#### Предисловие

Современный учитель английского языка имеет возможность выбирать из представленных на рынке учебной литературы те пособия, которые с одной стороны позволяют наиболее эффективно учитывать образовательные возможности и потребности обучающихся и с другой стороны не противоречат содержанию УМК, по которым осуществляется обучение английскому языку 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, 5th form" 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, 5th form" является его направленность на последовательную и поэтапную отработку грамматических структур английского языка с учётом трудностей, возникающих при изучении грамматического материала. Достаточное количество упражнений по каждой грамматической теме позволяет учителю системно выстроить учебный процесс, начиная с повторения ранее пройденного материала и постепенно вводя новые грамматические явления 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 более прочного усвоения грамматического материала. Все грамматические упражнения построены на активном лексическом материале, изученном ранее или в течение учебного года. Такой системный подход к овладению 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, в рамках факультативных занятий.

Тренажёр состоит из восьми частей (блоков), рассчитанных на работу в течение учебного года: блок 1 — времена глаголов; блок 2 — модальные глаголы; блок 3 — вопросы; блок 4 — числительные; блок 5 — прилагательные; блок 6 — артикли; блок 7 — much, many, little, few; блок 8 — some, any, no.

Блок 1 (Tenses) включает следующие разделы (Units):

- The verb to be;
- · Verb forms;
- Present Simple (*I do*) or Present Continuous (*I am doing*);
- Present Perfect (*I have done*);
- Present Simple (I do) or Present Continuous (I am doing) or Present Perfect (I have done);
- Past Simple (*I did*);
- Past Continuous (*I was doing*);
- Past Simple (*I did*) or Past Continuous (*I was doing*);
- Future Simple (*I will do*);
- To be going to (I am going to do).

Блок 2 (Modal verbs) состоит из разделов:

- · Have to / has to or must;
- · Can / could.

Блок 3 (Questions) включает следующие разделы:

- General questions;
- · Alternative questions;
- · Tag questions;
- · Special questions;
- · Who-questions.

Блок 4 (Numerals) направлен на отработку порядковых и количественных числительных.

Блок 5 (Adjectives) посвящён степеням сравнения прилагательных.

Блок 6 (Articles) состоит из упражнений, направленных на отработку употребления артикля с именами собственными.

Блоки 7 и 8 включают в себя упражнения на правила употребления  $much\ /\ many$ ,  $little\ /\ few\ u\ some\ /\ any\ /\ no$ .

Тренажёр построен по принципу рабочей тетради, что позволяет также планировать индивидуальную образовательную программу для каждого обучающегося с учётом его уровня владения английским языком.

# 1. TENSES

#### Unit 1.1. The verb to be

#### 1.1.1. Complete the table with the correct form of the verb to be.

Pronoun	Present	Past
I	am	was
we		were
you		
he	is	
she		
it		was
they	are	

1.1.2. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb to be.
1) Jack <u>is</u> going to be a doctor.
2) Mary and Ann bright students when they studied a Moscow University.
3) What the capital of Italy?
4) Some children afraid of the dark.
5) There a lot of books in the library.
6) Pete interested in programming now.
7) There a boring film on TV the day before yesterday.
8) These women from France.
9) Max watching news online now.
10) It windy outside yesterday.
1.1.3. Give positive short answers.
1) Is my story funny? <u>Yes, it is.</u>
2) Was Amundsen a famous explorer?
3) Are the children swimming?
4) Is this your address?

5) Is there	any news?		
6) Are the	6) Are the Browns staying at the hotel?		
7) Is it the	7) Is it the shortest way to the gallery?		
8) Was Jane the fourth child in the family?			
9) Were there any interesting photos?			
10) Is Mark	leaving soon?		
1.1.4. Complet	e the tag quest	tions with the correct form of the verb to be.	
1) The baby	was	_ born into a farmer's family, wasn't it?	
2) My brotl	ner	playing the guitar now, isn't he?	
3) Richard		a young doctor then, wasn't he?	
4) The Smi	ths	going home, are they?	
5) Our teac	her	asking a difficult question, isn't she?	
6) Polly		growing beautiful flowers, isn't she?	
7) Rose		learning Spanish, is she?	
8) Mr Blake	e	a university professor, isn't he?	
9) John and	d Kate	married, are they?	
10) Your gra	inny	80, isn't she?	

# Unit 1.2. Verb forms

## 1.2.2. Complete the table with the correct verb forms.

play	plays	playing
study		
	goes	
		crying
do		
		putting
	sits	
meet		
		lying
die		
	swims	

study <u>stud</u>	ying	$_{-}$ smile $_{}$	
have		play	
put		change	
run		come	
cry		go	
buy		_ sit	
1.2.3. Complete th	ne table with the co	rrect verb forms.	
do	did	done	doing
		seen	
	came		
bring			
		read	
			sitting
have			
say			
		made	
	grew		
			blowing
	os into the Past Sin	_	
stay	7 0000		
d		become	
think		leave	
_			
		_ <b>b</b> ~	
	rect form of the ver	<del>-</del>	
now lam s	peaking	$\_$ next month $\_$	
tomorrow		an hour ago	
last week		at 5 vesterday	

1.2.1. Write the -ing form of the following verbs.

in 2010	sometimes
often	in two months
yesterday	already
1.2.6. Complete the sentence	s with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
1) The girl is <u>watching</u>	g cartoons now. (watch)
2) It was	the whole day yesterday. (rain)
3) What will the weather	like tomorrow? (be)
4) Could you	after my luggage? (look)
5) Pete	his essay last night. (write)
6) Sam	his pet and
home at 7 yesterday. (feed, le	eave)
7) You must	to school in time. (come)
8) Mark doesn't have	up early every day. (get)
9) Ann will	part in our competition in spring. (take)
10) They have already	a lot of places of interest. (see)
Unit 1.3. Present S	
or Present Continu	ous (I am doing)
or Present Continu	ous (I am doing) ets into the Present Simple.
1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack 1) I <u>leave</u> home a	ous (I am doing) ets into the Present Simple. at eight in the morning. (leave)
or Present Continue  1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack  1) I <u>leave</u> home a  2) Sam	ous (I am doing)  ets into the Present Simple.  at eight in the morning. (leave)  to his office. (drive)
or Present Continue  1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack  1) I <u>leave</u> home a  2) Sam  3) My mother	ous (I am doing) ets into the Present Simple. at eight in the morning. (leave)
1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack  1) Ileave home a  2) Sam  3) My mother  4) Emma does not	ets into the Present Simple.  at eight in the morning. (leave)  to his office. (drive)  cheese for breakfast. (have)
1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack  1) Ileave home a  2) Sam  3) My mother  4) Emma does not	ets into the Present Simple.  at eight in the morning. (leave)  to his office. (drive)  cheese for breakfast. (have)  English. (speak)  _ evenings at home. (enjoy)
1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack         1) Ileave home a         2) Sam         3) My mother         4) Emma does not         5) Tom         6) She	ets into the Present Simple.  at eight in the morning. (leave)  to his office. (drive)  cheese for breakfast. (have)  English. (speak)  _ evenings at home. (enjoy)
1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack         1) Ileave home a         2) Sam         3) My mother         4) Emma does not         5) Tom         6) She         7) We never	ets into the Present Simple.  at eight in the morning. (leave)  to his office. (drive)  cheese for breakfast. (have)  English. (speak)  _ evenings at home. (enjoy)  a bike. (ride)
1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack  1) Ileave home a  2) Sam  3) My mother  4) Emma does not  5) Tom  6) She  7) We never  8) Linda	ets into the Present Simple. at eight in the morning. (leave) to his office. (drive) cheese for breakfast. (have) English. (speak) evenings at home. (enjoy) a bike. (ride) at hotels when we travel. (stay)
1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack         1) Ileave home at 2) Sam         3) My mother         4) Emma does not         5) Tom         6) She         7) We never         8) Linda         9) Nick	ets into the Present Simple.  at eight in the morning. (leave)  to his office. (drive)  cheese for breakfast. (have)  English. (speak)  _ evenings at home. (enjoy)  a bike. (ride)  at hotels when we travel. (stay)  math at a secondary school. (teach)
1.3.1. Put the verbs in brack         1) Ileave home at 2) Sam         3) My mother         4) Emma does not         5) Tom         6) She         7) We never         8) Linda         9) Nick	ets into the Present Simple.  at eight in the morning. (leave)  to his office. (drive)  cheese for breakfast. (have)  English. (speak)  evenings at home. (enjoy)  a bike. (ride)  at hotels when we travel. (stay)  math at a secondary school. (teach)  dancing. (not like)  the correct form of the verb to be.

3)	the businessmen discuss	ing an important problem?	
4)	My parents watching a r	news programme now.	
5)	Helen washing up now.		
6)	What you looking for?		
7)	They not watering their	garden now.	
8)	it raining now?		
9)	We having dinner at hor	ne now.	
	I keeping fit.		
1.3.3.	Underline the correct form of the v	verb.	
1)	John <u>likes</u> / is liking making photo	os.	
2)	Mother always reads / is reading to	ales to us in the evening.	
3)	Who cooks $/$ is cooking delicious for	ood in your family?	
4)	Sarah writes / is writing books for	children.	
5)	Hush! The baby is sleeping / sleeps	•	
6)	My parents are busy. They are water	ching / watch news on TV.	
7)	Why are you looking / do you look	at me so?	
8)	The sun is shining / shines brightly	y in the sky.	
	A barking dog doesn't bite / isn't k		
10)	What time do you get up / are you	getting up?	
1.3.4.	Put the verb into the Present Cont	inuous or Present Simple.	
1)	Where <u>are</u> you <u>going</u>	now? (go)	
	Ben and his friends usually end. (play)	football at the	
3)	John often	by plane. (travel)	
4)	The children	an English song now. (sing)	
5)	What you	at? (look)	
6)	Listen! The bell	(ring)	
7)	The sun	brightly now. (shine)	
8)	It in su	in summer here. (not snow)	
9) (take		in our competitions.	
10)	What music Ben	to now? (listen)	
11)	Look! Kate	up the tree. (climb)	

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