

Warming up

If the men knew what the men know, if
the men went where the men go,


If the men did what the men do, the
world would be better.

I think so, don't you?

Listening

ex. 1, p.5

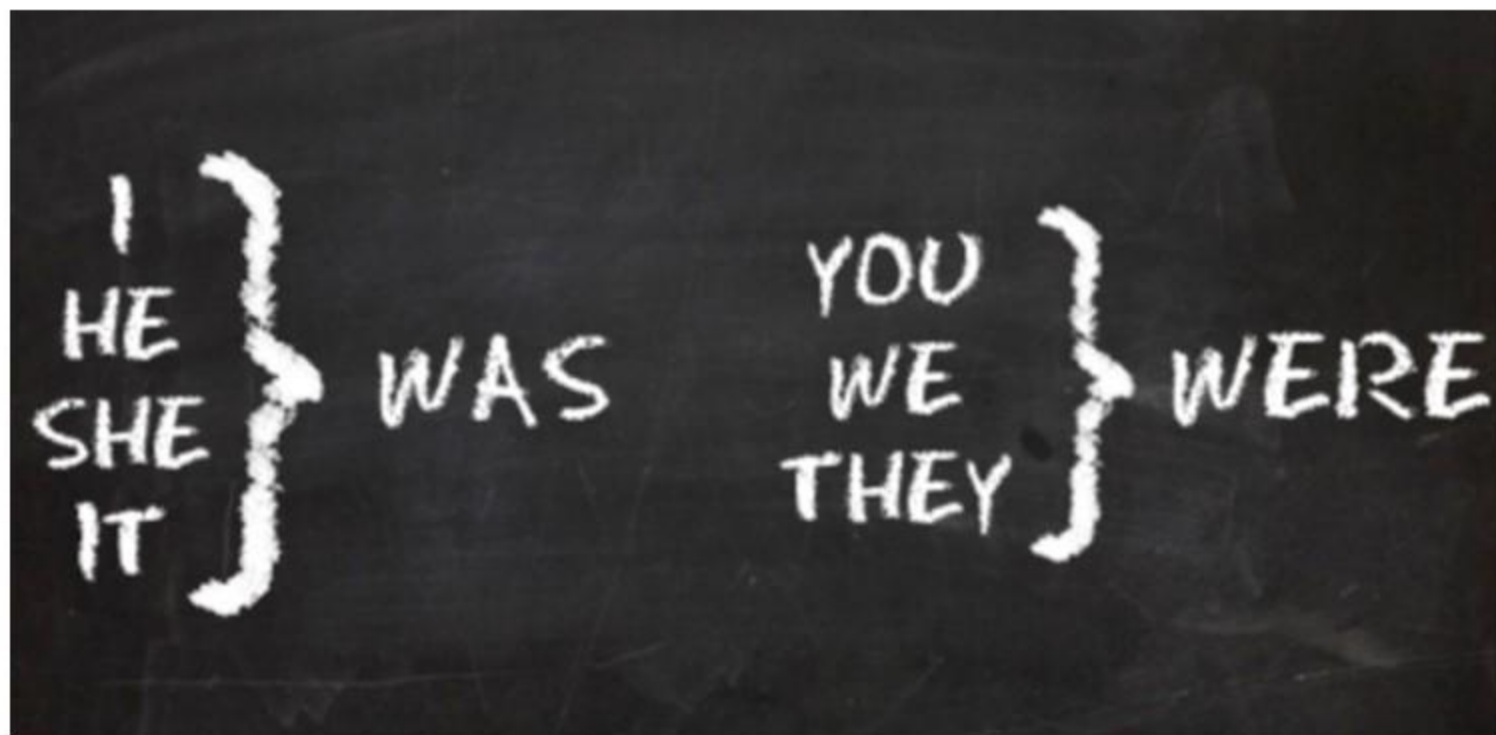
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Listen,  (1), and say which sentences in A and B are true.

- A.**
- 1) The Barkers always go abroad together.
 - 2) Once the Barker children went abroad on their own.
 - 3) Richard, Margaret, John and Sally Barker wanted to go to Russia.
 - 4) The family wanted to see as many cities in Russia as they could.
- B.**
- 1) John wanted to take some pictures of the Moscow Kremlin.
 - 2) John wanted to take some pictures of St Petersburg.
 - 3) John wanted to take some pictures of his friend Yura.
 - 4) John wanted to take pictures of the best places in the two cities.

Past Simple

Мы уже знаем, что у глагола **to be** в прошедшем времени есть 2 формы.



Но в английском языке есть еще множество глаголов!

И, чтобы образовать от них прошедшую форму, нужно добавить окончание **-ed**

-ed

Examples:

- Play – played
- Enjoy – enjoyed
- Show – showed
- Open – opened
- Close - closed

Эти глаголы в форме инфинитива оканчиваются на гласную или звонкую согласную, поэтому окончание –ed читается со звуком [d]



Examples:

- Watch – watched
- Jump – jumped
- Look – looked
- Walk – walked
- Dress – dressed
- Finish - finished

Эти глаголы в форме инфинитива оканчиваются на глухую согласную, поэтому окончание –ed читается со звуком [t]



Examples:

- Count – counted
- Hate – hated
- Want – wanted
- Skate - skated

После звуков [t] и [d] окончание –ed читается как [id]



SB p.6 ex.3

Для того, чтобы построить вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в прошедшем времени мы должны использовать вспомогательный глагол **Did**.

Рассмотрим примеры предложений.
Сначала изучим отрицательное предложение.

Did not = Didn't

I **didn't** help my mum about
the house yesterday.



She **didn't** ask a question.



Обращаю ваше внимание, что при появлении вспомогательного глагола **did**, окончание **-ed** не добавляют к смысловому глаголу.

Теперь изучим вопросительные предложения.



Вспомогательный глагол **did** встаёт на первое место в общем вопросе.

- Did the children play football yesterday?
- Yes, they did.



- Did you ride a bike last summer?
- No, I didn't.



Если вопрос специальный, то вспомогательный глагол did встаёт на второе место, сразу после вопросительного слова.

- What did you have for lunch yesterday?
- A cup of coffee and some donuts.



Find all the Past Simple forms of the verbs in the text.

A. Read the text and give it a name.

B. Complete the questions after the text and answer them.

Summer was coming and the Barkers were thinking about their holidays. John and Sally decided to go to Russia and visit its famous cities — Moscow and St Petersburg. They travelled to Moscow by plane. The Smirnovs met them at the airport and they drove to the south of Moscow where the Smirnovs lived. In Moscow John and Sally stayed with the Smirnovs but in St Petersburg they had a room in a small hotel. John and Sally loved Moscow and they enjoyed St Petersburg very much.

Unit 1 Step 1

Two capitals

Indefinite pronouns

We use indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are.

Indefinite pronouns

every	everybody — каждый, всякий everything — всё Everybody knows this. Do you know everything?
no	nobody — никто nothing — ничто Nobody came in. There was nothing on the chair.

Indefinite pronouns

some	(+) в утвердительных предложениях somebody — кто-нибудь, кто-то something — что-нибудь, что-то Somebody came in. There is something on the chair.
any	(?) (в вопросах) anybody — кто-нибудь, кто-то anything — что-нибудь, что-то Did anybody come in here? Is there anything on the chair?

Обратите внимание, что в отрицательных предложениях также можно употреблять **any, anybody, anything**. Однако чаще в отрицательных предложениях используются слова **nobody** и **nothing**:

There is **not any** soup in the bowl.

There is **no** soup in the bowl.

I did **not** see **anybody** here.

I saw **nobody** here.

There is **not anything** in the box.

There is **nothing** in the box.

Complete the sentences.

Use *nobody*, *anybody*, *something*, *anything*, *nothing*

- Would you like to buy ...?
- ... wants to go to the circus with me. Will you come?
- I'd like to have ... tasty for lunch.
- Please, open the box. There's ... for you in it.
- ... in my family play tennis. Please teach me.
- ... must go and do the job.
- They told me ... about their neighbours. Who are they?

Homework (WB)

- p.7 ex.8
- p.16 ex.21
- p.18 ex.25 (learn the irregular verbs by heart)