

Hi everyone!

Are you ready to learn English?



Lesson 3

Just English
it!

Homework

Задание 1. Вставьте глаголы в Present Simple:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1) She (like) reading. | likes |
| 2) We (have) a sister. | have |
| 3) He (be) cool. | is |
| 4) I (read) a book. | read |
| 5) She (wake up) at 6 o'clock. | wakes up |
| 6) My dog (have) a ball. | has |
| 7) You (be) my friend. | are |
| 8) I (be) clever. | am |
| 9) They (learn) English. | learn |

Задание 2. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке:

1) nice, it, is.

It is nice.

2) beautiful, is, she.

She is beautiful.

3) I, a worker, am.

I am a worker.

4) a dog, it, is.

It is a dog.

5) he, a bike, rides.

He rides a bike.

6) like, they, reading.

They like reading.

7) are, we, the champions.

We are the champions.

Задание 3. Напишите предложения в отрицательной форме:

- 1) We go to school.
- 2) He likes reading.
- 3) They play football.
- 4) She is ugly.
- 5) You are my sister.
- 6) It is a cat.
- 7) I want to go there.
- 8) We are children.
- 9) He is weak.

We **don't** go to school.
He **doesn't** like reading.
They **don't** play football.
She **is not** ugly.
You **are not** my sister.
It **is not** a cat.
I **don't** want to go there.
We **are not** children.
He **is not** weak.

Задание 4. Запишите предложения в вопросительной форме:

- 1) We go to school.
- 2) He likes reading.
- 3) They play football.
- 4) She is ugly.
- 5) You are my sister.
- 6) It is a cat.
- 7) I want to go there.
- 8) We are children.
- 9) He is weak.

Do we go to school?

Does he like reading?

Do they play football?

Is she ugly?

Are you my sister?

Is it a cat?

Do I want to go there?

Are we children?

Is he weak?

Задание 5. Переведите фразы:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Успокойся. | Calm down. |
| 2) Подумай хорошенько. | Think it over. |
| 3) Ну и что? | So what? |
| 4) Решай сам. | It's up to you. |
| 5) Это не важно. | It doesn't matter. |

Граммати́ка

Местоимения

Притяжательный падеж (чей?)

- употребляется только с существительными
- вместо артикля

I – **my**

We – **our**

He – **his**

You – **your**

She – **her**

They - **their**

It - **its**

This is **my** car.

It is **her** book.

She is **our** sister.

Your dog is clever.

This is **his** bike.

Their son is nine years old.

This is **its** food.

Present Continuous

Настоящее длительное время

- **действие, которое происходит или длится в данный момент или период, при чем период может быть довольно долгим;**

E.g. I am studying at the university.

I am working in Metinvest.

- **действие, которое условно считается длительным;**

E.g. I am always thinking of you.

You are constantly losing things.

- **для обозначения качества человека в данный момент.**

E.g. You are saying nonsense.

You are being very silly.

Вспомогательные глаголы:

to be:

- am

- is

- are

Утвердительная форма

Подлежащее + вспомог. глаг + V+ing...

Отрицательная форма

Подлежащее + вспомог. глаг. + not + V+ing...

Вопросительная форма

Вспомог. глаг. + подлежащее + V+ing?

Вопрос

Am	I	}	listening	}
			driving	
Is	HE		speaking	
	SHE		swimming	
	IT			
Are	YOU	}	playing	}
	WE		walking	
	THEY		getting	

Утверждение

I	Am	}	listening
			driving
HE	Is		speaking
SHE			swimming
IT			playing
YOU	Are		walking
WE		getting	
THEY			

Отрицание

I	Am	}	not	}	listening
					driving
HE	Is				speaking
SHE					swimming
IT					playing
YOU	Are				walking
WE					getting
THEY					

Маркеры:

Now – сейчас

At the moment – в данный
момент

This week - на этой неделе

Currently – в текущий период

Stative verbs

Глаголы,
обозначающие чувства
восприятия

see [si:] – видеть

hear [hiə] – слышать

smell [smel] – иметь запах

taste [teɪst] – быть на вкус

feel [fi:l] –

чувствовать/быть

наощупь

look [lʊk] –

выглядеть/казаться

sound [saund] – звучать

Глаголы, выражающие чувства:

like [laɪk] – нравится

care for [keə fɔ:] – заботиться

love [lʌv] – любить

hate [heɪt] – ненавидеть

enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] – наслаждаться

prefer [prɪ'fɜ:] – предпочитать

adore [ə'dɔ:] – обожать,

боготворить

dislike [dɪ'slaɪk] – не нравится

respect [rɪ'spekt] – уважать

Глаголы умственного восприятия, умственной деятельности

know [nəʊ] — знать

believe [bi'li:v] — верить

notice ['nəʊtɪs] — замечать

realize ['riələɪz] – осознавать

forget [fə'get] — забывать

remember [rɪ'membə] — помнить

recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] – узнавать

think [θɪŋk] -думать (иметь мнение), верить

understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] — понимать

see [si:] — в значении понимать

seem [si:m] – казаться

mean [mi:n] – иметь в виду, означать

I like reading.

Thank for your understanding.

My favorite sport is running.

It is interesting.

I am doing nothing.

Задание 1. Поставьте глагол в Present Continuous (не забудьте про вспомогательный глагол):

1) I (listen) to music.

2) She (swim).

3) We (read) a book.

4) You (walk) in the park.

5) They (study) at the university.

6) He (do) his homework.

7) It (run).

I am listening to music.

She is swimming.

We are reading a book.

You are walking in the park.

They are studying at the university.

He is doing his homework.

It is running.

Лексика

Are you sure? - Ты уверен?

Fancy that! - Представь себе!

It's impossible! - Это невозможно!

It can't be true! - Это не может быть правдой!

I can't believe it! - Не могу поверить!

I'm speechless! - У меня слов нет!

I am shocked! - Я в шоке!

Believe it or not. - Хотите верьте, хотите нет.

Sorry for being late. — Извините за опоздание.

Enough of it. — Довольно об этом.

