

Предисловие

Современный учитель английского языка имеет возможность выбирать из представленных на рынке учебной литературы те пособия, которые позволяют наиболее эффективно учитывать образовательные возможности и потребности обучающихся и в то же время не противоречат содержанию УМК, используемых при обучении в настоящее время. Дополнительные учебные пособия позволяют в большей степени сконцентрировать внимание на определённых аспектах обучения английскому языку, в частности на грамматике. Необходимость в системной разработке дополнительных грамматических упражнений продиктована их недостаточным количеством в большинстве УМК, что приводит к многочисленным грамматическим ошибкам в речи обучающихся, некорректному построению вопросов, неправильному использованию вспомогательных глаголов и т. д.

Грамматический тренажёр “Grammar Practice, 10th – 11th forms” подготовлен в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования и основывается на современных педагогических технологиях обучения иностранному (английскому) языку.

Отличительной особенностью грамматического тренажёра “Grammar Practice, 10th – 11th forms” является его направленность на последовательную и поэтапную отработку грамматических структур английского языка с учётом трудностей, возникающих при восприятии грамматического материала. Достаточное количество упражнений по каждой грамматической теме позволяет учителю системно выстроить учебный процесс, начиная с повторения ранее пройденного материала и постепенного ввода новых грамматических явлений в задания коммуникативного характера. Значительное количество упражнений направлено на закрепление грамматической формы (вопросы, отрицательные предложения и т. п.), что позволит обучающимся в дальнейшем корректно выстраивать свои высказывания в содержательном плане. Следует особо подчеркнуть необходимость письменного выполнения представленных упражнений с целью прочного усвоения грамматического материала. Все грамматические задания построены на активном лексическом материале, пройденном ранее или изучаемом в 10–11 классах. Такой системный подход к процессу овладения грамматическим материалом позволит планомерно подготовить обучающихся к успешному прохождению государственной аттестации по английскому языку.

Тренажёр может быть использован по усмотрению учителя на этапах первичной отработки грамматических тем и закрепления пройденных, в качестве материала для домашнего задания или дополнительной самостоятельной работы, а также на факультативных занятиях.

Грамматический тренажёр состоит из восьми частей (блоков): блок 1 – глагол, блок 2 – существительное, блок 3 – прилагательное, блок 4 – наречие, блок 5 – местоимение, блок 6 – числительное, блок 7 – предлоги, блок 8 – словообразование.

Блок 1 (The Verb) включает разделы (Units):

- Present Active Tenses;
- Past Active Tenses;
- Future Active Tenses;
- Active Voice Tenses (Revision);
- Passive Voice Tenses;
- Reported Speech;
- Verb + Verb_{ing} Construction;
- Subjunctive Mood;
- Modal Verbs;
- Phrasal Verbs;
- Participles;
- The Complex Object;
- Questions.

Блок 2 (The Noun) состоит из разделов:

- Singular / Plural Forms;
- Countable / Uncountable Nouns;
- Articles;
- The Possessive Case.

Блок 3 (The Adjective) содержит разделы:

- Adjectival Prefixes and Suffixes;
- Degrees of Comparison.

Блок 4 (The Adverb) включает упражнения, направленные на отработку употребления наречий, блок 5 (The Pronoun) посвящён различным рядам местоимений, блок 6 (The Numeral) содержит упражнения на числительные, блок 7 (The Preposition) состоит из упражнений на отработку употребления предлогов, блок 8 (Word Formation) включает упражнения по отработке правил словообразования.

Грамматический тренажёр составлен по принципу рабочей тетради, что позволяет также выстраивать индивидуальную образовательную программу для каждого обучающегося с учётом его уровня владения английским языком.

1. THE VERB

Unit 1.1. Present Active Tenses

1.1.1. Put the verb *do* into Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous in the following sentences.

- 1) Jane does her homework from 3 to 6 every day.
- 2) What _____ the children _____ at the moment?
- 3) How long _____ you _____ this?
- 4) Look! Pete _____ already _____ his bed.
- 5) What _____ you usually _____ at the weekend?
- 6) Mary _____ already _____ her best to improve the present situation.
- 7) Who _____ shopping in your family?
- 8) They _____ just _____ up our school.
- 9) Little children never _____ it by themselves.
- 10) Which of you _____ morning exercises regularly?

1.1.2. Rewrite the sentences using Present Simple instead of Present Continuous.

1) We're going for a walk after lunch. (*every day*)

We go for a walk every day.

2) My sister is leaving at a quarter to eight. (*usually*)

3) My children are coming with me. (*always*)

4) Jack is taking his dog out for a walk. (*regularly*)

5) My granny's frying pancakes now. (*every weekend*)

6) Tim isn't bringing anybody to the party. (*never*)

7) The boys are going to a fast-food restaurant. (*at the weekend*)

8) Are you staying at this hotel? (*always*)

9) Who is listening to classical music now? (*usually*)

10) The Smiths are moving to the country next Sunday. (*every summer*)

1.1.3. Rewrite the sentences using Present Continuous instead of Present Simple.

1) The boys play football every weekend. (*now*)

The boys are playing football now.

2) My father doesn't work at the weekend. (*now*)

3) Does Ann attend every lecture at the library? (*this afternoon*)

4) We go for a swim in hot weather. (*today*)

5) The children go to school on September 1st. (*tomorrow*)

6) We don't often have an English test. (*tomorrow*)

7) Where does Mary buy her clothes? (*now*)

8) My parents don't eat out on Saturday. (*tomorrow*)

9) Who works at the weekend? (*next Saturday*)

10) John always books his tickets by phone. (*tomorrow morning*)

1.1.4. Add *already, yet, still* or *always* as appropriate.

- 1) Paul is still playing tennis.
- 2) He has _____ won several school tournaments.
- 3) Mary _____ goes for a walk in the evening.
- 4) She has _____ had her lunch at this cafe.
- 5) Gosh! It is _____ midnight.
- 6) My parents haven't seen my scores _____.
- 7) We have _____ finished the lesson.
- 8) The soup is _____ very hot.
- 9) Is James _____ back home? No, he hasn't come from his club
_____.

10) I haven't brought your magazine _____, though I have
_____ read it.

11) Is it _____ drizzling?

1.1.5. Ask short general questions.

1) We often go to the theatre.

Do we?

2) Jane is meeting her friend tomorrow.

3) Pete has seen the new film this week.

4) Kate has been speaking on the phone for ages.

5) Bob always lends me his bike.

6) The film begins at 8 o'clock p.m.

7) They are having a meal at an Italian restaurant.

8) Tom always tells the truth.

9) It is the best film I have ever seen.

10) There are some new magazines on the table.

1.1.6. Answer the questions using either *since* or *for* in your sentences.

1) How long have they been in London? (*Monday*)

They've been here since Monday.

2) How long have you known your best friend? (*10 years*)

I have known him for 10 years.

3) How long have they had breakfast? (*a quarter of an hour*)

4) How long have they been busy? (*10 a.m.*)

5) How long has Bob had that laptop? (*January*)

6) How long has Mary been ill? (*last week*)

7) How long has Jane been fond of painting? (*her childhood*)

8) How long have they been absent? (*two o'clock*)

9) How long have you had a headache? (*early morning*)

10) How long has Dad been in? (*two hours*)

1.1.7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous)

1) Mr Watson is coming (*come*) to Moscow early in spring.

2) How many days a year _____ the sun _____ (*shine*) in this part of the world?

3) The students _____ already _____ (*be*) to the British Museum.

- 4) Carol _____ (*practise*) since early morning.
- 5) In spring days _____ (*grow*) longer and nights _____ (*become*) warmer.
- 6) It often _____ (*rain*) in Moscow in October.
- 7) Paul _____ (*go*) to London by train this evening.
- 8) I _____ still _____ (*wait*) for an answer to my first question.
- 9) _____ you ever _____ (*have*) fish for breakfast?
- 10) The waiter _____ just _____ (*bring*) the menu.
- 11) How long _____ you _____ (*stand*) here?
- 12) Mike _____ (*not speak*) English very well.
- 13) Jack _____ (*be*) interested in tennis since his childhood.
- 14) It _____ (*snow*) for the last three hours.
- 15) She _____ still _____ (*pack*) her suitcase.

1.1.8. Ask two special questions to each sentence.

1) Peter has brought a cat to school. (*who / where*)

Who has brought the cat to school?

Where has Peter brought the cat?

2) My parents discuss the recent news in the evening. (*who / when*)

3) The children are playing in the garden. (*who / where*)

4) Mary has learned a new poem. (*who / what*)

5) The tourists have been waiting for their bus for an hour. (*who / how long*)

6) Linda is good at cooking. (*who / what*)

7) Our guests come from Scotland. (*who / where*)

8) Mary is wearing her mother's dress. (*who / whose*)

9) They have been presenting their project for an hour. (*who / how long*)

10) I want two bars of chocolate. (*who / how many*)

1.1.9. Put the verb in brackets into the present form.

1) It's the best film I have seen this year. (*see*)

2) Let's go out. It _____ raining. (*stop*)

3) There are a lot of pools of water in the street. It _____
the whole day. (*rain*)

4) Is Alan good at tennis? – Yes, he _____ it
three or four times a week. (*play*)

5) Where are the children? – They _____ in
the lake. (*swim*)

6) Please, do not make so much noise. Your father _____
to concentrate. (*try*)

7) John always _____ to loud music. (*listen*)

8) Jim _____ for a number of jobs recently,
yet without any success. (*apply*)

9) Mr Brown _____ his business partner at
4 p.m. tomorrow. (*meet*)

10) Max _____ very hard all this year as he
wants to go to University. (*work*)

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