



инглекс

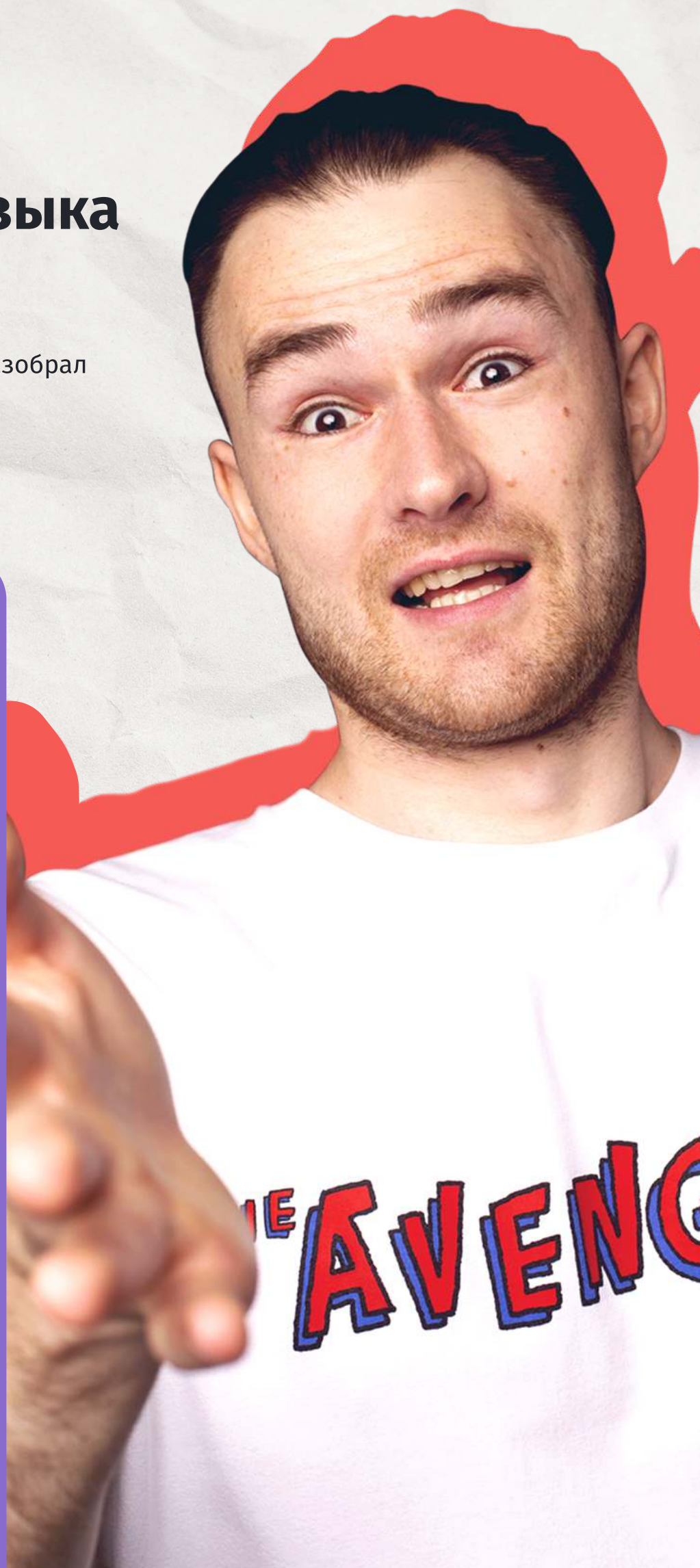
Шпаргалка к видеоролику

Грамматика английского языка для начинающих

Я подготовил для вас шпаргалку со всеми темами, которые разобрал в видео. В документе правила изложены в виде простых схем и таблиц с примерами — используйте файл, чтобы закрепить или повторить тему.

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Как образуется время Present Simple



Утверждение

I/You/We/They	+	основная форма глагола
He/She/It	+	основная форма глагола + -s (-es)

Пример:

- I walk a lot every day.
- He swims in the pool twice a week.

Отрицание

I/You/We/They	+	do not = don't	+	основная форма глагола
He/She/It	+	does not = doesn't		

Пример:

- She doesn't sing very well.
- I don't sleep eight hours per day.

Вопрос

Do	+	I/you/we/they	+	основная форма глагола ?
Does	+	he/she/it		

Пример:

- Do you drink milk every evening?
- Does he surf with his daddy every summer?

Когда используется:

- **регулярно повторяющиеся действия, ежедневная рутина:**
My mother always wears sunglasses when it is sunny.
- **общепринятые утверждения и законы природы:**
Summer follows spring.
- **расписание:**
The concert begins at 20.00.
- **состояние:**
The water is hot.

Слова-маркеры

always	usually	often	every day
week	month	Monday	morning
once a week	month	year	

[Подробнее об этой теме читайте в статье «Present Simple»](#)

Как образуется время Past Simple

Утверждение

I/You/We/They
He/She/It

+

правильный
глагол +
окончание (- ed)

или

вторая форма
неправильного
глагола



Пример:

- Yesterday I spoke to Mr Wilson.
- I arrived at the station.

Отрицание

I/You/We/They
He/She/It

+

did not = didn't

+

основная форма
глагола



Пример:

- We didn't do much homework yesterday.

Вопрос

Did

+

I/you/we/they
he/she/It

+

основная форма
глагола ?



Пример:

- Did they come to the party?
- Did Sue give you a birthday present?

Когда используется:

- **привычки и повторяющиеся действия в прошлом:**
As a kid, she took drawing lessons every Sunday.
- **факт или законченное действие в прошлом:**
He returned to London last week.
- **последовательные действия в прошлом:**
They left the hotel, took a taxi and went to the station.

Слова-маркеры

yesterday

last week

weekend

month

year

a day

two days

a week

a month

a year ago

in 2021

when I was 6

in December

[Подробнее об этой теме читайте в статье «Past Simple»](#)

Глагол to be



Формы глагола to be в Present Simple

ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО	Утверждение		Отрицание		Вопрос
	I am =	I'm	I am not =	I'm not	Am I?
	You are =	You're	You are not =	You're not = You aren't	Are you?
	He is =	He's	He is not =	He's not = He isn't	Is he?
	She is =	She's	She is not =	She's not = She isn't	Is she?
	It is =	It's	It is not =	It's not = It isn't	Is it?

Примеры:

- I'm 34 years old. I'm not 34 years old. Am I 34 years old?
- You are a student. You aren't a student. Are you a student?
- He is interested in literature. He isn't interested in literature. Is he interested in literature?

МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО	Утверждение		Отрицание		Вопрос
	We are =	We're	We are not =	We're not = We aren't	Are we?
	You are =	You're	You are not =	You're not = You aren't	Are you?
	They are =	They're	They are not =	They're not = They aren't	Are they?

Примеры:

- We're cousins. We aren't cousins. Are we cousins?
- You're hot. You aren't hot. Are you hot?
- They're expensive. They aren't expensive. Are they expensive?

Глагол to be

Формы глагола to be в Past Simple



Единственное число	Утверждение	Отрицание		Вопрос
	I was	I was not =	I wasn't	Was I?
	You were	You were not =	You weren't	Were you?
	He was	He was not =	He wasn't	Was he?
	She was	She was not =	She wasn't	Was she?
	It was	It was not =	It wasn't	Was it?

Примеры:

- I **was** a hairdresser. I **wasn't** a hairdresser. **Was** I a hairdresser?
- You **were** a student. You **weren't** a student. **Were** you a student?
- The weather **was** stormy yesterday. It **wasn't** stormy yesterday. **Was** it stormy?

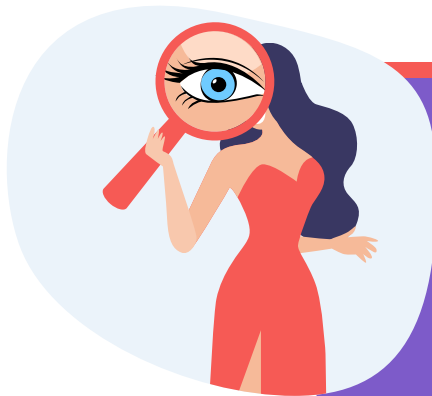
Множественное число	Утверждение	Отрицание		Вопрос
	We were	We were not =	We weren't	Were we?
	You were	You were not =	You weren't	Were you?
	They were	They were not =	They weren't	Were they?

Примеры:

- We **were** in a good mood. We **weren't** in a good mood. **Were** we in a good mood?
- They **were** late. They **weren't** late. **Were** they late?
- You **were** hungry. You **weren't** hungry. **Were** you hungry?

Глагол to be

Когда используется глагол to be



Описание свойств человека или предмета:

- Mary **is** my sister.
- Her eyes **are** blue.
- She and her husband **were** very nice and friendly.



Указание состояния:

- The shop **was** closed yesterday morning.
- They **were** ill yesterday.
- She **is** ill.



Указание возраста:

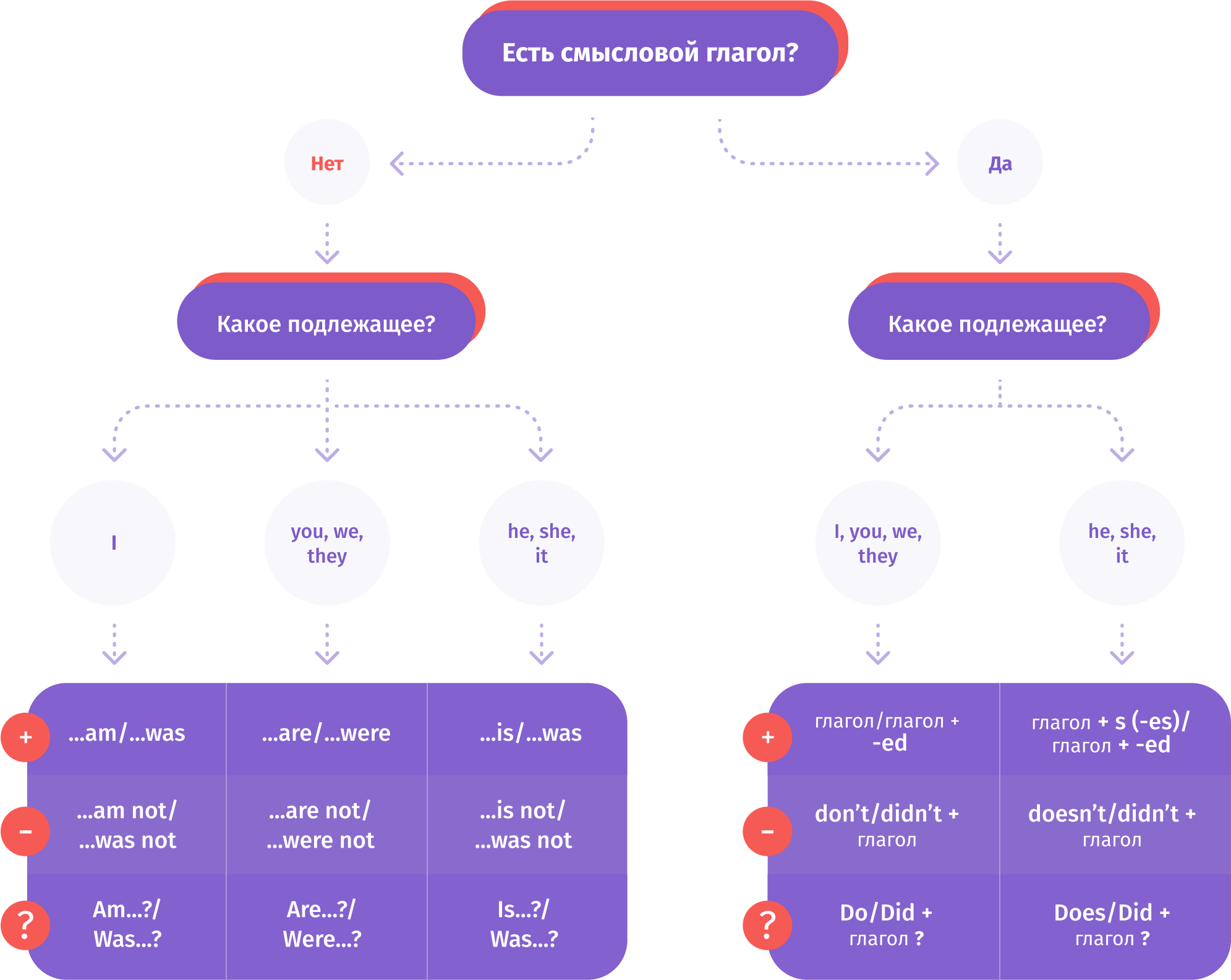
- Gary **was** a student when he was 18 years old.
- I'm 42 years old.



Указание местонахождения:

- It **is** in the kitchen.
- The parrot **is** in the cage.
- The parrot **was** in the cage yesterday evening.

Особенности построения предложений в Present Simple и Past Simple



Примеры:

- *I am a student.*
- *You are not good football players.*
- *Is she a young girl?*
- *Was he a taxi driver?*

Примеры:

- *I drink tea, but I don't drink coffee.*
- *Does she wash her car every weekend?*
- *She washed her car yesterday.*
- *Did you drink tea?*

Present Continuous

Утверждение

I + am

He/She/It + is

You/We/They + are

+ основная форма
глагола
+ окончание **-ing**



Пример:

- He is writing a new letter now.
- I'm working at the moment.
- They are arriving tomorrow morning.

Отрицание

I + am + not = 'm not

He/She/It + is + not = isn't

You/We/They + are not = aren't

+ основная форма
глагола
+ окончание **-ing**



Пример:

- I'm not playing tennis this evening.
- She isn't planting flowers in the garden at the moment.
- They aren't sleeping.

Вопрос

Am + I

Is + he/she/it

Are + you/we/they

+ основная форма
глагола
+ окончание **-ing ?**



Пример:

- Am I watching TV now?
- Is it raining at the moment?
- Are the children playing in the garden right now?

Когда используется:

- действие, которое происходит в момент речи:
Someone's knocking at the door.
- длительное действие, которое относится к настоящему, даже если не происходит в момент речи:
He returned to London last week.
- запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем:
She is arriving tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Слова-маркеры

now

at the moment

at present

today

tonight

these days

today

tonight

currently

[Подробнее об этой теме читайте в статье «Present Continuous»](#)

Future Simple

Утверждение

I/You/We/They
He/She/It

+ will = 'll

+ основная форма
глагола без
частицы to



Пример:

- Tomorrow he'll be in Rome.
- I think Laura will pass the exam.

Отрицание

He/She/It

+ will not = won't

+ основная форма
глагола без
частицы to



Пример:

- He won't forget about your anniversary.
- I won't be at work tomorrow.

Вопрос

Will

+ I/you/we/they
he/she/It

+ основная форма
глагола без
частицы to



Пример:

- Will she be at home this evening?

Когда используется:

- **единичные и повторяющиеся действия в будущем:**

He will stay in the hotel for the night. House prices will rise every year.

- **спонтанные решения, принятые в момент речи:**

I'm thirsty. I'll drink some tea.

- **обещания:**

I will help you with your homework.

- **угрозы:**

You'll pay for this!

- **приказы:**

You will go upstairs and clean your room!

- **просьбы и предложения:**

Will you take children to school?

Слова-маркеры

soon

later

tomorrow

tonight

next

week

year

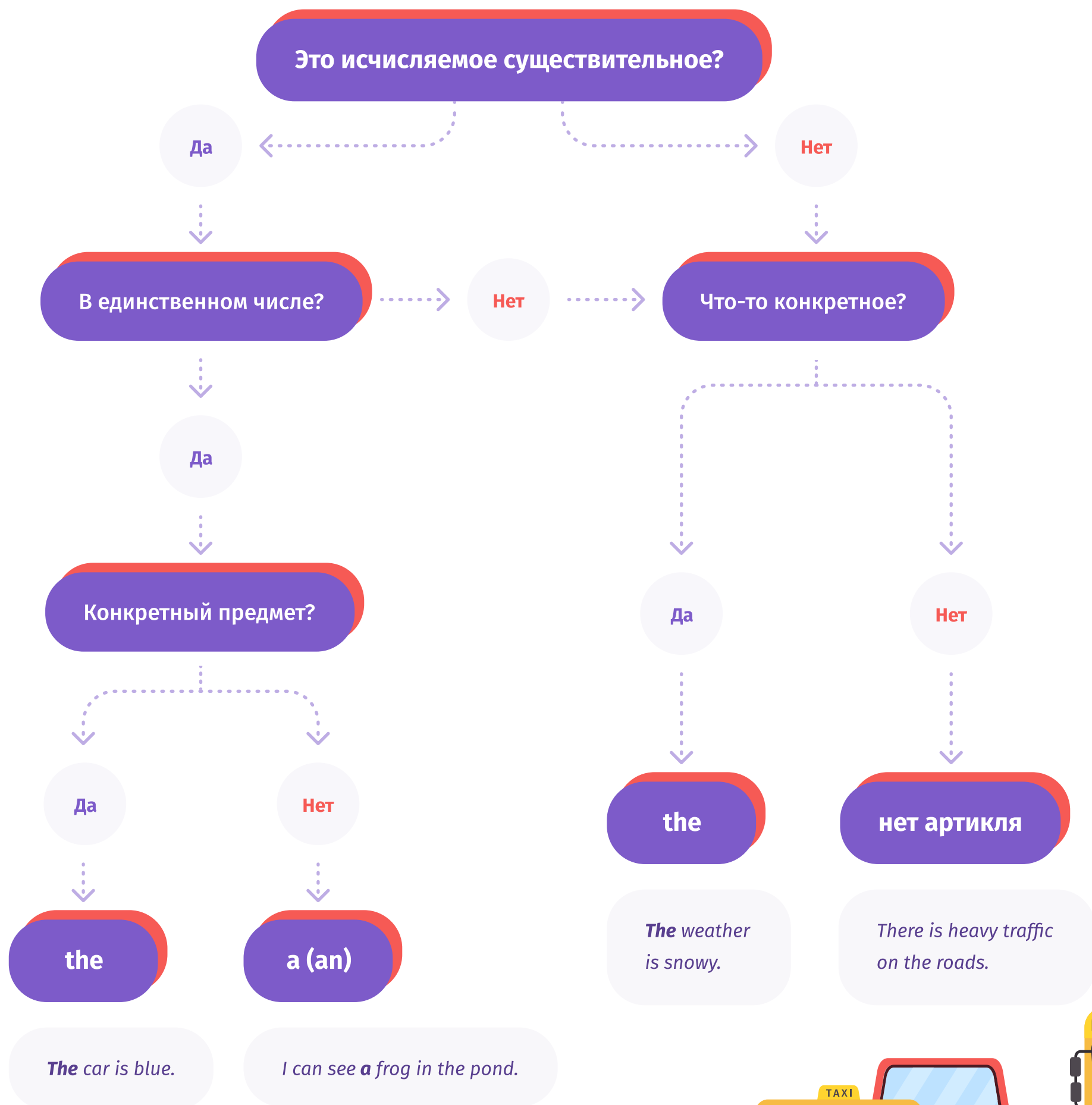
in a month

in three days

in 2030

[Подробнее об этой теме читайте в статье «Future Simple»](#)

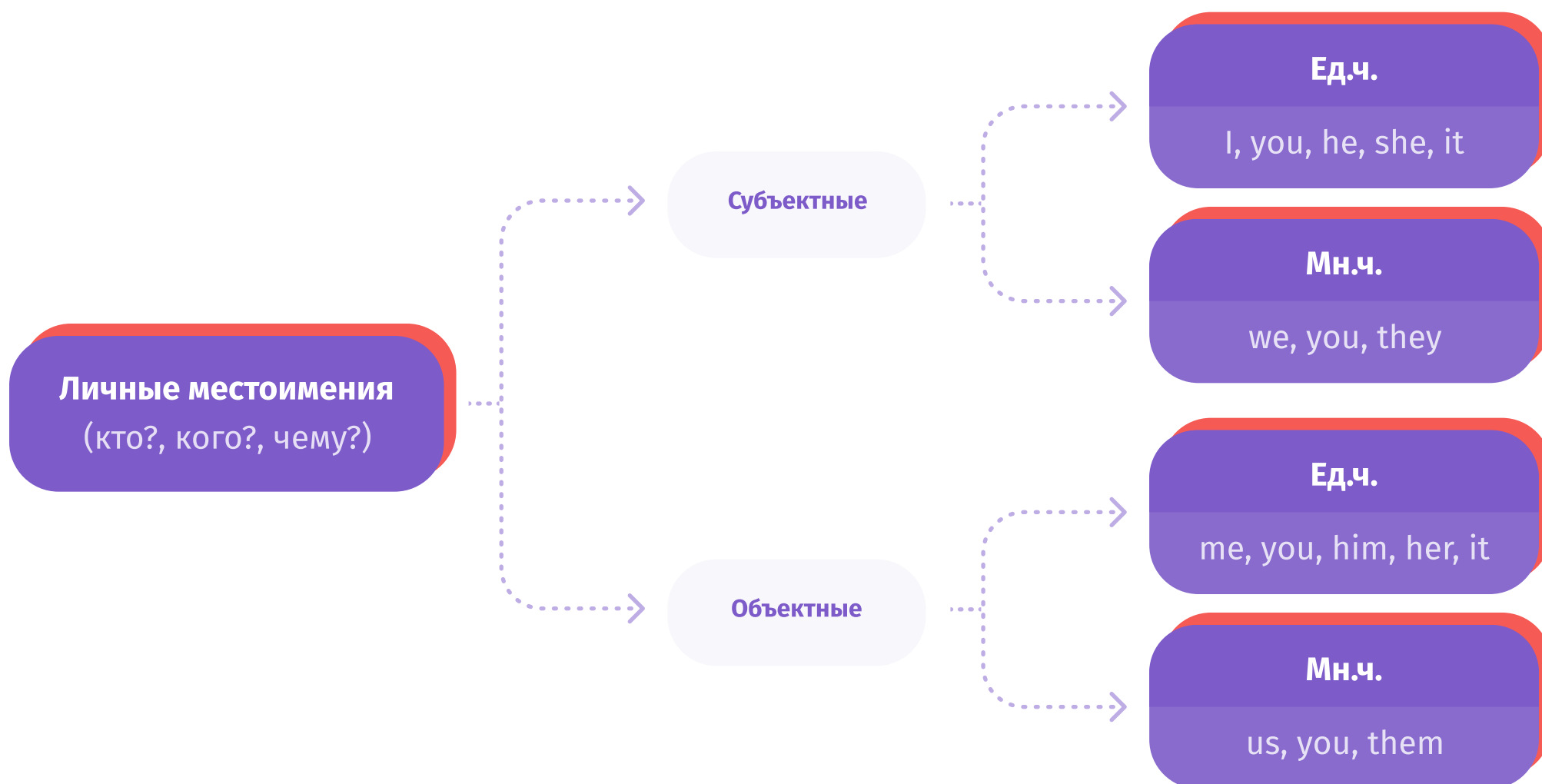
Выбор артикла перед существительным



[Подробнее об этой теме читайте в статье «Артикли»](#)



Личные и притяжательные местоимения



Примеры:

Личные субъектные местоимения

- *I found a new job.*

Личные объектные местоимения

- *My sister found **me** a new job*

Притяжательные местоимения

- *This desk is not **mine**, it's **hers**.*

Притяжательные прилагательные

- *These are **my** clothes.*

[Подробнее об этой теме читайте в статье «Личные и притяжательные местоимения»](#)

Модальные глаголы can и must

Утверждение

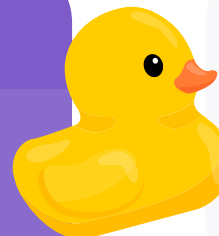
I/You/We/They
He/She/It

+

can/must

+

основной глагол
без частицы to



Пример:

- I **can** swim very fast.
- She **must** tidy her desk every day.

Отрицание

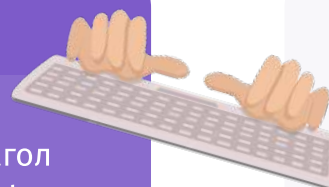
I/You/We/They
He/She/It

+

can't/mustn't

+

основной глагол
без частицы to



Пример:

- He **can't** type fast.
- You **mustn't** water the flowers every day.

Вопрос

Can/Must

+

I/you/we/they
he/she/it

+

основной глагол
без частицы to ?



Пример:

- **Must** I get up early on workdays?
- **Can** you take a day off anytime?

Когда используется can:

- умение, способность:
*He **can** speak two languages.*
- реальная или предполагаемая возможность:
*They **can** go to Moscow by car.*
- выражение неуверенности:
*He **can't** do it alone.*
- просьба:
***Can** you help me with this bag, please?*
- разрешение:
*You **can** use my laptop anytime.*
- запрет:
*You **can't** park your car here.*
- предложение:
***Can** I get you some more coffee?*

Когда используется must:

- обязанность, необходимость, долг, совет:
*You **must** clean your house every week.*
- запрет:
*He **mustn't** leave his car unlocked.*
- настоятельное приглашение:
*You **must** come for dinner with us.*
- уверенное предположение:
*He **must** be in love with Liza.*

[Подробнее об этой теме смотрите в видео «Все про модальные глаголы»](#)