

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Предисловие	4
Grammar exercises and tests	5
Present Simple	5
Present Continuous (Progressive)	15
Past Simple	21
Past Continuous (Progressive)	28
Present Perfect	32
Present Perfect Continuous	39
Past Perfect	43
Past Perfect Continuous	47
Future Simple	50
Future Continuous	54
Future Perfect	57
Conditionals	60
Modal Verbs	71
Degrees of comparison	76
Pronouns	81
Passive Voice	89
Reported speech	96
Complex Object	104
Interrogative sentences	112
Participles as adjectives	123
Tests	127
Test 1. Present Tenses	127
Test 2. Past Tenses	134
Test 3. Future Tenses	142
Test 4. Pronouns	147
Test 5. Passive Voice	154
Final tests	164
Тренировочные задания по грамматике в формате ВПР	176
Тренировочные задания по грамматике в формате ОГЭ	183
Ключи	195

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие предназначено для тренинга, тематического текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку учащихся 7–8-х классов общеобразовательных учреждений. Материал тетради отвечает требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования. Основная цель книги — сформировать и развить навыки правильного употребления грамматических структур английского языка.

Пособие содержит упражнения и тесты по грамматике английского языка. Комплекс заданий позволяет проверить, насколько успешно освоен учащимися грамматический материал, изученный ранее на уроках.

Все упражнения и тесты снабжены ответами, что позволяет работать с пособием не только в классе, но и самостоятельно.

Автор рекомендует использовать пособие в качестве **тренировочной тетради**.

Книга адресована учащимся 7–8-х классов, а также учителям английского языка и методистам.

Замечания и предложения, касающиеся данной книги, можно присылать на адрес электронной почты legionrus@legionrus.com.

Grammar exercises and tests

Данный раздел позволит учащимся повторить основные грамматические правила и проверить свои знания, выполнив предложенные упражнения и тесты.

Основное отличие структуры английского предложения от русского состоит в том, что в нём должен быть строгий порядок слов, в то время как в русском он свободный. Необходимо помнить, что в английском языке подлежащее занимает первую позицию, за ним следуют сказуемое и второстепенные члены предложения. Только наречия могут разбивать пару подлежащего и сказуемого.

PRESENT SIMPLE

используется для обозначения:

- повторяющихся действий;
- постоянных состояний;
- общепринятых норм и явлений природы и т. д.

Типичные обстоятельства времени: **always, usually, regularly, often, sometimes, seldom, hardly ever, never, every..., on Monday..., at night, in the morning..., at the weekend, etc.**

Утвердительные предложения

3-е лицо единственного числа	Все остальные лица и числа
Подлежащее + инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i> с окончанием <i>-s/-es</i> :	Подлежащее + инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i> :
She works at school. — <i>Она работает в школе.</i>	I live in Rostov. — <i>Я живу в Ростове.</i>
He often plays his guitar. — <i>Он часто играет на гитаре.</i>	They like this film a lot. — <i>Им очень нравится этот фильм.</i>

He	}	drives
She		knows
It		plays

I	}	drive
You		know
We		play
They		

Отрицательные предложения

3-е лицо единственного числа

Подлежащее + **does not/doesn't** +
+ инфинитив без частицы **to**:

She doesn't learn French. — *Она не учит французский.*

The museum does not work on Tuesdays. — *Музей не работает по вторникам.*

He	}	drive
She		does not (doesn't) know
It		play

Все остальные лица и числа

Подлежащее + **do not/don't** +
+ инфинитив без частицы **to**:

I don't read news every day. — *Я не читаю новости ежедневно.*

They don't go by bus. — *Они не ездят в автобусе.*

I	}	drive
You		do not (don't) know
We		play
They		

Вопросительные предложения

Общие вопросы

3-е лицо единственного числа

Does + подлежащее + инфинитив
без частицы **to**:

Does he work for a big company? — *Он работает в большой компании?*

Does she read detective stories? — *Она читает детективы?*

Все остальные лица и числа

Do + подлежащее + инфинитив
без частицы **to**:

Do you know her phone number? — *Ты знаешь её номер телефона?*

Do they watch TV? — *Они смотрят телевизор?*

Специальные вопросы

3-е лицо единственного числа

Вопросительное слово (**What/When/Why/ How often/т. п.**) + **does** + подлежащее + инфинитив без частицы **to**:

What does she want to say? — *Что она хочет сказать?*

How often does he ride his bike? — *Как часто он ездит на велосипеде?*

Все остальные лица и числа

Вопросительное слово (**What/When/Why/ How often/т. п.**) + **do** + подлежащее + инфинитив без частицы **to**:

What do you want to watch? — *Что ты хочешь посмотреть?*

How often do you eat fast food? — *Как часто ты ешь фастфуд?*

Глагол *to be*

Это особый глагол в английском языке. На русский язык он переводится как «быть, существовать, находиться». В настоящем времени этот глагол имеет 3 формы: **am, is, are**.

Утвердительные предложения

I am (I'm) a student.

He → is → a doctor
She → is → a book
It → is → a teacher

You → are → my brother
We → are → in the park
They → are → good children

Отрицательные предложения

I am not (I'm not) a student.

He → is not → a doctor
She → is not → a book
It → is not → a teacher

You → are not → my brother
We → are not → in the park
They → are not → good children

Вопросительные предложения

Для образования вопросительных предложений необходимо поставить нужную форму глагола **to be** в начале предложения:

Am I from Rostov-on-Don?

Is → he a teacher?
Is → she my sister?
Is → it a nice day?

Are → you → from Russia?
Are → we → from Russia?
Are → they → from Russia?

but it **5.** _____ (+) very cold here. The restaurants **6.** _____ (+) good and they **7.** _____ (-) very expensive. We **8.** _____ (+) in a new hotel. The rooms **9.** _____ (+) nice, but they **10.** _____ (-) very big. We **11.** _____ (-) in the hotel now, we **12.** _____ (+) in Red Square.

Love, Ann and Bob

2. Hi, Ann and Bob!

Thanks for your e-mail. Nick and I **1.** _____ (-) in London now, we **2.** _____ (+) in Russia, too. We **3.** _____ (+) in Rostov-on-Don. It **4.** _____ (+) a city in the south of Russia. It **5.** _____ (-) very old, but it **6.** _____ (+) very nice. The people **7.** _____ (+) friendly. The restaurants **8.** _____ (+) good and cheap. We **9.** _____ (+) in a small hotel in the centre. The rooms **10.** _____ (-) very big, but the hotel **11.** _____ (+) expensive. It **12.** _____ (-) very cold here. The weather **13.** _____ (+) good. We **14.** _____ (+) happy here.

Love, Nick and Mary

3. I **1.** _____ (+) here with a group of students from St Petersburg, and we **2.** _____ (+) at the festival. My room **3.** _____ (+) in the student hostel. The hostel **4.** _____ (-) very nice, but the people **5.** _____ (+) very friendly. We **6.** _____ (-) at a concert now. Russian music **7.** _____ (+) very good. Russian food **8.** _____ (+) great but it **9.** _____ (-) cheap. We **10.** _____ (+) happy here.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences using auxiliary verbs.

A. don't, doesn't

1. Kangaroos _____ live in Africa.
2. Amanda is married but she _____ wear a ring.
3. It's not true. I _____ believe it.
4. Elephants _____ eat meat at all.
5. Paul has a car but he _____ use it very often.
6. Rice _____ grow on trees.
7. She is a very quiet person and she _____ talk much.
8. They _____ know my phone number.
9. I _____ like my job. It's very boring.

10. That's a very beautiful picture but she _____ know the name of its artist.
11. The weather is usually nice. It _____ rain very often.
12. You _____ do the same things every day.
13. Sometimes he is late but it _____ happen very often.
14. It's not an expensive hotel. It _____ cost much to stay there.
15. Ann lives near us but we _____ see her very often.

B. Do, Does

16. _____ you like English art?
17. _____ your friend like eating English food?
18. _____ your watch go wrong or right?
19. _____ students arrange charity parties at the school?
20. _____ the short hand of the clock point to the hour?
21. _____ he drink water during the intervals?
22. _____ you like the carpet in my dining room?
23. _____ they come on time?
24. _____ she find good excuses when she is late?
25. _____ you wind your watch up regularly?

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences. Put the verb in brackets into correct positive form.

1. When it is warm, I _____ (take) off my coat.
2. It is a funny situation but she _____ (look) very unhappy.
3. An interpreter _____ (change) spoken words from one language into another.
4. I _____ (recommend) that you go to this new restaurant.
5. Tony is 34 and he _____ (have) 73 prizes from skateboarding competitions.
6. The City Museum _____ (close) at 5 o'clock in the evening.
7. Water _____ (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
8. These shoes are very expensive. They _____ (cost) a lot of money.
9. Julia is a teacher. She _____ (teach) Maths to young children.

10. My job is very interesting. I _____ (meet) a lot of people.
11. Caterpillars _____ (develop) into butterflies.
12. Wool _____ (come) from sheep.
13. Plants _____ (need) water to grow.
14. Food is very expensive in this country. It _____ (cost) a lot of money.
15. In Britain the banks usually _____ (open) at 9.30 in the morning.
16. Nick usually _____ (sleep) eight hours a night.
17. The sun _____ (set) in the west.
18. Ann and I are good friends. We _____ (have) lots in common.
19. Sue always _____ (arrive) at work early.
20. The Earth _____ (move) around the Sun.

Exercise 4

Make up sentences using these words.

0. holiday/ every/ She/ on/ summer/ goes.
She goes on holiday every summer.
1. Sundays/ work/ don't/ I/ usually/ on.

2. like/ Does/ shopping/ he/ for clothes?

3. on/ I/ Friday/ at home/ sometimes/ 'm/ evenings.

4. always/ My/ birthday/ remember/ friends/ my.

5. What/ like/ does/ at the weekend/ doing/ he?

6. usually/ she/ afternoon/ What/ in/ does/ the/ do?

7. wears/ nice/ always/ Jenny/ clothes.

8. television/ in/ the/ Tim/ never/ evening/ watches.

9. usually/ Ann/ for/ cook/ does/ dinner/ What?

10. He/ his/ doesn't/ in / have/ office/ lunch/ the.

11. like/ chocolate/ usually/ Children.

12. their/ spend/ How/ they/ weekend/ do?

13. 7 o'clock/ I/ up/ before/ often/ get.

14. always/ The/ enjoy/ of/ Julia/ her/ parties/ friends.

15. doesn't/ in/ cold/ like/ Rostov/ weather/ He.

Exercise 5

A. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple.

This is Ann Black. She **1.** _____ (work) at a café. Ann **2.** _____ (go) to the café every morning at six o'clock. It **3.** _____ (be) sometimes very difficult to get up so early. Her duty **4.** _____ (be) to open the café and she also **5.** _____ (set) the tables. The other waiters **6.** _____ (arrive) at seven o'clock and they **7.** _____ (tidy) the kitchen. The first customers **8.** _____ (come) in at about 7.30.

Ann **9.** _____ (take) a break at 10 o'clock. She **10.** _____ (finish) work at 2 o'clock and sometimes she **11.** _____ (meet) her friends for lunch. She usually **12.** _____ (get) home at about 3 o'clock.

In her free time, she **13.** _____ (listen) to music. She **14.** _____ (be) very happy with her job. "I **15.** _____ (get) up early every day but I have the whole afternoon free."

B. Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the list in the correct form in Present Simple: **finish** (×2), **enjoy**, **go** (×3), **watch**, **get up**, **have** (×3), **be** (×2), **start**, **read**.

John Brian **1.** _____ an actor at a local theatre.

He **2.** _____ late, at about midday, and **3.** _____ a shower. John **4.** _____ lunch at about 1 p.m. and then he **5.** _____ to the theatre for a rehearsal. The rehearsal **6.** _____ at about 4 p.m. and John usually **7.** _____ home to have rest before the show. The show **8.** _____ at 8 p.m. and **9.** _____ at about 10 p.m.

Afterwards, he **10.** _____ dinner with some of the other actors from the show. He **11.** _____ to bed at about 1 a.m.

In his free time, John **12.** _____ books and **13.** _____ TV. He **14.** _____ his life. "I **15.** _____ very satisfied with my career, and I love the people I work with."

Exercise 6

Put the time phrases and adverbs of frequency into the right place.

Подлежащее + наречие (*usually, often...*) + глагол действия.

I *usually* have breakfast at home.

Подлежащее + am/is/are + наречие повторяемости.

I'm *always* hungry after work.

Подлежащее + сказуемое + обстоятельство времени, выраженное фразой.

I do my housework *in the evening*.

She writes a lot of emails *every day*.

- 0.** He goes to work by train. (*hardly ever*)
He *hardly ever* goes to work by train.
- 1.** I have breakfast before 9 a.m. (*always*)
- 2.** She doesn't phone her family. (*every day*)
- 3.** I work at the weekends. (*sometimes*)
- 4.** I'm tired on Friday evenings. (*always*)
- 5.** I have coffee with my friends. (*sometimes, in the morning*)
- 6.** I'm very happy and I have a lot of energy. (*often*)

7. She eats out with her friends. (*every Friday*)
8. It's difficult to get up very early. (*always*)
9. I meet my relatives. (*hardly ever*)
10. He's late for classes. (*seldom*)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

Употребляется для обозначения:

- действия, происходящего в момент речи;
- действия, запланированного в ближайшем будущем.

Типичные обстоятельства времени: **now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight, nowadays, still, etc.**

Утвердительные предложения

Подлежащее + **am/is/are** + V_{ing} (глагол с окончанием **-ing**):

I'm **speaking** English **now**. — Я сейчас разговариваю на английском.

He's **reading** an interesting book. — Он читает интересную книгу.

Отрицательные предложения

Подлежащее + **am/is/are** + **not** + V_{ing} (глагол с окончанием **-ing**):

She **isn't working** **now**. — Она сейчас не работает.

They **aren't playing** football **now**. — Они сейчас не играют в футбол.

Вопросительные предложения

1. Общие вопросы: **Am/Is/Are** + подлежащее + V_{ing} (глагол с окончанием **-ing**):

Are you **listening** to me? — Ты меня слушаешь?

Am I **running** late? — Я поздно?

2. Специальные вопросы: вопросительное слово (**What/When/ Why/ How often** и т. п.) + **am/is/are** + подлежащее + V_{ing} (глагол с окончанием **-ing**):

What am I **doing**? — Что я делаю?

Why is she **always complaining**? — Почему она всё время жалуется?

Исключение: эту грамматическую форму не имеют глаголы со значением чувственного восприятия и умственной деятельности, такие как **like, love, hate, prefer, believe, remember, forget, understand, see, hear, forgive, want, know, wish, need** и другие.

Exercise 7

Complete the sentences using positive or negative forms of auxiliary verbs: **am/am not, is/isn't, are/aren't**.

1. I'm very tired. I _____ going to bed now. Good night!
2. Kate is still ill but she _____ getting better slowly.
3. I want to lose my weight, so this week I _____ eating dinner.
4. Have you got an umbrella? It _____ starting to rain.
5. Jim and his father _____ watching TV. They are asleep.
6. Could you be quieter? I _____ trying to concentrate.
7. The cost of living _____ constantly rising.
8. Why _____ you looking at me like that? What's the matter?
9. John has lost his job, now he _____ looking for the new one.
10. She's on holiday in France. She _____ going to come back soon.
11. Can you drive? No, I _____ still learning.
12. Hurry up! Everybody _____ waiting for you.
13. Look! That man _____ trying to open your car.
14. Can we stop walking so fast? We _____ getting tired.
15. Why is it so gloomy? The sun _____ shining through the windows.

Exercise 8

Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. Why _____ you _____ (put on) the coat? It's sunny today.
2. Listen! Somebody _____ (sing) a lovely song.
3. — Where is Jack? — He's in the kitchen. He _____ (cook) a tasty dinner.
4. Look! Somebody _____ (swim) across the river.

11. How often _____ she _____ to the cinema?
 a. does _____ goes b. does _____ go c. is _____ going
12. We all _____ up once a week.
 a. meet b. meets c. are meeting
13. Don't go out! It _____ heavily.
 a. does rain b. is raining c. rains
14. Fred and I are good dancers, but we _____ to night clubs very often.
 a. don't go b. aren't going c. go
15. I always _____ at the same hotel in New York.
 a. stay b. stays c. am staying
16. Ann _____ to talk to you now.
 a. is wanting b. wants c. want
17. _____ children _____ lunch at school in your country?
 a. Do _____ have b. Does _____ have c. Are _____ having
18. Paul _____ to work by his wife's car this week, because his one is broken.
 a. go b. goes c. is going
19. Teenage tennis stars _____ younger and younger.
 a. get b. gets c. are getting
20. _____ you _____ me now?
 a. Are _____ understand
 b. Do _____ understand
 c. Are _____ understand

B. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Look up! The sun _____ (shine) so brightly.
2. My uncle usually _____ (read) newspapers in the evening.
3. As a rule, my sister _____ (do) all housework in the evening.
4. Go to the children's bedroom! Our children _____ (play) noisily.
5. Our family usually _____ (go) out of town on Sundays.
6. What _____ the students _____ (do) at the moment?
7. Hello! Where _____ you _____ (go)?

8. _____ your nephew _____ (read) English books in the original?
9. I _____ (not/attend) classes at the university in the morning.
10. _____ she _____ (understand) the words of this English song?
11. Who _____ you _____ (see) in this photo?
12. I _____ (look) for a new flat in a quiet place.
13. Why _____ they _____ (want) to change their plans?
14. Both my brothers _____ (like) sport.
15. What _____ you _____ (think) about now?

C. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. She is from America, but now she _____ (live) in Rome because she _____ (practise) her Italian.
2. I _____ (think) about my future life but I _____ (not know) what to do.
3. She is very nervous because she _____ (have) a lot of problems at the moment.
4. Robert has lost his job and this summer he _____ (work) in a bar on the beach.
5. We always _____ (stay) at the same place but this year we _____ (go) to the mountains.
6. I'm not good at cooking and now I _____ (do) a cookery course.
7. I _____ (not understand) why you _____ (behave) so silly.
8. The Browns usually _____ (live) in the country, but now they _____ (live) in the apartment.
9. Now she _____ (want) to get a new job because she _____ (hate) her boss.
10. She _____ (not eat) Asian food, but at this party she _____ (taste) these delicious dishes.

Present Continuous используется также для выражения личных планов и намерений (особенно с глаголами *to go, to have, to come, to meet, to arrive...*).

Фраза *to be going to do smth* переводится на русский язык: *собираться что-либо делать*.

Также это выражение часто используется для предсказаний с высокой степенью реализации.

We are having a party this Saturday. — *Мы планируем вечеринку в эту субботу.*

This shelf is going to fall down. — *Эта полка вот-вот упадёт.*

Exercise 10

Write sentences about people's plans for the next week. Use Present Continuous.

0. He/go/to visit/his sister/next weekend.

He is going to visit his sister next weekend.

1. I/see/Ann/ on Monday morning.

2. We/go/to the cinema/on Tuesday morning.

3. Lily/ not have/dinner/with her parents/on Sunday.

4. They/ go/to stay/ at this hotel/next time.

5. Maggie/ go/ to find/a new job.

6. I think/it/go/to snow/tonight.

7. Max/go/to the beach/Friday morning.

8. We/go/ to have/a holiday/in Spain.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

Приобрести книгу можно

в интернет-магазине

«Электронный универс»

e-Univers.ru