Types of Houses

- Most people in the UK live in a house or a flat.
- Houses can be detached (= separate from other houses); semi-detached (= connected to one house on one side) or terraced (= connected to two other houses, one on each side.)
- Flats are usually in a block (a block of flats is a building with four or more floors / storeys) or they are converted from old houses. For example, you can find a flat above a shop.
- Some people also live in a bungalow: a one-storey house.



Terraced houses



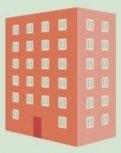
Semi-detached houses



Cottage



Bungalow



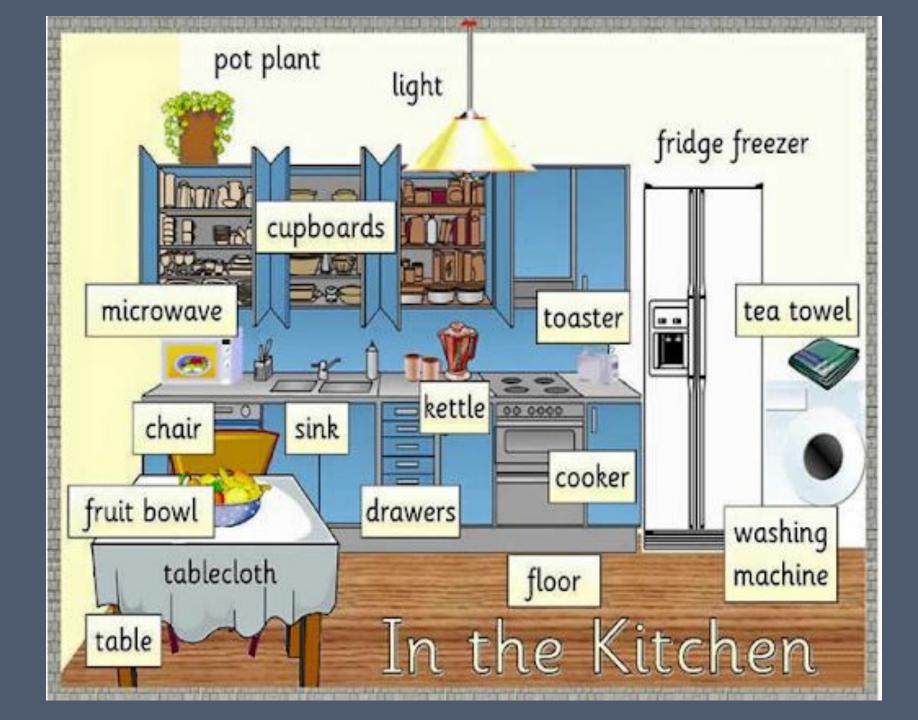
Block of flats



Detached house

British American English English Fourth Third floor floor Third Second floor floor Second First floor floor Ground First floor floor





Household Devices and Appliances (1)



Inside a bedroom



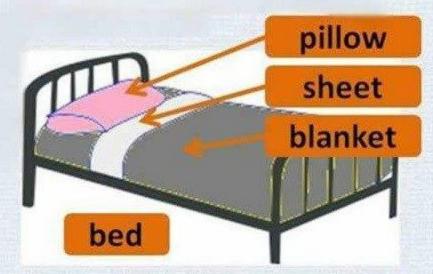
picture



chair



desk





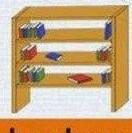


alarm clock

Night table



rug



bookcase



wardrobe

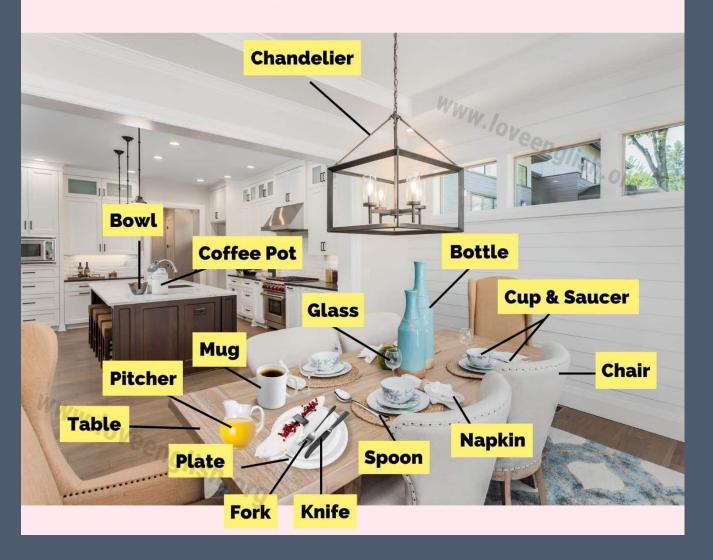


drawer(s)

chest of drawers/ dresser



DINING ROOM



Личное местоимение	Притяжательное местоимение				
	Относительная форма	Абсолютная форма			
I	my	mine			
you	your	yours			
he	his	his			
she	her	hers			
it	its	-			
we	our	ours			
they	their	theirs			

Притяжательный падеж

единственное число

'S

Lucy's bag dog's tail porter's uniform

ед. число, оканчивается на -s

's

boss's office class's teacher waitress's uniform множественное число

S'

girls' dresses my friends' idea students' marks

имена, оканчиваются на -s

'S или S'

James's room или James' room множественное число исключения

'S

children's toys men's suits women's secrets

два или более лица

Kate and Jim's house (общий дом Кейт и Джима) Kate's and Jim's houses (дома Кейт и Джима)

Possessive case





Существительное в единственном числе

ДОБАВЛЯЕМ - 's dad's, mum's, Ann's

Существительное во множественном числе, заканчивающееся на S

ДОБАВЛЯЕМ - ' teachers', pupils', cats'

Существительное во множественном числе, не заканчивающееся на ${\bf S}$

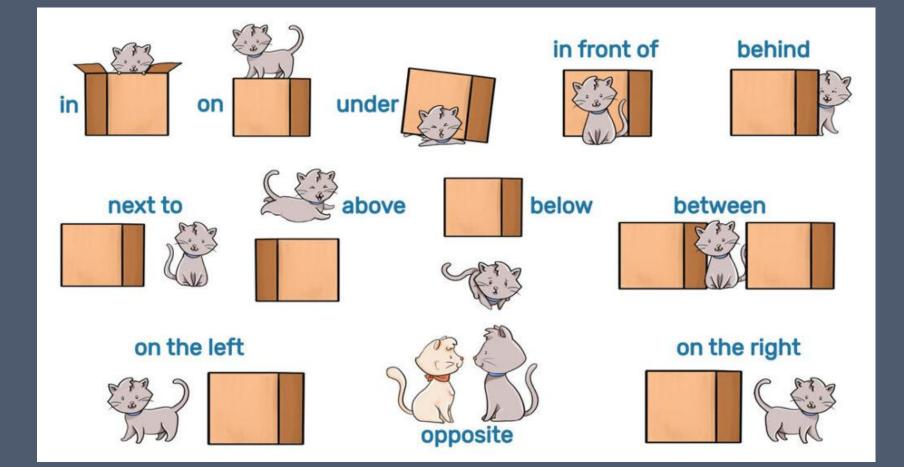
ДОБАВЛЯЕМ - 's people's, children's

Сложное существительное - в конце слова

ДОБАВЛЯЕМ - 's (ед) или '(мн) (ед) mother-in-law's, (мн) mothers-in-law's

Фраза - к последнему слову

ДОБАВЛЯЕМ - 's (ед) или '(мн) The president of Russia's speech



THE VERB 'TO HAVE'

THE VERB 'TO HAVE' IN THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

	POS	SITIVE	FORM	NEG	ATIVE FORM		QUESTIONS		
ı	have	(got)	(I've got)	1	have	not got	Have	1	got?
You	have	(got)	(you've got)	You	have	not got	Have	you	got?
He	has	(got)	(he's got)	He	has	not got	Has	he	got?
She	has	(got)	(she's got)	She	has	not got	Has	she	got?
lt	has	(got)		tt	has	not got	Has	it	got?
We	have	(got)	(we've got)	We	have	not got	Have	we	got?
You		(got)		You	have	not got	Have	you	got?
They		(got)	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	They	have	not got	Have	they	got?

have not got = haven't got has not got = hasn't got