a Rob and Bob are going home. |
| 2 What are you doing? | b Bertie is watching TV. |
| 3 Where is he going? | c Nora is going to the shops. |
| 4 What is he doing? | d Alice is painting. |
| 5 Where are they going? | e I'm going to school. |
| 6 What are they doing? | f Denzil is going to the museum. |
| 7 Where is she going? | g I'm reading my book. |
| 8 What is she doing? | h The children are writing. |

5 Choose and circle.

- 1 Whose /Where car is that?
- 2 Where/What are you going?
- 3 Who/What are your friends at school?
- 4 What/Who time is it?
- 5 Whose/What are the children doing?

19 Have got 2 • some/any Countable/Uncountable nouns

1 Circle.

- 1 I've got some /any oranges.
- 2 I haven't got some/any sweets.
- 3 He's got some/any peas.
- 4 We haven't got some/any carrots.
- 5 They've got some/any bananas.
- 6 She hasn't got some/any crisps.

Для выражения неопределенного количества чего-либо используй слово **some** в утвердительных предложениях.
He has got some sweets.
 В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях **some** заменяется на **any**.
He hasn't got any sweets.
Has he got any sweets?

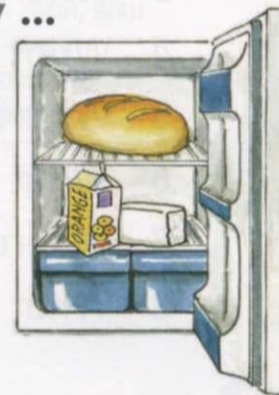


В английском языке имеются исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Исчисляемые существительные обозначают предметы, которые можно посчитать. Они могут иметь две формы – единственного и множественного числа.
Bananas are yellow.





Неисчисляемые существительные обозначают предметы или вещества, которые нельзя посчитать. Они имеют только форму единственного числа и употребляются с глаголом **is**.
Milk is white.

2 Look and write There is some/There isn't any ...

- 1 (milk) *There isn't any milk.*
- 2 (chocolate)
- 3 (orange juice)
- 4 (bread)



3 Write There are some/There aren't any ...

- 1  *There aren't any carrots.*
- 2 
- 3 
- 4 

4 Write the words in the correct columns.

apples • bananas • biscuits • bread • cake • carrots • cheese
 chocolate • crisps • milk • orange juice • peas • pizza
 sweets • tomatoes • water

There are some		There is some	
apples			

Начинай вопрос с **Is there any...?**,
 если ты хочешь спросить о неисчисляемых существительных.
 Начинай вопрос с **Are there any...?**,
 если ты хочешь спросить об исчисляемых существительных.
Is there any rice? Are there any biscuits?
 Отвечай на эти вопросы так:
Yes, there is - No, there isn't или **Yes, there are - No, there aren't**,
 выбирая нужное в зависимости от существительного –
 исчисляемого или неисчисляемого.



5 Write.

- 1 *Is* there any orange juice? No, there *isn't*.
- 2 there any biscuits? Yes, there
- 3 there any bananas? No, there
- 4 there any cheese? Yes, there
- 5 there any milk? No, there

6 Write Yes, he/she has/No, he/she hasn't.

- 1 Has the boy got any chocolate? *Yes, he has*
- 2 Has the girl got any pizza?
- 3 Has the boy got any bananas?
- 4 Has the girl got any milk?
- 5 Has the boy got any pizza?



20 Simple present 3

Always/Never

Как ты помнишь, время **Present simple** используется, если мы хотим рассказать о том, что мы делаем регулярно, например, каждый день.
Ты можешь использовать слово **always**, говоря о том, что ты делаешь всегда, а слово **never**, говоря о том, что ты никогда не делаешь.
Не забудь прибавить к глаголу окончание **-s**, если ты используешь слова **he, she, it**.
Bertie always gets up at eight o'clock.
He never gets up at nine o'clock.



1 Write about you. Use always/never.

- 1 I drink milk in the morning.
- 2 I drive a tractor.
- 3 I do my homework.
- 4 I have lunch at school.
- 5 I eat ice cream and sweets.
- 6 I clean my teeth.

2 Write about your school. Use always/never.





- 1 We have Maths on Monday.
- 2 We have English on Tuesday.
- 3 We have History on Wednesday.
- 4 We have P.E. on Thursday.
- 5 We have Art on Friday.

3 Write and circle. Use these words:





cleans • drives • flies • gives • sings • teaches • waters

- 1 A teacher *teaches* elephants/ **children** .
- 2 A doctor **medicine**/carrots to children.
- 3 A pilot **tractors**/planes.
- 4 A singer **songs**/books.
- 5 A zookeeper the **school**/elephant house.
- 6 A taxi driver a **taxi**/plane.
- 7 A gardener **children**/flowers.

4 Write get up/gets up.

- 1 I *get up* at  *six* o'clock.
- 2 My brother at 
- 3 You at 
- 4 Bertie and Alice at 

5 Write eat/eats.

- 1 Elephants *eat*  *bananas*
- 2 I 
- 3 My sister 
- 4 We 

6 Write. What do you do every day?

get up • clean my teeth • go to school • have my lunch

do my homework • watch TV • play with my friends • go to bed

Every day I get up at seven o'clock.



.....

.....

.....



What does your friend do every day?

Every day my friend gets up at seven o'clock.



.....

.....

.....



7 Tick and write.

	Birds fly	Elephants read books	Snakes help people	Cats eat fish	Zebras drink water
always	✓				
never					

- Birds *always fly*.
- Elephants read books.
-
-
-

21 Simple present 4

Frequency adverbs

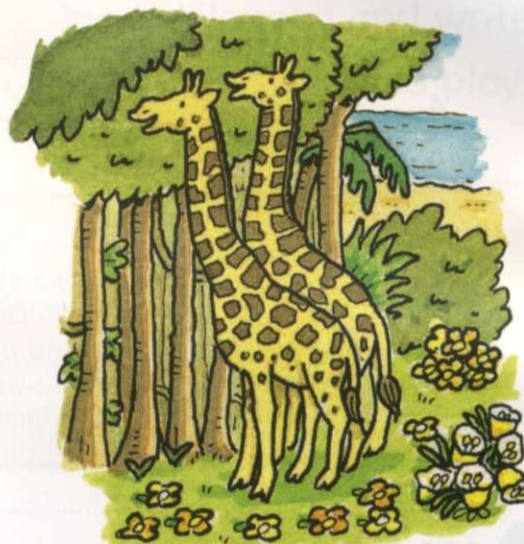
Always - всегда
Never - никогда
Usually - обычно

Often - часто
Sometimes - иногда



1 Choose and circle.

- Cats swim in the sea.
a sometimes **b never**
- Lions sleep.
a never b often
- Snakes fly.
a usually b never
- Whales swim.
a always b sometimes
- Giraffes run.
a often b always
- Elephants play in the snow.
a always b never



2 Write. Use always/usually/often/sometimes/never.

- My grandfather *sometimes* eats sweets.
- I visit my grandfather on Saturday.
- My teacher draws pictures on the board.
- My friend has chocolate milk for breakfast.
- My mum and dad play basketball.
- We go to the beach in the summer.

Слова **always, never, usually, often, sometimes** обычно ставятся перед глаголом.
I always have chocolate milk for breakfast.
I sometimes wear pink pyjamas in bed.
I never fly to school.



3 Write about you.

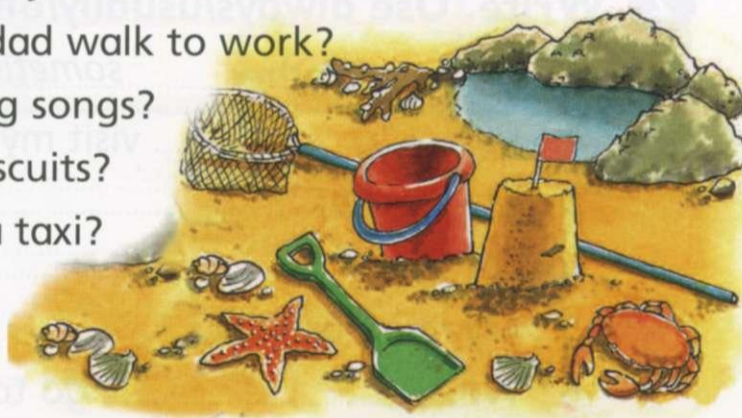
- 1 I always
- 2 I never
- 3 I sometimes
- 4 I often

Не забудь, что, если ты задаёшь вопрос в **Present simple**, то начинать его надо с глагола **do** (с местоимениями **I, you, we, you, they**) или глагола **does** (с местоимениями **he, she, it**).
 Начиная вопрос с **does**, не добавляй окончание **-s** к смысловому глаголу.
Do you always play basketball after school?
Does your mum like flowers?



4 Write Do/Does.

- 1 *Do* you always play in the square in summer?
- 2 your friends sometimes wear pyjamas to school?
- 3 your friend usually watch TV after school?
- 4 your mum and dad walk to work?
- 5 your teacher sing songs?
- 6 your dog like biscuits?
- 7 your dad drive a taxi?



Слова **what** и **where** помогут тебе больше узнать о жизни и делах твоих друзей.

What do you have for lunch? I often have spaghetti.

Where do you go after school? I go home.



5 Match.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 What do you do at school? | a Yes, we do. |
| 2 Do you read books at school? | b No, we don't. |
| 3 What do you do at the beach? | c We read and write. |
| 4 Do you play in the snow at the beach? | d We swim and play. |

6 Write What/Where/Do/Does and answer.

- 1 *Do* the children play in the snow in the winter?
Yes, they do.
- 2 do you live?
.....
- 3 you live in a big house?
.....
- 4 does your friend usually wear to school?
.....
- 5 your dad wear jeans in bed?
.....
- 6 does your grandmother go in the summer?
.....
- 7 do you wear in the summer?
.....

22 Imperative • Prepositions of place and movement

Если ты хочешь попросить или приказать, начни просьбу или приказ с глагола, например: **Open the window.**

Если же ты хочешь попросить или приказать не делать чего-либо, начни предложение с **don't**, например: **Don't open the window.**



1 What does your teacher say? Choose and circle.

- 1 **Don't eat** /Eat in the classroom.
- 2 **Don't read**/Read your books.
- 3 **Don't do**/Do your homework.
- 4 **Don't kick**/Kick your friend.
- 5 **Don't throw**/Throw the ball in the classroom.
- 6 **Don't pull**/Pull your friend's hair.
- 7 **Don't sit down**./Sit down.
- 8 **Don't open**/Open your books.



2 Write.

~~over the wall~~ • the basketball • the football

the test to your teacher • the tree • your book

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Jump <i>over the wall.</i> | 4 Climb |
| 2 Kick | 5 Throw |
| 3 Open | 6 Give |

Выучи предлоги места и направления!

Up – вверх
Down – вниз
Over – над, через
Between – между
Into – в
Out of – из



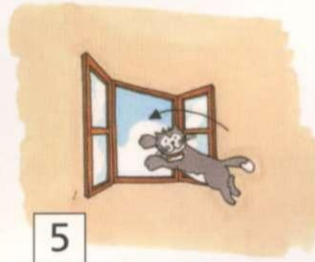
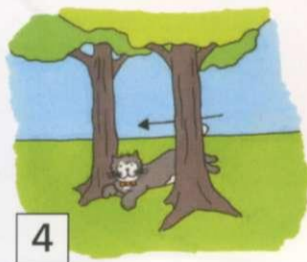
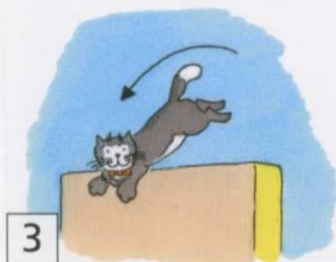
3 Choose and circle.

- 1 Dive the swimming pool.
a down **b into**
- 2 Climb the window.
a out of b between
- 3 Walk the two houses.
a between b up
- 4 Sit the tree.
a over b under
- 5 Fly the houses.
a up b over

4 Write. Where is the cat going?

The cat is going ...

- 1 *up* the tree.
- 2 the tree.
- 3 the wall.
- 4 the two trees.
- 5 the window.
- 6 the school.

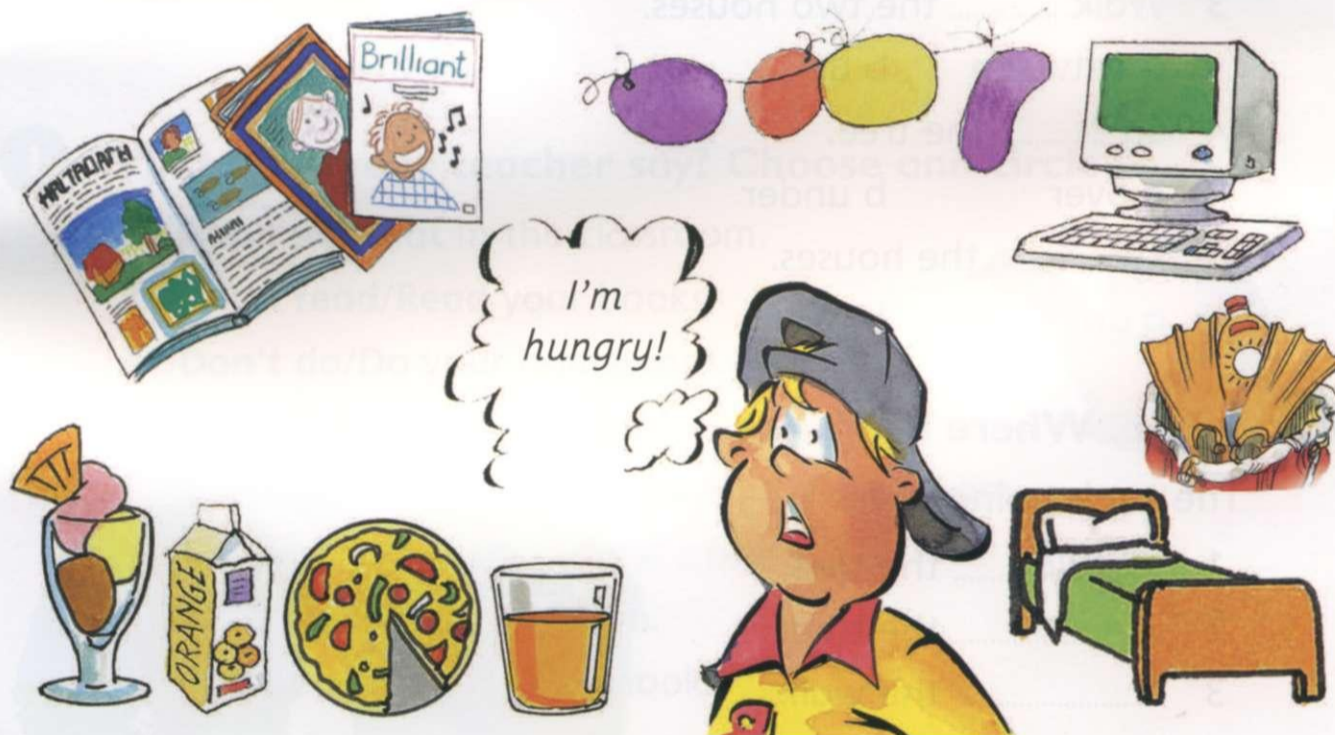


5 Match. What are they saying?

- 1 Don't run into the road.
- 2 Run very fast.
- 3 Don't drive your car very fast.
- 4 Throw the ball to your friend.
- 5 Dive into the pool.
- 6 Ride your bike in the park.



6 Bertie isn't very happy. Help him.



- 1 I'm hot! Eat an ice cream.
- 2 I'm thirsty!
- 3 I'm sad!
- 4 I'm tired!
- 5 I'm hungry!

23 Comparatives/Superlatives

Ordinal numbers



Чтобы сравнить двух человек, двух животных или две вещи, нужно:

- прибавить к прилагательному суффикс **-er**
Long – longer
Small – smaller
- использовать слово **than**
She is shorter than her sister.

1 Quiz. Write True/False.

- 1 Lions are stronger than cats. *True*
- 2 Summer is hotter than winter.
- 3 August is colder than December.
- 4 Planes are faster than cars.
- 5 Bikes are bigger than trains.
- 6 Insects are smaller than dolphins.
- 7 Snakes are longer than mice.
- 8 Hospitals are bigger than houses.

2 Write.

- 1 English is better than
- 2 Whales are bigger than
- 3 Dogs are smaller than
- 4 Pencils are longer than
- 5 Bears are stronger than
- 6 July is hotter than

Чтобы образовать превосходную степень прилагательного (самый большой, самый красивый), нужно прибавить к прилагательному суффикс **-est**.
 Прилагательные в превосходной степени всегда употребляются с определённым артиклем **the**.
July is the hottest month.
 Из этого правила есть исключения:
good – better – the best
bad – worse – the worst
 Выучи их наизусть!



Обрати внимание: если прилагательное заканчивается на одну согласную и в нём одна гласная, то в сравнительной и превосходной степенях конечная согласная удваивается.
Big – bigger – the biggest

3 Complete the chart.

big	<i>bigger</i>	<i>the biggest</i>	long		
small			short		
young			tall		
old			good		
hot			bad		

4 Match the opposites.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 taller | a worse | 5 best | e youngest |
| 2 older | b smaller | 6 tallest | f smallest |
| 3 better | c shorter | 7 oldest | g worst |
| 4 bigger | d younger | 8 biggest | h shortest |

5 Look and write.

a big/small

- The elephant *is bigger than the dog.*
- The cat is than the dog.
- The elephant is the



b high/short

- The tree than
- The mountain is than
- The mountain is



Количественные числительные **one, two, three** и т. д. отвечают на вопрос сколько?

Порядковые числительные **first, second, third** и т. д. отвечают на вопросы какой по счёту?, по порядку?, который?



6 Write.

- 1 Sunday is the *first* day of the week.
- 2 Monday is the day.
- 3 Tuesday is the day.
- 4 Wednesday is the day.
- 5 Thursday is the day.
- 6 Friday is the day.
- 7 Saturday is the day.

Даты читаются и пишутся с использованием порядковых числительных **first, second, third** и т. д.
March the first.



7 Write.



1 *May the tenth*



24 Going to • Object pronouns

Оборот **going to** употребляется для выражения заранее спланированного действия, которое должно произойти в будущем.
I am going to play football tomorrow.



1 Write.

I <u>am</u> going to play.	I <u>am not going to</u> play.
You going to play.	You play.
He going to play.	He play.
She going to play.	She play.
It going to play.	It play.
We going to play.	We play.
You going to play.	You play.
They going to play.	They play.

2 Write. What is Bertie going to do?

Monday	<i>go to the cinema</i>	Thursday	<i>write letters</i>
Tuesday	<i>watch TV</i>	Friday	<i>do homework</i>
Wednesday	<i>read comics</i>		

- 1 *Bertie is going to go to the cinema on Monday.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

3 Write Yes, I am/No, I'm not.

- 1 Are you going to buy some shoes on Saturday?
- 2 Are you going to go to the sea on Sunday?
- 3 Are you going to watch TV today?
- 4 Are you going to read your History book today?
- 5 Are you going to have a Maths test on Friday?

Me - мне, меня, мной, (обо) мне	It - ему, ей
Him - ему, его (о) нём	Us - нам, (о) нас
Her - ей, её, (о) ней	You - тебе, вам
	Them - им, их, (о) них



Обрати внимание на то, как эти слова используются в предложениях:
I love him.
I'm going to give her a book.



4 Write him/her/it/them/us.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 The boy <i>him</i> | 7 My mum and dad |
| 2 Mum | 8 Alice |
| 3 Dad and me | 9 Bertie |
| 4 The dog | 10 Denzil, Brill and me |
| 5 My sister | 11 Arabella and Otto |
| 6 My friends | 12 The teachers |

5 Match.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 My dad loves us. | a He loves my mum. |
| 2 My dad loves it. | b He loves my brother. |
| 3 My dad loves them. | c He loves my sister and me. |
| 4 My dad loves her. | d He loves football. |
| 5 My dad loves him. | e He loves our dogs. |

6 Circle.

- 1 I don't like **them**. I don't like eggs /an egg.
- 2 He likes **it**. He likes **books/Maths**.
- 3 We love **her**. We love our **mum/dad**.
- 4 She likes **him**. She likes the **policewoman/policeman**.
- 5 They love **us**. They love **my brothers and me/my brothers**.

Обрати внимание на порядок слов в предложениях:

Действие	кому	что
Give	me	the ball.
Give	her	the flowers.



7 Write questions and answers.



- 1 What are you going to give *your mum*?
I am going *to give her a skirt*.
- 2 What ?
.....
- 3
.....
- 4
.....

25 Must/Can for permission

Для того чтобы попросить разрешения, можно использовать глагол **can**.
Чтобы просьба была вежливой,
не забудь добавить слово **please**.
Can I open the window, please?

1 Write questions.

- 1 buy an ice cream *Can I buy an ice cream, please?*
- 2 sit next to Jenny
- 3 go to the toilet
- 4 go in the sea
- 5 clean the blackboard
- 6 open the window

Глагол **must** выражает необходимость или обязанность совершить действие.
You must write in your workbooks.
Глагол **mustn't** выражает запрет на совершение действия.
You mustn't write on the walls.



2 Write True/False.

- 1 Children must write on the walls at school. *False*
- 2 Children must eat lots of cakes and sweets.
- 3 Teachers must sing songs with children.
- 4 Teachers mustn't play games with children.
- 5 Children mustn't speak in their English lessons.
- 6 Teachers must give children tests every day.

3 Write You must/You mustn't ...



- 1 Don't run in the road. *You mustn't run in the road.*
- 2 Don't sit in the sun all day.
- 3 Wear a hat in the summer.
- 4 Don't eat ten ice creams.
- 5 Read lots of books.
- 6 Clean your teeth.
- 7 Don't drink lots of cola.
- 8 Play sports every day.

4 Write sentences. Use must/mustn't.

milk • biscuits • cake • cheese • cola • ice cream • salad • water

- 1 Children must drink lots of *milk*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8



5 Write My teacher/My doctor.

- 1 You mustn't go out. *My doctor*
- 2 You must do your homework.
- 3 You can clean the board.
- 4 You must drink lots of orange juice.
- 5 You can't go to school today.
- 6 You must do all the exercises.

Посмотри,
как можно ответить на просьбу:
Can I borrow your pen?
Yes, you can.
No, you can't.



6 Write questions and answers.

- 1 go swimming ✓
Can we go swimming? Yes, you can.
- 2 have ice cream for breakfast ✗
.....
- 3 have a party on Saturday night ✓
.....
- 4 go to bed at one o'clock in the morning ✗
.....
- 5 watch TV in our tents ✗
.....
- 6 play volleyball in the evenings ✓
.....

**7 Jack is a football player.
Write sentences with must/mustn't.**

be strong • drink cola • exercise every day

go to bed at twelve o'clock • play football every day

run very fast

- 1 *He must run very fast.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

26

Simple past 1 (was/were)

”

\ Для выражения действий, происходивших в прошлом, например, вчера или в
/ прошлом году, мы используем глагол was (со словами I, he, she, it)
I или were (со словами you, we, you, they) вместо am, is, are.

Today I am at school.
Yesterday I was at home.



0 Choose and circle.

- 1 My friends and I were/was at the beach on Saturday.
- 2 I were/was in bed at ten o'clock.
- 3 My cat was/were in the tree.
- 4 The mice was/were in the kitchen.
- 5 The women were/was at the museum.
- 6 The man was/were at the swimming pool.

0 Write was/were.

- 1 Yesterday Bob at the circus.
- 2 Mr and Mrs White at the cinema.
- 3 My friend angry.
- 4 My friend and I at the shops.
- 5 The children excited.
- 6 Yesterday I busy.
- 7 My teacher happy.
- 8 You at the swimming pool.



Write. Where were they?



- 1 There were lots of clothes and shoes.
Th III.. III.C.e. Qt.. the, shops.....
- 2 There were lilos, fishing nets and flippers.
- 3 There were lots of books.
- 4 There were books, desks, pencils and children.
- 5 There were pizzas, hamburgers and cola.
- 6 There were statues and pictures.

Для образования
вопросительной формы глагол
was/were ставится в начале
предложения перед
подлежащим.

Не забудь, что любое
предложение должно
начинаться с заглавной буквы,
а в его конце ставится
вопросительный знак.

I was at school this morning.
Were you at school this morning?
Посмотри, как нужно кратко отвечать на вопрос:
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't



Write ?/.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Was he at school? | 5 I was at the shops |
| 2 They were at home | 6 Were the children ill |
| 3 Was she in the classroom | 7 Was Mr Green angry |
| 4 Were you at the cinema | 8 Lisa and Polly were in the park |

O Write Now/Yesterday.

- 1 I am at school.
- 2 We are happy.
- 3 They were at the beach.
- 4 He is excited.
- 5 You weren't at school.
- 6 He isn't at home.
- 7 Were the children busy?
- 8 My dad was ill.
- 9 Are you bored?
- 10 Were you at the shops?

Now



O Write about you. Write Yes, I was/No, I wasn't.

- 1 Were you at school yesterday at ten o'clock?
- 2 Were you at English school yesterday at four o'clock?
- 3 Were you in bed yesterday at nine o'clock?
- 4 Were you at home yesterday at three o'clock?

O Write questions and answers.

- 1 Alice/in the bedroom
Was Alice., in.. the. he.dmom ?.... Yes.,...she.. was..
- 2 Arabella/at the circus
- 3 Brill and Bertie/at school
- 4 Denzil/at the shops^x
- 5 You/at the museum

27

Simple past 2 (regular verbs)



Английские глаголы бывают правильные и неправильные. Добавь окончание -ed к правильному глаголу, чтобы образовать форму прошедшего времени.



Write.

- 1 clean *cleaned* 6 visit
- 2 play 7 paint
- 3 shout 8 dance
- 4 look 9 listen
- 5 walk 10 laugh

Match.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 We visited | a to school, |
| 2 She listened | b at the clowns. |
| 3 You walked | c our grandmother, |
| 4 She liked | d her present, |
| 5 We laughed | e to her teacher. |

Запомни: если правильный глагол оканчивается на -e, то для образования формы прошедшего времени достаточно добавить -d.
like - liked



Write. Use these words:

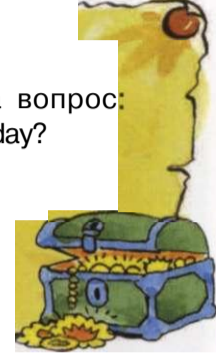
danced • laughed • liked • listened • painted • played

- 1 Yesterday, we *painted* pictures of dinosaurs.
- 2 My friends to some CDs.
- 3 Last weekend my sister tennis with me.
- 4 I that chocolate ice cream. It was very nice.
- 5 The clown was funny and we all
- 6 The children in the talent contest.



Спрашивая о действии, происходившем в прошлом, мы используем вспомогательный глагол **did**. Смысловый глагол мы употребляем при этом в неопределённой форме.
Did you walk to school?

Посмотри, как можно кратко ответить на вопрос:
Did you walk to school yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.



4 Write Yes, I did/No I didn't.

- 1 Did you like milk?
- 2 Did you like cheese?
- 3 Did you play football?
- 4 Did you listen to CDs?
- 5 Did you walk to school?.....
- 6 Did you paint pictures?.....



*When
I was baby
I liked milk!*

O Write questions and answers.

- 1 Lili/play with her dog (Yes)
Did. Lili play with her dog?_ .YeSj..she.did.
- 2 Peter/play tennis with his friend (No)
- 3 Julie/walk to the swimming pool (Yes)
- 4 Sophie/laugh at the funny dog (Yes)
- 5 Alex and Tony/dance at the party (No)
- 6 You/like the English lesson (Yes)

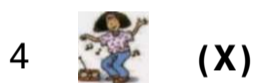
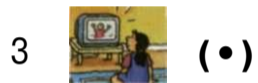


Глагол **didn't** помогает нам превратить утвердительное предложение в отрицательное.

Смысловый глагол мы употребляем при этом в неопределённой форме.
I didn't play with my dog.



0 Write.



0 What did you do yesterday? Answer Yes, I did/No, I didn't.

- 1 Did you clean your bedroom?.....
- 2 Did you listen to music?.....
- 3 Did you visit your friend?
- 4 Did you walk to the park?
- 5 Did you clean your teeth?
- 6 Did you watch TV?

0 Now look at your answers and write sentences.

- 1 Yesterday I.....
- 2

Simple past 3 (irregular verbs)

Write. Use these words:

had • saw • was • was • wont • were

- 1 Last week we*У/ШП*.....to the zoo.
- 2 We.....lots of beautiful animals.
- 3 The parrots.....red and orange.
- 4 The elephant.....big and grey.
- 5 We.....chicken sandwiches for lunch.
- 6 I.....very tired in the evening.

Write about yesterday.

- 1 **I go** to school every day.
Yesterday / . went to. school.....
- 2 **I go** to the shops every day.
- 3 **I have** milk for breakfast every day.
- 4 **I see** my best friend every day.
- 5 **I do** my homework every day.
- 6 **I am** happy every day.
- 7 We **are** busy every day.

Неправильные глаголы изменяются не по правилам, поэтому их нужно выучить наизусть:



Отрицательные предложения с неправильными глаголами строятся так же, как и с правильными, то есть с помощью глагола didn't и смыслового глагола в неопределённой форме.
I didn't go to school yesterday.



Write Every day/Yesterday.

- 1 He has spaghetti for lunch.
- 2 They have an English lesson.
- 3 They went to the swimming pool.
- 4 She had a party.
- 5 Alice did her Maths homework.
- 6 Denzil sees his friends at school.
- 7 Nick goes to his cousin's house.
- 8 My friends and I saw a big dog.
- 9 We don't have lunch at school.
- 10 They didn't go to the circus.
- 11 He didn't see his uncle.
- 12 We don't see tigers in the park.
- 13 My mum doesn't do my homework.
- 14 She didn't do her Maths homework.
- 15 They didn't have a bath.
- 16 You didn't go to your father's village.

Write every day/yesterday.

- 1 Do you go to the swimming pool.....^eу.^e.Щ..[^]Щ.....?
- 2 Does your friend do her English homework.....
- 3 Did you see a bird in a tree.....?
- 4 Did you have a History test.....?
- 5 Do you have bread and honey for breakfast.....
- 6 Did you go to the swings.....?



Помни, что, спрашивая о действии, происходившем в прошлом, мы используем вспомогательный глагол **did**.
Смысловый глагол мы употребляем при этом в неопределённой форме.
Did you see a clown?

Choose and circle.

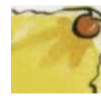
- 1 Did you **went/(go)** on a school outing?
- 2 Did you **go/went** to the circus?
- 3 Did you **see/saw** the clowns?
- 4 Did you **saw/see** the animals?
- 5 Did you **have/had** an ice cream?
- 6 Did you **had/have** a lovely day?



Посмотри внимательно на вопросы.
Есть ли в них смысловый глагол?

Если да, то вопрос обязательно начинается с **Did**, если нет, то с **Were/Was**.

- Did you go to school?
Were you at school?



0 Write Did/Were.

- 1.....*PM*.....you go to the shops?
- 2.....you busy?
- 3.....your friends happy?
- 4.....you at the party?
- 5.....you have a hot bath?
- 6.....the dogs big?
- 7.....the children excited?
- 8.....the children see the horses?



29 Will

Чтобы сказать о том, что произойдёт в будущем, нам поможет глагол will, который ставится перед смысловым глаголом в неопределённой форме.

I will be a film star.
He will be a film star.

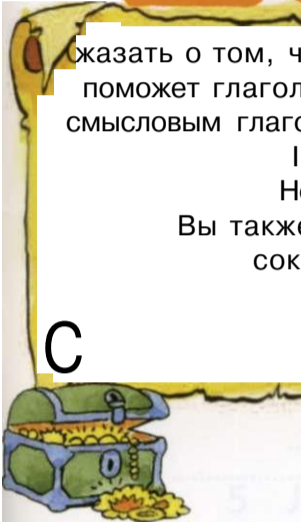
Вы также можете использовать сокращённую форму:

I will = I'll
You will = you'll
He will = he'll

She will = she'll
It will = it'll
We will = we'll
You will = you'll
They will = they'll

Утвердительное предложение превратится в вопросительное, если начать его с will.

He'll be a film star.
Will he be a film star?



Q Write.
How old will they be?

- 1 Jenny is 9 now.
- 2 Simon is 10 now.
- 3 Joanna and Debbie are 11 now
- 4 Paul and John are 12 now.
- 5 How old will you be?

Shelf. L.he., ten. next year.

Q Write. What will they be?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1 film star 2 astronaut 3 pilot 4 fireman 5 nurse 6 musician 7 teacher 8 politician

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Marina <i>wMLbeamJilmjtar.</i> , | 5 Wendy |
| 2 Harry..... | 6 Bob |
| 3 Gregory..... | 7 Jenny |
| 4 Martin..... | 8 Chris |

3 Write the sentences in the correct columns.

decorate a Christmas tree • go fishing • go swimming

make a snowman • play in the snow • ~~play on the beach~~

wear lots of clothes • wear shorts and T-shirts

Next summer



I'll play on the beach.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Next winter



.....
.....
.....
.....



Отрицательная форма глагола **will** – **will not** – употребляется, как правило, в сокращённой форме: **won't**.

I won't go to the beach in December.

4 Choose and circle.

- 1 We **will/won't** go to school in August.
- 2 I **will/won't** eat ice cream in August.
- 3 We **will/won't** play games on the beach in November.
- 4 The trees **will/won't** be green in May.
- 5 It **will/won't** be hot in February.
- 6 It **will/won't** be cold in July.
- 7 I **will/won't** have lots of homework in July.
- 8 We **will/won't** go fishing in August.
- 9 I **will/won't** play on my lilo in March.
- 10 I **will/won't** swim in the sea in June.



5 Jane and George don't want to do the same things. Write.

- 1 Jane will make a cake today.
George won't make a cake today.
- 2 George will read a book this afternoon.
.....
- 3 Jane will go to the swimming pool today.
.....
- 4 George will visit his grandmother tomorrow.
.....
- 5 Jane will clean the bedroom.
.....
- 6 George will play computer games.
.....



Посмотри, как можно кратко ответить на вопрос с глаголом **will**.
Will you go to the zoo tomorrow?
Yes, I will.
No, I won't.



6 Write Yes, I will/No, I won't.

- 1 Will you be in Class 6 at school next year?
- 2 Will you have the same English teacher next year?
- 3 Will you be ten years old next year?
- 4 Will you go on holiday this summer?
- 5 Will you read lots of books in the summer?
- 6 Will you go to a summer camp?
- 7 Will you draw pictures in the summer?
- 8 Will you go to bed at nine o'clock in the summer?

30

Quiz

- 1 Write the vowels in the English alphabet.
.....
- 2 Ten and three and five =
- 3 What colour is a zebra?
- 4 What is the plural of mountain?
- 5 Are stars black?
- 6 Is a parrot a bird?
- 7 Can dogs climb trees?
- 8 How many legs has an elephant got?
- 9 Do lions eat ice cream?
- 10 What is the plural of child?
- 11 What do bakers make?
- 12 Is October hotter than July?
- 13 Are you going to roast a lamb at Christmas?
- 14 How old were you last year?
- 15 How old will you be next year?

Score Box

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