1. *Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (обратите внимание на артикли: неопределенный артикль во множественном числе опускается, определенный артикль сохраняется).*

A baby-babies, a plant-plants, a lemon-lemons, a peach-peaches, a banana-bananas, a brush-brushes, a star-stars, a mountain-mountains, a tree-trees, a shilling - shillings, a king-kings, the waiter-waiters, the queen-queens, a man-men, the man, a woman-women, the woman, an eye-eyes, a shelf-shelves, a box-boxes, the city-cities, a boy, a goose-geese, the watches, a mouse-mice, a dress-dresses, a toy-toys, the sheep-sheep, a tooth - teeth, a child - children, the ox-oxen, a deer-deer, the life-lives, a tomato-tomatoes, a secretary - secretaries , a crowd -crowd , the airport - airports , a theatre-theatres, the tornado - tornados, a shop - shops, the tragedy-tragedyies.

2. *Поставьте следующие прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени.*

Hot- Hotter- the Hottiest, long-longer- the longest, short-shorter- the shortiest, clever-cleverer- the cleverest, silly-sillier - the silliest, great-greater- the greatest, red-redder- the reddest, black-blacker - the blackest, white-whiter- the whitest, thin-thinner-the thinnest, thick-thicker-the thickest, fat-fatter-the fattest, nice-nicer- the nicest, warm- warmer- the warmest, cold-colder- the coldest, merry-merrier- the merriest, small-smaller- the smallest, tall-taller- the tallest, high-higher- the highest, weak-weaker- the weakest, strong - stronger- the strongest, heavy - heavier- the heaviest, light -lighter- the lightest, green-greener- the greanest, dry-drier- the driest, clean-cleaner- the cleanest, dirty-dirtier- the dirtiest, wide-wider- the widest, deep-deeper- the deepest, brave - braver- the bravest.

*3. Переведите следующие предложения обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных.*

1. Это самая ценная картина в Русском музее.

This picture is the most valuable in Russian museum

1. Мой компьютер не такой новый, как компьютер моего друга.

My computer is less new than my friend`s computer

1. Наши экзамены гораздо труднее, чем ваши.

Our exams are more diifficult than your`s exams

1. Здание Московского университета самое высокое в столице.

Building of Moscow University is highest in capital

1. Наш город не такой большой, как Киев, но он такой же красивый.

Our city is less big than Kiev but he is beatiful like our`s city

1. Невский проспект — одна из самых красивых улиц Санкт-Петербурга.

Nevsky Avenue is one of most beatifull streets of Saint - Peterburg

1. Кто самый младший ученик в нашей группе? — Петров. Но он самый высокий.

Who is youngest schooboy in our group ? - Petrov. But he is highest.

1. Грамматика английского языка трудная, но английское произношение труднее.

Grammary of Engkish speak is difficult but english speech is more difficult

1. Магазины на нашей улице больше, чем магазины на вашей улице.

Shops on our`s streets is bigger thah shops on your`s street

10. Наш телевизор такой же хороший, как этот.

Our`s TV is good like this

*4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.*

1. Вчера они были в библиотеке.

They were in library yesterdy

1. Сейчас они в школе.

They are at school now

1. Завтра они будут в театре.

Tomorrow they will be at theatre

1. В данный момент его здесь нет.

At the moment he is not here

1. В воскресенье он будет на концерте.

He will be at concert Sunday

1. В прошлую субботу он был на стадионе.

He was at stadion last saturday

1. Мой брат сейчас в школе.

My brother is at school now

1. Мой брат был вчера в кино.
2. Мой брат будет завтра дома.

My brother will be at home tomorrow

1. Ты будешь дома завтра?

Will you be at home tomorrow ?

1. Она была вчера в парке?

Was she in park yesterday ?

1. Он сейчас во дворе?

Is he in the courtyard now ?

1. Где папа?

Where is father ?

1. Где вы были вчера?

Where was you yesterday

15. Где он будет завтра?

Where will he be tomorrow ?

*5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous; Present Perfect, Past Perfect.*

1. My friend (to like) pies. He (to eat) pies every day. When I (to meet) him in the street yesterday, he (to eat) a pie. He (to tell) me that he (to buy) that pie at the corner of the street. Look at my friend now! He (to eat) a pie again. 2. I always (to come) to school at a quarter to nine. 3. Yesterday I (to come) to school at ten minutes to nine. 4. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema because he (to go) to the cinema yesterday. He already (to be) to the cinema this week. He (to stay) at home and (to play) a computer game. 5. What your brother (to do) now? 6. My father (to work) in an office. It (to be) Sunday now. He (not to work), he (to read) at home. 7. I (not to see) you for a while! You (to be) busy at work? — I (to have) an awful week, you (to know). 8. What he (to do) at ten o'clock last night? — He (not to do) anything really. He just (to look) at some magazines. 9. We (to have) rather a difficult time at the moment. — I (to be) sorry to hear that.

1. likes. eats, had met, was eating, told, bought, eating.

2 Сome,

1. Came
2. Will not to go, went
3. Doing
4. Works, is, working, reading
5. Have not seen, have been, had know
6. Was he doing, was not doing, was just looking
7. Are having, am