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# 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

употребляется 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

Подлежащее + инфинитив без частицы to с окончанием -s/-es:

She works at school. — Она работает в школе.

He often plays his guitar. — Он часто играет на гитаре.

#### Все остальные лица и числа

Подлежащее + инфинитив без частицы *to*:

I live in Rostov. —  $\mathcal{A}$  живу в Ростове.

They like this film a lot. — Hm очень нравится этот фильм.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{He} \\
\text{She} \\
\text{It}
\end{array}
\right\} \begin{array}{c}
\text{drives} \\
\text{knows} \\
\text{plays}
\end{array}$$

# Отрицательные предложения

#### 3-е лицо единственного числа

 $\Pi$ одлежащее + 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.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{He} \\ \text{She} \\ \text{It} \end{array} \hspace{-0.5cm} \begin{array}{c} \text{drive} \\ \text{does not (doesn't)} \\ \text{know} \\ \text{play} \end{array}$$

#### 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.

# 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 + инфинитивбез частицы to:

**Do** you know her phone number? — Ты знаешь её номер телефона? Do they watch TV? — Они смотрят телевизор?

PRESENT SIMPLE 7

#### 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? —

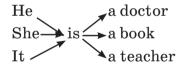
Как часто ты ешь фастфуд?

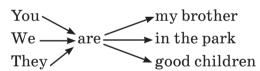
# Глагол to be

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

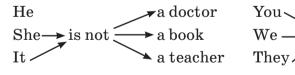
I am (I'm) a student.

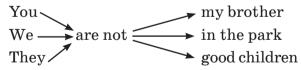




# Отрицательные предложения

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

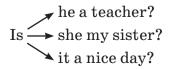


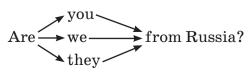


# Вопросительные предложения

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

#### Am I from Rostov-on-Don?





#### Tagoa to have

Глагол *to have* имеет форму *has*, если подлежащее выражено именем существительным или местоимением единственного числа 3-го лица; может образовывать отрицательные и вопросительные предложения как самостоятельно, так и с помощью вспомогательного глагола.

#### Exercise 1

Complete the sentences. Use the correct positive or negative forms of the verb **to be**.

A.			
1.	Michael's new car	blue.	
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	c. are
2.	My children	8 and 6 years old.	
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
3.	I interested	in Maths. I think it's b	oring.
	<b>a.</b> am not	<b>b.</b> is not	c. amn't
4.	We can walk to the su	ipermarket. It	_far.
	<b>a.</b> is	<b>b.</b> isn't	c. aren't
5.	Kate and Sandra	at work today bed	eause it is a bank holi-
	<b>a.</b> is	<b>b.</b> are	c. are not
6.	this the righ	nt phone number?	
	a. Am	<b>b.</b> Is	<b>c.</b> Are
7.	Nick's parents	teachers at our scho	ool.
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
8.	That bookv	ery exciting. Take this	one.
	a. am not	<b>b.</b> is not	<b>c.</b> are not

9.	Tom 8	and Bob good students in	your class?
	a. Am	<b>b.</b> Is	c. Are
10.	Today the news	s very exciting.	
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
11.	I hot.	Please, open the window.	
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
12.	There	many women in our offic	e, there are only three.
	a. am not	<b>b.</b> isn't	c. aren't
13.	Jane	afraid of dogs, she hates t	them.
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
14.	Those people $\_$	native English.	
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
15.	How much	these trousers?	
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
16.	Why	you so angry?	
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
17.	My aunt English.	married to a British	man, but she can't speak
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
18.	The new furnit	ture very nice, I	dislike it.
	a. isn't	<b>b.</b> aren't	<b>c.</b> is
19.	I alwa	ays hungry and I eat three	meals a day.
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
20.	Your money	in your handbag.	
	a. am	<b>b.</b> is	<b>c.</b> are
	Hi, Nick! How <b>1.</b>	(+) you? We <b>2.</b>	(+) in Moscow! It
		utiful city and the people	

ht :	t F (1) years cold have The mestagrants 6 (1)
	and they <b>7</b> (+) very cold here. The restaurants <b>6</b> (+) and they <b>7</b> (-) very expensive. We <b>8</b> (+) in a new
	The rooms <b>9.</b> (+) nice, but they <b>10.</b> (-) very big.
	1(-) in the hotel now, we <b>12.</b> (+) in Red Square.
	Love, Ann and Bob
	II' A 1D 11
	Hi, Ann and Bob!
	Thanks for your e-mail. Nick and I 1(-) in London now,
	(+) in Russia, too. We <b>3.</b> (+) in Rostov-on-Don(+) a city in the south of Russia. It <b>5.</b> (-) very old,
	t <b>6.</b> (+) very nice. The people <b>7.</b> (+) friendly. The
	urants <b>8</b> (+) good and cheap. We <b>9</b> (+) in a small
	in the centre. The rooms 10(-) very big, but the hotel
	(+) expensive. It <b>12.</b> (-) very cold here. The weather
	(+) good. We <b>14.</b> (+) happy here.
]	Love, Nick and Mary
stude <b>5.</b> musi	we 2(+) at the festival. My room 3(+) in the ent hostel. The hostel 4(-) very nice, but the people(+) very friendly. We 6(-) at a concert now. Russian c 7(+) very good. Russian food 8(+) great but it(-) cheap. We 10(+) happy here.  Exercise 2
	Complete the sentences using auxiliary verbs.
A. do	n'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.
Q	
0.	They know my phone number.

PRESENT SIMPLE 11

	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.
		You do the same things every day.
		Sometimes he is late but it happen very often.
		It's not an expensive hotel. It cost much to stay there.
		Ann lives near us but we see her very often.
D		Does
D.	D0,	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
	Con	plete the sentences. Put the verb in brackets into correct positive form.
	1.	When it is warm, I (take) off my coat.
		It is a funny situation but she (look) very unhappy.
		An interpreter (change) spoken words from one language
		into another.
	4.	I (recommend) that you go to this new restaurant.
	<b>5</b> .	Tony is 34 and he (have) 73 prizes from skateboarding
		competitions.
	6.	The City Museum (close) at 5 o'clock in the evening.
	<b>7.</b>	Water (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
	8.	These shoes are very expensive. They (cost) a lot of money.
	Q	Julia is a teacher Sho (teach) Mathe to young children

10	My job is very interesting I (most) a lot of poorle
	My job is very interesting. I (meet) a lot of people.  Caterpillars (develop) into butterflies.
	Wool (come) from sheep.
	Plants (need) water to grow.
	Food is very expensive in this country. It(cost) a lot of
14.	money.
15.	In Britain the banks usually (open) at 9.30 in the morn-
	ing.
16.	Nick usually (sleep) eight hours a night.
17.	The sun (set) in the west.
	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
	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 41-44 47 41 47 41 47 41 47 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41
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.

PRESENT SIMPLE 13

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.
Thi	s is Ann Black. She <b>1</b> (work) at a café. Ann <b>2</b> (go)
	café every morning at six o'clock. It 3(be) sometimes very
	ult to get up so early. Her duty <b>4.</b> (be) to open the café and
	so <b>5</b> (set) the tables. The other waiters <b>6</b> (arrive) at
	o'clock and they <b>7.</b> (tidy) the kitchen. The first customers
	(come) in at about 7.30.
	n 9. (take) a break at 10 o'clock. She 10. (finish)
	at 2 o'clock and sometimes she 11(meet) her friends for
	She usually 12(get) home at about 3 o'clock. her free time, she 13(listen) to music. She 14(be)
	nappy with her job. "I <b>15.</b> (get) up early every day but I have
	hole afternoon free."

<b>B.</b> Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the list in the correct form in Prese Simple: <b>finish</b> (×2), <b>enjoy</b> , <b>go</b> (×3), <b>watch</b> , <b>get up</b> , <b>have</b> (×3), <b>be</b> (×2) <b>start</b> , <b>read</b> .	
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 usual 7 home to have rest before the show. The show 8 8 p.m. and 9 at about 10 p.m.  Afterwards, he 10 dinner with some of the other actors frow the show. He 11 to bed at about 1 a.m.  In his free time, John 12 books and 13 TV. 14 his life. "I 15 very satisfied with my career, and love the people I work with."	for lly at om
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, выражен ное фразой.  I do my housework in the evening.  She writes a lot of emails every day.	l-
<b>0.</b> He goes to work by train. (hardly ever) He hardly ever goes to work by train.	
<ol> <li>I have breakfast before 9 a.m. (always)</li> <li>She doesn't phone her family. (every day)</li> <li>I work at the weekends. (sometimes)</li> </ol>	
<ul><li>4. I'm tired on Friday evenings. (always)</li><li>5. I have coffee with my friends. (sometimes in the morning)</li></ul>	

**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. —  $\mathcal{A}$  сейчас разговариваю на английском.

 $\operatorname{He}$ '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, needu другие.

#### Exercise 7

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

3. I want to lose my weight, so this week I \_\_\_\_\_ eating dinner.

I'm very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to bed now. Good night!
 Kate is still ill but she getting better slowly.

4.	Have you got an umbrella? It starting to rain.
<b>5</b> .	Jim and his father watching TV. They are asleep.
6.	Could you be quieter? I trying to concentrate.
<b>7.</b>	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 win-
	dows.
	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.

5.	We (sper	nd) next weekend in the co	untry.		
6.	They(bu	uild) a new cinema in the ce	entre now.		
7.	At the moment we (fly) over the desert.				
8.	— Where's Ann?	— She (have) a s	hower.		
9.	Let's go for a wall	k. It (not/rain) no	ow.		
10.	We are on holiday	. We (stay) at the	e Ritz Hotel.		
11.	He (go) t	to his parents by car today	•		
12.	Have some hot tea	a. It (get) chilly.			
13.	Don't make so mu	ich noise. I (try) t	to work.		
14.	Why you	ı (read) this maga	azine?		
		ng? Why she			
		Exercise 9			
Α. (	Choose the correct for	orm (Present Simple/Present	t Continuous).		
1	Tom a re	est in the bedroom. He's ti	rad		
••	<b>a.</b> have		<b>c.</b> is having		
2.		usually at 8 o'cle	•		
			c. is closing		
3.	The temperature	at night in many	regions.		
	<b>a.</b> fall	<b>b.</b> falls			
4.	Where y				
		<b>b.</b> is going	<b>c.</b> are going		
5.		this week.			
_		<b>b.</b> isn't working			
6.		a computer at home	_		
_	a. have		<b>c.</b> are having		
1.		cold.	e is cotting		
0	a. gets	<b>b.</b> get	c. is getting		
8.		os Angeles Spanis <b>b.</b> speaks	<b>c.</b> are speaking		
9.	-	rs very fast.	t. are spouning		
٠.	<b>a.</b> go	<b>b.</b> are going	c. goes		
10.	•		•		
	a Do sleep	? May I switch on the	c Are sleeping		

11.	How often _	s	she	_ to the cin	ema?	
	<b>a.</b> does	_ goes	<b>b.</b> does	go	<b>c.</b> is	going
12.	We all	up or	nce a week.			
	<b>a.</b> meet		<b>b.</b> meets		<b>c.</b> are m	eeting
13.	Don't go out	! It	heavily	7.		
	a. does rain		<b>b.</b> is raining	ng	c. rains	
14.	Fred and I a	re good o	dancers, bu	t we	to nigh	nt clubs very
	often.					
	<b>a.</b> don't go		_	_	_	
15.	I always					
	a. stay		<b>b.</b> stays		c. am sta	aying
16.	Ann					
	a. is wanting					
17.	chi					
	<b>a.</b> Do				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
18.	Paul	_ to wor	k by his wif	e's car this	s week, bed	eause his one
	is broken.					
•-	<b>a.</b> go		<b>b.</b> goes		<b>c.</b> is goin	ng
19.	Teenage tenr	nis stars	yo	ounger and	younger.	
	Teenage tenr a. get	nis stars	<b>b.</b> gets	ounger and	_	
	Teenage tenr a. get you	nis stars	<b>b.</b> getsme now?	ounger and	younger.	
	Teenage tenr a. get a. Are	nis stars unde	<b>b.</b> gets me now?	ounger and	younger.	
	Teenage tenr <b>a.</b> get <b>a.</b> Are <b>b.</b> Do	nis stars  unde under	b. gets me now?	ounger and	younger.	
20.	Teenage tenr  a. get  you  a. Are  b. Do  c. Are	nis stars  unde under unde	b. gets me now? rstand stand rstand	ounger and	younger. c. are ge	etting
20.	Teenage tenr <b>a.</b> get <b>a.</b> Are <b>b.</b> Do	nis stars  unde under unde	b. gets me now? rstand stand rstand	ounger and	younger. c. are ge	etting
20. B.	Teenage tenr  a. get  you  a. Are  b. Do  c. Are	nis stars  unde under unde	b. gets me now? rstand rstand rstand	ounger and Simple or Pre	younger. <b>c.</b> are ge	etting
20. B. 1.	Teenage tenr a. get  a. Are b. Do c. Are  Put the verbs in  Look up! The	nis stars  unde under unde brackets	b. gets me now? rstand rstand rstand s in Present S	ounger and Simple or Pre e) so bright	younger. c. are ge	etting
B. 1. 2.	Teenage tenr a. get  a. Are b. Do c. Are Put the verbs in My uncle usu	unde under unde unde brackets	b. gets me now? rstand rstand rstand s in Present S (shin (read	Simple or Pree) so bright	younger. c. are ge	etting nuous. vening.
B. 1. 2.	Teenage tenr a. get  a. Areyou a. Are b. Do c. Are  Put the verbs in  Look up! The My uncle usu As a rule, my	unde under unde brackets sun ally	b. gets me now? rstand rstand rstand s in Present S (shin (read	Simple or Pree) so bright ) newspape o) all house	younger. c. are ge	etting nuous. vening. e evening.
20. B. 1. 2. 3.	Teenage tenr a. get you a. Are b. Do c. Are Put the verbs in Look up! The My uncle usu As a rule, my Go to the chi	unde under _ under _ unde brackets e sun ally v sister _ ldren's b	b. gets me now? rstand rstand s in Present S (shin (read (do	Simple or Pree) so bright ) newspape o) all house or children	younger. c. are gettly. rs in the endown the continuous of the con	nuous.  vening. e evening. play) noisily.
B. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Teenage tenr  a. get  you  a. Are  b. Do  c. Are  Put the verbs in  Look up! The  My uncle usu  As a rule, my  Go to the chil	unde under unde unde brackets sun ally sister ldren's b	b. gets me now? rstand rstand rstand (shin (read (do dedroom! Ou (go)	Simple or Pree) so bright ) newspape o) all house or children	younger.  c. are gently.  rs in the entry  work in the	nuous.  vening. e evening. olay) noisily. lays.
B. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Teenage tenr a. get you a. Are b. Do c. Are Put the verbs in Look up! The My uncle usu As a rule, my Go to the chi	is stars unde under unde brackets sun ally sister ldren's b sually the st	b. gets me now? rstand rstand sin Present S (shin (read (do edroom! Ou (go) cudents	Simple or Pree) so bright ) newspape o) all house or children out of tow (do) a	younger.  c. are gently.  rs in the entry  work in the	nuous.  vening. e evening. olay) noisily. lays.

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. F	Out 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.
<b>7</b> .	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. — Mы планируем вечеринку в эту субботу.

This shelf is going to fall down. —  $\partial ma$  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