

**ВПР 7 класс**  
**лексика и грамматика**  
**Тренировка проблемных**  
**заданий**



местоимение	употребление (+)-утвердит. предложение (?)-вопросит. предложение (-)-отрицат. предложение	пример
<b>A lot of</b> (МНОГО)	(+)	There were <b>a lot of</b> sweets on the table.
<b>Many</b> (с исчисл.) / <b>much</b> (с неисчисл.) (МНОГО)	(?), (-)	I haven't got <b>much work</b> to do.
<b>Some</b> (немного, несколько)	(+)	There's <b>some</b> water in the glass.
<b>Any</b> (немного, несколько)	(?), (-)	She hasn't got <b>any</b> friends.
<b>Few</b> (мало)	(с исчисл.)	There are <b>few</b> pens on the desk.
<b>A few</b> (немного, но вполне достаточно)	(с исчисл.)	There are <b>a few</b> songs in the playlist.
<b>Little</b> (мало)	(с неисчисл.)	There's <b>little</b> soup in the bowl.
<b>A little</b> (немного, но вполне достаточно)	(с неисчисл.)	There's <b>a little</b> cheese in the fridge.

## many, much, few, little

It was not a secret, very \_\_\_\_\_ people knew about it.

I was a secret, very \_\_\_\_\_ people knew about it.

She ate so \_\_\_\_\_ apple pie yesterday that she is never going to eat it again.

They ate so \_\_\_\_\_ oranges that they had a stomachache.

We can't get into the taxi, we are too \_\_\_\_\_

They were \_\_\_\_\_ and decided not to attack.

My sister did a lot of shopping and spent \_\_\_\_\_ money.

The old man was poor. He had \_\_\_\_\_ money to live on.

I have so \_\_\_\_\_ books to read that I don't know what to start with.

Nowadays he was very busy and he saw \_\_\_\_\_ of his old friends.

## (a) few, (a) little

1. She earns \_\_\_\_\_ money and can't buy expensive clothes.
2. She has earned \_\_\_\_\_ money and can buy a handbag.
3. He had very \_\_\_\_\_ information on the subject and could add nothing.
4. He had \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject and could add some details.
5. The child has \_\_\_\_\_ friends and he sometimes feels lonely.
6. It is good if you have \_\_\_\_\_ close friends.
7. They ate \_\_\_\_\_ food and were not hungry anymore.
8. They ate \_\_\_\_\_ food and they were still hungry.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ people like him because he was a bore! (зануда)
10. The woman was glad because \_\_\_\_\_ people came to help her in the garden.

местоимение	употребление	пример
<b>Somebody</b> (кто-нибудь, кто-то)	(+)	Somebody left the room and turned off the TV.
<b>Something</b> (кое-что, что-нибудь)	(+) (?)-если предлагаем что-то собеседнику	I saw something strange in the street.  Do you want something to eat?
<b>Someone</b> (кто-то в многолюдном месте)	(+)	Someone left a magazine here yesterday.
<b>Anybody</b> (кто-нибудь, никто, любой) !Не может быть подлежащим	(+)-употр.редко, (?), (-)	Is there anybody at home?
<b>Anyone</b> (кто-нибудь (один), любой)	(+)-употр.редко, (?), (-)	There was not anyone there.
<b>Anything</b> (что-нибудь, ничто, любой)	(+)-употр.редко, (?), (-)	Do you know anything about it?
<b>Everybody</b> (все) –употр. Только с одушевленными объектами	(+) (?)	Everybody arrived on time.
<b>Nobody</b> (никто)	(+) предложения с отрицательным значением без	Nobody knew about the meeting

**something   anything   nothing   everything**

1. My husband taught his son he knows.
2. Her patient has a bad memory. She can't remember.
3. I think there is wrong with my watch.
4. We've got to eat. We've got only to drink.
5. The student didn't understand because she heard.
6. Does he know about computers? — Yes, he knows because he is the best specialist in computer science at Harvard University.
7. He felt terrible. He couldn't do else.
8. is all right, the patient is much better today.
9. Is there interesting in the programme of the concert?
10. I could see: it was quite dark.
11. Give me to drink.
12. I didn't take any money with me, so I couldn't buy
13. My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see now.
14. I saw near the wood that looked like a tent.

Союзное слово	Употребление	Примеры
<b>who / whom / that</b>	когда говорится о людях	The man <b>who</b> I talked to was my old friend.
<b>which / that</b>	когда говорится о предметах или животных	The smartphone <b>that</b> my parents bought for me was expensive.
<b>whose</b>	с одушевлёнными и неодушевлёнными объектами, чтобы показать принадлежность	This is the boy <b>whose</b> bag is always missing.
<b>when</b>	для указания на время (может опускаться)	That was the time ( <b>when</b> ) we were happy.
<b>where</b>	для указания места	I will always remember the place <b>where</b> I spent my childhood.
<b>why</b>	для указания причины	We don't know the reason <b>why</b> he changed schools.

Заполните пропуски, используя **who, which, where, whose**.

I don't agree with people... say that all modern music is rubbish.

That's the music ... I like best of all.

The shop ... I bought this CD is next to the post office.

The man ... party I went to is a composer.

I've broken the vase ... you presented me.

That's the only rock group ... music I like.

Musicians ... are really successful work hard.



**В данном тексте содержится 11 ошибок. Найдите и исправьте их.**

The town which I was born has changed greatly over the last fifty years. Now there is a modern shopping center on the place that my school used to be and all the children whose went there have grown up and moved away. The local cinema, that was built several years ago, used to be a dance hall which big bands played. The park, where was my favourite place as a child, is now a car park. Some things are still the same though. Mrs Jones, whom is now seventy years old, still lives in the High Street and Mr Jones still owns the baker's shop, that two sons now work instead of him. The hospital where I was born in is still standing, although it is now much bigger than it was at the time which I was born. On the day which my family and I left our town we were all very sad.

## 1. Прилагательные с окончанием -ing и -ed

Окончание	Значение	Примеры
-ing	качество, характеристики или свойства объекта	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I find this film too boring.</li><li>• This book is interesting.</li></ul>
-ed	чувства, эмоции или состояние человека	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He was bored at the lesson.</li><li>• Mike was shocked by the news.</li></ul>

His problem is so (confusing/confused). Can you help him?

I'm feeling (depressed / depressing).

I'm always really (boring/bored) during the long flights.

My little daughter was (amusing / amused) by the clown.

Olga's new idea was absolutely (fascinated / fascinating).

Mum! It's so (embarrassing/embarrassed) when you show my baby photos to people.

That film was very (depressing/depressed)!

The trip was (exhausting / exhausted)!


It's so (frustrating/frustrated)! I can't remember this text.

This lesson is so (boring / bored)!

The airplane moved in a rather (alarming / alarmed) way.

The little boy was (frightening/frightened) when he saw a spider.

Прилагательное	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
односложное	+ <b>-(e)r</b>	+ <b>-(e)st</b>
состоящее из двух слогов и более	<b>more</b> + прилагательное	<b>the most</b> + прилагательное
некоторые <b>дву-сложные прилагательные</b>	+ <b>-(e)r</b> или <b>more</b> + прилагательное	+ <b>-(e)st</b> или <b>most</b> + прилагательное

- 
1. Mary was \_\_\_\_\_ (clever) girl in the whole class.
  2. She felt \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than yesterday. The illness is making progress.
  3. Kate was \_\_\_\_\_ (kind) I've ever known.
  4. China is \_\_\_\_\_ (populated) country in the world.
  5. Finally we were sent home without \_\_\_\_\_ (far) delay.
  6. She seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) than before.
  7. Changing job were \_\_\_\_\_ (good) decision I've ever made.
  8. The Beatles was \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) band last century.
  9. For \_\_\_\_\_ (far) information please contact the head office.
  10. Making excuses is his \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) trait of character.

<b>So +</b>	Прилагательное	<i>She is <b>so</b> beautiful.</i>
	Наречие	<i>She sings <b>so</b> beautifully.</i>

**После *so* не может быть существительного!**

<b>Such + (прилагательное) + существительное</b>	<i>She is <b>such</b> a beautiful woman.</i>
	<i>I like <b>such</b> books.</i>

## Such / such a (an) / so

You shouldn't let \_\_\_\_\_ small child watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ much.

I want to do \_\_\_\_\_ many different things.

She got \_\_\_\_\_ shock that she couldn't say a word.

I was \_\_\_\_\_ excited that didn't utter a word.

It was a great holiday. We had \_\_\_\_\_ good time.

The food in the hotel was \_\_\_\_\_ awful. I've never eaten \_\_\_\_\_ awful food.

We had to pay \_\_\_\_\_ high price for coffee in London.

I think she works too hard. She looks \_\_\_\_\_ tired all the time.

I can't decide what to do. It's \_\_\_\_\_ problem.

They worked \_\_\_\_\_ quickly that there were no time for talking.

<b>say</b>	<p><b>В прямой речи:</b> Tom said, 'This is great!'</p> <p><b>В косвенной речи (said that):</b> Tom said (that) he might be late.</p> <p><b>В устойчивых словосочетаниях:</b> say your prayers, say yes/no, say a few words, say something (nothing, etc.), the letter says, the newspaper says, the clock says, the label says, people say ..., let's just say (that)..., have sth to say</p>
<b>tell</b>	<p><b>В косвенной речи (told somebody):</b> Tom told his friend that he would visit London.</p> <p><b>В устойчивых словосочетаниях:</b> tell sb about sth, tell sb to do sth, tell sb (that), tell the twins apart, tell a mile off, tell tales, tell a story, tell a joke, tell the truth, tell a lie</p>
<b>talk</b>	<p><b>To talk about</b> означает «<b>обсуждать что-то в неформальной обстановке</b>»: We talked about our school for hours.</p> <p><b>Говорить, произносить слова:</b> How do babies learn to talk?</p> <p><b>В устойчивых словосочетаниях:</b> talk to/with sb, talk sense, talk nonsense/rubbish</p>
<b>speak</b>	<p><b>Говорить на каком;либо языке:</b> to speak English, to speak French</p> <p><b>Говорить громко/тихо/четко:</b> to speak loudly/quietly She spoke the words as clearly she I could.</p> <p><b>В разговоре по телефону:</b> 'Hello, may I speak to Mr. Langdon?' 'Yes, speaking.'</p> <p><b>To speak about something</b> употребляется в более формальном контексте (to give a talk on sth): The mayor will be speaking at their graduation ceremony.</p>

## say – tell – speak – talk

1. He ... “My mother teaches English at school”.
2. I met Ann in the street yesterday and we stood and ... for half an hour.
3. These students ... English very slowly , but they do not make mistakes.
4. Nick is going to ... at the next meeting.
5. My sister ... that she is coming here tomorrow.
6. Go to Mr Brown. He will ... you all the facts.
7. We ... about books most of the time.
8. Last year he... two languages and now he... three.
9. She ... him all.
10. She ... him the whole story.
11. Did he ... you his name and address?
12. She ..., “My brother likes to read.”
13. She ... me that she took dancing lessons last year.
14. ... him to ring me up in an hour.



# Фразовый глагол *look*

**Around**

осматривать, оглядывать

**Ahead**

предусматривать,  
предвидеть

**Into**

рассматривать,  
исследовать

**After**

присматривать за кем-то  
(чем-то)

**Look**

**Back**

оглядываться в прошлое,  
вспоминать

**At**

взглянуть, проверить,  
смотреть на что-то, кого-то

**In**

зайти, заглянуть  
к кому-то

**Forward to**

ожидать с нетерпением,  
предвкушать

## LOOK \_\_\_\_\_

In  
Forward  
At  
Out  
Up  
After  
Around  
Out  
For

It is my grandmother, who looks ... our baby.  
Mr. Poker looked ... one more time, but found nothing.

Look ...! The stone is falling.

Poor Mary had to look ... job.

The girl looked ... and saw cloudless sky.

Max was looking ... a meeting with his beloved.

The tourists looked ... the room in the hotel.

The passengers was looking ... of the windows of the train.

When you are in Pskov, look ..., please.

