

Муниципальное общеобразовательное бюджетное учреждение
средняя общеобразовательная школа №20 города Сочи
имени Гапанца Ивана Владимировича

**Сборник дидактических упражнений
«Времена глаголов в английском языке»
для учащихся 7-8 классов**

Составитель:
Колупаева Кристина Юрьевна,
учитель английского языка

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Аннотация

Сборник дидактических упражнений «Времена глаголов в английском языке» адресован учителям английского языка для развития грамматических, языковых и речевых навыков учащихся 7-8 классов. Сборник содержит конкретные инструкции к заданиям, варианты заданий, упражнений и ключи к заданиям.

Пояснительная записка

Сборник дидактических упражнений «Времена глаголов в английском языке» для учащихся 7-8 классов подготовлен в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования и основывается на современных педагогических технологиях обучения английскому языку.

Отличительной особенностью сборника является его направленность на последовательную и поэтапную отработку грамматических структур английского языка с учётом трудностей, возникающих при восприятии грамматического материала в активном залоге.

Следует обратить особое внимание на необходимость письменного и устного выполнения представленных упражнений с целью прочного усвоения грамматического материала. Такой системный подход к овладению грамматическим материалом позволит планомерно подготовить обучающихся к успешному прохождению государственной итоговой аттестации по английскому языку.

Цель сборника: систематизированное объединение грамматических упражнений для отработки и закрепления видо-временных форм глаголов английского языка.

Сборник дидактических упражнений состоит из двух частей (грамматических упражнений для выполнения в письменной речи и грамматических упражнений для выполнения в устной речи), рассчитанных на работу в течение учебного года. Многие упражнения предлагаются с ответами. Перед выполнением упражнений можно пользоваться таблицей с видовременными формами английского глагола. Для подбора грамматического материала использованы интернет ресурсы.

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
<p>Как образовать?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+ V/V(e)s</p> <p>I go to school every day. Molly goes to school every day</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-don't/doesn't V</p> <p>I don't go to school every day. Molly doesn't go to school every day.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">? Do/Does + S + V</p> <p>Do you go to school every day? Does Molly go to school every day?</p>	<p>Как образовать?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+ am/is/are Ving.</p> <p>I am sitting. She is singing. They are playing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-am/is /are not +Ving</p> <p>I am not playing. He isn't watching. We are not listening.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">? Am / Is /Are + S+ Ving</p> <p>Am I sitting? Is she listening? Are they singing?</p>	<p>Как образовать?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+ have/has +V3</p> <p>I have watched this film. She has done her homework.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-have/has not +V3</p> <p>I haven't met her before He has not watched the film.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">? Have/Has +S+V3.</p> <p>Have we met before? Has Molly read this book?</p>	<p>Как образовать?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+ have / has been Ving</p> <p>I have been working. She had been waiting.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-Have/has not been Ving</p> <p>I haven't been waiting for you. She hasn't been running.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">? Have/ has + S+ been Ving</p> <p>Have you been working all day long? Has he been running?</p>

Когда употреблять?

- Обычное, регулярно повторяющееся действие.

Molly often visits her granny.

- Расписание.

The ship leaves at 8 sharp.

Факты, законы природы.

Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
<p>Как образовать? + V2</p> <p>I played hockey. Molly went to the zoo.</p> <p>-didn't +V</p> <p>I didn't play hockey. Molly didn't go to the zoo.</p> <p>? Did +S+V</p> <p>Did you play tennis? Did Sara go to the zoo?</p>	<p>Как образовать? +Was/were+Ving</p> <p>She was sleeping. They were dancing</p> <p>was/were not Ving</p> <p>She was not crying. We were not waiting for him.</p> <p>? Was /were +S+Ving</p> <p>Was she writing</p>	<p>Как образовать? +Had +V3</p> <p>I had done my homework by 6 o'clock.</p> <p>Had not +V3</p> <p>She hadn't finished cooking before her mother came.</p> <p>? Had +S+V3</p> <p>Had she come before midnight?</p>	<p>Как образовать? +Had been Ving</p> <p>I had been crying before he came.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had not +S+ been Ving <p>I hadn't been cooking by midnight.</p> <p>? Had + S + been + Ving</p> <p>Had she been crying till midnight?</p>

Когда употреблять?

- Действие происходит ит (длится) в данный момент.

She is watching TV now.

- Действие происходит ит в данный период.

I am reading M. Twain these days.

- Запланированное действие.

I'm flying to Madrid.

Когда употреблять?

- Действие завершено, но нет указание на момент совершения.

She has done her homework.

- Действие завершено, нет указания на момент совершения и есть результат важный в данный момент.

I have bought some flour, so we can bake a cake.

Когда употреблять?

- Действие, которое длилось до настоящего момента (возможно, действие продолжается и сейчас).

She has been waiting for you for 3 hours.

	a letter? Were you dreaming?					
Когда употреблять? • Обычно е единичн ое действи е в прошло м. I visited my granny last month. • Цепь событий в прошло м. I opened my bag, found the key and started the car.	Когда употреблять? • Действие, которое длилось в определе нный момент прошлого . She was dancing at 5 o'clock yesterday. She was sleeping when her brother came.	Когда употреблять? • Действие закончил ось до момента в прошлом. I had watched the film before we went to the cinema. She had fallen asleep before midnight yesterday.	Когда употреблять? • Действие длилось до момента в прошлом. Sally had been waiting for half an hour and then she decided to go home.			
Слова- указатели.	Слова- указатели.	Слова- указатели.	Слова- указатели.			

Маркеры времени. yesterday, last (that) month, the day before yesterday, last (that) week\month\year, in 2010, on the 10 of April, ago	Маркеры времени. all day /night long, at that moment/time, while, at 5 o'clock, when +Past Simple	Маркеры времени. By, by the time, before	Маркеры времени. all day long, by, before, since, for, till			
Future Simple	Future Continuous	Future Perfect	Future Perfect Continuous			
Как образовать? + will V I will stay with you forever. -won't (will not) V He won't help you. ? Will +S+V Will you come to my party?	Как образовать? +will be Ving I will be reading at 2 o'clock tomorrow. -Won't be Ving She won't be sleeping if you come later. ? Will +S+be Ving Will you be waiting for me?	Как образовать? +Will have +V3 I will have read the book by tomorrow. -Won't have V3 She won't have cooked dinner by that time. Will+ S+have V3 Will you have finished	Как образовать? + will have been Ving I will have been waiting for you till midday. -won't have been Ving I won't have been reading for so long. ? Will +S + have been			

		homework by midnight?	doing Will you have been doing your homework till 5 o'clock?			
Когда употреблять? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Одиночные или последовательные действия в будущем <p>I will meet you at the station. She will come home and then she will take a shower.</p>	Когда употреблять? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие длится в определенный момент будущего <p>I will be lying on the beach at this time tomorrow.</p>	Когда употреблять? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие закончится до момента в будущем. <p>I will have written all the letters by 5pm.</p>	Когда употреблять? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие длится до момента в будущем. <p>Molly will have been living in Kongo for three years next November.</p>			

<p>Слова-указатели. Маркеры времени. Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, one of these days, next week/month, in an hour /minute, later, soon, in (the) future</p>	<p>Слова-указатели. Маркеры времени. all day /night long, at that moment/time, while, at 5 o'clock, when</p>	<p>Слова-указатели. Маркеры времени. By, by the time, before</p>	<p>Слова-указатели. Маркеры времени. all day long, by, before, since, for, till</p>			
<p>It often rains in autumn.</p>				<p>Слова-указатели. Маркеры времени. Now, at the moment, at present</p>	<p>Слова-указатели. Маркеры времени. lately, recently, twice, several times, ever, never, just, already, yet, for, since</p>	<p>Слова-указатели. Маркеры времени. For, since</p>

Основная часть.

Грамматические упражнения. Письменная речь

TASK 1.

A. Put the verb into the right form (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple).

- 1) I _____ (watch) TV every day.
- 2) We _____ (go) to the theatre yesterday.
- 3) Mary _____ (visit) her aunt next week.
- 4) You _____ (be) very busy last week.
- 5) I _____ (be) proud of my father. He is very clever.
- 6) They _____ (not leave) for St. Petersburg next summer.
- 7) We _____ (go) to the country if the weather _____ (be) warm.
- 8) Kate _____ (not see) Nick yesterday.
- 9) I _____ (not visit) my friends every day.
- 10) Last week I _____ (read) a very interesting article.
- 11) He _____ (be) very busy now, so he _____ (look through) the newspapers tomorrow.
- 12) My brother _____ (not go) to work on Saturday and Sunday.

B. Make interrogative sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

1. This shop sells fruit and vegetables. (*What*)
2. You watched this film the day before yesterday. (*When*)

3. He will go to the country because the weather is fine. (*Why*)
4. She watches TV every day. (*How often*)
5. I bought this book last week. (*What*)
6. They will visit their parents next month. (*Whose*)
7. We saw this man long ago. (*When*)
8. The teacher comes to class at 9 sharp. (*Who*)
9. We shall meet him at the entrance. (*Where*)

TASK 2.

A. Put the verb into the right form (Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous).

1. Father _____(work) in the garden now.
2. We _____ (do) our homework from 5 till 8 o'clock yesterday.
3. They _____ (clean) their flat at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
4. When I entered the shop the shop-girl _____ (show) a nice dress to an elderly lady.
5. We _____ (wait) for you at the station at 12.30 tomorrow.
6. Mother _____(talk) to her friend on the telephone now.
7. I _____ (translate) an English article when you phoned me.
8. She _____ (fly) to Manchester at 8.30 tomorrow.
9. Look! The boy _____(climb) the fence.

B. Make interrogative sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

1. The children are watching TV at this moment. (*Who*)
2. He was reading a book the whole evening yesterday. (*What*)
3. We will be writing letters at 5 pm tomorrow. (*When*)
4. He is having tea now. (*Who*)
5. They were walking in the park at 7 yesterday. (*Where*)
6. We will be discussing this problem at 11 o'clock tomorrow. (*What*)
7. The little girl is crying bitterly. (*Why*)
8. The pupils were writing a composition for 3 hours last week. (*How long*)
9. He will be taking a shower at 7 in the morning. (*When*)

TASK 3.

A. Choose the right variant (Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect).

1) Look! I you your favourite flowers.

A. have brought B. had brought C. will have brought

2) The pupils already their books when the teacher entered the classroom.

A. have ... opened B. had ... opened C. will ... have opened

3) I think she dinner by the time Mother comes home.

A. has cooked B. had cooked C. will have cooked

4) Kate gave me the book which she the day before.

A. has bought B. had bought C. will have bought

5) The children the room by 10 o'clock tomorrow.

A. have decorated B. had decorated C. will have decorated

6) He his glasses and now he can read the article.

A. has found B. had found C. will have found

7) I hope they her the news by the time we come.

A. have told B. had told C. will have told

8) He to his father yet.

A. has not spoken B. had not spoken C. will not have spoken

9) The teacher understood that Robert his homework.

A. has not done B. had not done C. will not have done

10) I him today.

A. have phoned B. had phoned C. will have phoned

B. Open the brackets and put the verb into the right form.

1. We already _____ (solve) this problem.

2. I'm sure you _____ (not forget) all this by tomorrow.

3. Nora showed me the picture which she _____ (draw).

4. He thought that he _____ (lose) the money.

5. My Granny _____ (be) a pensioner for 12 years by next spring.

6. We _____ (to invite) Ron to the party. I'm sure he will come.

7. The train already _____ (leave) when we came to the station.

8. I _____ (not to see) you for ages!
9. By the time you get home they _____ (prepare) everything for the party.
10. The doctor _____ (examine) his last patient by 6 PM tomorrow.

TASK 4.

A. Choose the right variant (Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous).

1. I am very tired. I *have been working / had been working / will have been working* too much.
2. She *has been looking / had been looking / will have been looking* through the window for a few minutes before she answered my question.
3. He felt sleepy. He *has been reading / had been reading / will have been reading* for 5 hours.
4. In 30 minutes the students *have been writing / had been writing / will have been writing* the test for three hours.
5. I don't think we'll go for a walk. It *has been raining / had been raining / will have been raining* since 7 o'clock in the morning.
6. Next month I *have been studying / had been studying / will have been studying* Mathematics for 7 years.
7. Ann speaks Spanish very well. She *has been learning / had been learning / will have been learning* it for 2 years.
8. James *has been teaching / had been teaching / will have been teaching* Geography for 15 years when we met.
9. The children *have been watching / had been watching / will have been watching* cartoons for two hours by the time their mother returns home.

B. Open the brackets and put the verb into the right form.

1. He _____(work) very hard since he became a sales manager.
2. My hands are dirty. I _____ (clean) my car.
3. In three years Father _____ (build) our country house for ten years.
4. She _____ (learn) English for two years before she moved to London.
5. He saw that the woman _____ (listen) to the conversation with great interest.
6. Michael is the best player in our team. He _____(play) football for five years.
7. Next month she _____ (work) at this factory for twenty years.
8. Why are you so excited? – I _____ (dance) for 2 hours.
9. Tomorrow it _____(snow) for almost a week.
10. He _____ (live) in poverty for many years before he became rich.

TASK 5.

Match the questions with the replies.

1. Do you often meet George?
2. What are the pupils doing?
3. When did you go to the seaside?
4. What were you doing when I rang you up?

5. Is dinner ready?
 6. Why is he out of breath?
 7. Does he know every street in this town?
 8. Why didn't you buy the book?
 9. Why was Mother so tired yesterday?
 10. Has she already returned from her trip?
 11. What about going to the cinema at 5?
 12. What our life be like in 2050?
- A. No, she will come back in a few days.
 - B. Yes, Mother has already cooked it.
 - C. He has been running fast.
 - D. Because I had lost my money.
 - E. I haven't seen him for ages.
 - F. Sorry, I can't. I'll still be doing my homework at this time.
 - G. They are writing a test.
 - H. Yes, he has been living here for 15 years.
 - I. I went there last summer.
 - J. I was listening to the radio.
 - K. It will have become easier and more automated by then.
 - L. She had been working in the garden the whole day.

TASK 6.

Choose a suitable verb from the table and put it into the right form to complete the sentences.

have, miss, leave, build, speak, work, wait, teach, meet, write, decorate, lose

1. The plane in twenty minutes.
2. If you follow this diet, you some weight.
3. He a new book this summer.
4. I Helen in the morning. (now it is evening)
5. We to the Dean in the morning. (it is still morning)
6. He breakfast when he heard a loud noise in the hall.
7. They this house since April and there is still much work to do.
8. He was late for the conference because he the 7 o'clock train.
9. I for you at the restaurant at 6 tomorrow.
10. They the room by the time you come home.
11. She at school for ten years before she met James.
12. Tom History for ten years by next month.

TASK 7.

Complete the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the right form.

A CRITIC.

Bernard Shaw was a famous Irish writer and critic, he also (1) _____ (write) important works on music and there are many funny stories about it.

There was a young girl in England who (2) _____ (play) the piano and (3) _____ (think) that (4) _____ (do) it well. Once she (5) _____ (learn) that a young critic Bernard Shaw (6) _____ (go) to a party. The girl also (7) _____ (know) that most of all Shaw (8) _____ (like) to be in a good company and to listen to good music. So, she (9) _____ (decide) to please Shaw and (10) _____ (choose) a lovely piece of music to play it at the party.

After all the guests (11) _____ (arrive), the girl (12) _____ (sit) in front of the piano. When Bernard Shaw (13) _____ (enter) the room, she (14) _____ (begin) to play. And she (15) _____ (play) the whole evening. But then she (16) _____ (understand) that Shaw (17) _____ (pay) attention to her and he only (18) _____ (talk) with his friends.

Finally the girl (19) _____ (stand) up and (20) _____ (go) to Shaw.

“Excuse me, (21) _____ (be) you Bernard Shaw?” (22) _____ (ask) the girl.

“Yes, I (23) _____ (be),” he (24) _____ (answer) and (25) _____ (not pay) attention to her again.

“I (26) _____ (hear) that you (27) _____ (like) listening to good music.”

“Yes, I do. But don’t mind! Go on playing!”

TASK 8.

Complete the dialogue. Put the verbs in brackets into the right form.

Lucy: Hi Mike! I (1) _____ (see) you for ages! How things (2) _____ (go on)?

Mike: Everything is OK. I just (3) _____ (returned) from a cruise round Europe.

Lucy: Really? I didn't know that you (4) _____ (travel). You (5) _____ (have) a good time?

Mike: Of course! We (6) _____ (go) ashore at different ports and (7) _____ (see) the sights of different towns and cities. Now I can say that I (8) _____ (see) Rome, London and Paris.

Lucy: Oh, you are so lucky. And where you (9) _____ (go) now?

Mike: I (10) _____ (visit) Diana. You (11) _____ (remember) her?

Lucy: Of course. I (12) _____ (meet) her at your birthday party last year. We (13) _____ (speak) the whole evening. When the party was over I (14) _____ (want) to ask her telephone number, but she already (15) _____ (leave).

Mike: I think we can go to Diana's place together. She (16) _____ (be) glad to meet you again. You (17) _____ (come)?

Lucy: Sorry, but I can't. I (18) _____ (go) to the library. I (19) _____ (have) a test tomorrow and I must prepare for it. Besides, I must finish my report.

Mike: All right. If you (20) _____ (not be) busy tonight, we can go to the cinema together.

Lucy: That's a good idea! I (21) _____ (finish) my report by 6 pm. I (22) _____ (call) you as soon as I (23) _____ (be) free.

Mike: Then I (24) _____ (wait) for your call. Buy!

Lucy: See you later!

I.Ключи к письменным упражнениям.

TASK 1A.

1. watch
2. went
3. will visit
4. were
5. am
6. will not leave
7. shall / will go, is
8. did not see
9. do not visit
10. read
11. is, will look through
12. **does not go**

TASK 1B.

1. What does this shop sell?
2. When did you watch this film?
3. Why will he go to the country?
4. How often does she watch TV?
5. What did you buy last week?
6. Whose parents will they visit next month?
7. When did we see this man?
8. Who comes to class at 9 sharp?
9. Where shall we meet him?

TASK 2A.

1. is working
2. were doing
3. will be cleaning
4. was showing
5. shall / will be waiting
6. is talking
7. was translating
8. will be frying
9. is climbing

TASK 2B.

1. Who is watching TV at this moment?
2. What was he reacting the whole evening yesterday? / What was he doing the whole evening yesterday?
3. When will we be writing letters?
4. Who is having tea now?
5. Where were they walking at 7 yesterday?
6. What will we be discussing at 11 o'clock tomorrow? / What will we be doing at 11 o'clock tomorrow?
7. Why is the little girl crying bitterly?

8.How long were the pupils writing a composition last week?

9.When will he be taking a shower?

TASK 3A.

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. B

5. C

6. A

7. C

8. A

9. B

10. A

TASK 3B.

1. have already stayed

2. will not have forgotten

3. had drawn

4. had lost

5. will have been

6. have invited

7. had already left

8. have not seen

9. will live practically

10. will have examined

TASK 4 A.

1. have been working

2. had been looking

3. had been reading

4. will have been writing

5. has been raining

6. will have been studying

7. has been leaning

8. had been teaching

9. will have been watching

TASK 4B.

1. had been working

2. have been cleaning

3. will have been building

4. had been learning

5. had been listening

6. has been playing

7. will have been working

8. have been dancing

9. will have been snowing

10. had been living

Task 5.

1.E

2.G

3.I

4.J

5.B

6.C

7. H

8.D

9.L

10.A

11.F

12.K

Task 6.

1. leaves

2. will lose

3. is writing

4. met

5. have spoken

6. was having

7. have been building

8. had missed

9. shall/ will be waiting

10. will have decorated

11. had been working

12. will have been teaching

Task 7.

1. wrote

2. played

3. thought

4. did
5. learnt
6. was going
7. knew
8. liked
9. decided
10. chose
11. had arrived
12. sat
13. entered
14. began
15. was playing
16. understood
17. was not paying
18. was only talking
19. stood
20. went
21. are
22. asked
23. am
24. answered
25. didn't pay
26. have heard
27. like

Task 8.

1. haven't seen
2. are things going on
3. have just returned
4. had been travelling

5. did not have
6. went
7. saw
8. have seen
9. are you going
10. am visiting
11. do you remember
12. met
13. were speaking
14. wanted
15. had already left
16. will be
17. will you come
18. am going
19. have
20. are not
21. will have finished
22. shall/ will call
23. am
24. shall/will be waiting

II. Грамматические упражнения. Устная речь

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

1. Translate into Russian. Mind the use of the Present Indefinite.

1. It is cold. 2. It is dark in the room. 3. We are late for classes. 4. Is John present at the lesson? 5. Who is absent from the lesson? 6. She is always glad to see you. 7. Are you afraid of dogs? 8. Don't be afraid of dogs.

2. Use the proper form of the verb to be.

1. Thank you, I _____ not hungry. 2. I _____ sorry, I _____ late. She _____ angry with you. 4. Don't talk, the baby _____ asleep. 5. The radio _____ too loud, turn it down. 6. They _____ absent again. Where _____ they this time? 7.

She _____ glad that you _____ here. 8. It _____ late, we _____ in a hurry. 9. Benny _____ fond of animals. 10. I _____ eager to have a car.

3. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. Benny is a little boy. 2. Dr.Sandord is a doctor. 3. He is in the hospital now. 4. Betty is always in time for her classes. 5. Betty is a very pretty girl. 6. It is warm today. 7. It is dark in the room. 8. He is fond of sports.

4. Translate the following sentences into English. Use phrases with the verb to be.

1. Бенни очень любит животных. 2. Мы очень рады видеть вас, приходите опять. 3. Они опять опаздывают на занятия. 4. Кто отсутствуют на уроке? – Все присутствуют. 5. Сейчас 8 часов. Пора идти. 6. Зимой здесь обычно холодно. 7. Хотите есть? 8. Хотите пить? 9. Мэри – маленькая девочка и она боится собак. 10. Уже 10 часов. Почему ребенок еще не спит?

5. Translate into Russian.

1. Benny has got several pets at home. 2. Betty has got a lot of friends. 3. John has got a lot of work to do. 4. They have got a lot of work about the house. 5. We usually have breakfast at 9. 6. You have five mistakes in your dictation. 7. Let's have a walk. 8. They have a good time together.

6. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the following phrases: have a walk, have a shower, have a cold, have a good time, have diner, have breakfast, have a rest, have guests.

1. Днем Мэри и бабушка гуляют в парке. 2. Бетти принимает душ вечером. 3. Каждую осень она болеет простудой. 4. Кейт и ее друзья хорошо проводят время вместе. 5. Иногда они обедают в кафе. 6. Обычно она завтракает дома. 7. Когда у вас бывают гости? 8. Они не обедают дома. 9. Обычно они не гуляют в это время. 10. Обычно она отдыхает после работы.

7. Translate into English. Mind the word order.

1. Жена Виктора преподавательница английского языка. 2. Вечером они в клубе. 3. Те мальчики сейчас в саду. 4. Вы очень заняты днем? 5. Не рассказывайте ему эти новости, пожалуйста. 6. Он всегда уходит в 8 вечера. 7. Когда она обычно бывает дома? 8. Она всегда опаздывает. 9. Я всегда рада вас видеть. 10. Жаль, что вы больны. 11. Его обычно нет дома в воскресенье. 12. Он сильно простужен и сейчас дома.

8. Answer the following questions.

1. Who are you glad to see? 2. When is it usually cold? 3. Do you have a good time together? 4. Have you got a lot of friends? 5. When do you have your classes? 6.

What is the weather like today? 7. Do you usually have your meals at home? 8. What are you fond of? 9. What are you eager to have? 10. Are you often late for classes?

9. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. She watches TV in the evening. 2. Mary asks a lot of questions. 3. Ben has English every day. 4. She speaks English well. 5. My dad reads newspapers every day. 6. Mr Blake always answers Meg's questions. 7. Ann makes few mistakes. 8. John comes home at 7. 9. She plays the piano well. 10. He likes to play football.

10. Read the text in the singular.

A. They go to the University every day except Sunday. They usually come at 8 o'clock. Every day they have two lectures and a laboratory work. At 12 they have a tea-break. Sometimes they go to a café for a cup of tea. They have a lot of homework every day. They read and translate texts, write exercises in Grammar, learn poems by heart, listen to the cassettes and watch video. They are quite tired after their working day.

B. The teachers usually speak do fast and give so much homework. The pupils do not always understand what the teachers say, though they listen attentively and every day when they come home from school they ask many questions.

11. Add tags to the following sentences.

1. Mike is four. 2. She likes music. 3. John is not at home now. 4. Ann has breakfast at 8. 5. Mary doesn't watch often watch TV. 6. She doesn't like chemistry. 7. She goes for a walk in the evening. 8. He doesn't have dinner at home.

12. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you like to go to the cinema? 2. When do you go to the cinema? 3. Do you often go to the theatre? 4. Do you like your native place? 5. What other cities do you like? 6. Do you watch TV a lot? 7. When do you like to watch TV? 8. Do you like to speak English? 9. Do you speak English with your friends? 10. What do you like to do on Sunday?

13. Translate into English.

a) 1. Вы часто играете в футбол? 2. Вы хотите смотреть телевизор утром? 3. Вы любите играть в шахматы? 4. Вы слушаете радио днем? 5. Вы любите смотреть телевизор вечером? 6. Ваши друзья катаются на коньках? 7. Вы ложитесь спать поздно? 8. Вы любите вставать рано утром? 9. Вы ходите на лыжах зимой? 10. Ваши друзья катаются на коньках?

б) 1. Я не вижу его в университете. 2. Они не любят ходить в театр. 3. Он не хочет читать эту толстую книгу. 4. Я не хочу видеть их сегодня. 5. Я не хочу смотреть этот фильм по телевизору. 6. Я не играю в шахматы. 7. Он не любит читать короткие рассказы. 8. Она не любит ездить автобусом. 9. Он не работает в больнице. 10. Они не слушают последние известия по телевизору днем.

с) 1. Куда вы хотите пойти днем? 2. Когда вы смотрите телевизор? 3. Куда вы ходите по вечерам? 4. Кого вы хотите встретить на вокзале? 5. Какие газеты покупает ваш папа? 6. Когда вы хотите пойти туда? 7. Кого вы хотите встретить здесь? 8. Кого вы провожаете после занятий каждый день? 9. Когда вы слушаете последние известия? 10. Какие газеты вы читаете по вечерам?

14. Make alternative and disjunctive questions.

1. There is a store near my house. 2. There are several new buildings round the corner. 3. There is a new store across the street. 4. There is a park opposite our school. 5. There is a green lawn in front of it.

15. Answer the following questions.

1. What museums are there in the place where you live? 2. How many republics, regions and territories are there in Russia? 3. How many planets are there in the solar system? 4. How many pupils are there in your class? 5. Are there more English or Russian books? 6. Where is your school situated? 7. How many states are there in the USA? 8. Are there excellent pupils in your class? 9. Are there many boys in your class? 10. Are there many books in your library?

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the use of the Present Continuous.

1. John is watching TV, while Mary is cooking. 2. They are having breakfast now. 3. Pete is arriving next week. 4. Hurry up, we are leaving in five minutes. 5. She is always asking silly questions. 6. Who is cooking supper tonight? 7. You are always making so much noise.

2. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. Mr. Green is reading a newspaper. 2. Betty and Helen are preparing for a test. 3. They are walking in the park now. 4. Benny is playing with his toys. 5. Old Mrs. Green is watching TV. 6. His hedgehog is sleeping. 7. It is raining outside. 8. John is watching on his report.

3. Make alternative and disjunctive questions.

1. She is eating cereal with milk. 2. After breakfast he is going for a walk. 3. He is speaking Russian now. 4. His granny and he are going to the park. 5. He is standing at the blackboard. 6. We are having an English lesson now.

4. Translate into English.

1. Солнце светит, дождь не идет. 2. Ты слышишь шум? – Я слушаю, но ничего не слышу. 3. Смотри на меня, когда я с тобой разговариваю. 4. Темно, я ничего не вижу. 5. Что ты ищешь? – Я ищу сегодняшнюю газету. 6. Смотри, нам сосед спешит на работу. 7. Она занята, она чистит мебель пылесосом. 8. Подождите немного. Она сейчас делает доклад. 9. Вы все время смеетесь на уроке. 10. Вам сейчас кто-нибудь помогает? 11. Кого вы ждете? – Я жду подругу. Она должна прийти через 10 минут. 12. Я смотрю телевизор. Фильм очень интересный, не мешайте. 13. Куда вы уезжаете на выходные? 14. На что ты смотришь? 15. Посмотрите, кто там стучит в дверь.

7. Read the following and answer the questions.

John gets up at 7 o'clock. At 8 he has breakfast and at half past 8 he leaves for the office. At 9 he has a meeting with the staff. His work is over at 6 and in a few minutes he is on the way home. In the evening he likes to read a newspaper. At about 11 he has a shower and then he goes to bed.

It is 7 o'clock. What is John doing?

It is 8. What is John doing?

It is half past 8. What is John doing?

It is 9. What is John doing?

It is a little past 6. What is John doing?

It is evening. What is John doing?

It is 11 p.m. What is John doing?

8. Answer the questions as in the example.

Usually Ann dances well. And now? (badly) And now she is dancing badly.

1. Usually Barbara translates badly. And now? (nicely) 2. Usually Sergey writes Spanish incorrectly. And today? (correctly) 3. Usually Ann writes very short letters to her parents. And today? (long) 4. Usually she asks few questions. And today? (many) 5. Usually he eats his breakfast quickly. And today? (slowly) 6. Usually the child eats badly. And now? (well) 7. Usually Jane skates badly. And now? (beautifully) 8. Usually Tom speaks English with mistakes. And now? (without mistakes)

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative using the Present Perfect.

1. He has lived in Krasnodar for a long time. 2. Mary has left early. 3. She has learned a lot of new words this year. 4. The weather has changed again. 5. Helen has been here since morning. 6. She has already cleaned the room. 7. He has already left. 8. It has stopped raining.

2. Make up sentences of your own, using the following phrases.

a) since childhood, since last year, since Monday, since 2000, since last September, since then, since my trip to Moscow, since 2 o'clock, since summer, since morning;

b) since we met, since I saw this film, since she told me her story, since I finished school, since I found out these facts;

c) for a couple of weeks, for a few days, for several hours, for a month, for almost a year, for three months;

d) never, lately, just, ever, already, yet.

3. Translate into English.

1. Я еще не устала. 2. Я еще не сделала работу. 3. Я уже позавтракала. 4. Я уже не голодна. 5. Я уже готова слушать вас. Я уже все приготовила. 6. Комната уже чистая. Я уже убрала комнату. 7. Сестры еще нет дома. Она еще не пришла. 8. Сейчас уже довольно тепло. Последнее время потеплело. 9. Дождь уже закончился. Дождь больше не идет. 10. Родители уже дома. Они уже пришли.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. His shoes are clean. What has he done? 2. They are at home? What have they done? 3. Her door is closed. What has she done? 4. I am not hungry any longer. What have I done? 5. She is in bed. What has she done? 6. I don't have the book. What have I done? 7. I have no mistakes in the text. What have I done?

5. Answer the questions using the Present Perfect as in the example.

Are they having dinner? – No, they have already finished it.

1. Is the window open? 2. Do you have the key? 3. Are you still looking for the magazine? 4. Do you want the newspaper? 5. Do you want some more tea? 6. Is

she at home? 7. Is she still out? 8. Can you recognize Ann in the picture? 9. Is she still reading this book? 10. Do you know where the book is?

6. Answer the following questions as in the example.

How long have you known them? – Since last year. For two years.

How long did you live there? – For two years. From 1997 to 1999. Until August.

1. How long have you lived in this house? 2. How long have you known Ann? 3. How long did you watch TV last evening? 4. How long did it rain last Saturday? 5. How long has Ann been at hospital? 6. How long did you read this book yesterday?

7. Translate into English.

1. Он уже уехал в Москву. 2. Ты когда-нибудь был в Москве? – Нет, я еще не была там. 3. Она уже закончила работу? – Да. 4. Мэри давно здесь? – Да, она здесь с утра. 5. Ты давно живешь в Краснодаре? – Нет, я живу здесь только два месяца. 6. Я не видела Ника с тех пор, как он уехал на юг. 7. Я не ходила в кино уже несколько месяцев. 8. Ты уже второй раз делаешь эту ошибку. 9. Первый раз я видела такой интересный фильм. 10. Как долго они уже живут в Москве?

8. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever met my friend Ann? 2. Have you already read “Ruslan and Ludmila” by A.S.Pushkin? 3. How many books have you read since summer? 4. Have you done all the exercises for today? 5. Have you lost your pen? 6. Why haven’t you read the newspaper today? 7. Who has learnt the poem by heart? 8. Have you learnt the words of the last lesson? 9. You haven’t seen any new films, have you? 10. How many mistakes have you done in your composition?

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Comment on the use of the Present Perfect Continuous and the Present Perfect.

1. She left for London in autumn. She has lived there for three months already. 2. We have been planning this trip for several months. Tomorrow we start. 3. He found a job in the café last summer. He has been working there since then. 4. TV works again. John has been repairing it for the whole morning. 5. He has seen a lot in his life. 6. I have been watching you for half an hour, but I don’t understand what you are doing.

2. Answer the questions.

1. She began to play the piano at the age of 6. Now she is 18. How long did she begin to play the piano? How long has she played the piano? 2. Ann came to the college at 2 p.m. Now it is 6 p.m. How long ago did she come? How long has she been here? 3. He left for London in December. How long ago did he leave for London? How long has he stayed there? 4. He began to learn English when he was 5. Now he is 18. How long ago did he begin to learn English? How long has he learned English? 6. He began to work when he was 20. Now he is 23. How long ago did he begin to work? How long has he been working?

3. Translate into English. Comment on the use of tenses.

1. Я читаю английские книги в оригинале. Сейчас я читаю журнал. Я читаю его уже 2 дня. Я прочитала книгу и знаю о чем она. А ты читаешь английские книги?

2. Мы делаем уроки регулярно. Сейчас я делаю уроки. Я делаю их уже два часа. Я делаю их с 6 часов. Я сделала уроки и сейчас свободна.

3. Осенью часто идет дождь. Сейчас идет снег. Снег идет с утра. Снег уже закончился, а сейчас светит солнце.

4. Обычно я завтракаю в 8. Сейчас я завтракаю. Я уже позавтракала и не голодна.

5. Каждую субботу он ходит в кино. Сейчас он идет в кино. Он дома и смотрит телевизор. Я уже видела этот фильм. Он уже целый час смотрит телевизор.

THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

1. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative. Mind the use of the Past Indefinite.

1. He learnt the poem by heart. 2. He read this newspaper yesterday. 3. It was fine in the morning. 4. Ben watched a new film on TV yesterday. 5. We went for a walk yesterday. 6 Peter had to phone me again. 7. She could answer all your questions. 8. He made some mistakes in his composition.

2. Add tags to the following sentences.

1. It snowed yesterday. 2. They didn't learn English two years ago. 3. She was at the cinema yesterday. 4. They planned a trip last summer. 5. She took this book by mistake. 6. Mary wasn't at home last Sunday. 7. We didn't meet Ben yesterday. 8. Mary made a lot of friends at college.

3. Transform the following sentences into the Past Indefinite as in the example. Add adverbs.

I read a lot now. – I read a lot last month.

1. He goes to work by car. 2. I don't make mistakes in dictations. 3. She sits down and starts working. 4. She writes a lot of exercises every day. 5. She watches TV and then she goes to bed. 6. I can speak English well. 7. She finishes school this year. 8. She never tells the truth. 9. I see nothing important in it. 10. I don't hear well what you say.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Did you go to the nursery school? 2. When did you get up yesterday? 3. Did you watch TV? What did you watch? 4. Did you phone anybody? What did you talk about? 5. Did you clean the room? What did you do? 6. What did you do after breakfast? 7. Did you visit your friends? 8. Did anybody come to see you? 9. Did you have a good time? 10. What happened in the world?

5. Translate into English.

1. Вчера я не ходила в школу. 2. Я встала позже, чем обычно. 3. Я не люблю вставать рано в воскресенье. 4. После завтрака я позвонила моей подруге. 5. Она не была занята, и мы решили встретиться днем. 6. У меня было много времени, и я убрала свою комнату. 7. Потом я села за стол и начала делать уроки. 8. Потом я пошла на встречу с подругой. 9. Была хорошая погода, мы прогулялись и пошли в кафе. 10. Мы встретили друзей и хорошо провели время.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

2. Answer the following questions.

a) 1. Did you watch TV yesterday? What time were you watching TV? 2. Did you read any book yesterday evening? How long were you reading it yesterday? 3. How long did it take you to prepare your homework? How long were you doing your homework? 4. Did you see any friends yesterday? What time were you meeting your friends?

b) 1. What was your friend doing when you saw her? 2. What were you doing from 2 p.m. till 6 p.m. yesterday? 3. What were you talking about when I saw you? 4. What were you doing at 9 o'clock yesterday? 5. What were you watching on TV when your friend called? 6. What were you writing when I entered? 7. Who were you waiting for when I met you? 8. Who were you talking to when I saw you? 9. What were you doing when your mother came home? 10. What were you looking at when I talked to you?

3. Translate into English.

1. Том шел по улице, когда увидел Джека. Он сказал: «Привет». 2. Они сидели в саду, когда пошел дождь. Они вернулись в дом. 3. Она уснула, пока читала. 4. Она завтракала, когда пришел Джон. Она пошла открыть дверь. 5. Он смотрел футбольный матч по телевизору, когда пришла мама. 6. Когда мы вошли, Бэн все еще ел свою кашу. 7. Я как раз завтракала, когда вы позвонили. 8. Я читала с 8 до 10 вечера. 9. Когда я увидела Тома, он стоял на остановке. 10. Когда я навестила сестру, она была в саду. Она сажала цветы.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

1. Translate into Russian.

1. By the time he bought his first car, he had got his driver's license. 2. When I had packed my lunch I went to the beach. 3. He said he had known Tom in childhood. 4. By the time I entered University, I had worked for some time. 5. When we came to Moscow, he had been there for a week already. 6. He never left the office before he had put the papers in the safe. 7. After he finished school, he went to University. 8. By the evening he had written the report. 9. Before he entered University he worked. 10. When we came to the meeting, they had already discussed the most important questions.

2. Make up the sentences.

1. Brian/to return/books to the library/before last Thursday.
2. We/to know/the results of the test/before two o'clock yesterday.
3. I/to come/to the office/before lunch time.
4. You/ to make/the order/before we came into the cafe.
5. Sally/to send/the letters/before her boss returned from the bank.
6. The ferry/to reach/the port/by three o'clock yesterday.
7. The performance/to finish/by eight o'clock in the evening.
8. They/ to build/a new hospital/before the end of April.
9. Max/to have dinner/by four o'clock.
10. The baby/to wake up/before you left home.

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. К вечеру они достигли лагеря. 2. Мы успели вовремя, потому что наши друзья подвезли нас. 3. Пьеса понравилась ей больше, чем она ожидала. 4. Они опоздали, потому что попали в пробку. 5. Он закончил все свои дела к субботе и теперь мог ехать в отпуск. 6. Когда они приехали на вокзал, поезд уже ушел. 7. Ночью прохладно и утром деревья были белые от инея. 8. К тому времени, когда он попал в Англию, он прочитал о ней все, что мог. 9.

Он провел бессонную ночь и чувствовал себя совершенно больным. 10. Он добился успеха, потому что весь год хорошо работал.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. It had been raining for an hour before we decided to return into the house. 2. We put off our trip because it had been snowing the night before and the roads hadn't been cleaned yet. 3. The sun had been shining during the whole day and the rocks were dry and warm. 4. He had been looking forward to that trip for a year but then he changed his mind. 6. By the time we reached the hills, the sun had already set, and it had been dark for some time.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Brian had been trying to find a better job for three weeks.
2. Little Johnny had been riding his new bike all day yesterday.
3. Robert and Frank had been fixing that computer for two hours yesterday.
4. Julia had been typing the report all the morning yesterday.
5. It had been raining all night last Tuesday.
6. The Smiths had been building their house for four years.
7. We had been skating for three hours yesterday.
8. You had been decorating the classroom for more than two hours last Saturday.
9. The twins had been fighting in the backyard when their mother saw them.
10. Molly had been speaking on the phone for an hour and a half yesterday evening.

3. Translate into English.

1. Вчера девочки целый день помогали мне собирать яблоки в саду. 2. Менеджер вчера разговаривал с клиентами больше двух часов. 3. На прошлой неделе мы готовились к экзаменам с понедельника по четверг. 4. Я вчера не пользовался компьютером с пяти до семи часов вчера. 5. Вчера вы тренировались в спортзале 2 часа? — Да, мы тренировались с шести до восьми часов вчера. 6. Как долго мальчики вчера катались на велосипедах? — Они катались около трех часов. 7. Почему он вчера целый день работал в библиотеке? — Он весь день готовился к конференции. 8. Какой фильм дети смотрели вчера с девяти вечера? — Они смотрели какую-то комедию. 9. Какие документы ваш секретарь готовил целый день в прошлый вторник? — Он готовил отчеты для наших торговых партнеров. 10. Что учитель вам вчера объяснял на первом уроке? — Он объяснял правила грамматики.

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

1. Add tags to the following sentences.

1. Everybody will be there. 2. He will repair the TV-set. 3. They'll go to the concert. 4. It will be warm soon. 5. It will not rain tomorrow. 6. You won't help me.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. Will you visit your granny? 2. Are you going to attend your English lesson tomorrow? 3. Will you play basketball with us? 4. What time are you going to phone her? 5. What time are you going to get up tomorrow? 6. Are you going to have lunch now? 7. Where are you going tomorrow? 8. When are you going to visit your friend? 9. Who is going to cook dinner? 10. Will you really watch this film?

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What are you going to do tonight? 2. What are you going to do tomorrow? 3. What are you going to do in summer? 4. What will you do at the lessons tomorrow? 5. What will you do when you graduate? 6. What will you do when you grow up?

4. Translate into English.

a) 1. Она много путешествует. Сегодня она в Лондоне, а завтра будет в Париже. 2. Позвони мне вечером. Я буду дома. 3. Я думаю, погода летом будет хорошая. 4. Я не знаю, что случится со мной завтра. 5. Я думаю, они сдадут экзамены. 6. Я не знаю, где ты будешь через месяц. 7. Оставь старый хлеб в саду. Птицы его съедят. 8. Завтра, я, вероятно, буду дома. 9. Я не знаю, где я буду завтра в 2 часа дня. 10. Мы, вероятно, сходим куда-нибудь вечером.

b) 1. Вы поедете за город в воскресенье? 2. Когда вы будете обедать? 3. Вы ведь будете заняты завтра? 4. Когда вы их увидите? 5. Они уедут из Краснодара через неделю? 6. С кем вы поедете на юг? 7. Вы остановитесь в гостинице? 8. Вы будете рады видеть их? 9. Куда вы поедете летом? 10. Интересно, когда вы будете сдавать экзамены.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Translate into Russian. Pay attention to the use of the Future Continuous.

1. This time next week we'll be flying to Moscow. 2. Don't come at 5. I'll be having classes. 3. I'll be doing the same thing tomorrow. 4. You can join me. I'll be having lunch in half an hour. 5. I'll be driving to the Caucasus next week, so I can give you a lift. 6. This time tomorrow he will be approaching New York. 7.

Don't take the dictionary. I'll be using it this afternoon. 8. We'll be doing this work until Sunday.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What will you be doing at 9 in the morning tomorrow? 2. Will you be having breakfast together with your parents? 3. What will you be doing this time on Sunday? 4. What will you be doing this time tomorrow? 5. Will you be having lessons tomorrow at 2 p.m.? 6. Will you be working in the library in the afternoon? 7. You will be watching TV in the evening, won't you? 8. Will you be walking home this time tomorrow?

3. Translate into English.

1. Завтра мы поедем за город. Ник будет вести машину, а мы любоваться пейзажем. 2. Когда мы придем домой, мама будет готовить обед. 3. Я не буду спрашивать его. Он мне не ответит. 4. Если ты придешь в 6 часов, я еще буду работать. 5. Когда мы вернемся, они еще будут обедать. 6. Завтра в это время мы не будем работать в библиотеке. 7. С двух часов и до пяти завтра она будет гулять в парке с детьми. 8. Завтра все только и будут говорить о вашей победе. 9. Завтра в это время я буду отвечать на их вопросы. 10. Интересно, что мы будем делать в это время в следующем году? – Я надеюсь, мы все поедем на море.

THE FUTURE PERFECT AND THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Translate into Russian paying attention to the use of the Future Perfect and Future Perfect Continuous.

1. I'll have finished this task by Sunday. 2. By next summer they will have been building their house for three years. 3. By the end of the month we'll have been working at the book for a whole year. 4. By the next weekend you'll have received my letter. 5. By autumn she'll have been in London for two years. 6. I'll have completed my essay by Friday. 7. When I finish this book I'll have read all J. London's books. 8. By evening we'll have finished our work.

5. Translate into English using the Future Tenses.

1. К концу этого года он уже будет изучать английский ровно 2 года. 2. Мы начнем изучать английский язык в следующем году. 3. Мы будем изучать английский язык в течение 10 лет. 4. Я буду очень занята на следующей неделе. 5. Я закончу работу к понедельнику. 6. Я дочитаю эту книгу к завтрашнему утру. 7. К осени они построят здесь несколько новых зданий. 8. К концу года мы выучим все английские времена. 9. А что ты будешь делать после того, как переведёшь текст? 10. К лету я накоплю достаточно денег на поездку к морю. 11. В следующем году будут уже 10 лет, как мы тут живем.

12. Через неделю мы уже сдадим все экзамены. 13. Я буду делать перевод предложений на урок английского языка. 14. Не звони мне в воскресенье вечером, я все еще буду помогать маме по дому. 15. К июню я посажу уже все цветы.

Заключение

Данный сборник дидактического материала был успешно апробирован в 7-8-х классах МОБУ СОШ №20. В процессе апробации полностью подтвердились предположения о том, что такой сборник делает работу учителя иностранного языка систематической, последовательной и результативной.

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