Управление образования

Администрации Сергиево-Посадского района

Муниципальное общеобразовательное учреждение

«Физико-математический лицей»

**«Разработка образцов заданий по грамматике в формате ЕГЭ по усложненной форме для подготовки 11-х классов к выпускным экзаменам. Аудирование основных грамматических конструкций»**

Урок-лекция с использованием мультимедийных средств обучения

в 11 классе

Учитель: Маковская И.В.

2010-2011 уч.г.

Тема урока: «Разработка образцов заданий по грамматике по типу ЕГЭ по усложненной форме для подготовки 11-х классов к выпускным экзаменам. Аудирование основных грамматических конструкций».

Тип урока: Урок формирования и закрепления грамматических знаний.

Вид урока: урок-лекция с использованием мультимедийных средств обучения.

Цель урока: Систематизировать грамматические конструкции в устной и письменной речи учащихся.

Задачи урока:

1.Систематизировать и активизировать грамматические времена и конструкции.

2.Развивать речевые навыки учащихся в монологической и диалогической речи.

3.Повторить и закрепить наиболее употребляемые грамматические конструкции в устной и письменной речи учащихся, используя мультимедийные средства обучения.

Ход урока:

1.Организационный момент.

2.Слово учителя:

Today we will go on revising and studying grammar. I want to draw your attention to the main grammar peculiarities; the grammar rules such as: gerund; tenses; Active and Passive voice; Complex object etc.

Look at the screen:

You can see the theory:

**Future perfect:**

***will have* + past participle**

We use the future perfect:

* for actions completed before a point in the future: *We* ***will have finished*** *this book by the summer.*
* **!** We use the future perfect continuous (*will have been + -ing*) to focus on the duration of an action: *By the time I take my exam, I* ***will have been learning*** *English for six years.*

**Past perfect:**

***had* + past participle**

We use the past perfect:

* for a past action that happened before another past action or time: *The explorers sheltered under a rock until the storm* ***had passed*.**

**!** We use the past perfect continuous (*had been + -ing*) to focus on the duration of an action: *They were tired because they* ***walked******had been walking*** *all day.*

* with phrases *no sooner…than*, and *hardly…when*: ***No sooner had*** *the rain* ***stopped than*** *it began to snow.*
* after expressions *It was the first/second time*… or: *It was (the biggest)/(the most exciting)*…: *John went to the USA last year.* ***It was the first time*** *he* ***had been*** *there*.

**Present perfect continuous:**

*has/have + been + -ing*

We use the present perfect continuous:

for actions that began in the past and are still continuing: I’ve been learning to play the guitar since I was 12.

for recent activities when we can see the result: You’re covered in mud! Have you been gardening?

to emphasis the duration of an activity or situation: We’ve been walking for hours!

**Present perfect or past simple?**

We use present perfect for an action that began in the past continues in the present. We use the past simple for an action that began and ended in the past. Compare:

1 I’ve been an actor for five years.(=I’m still an actor now.)

2 I was an actor for five years.(=I’m not an actor now.)

We use the present perfect when the result of apast action continues in the present. We use the past simple when a past action has no result in the present. Compare:

1. I’ve broken my leg. (=it’s still healing now)
2. I broke my leg but it’s fine now. (=past event)

We use the present perfect to refer to indefinite time, especially with time expressions like already, recently, ever. We use the past simple to refer to definite time, especially with time expressions like yesterday, last week, (six months) ago. Compare:

1. I’ve started a new job recently.
2. I started a new job two months ago.

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1. I’ve started a new job recently.

2 I started a new job two months ago.

**Tenses in time clauses**

We use the present simple (now *will*) to refer to the future after time indicators like *when, before, until*, etc. We can use the present perfect to indicate that the second action will be completed before the first.

***when* *+ present simple/present perfect***: *I’ll buy a car* ***when*** *I* ***will pass/have passed*** *my driving test.*

***until +present simple/present perfect***: *Wait here* ***until*** *the taxi* ***will arrive arrivers/has arrived.***

***whenever + present simple***: *Come* ***whenever*** *you* ***will be are ready.***

***while + present simple:*** *I’ll go to London* ***while*** *I* ***will be am*** *in England next month.*

***after/ before + present simple/present perfect****: I’ll meet you* ***after*** *the show* ***will finish finishes/ has finished****. / Don’t leave* ***before*** *I* ***will phone phone/ I’ve phoned*** *you.*

***as soon as + present simple/ present perfect:*** *Phone me* ***as soon as*** *your plane* ***will land lands/ has landed.***

***by the time (that) + present simple/ present perfect:******By the time*** *(that) you* ***will get get/ have got*** *home, I will have left.*

***immediately + present simple/ present perfect:*** *Call me* ***immediately*** *you* ***will arrive arrive/******you’ve arrived.***

***once + present simple/ present perfect:*** *I’ll enjoy the job* ***once*** *I* ***will get used get used/ have got used*** *to it.*

**Infinitive forms**

**Verb + object + *to*-infinitive**

We use object + *to*-infinitive after certain verbs:

 *The doctor* ***advised me to take*** *more exercise.*

**Similar verbs***: allow, ask, cause, command, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, help, instruct, intend, invite, leave, like, mean, need, oblige, order, permit, persuade, prefer, recommend, request, remind, teach, tell, tempt, trouble, want, warn, wish.*

**Verb + object + bare infinitive**

We use object + bare infinitive:

 after let and make: *My Dad* ***let us stay up*** *late last night./ The teacher* ***didn’t make us do*** *any homework last night.*

 !In the passive, we use to after make: I was made to do sport at school.

 after *hear, see, feel and watch* to show that the action after the verb was brief/finished: *I* ***heard a man shout.***

**Verb + -*ing* form or *to*-infinitive**

We can use the –ing form or to-infinitive:

 after *begin, continue* and *start* without a change in meaning: *I started* ***learning/to learn*** *English a year ago*.

 after *can’t bear/stand, hate, like, love* and *prefer* with a very small change in meaning: *I* ***like swimming*** *in the sea*.(=in general)

*I* ***like to swim*** *in the sea when I’m abroad*.(=specific situation)

after *forget, go on, mean, regret, remember, stop* and *try* with a complete change in meaning. Compare:

1 I’ll never forget meeting you!(=I’ll always remember it)

2 Oh, no! I’ve forgotten to do my homework! (=I haven’t done something I should have)

1 The assistant went on talking even though I was waiting. (=continued talking)

2 We discussed the problems and then went on to talk about possible solutions.(=a change from one thing to another)

1 Being a tennis champion means practising every day.(=involves)

2 I didn’t mean to worry you.(=it wasn’t my intention)

1 He regrets being rude.(=He’s sorry for what he’s done)

2 I regret to inform you that you have not got the job. (=I’m sorry to tell you this)

1 Do you remember starting school?(=have a memory of sth)

2 Don’t worry. I remembered to post your letter.(=not forget to do sth)

1 You must stop worrying. (=no longer do sth)

2 I’ll stop to get a newspaper on my way home.(=stop in order to do sth)

1 If you’re worried about your exams, why don’t you try studying harder?(=try and see what happens)

2 I tried to call you last night but there was answer. (=make an effort)

**Indirect speech**

We use indirect speech when we report what someone says, writes or thinks. When we begin with a reporting verb in the past tense, e.g. *said, admitted, claimed*, etc., we normally change tenses one step back in time. We may also need to change pronouns, and place and time indicators like *here* and *today*.

**1 Reported statements**

**present simple past simple**

 *"He****’s*** *tired," she said. She said (that) he* ***was*** *tired.*

**present continuous past continuous**

 *"I****’m leaving*** *soon," he reminded her. He reminded her (that) he* ***was leaving*** *soon.*

**past simple past perfect**

 *" I* ***broke*** *the glass," she admitted. She admitted (that) she* ***had broken*** *the glass.*

**past continuous past perfect continuous**

 *"I* ***was trying*** *to help," he explained. He explained (that) he* ***had been trying*** *to help.*

**present perfect past perfect**

 *"We* ***have won*** *the match," they announced. They announced (that) they* ***had won*** *the match.*

**present perfect continuous past perfect continuous**

 *"I’****ve been working*** *hard," he claimed. He claimed (that) he* ***had been working*** *hard.*

***will would***

 "*I* ***will*** *always love you," he promised. He promised (that) he* ***would*** *always love her.*

***can could***

 *"We* ***can*** *solve the problem," they insisted. They insisted (that) they* ***could*** *solve the problem.*

***may might***

 *"I* ***may*** *be late," he warned us. He warned us (that) he* ***might*** *be late.*

***must had to***

 *"We* ***must*** *leave," she said. She said that they* ***had to*** *leave.*

**2 Verb forms that do not change**

We do not need to change the verb form:

1when the thing reported is still true:

 *"The currency in Argentina* ***is*** *the peso," the teacher told us. The teacher told us that the currency in Argentina* ***is*** *the peso.*

2when the sentence we are reporting contains the modals *would, could, might, ought to, should,* or *must* when it used for deduction:

 "*I* ***could come*** *tomorrow," he said. He said that he* ***could come*** *the next day.*

 *"He* ***must be*** *mad!" she said. She said he* ***must be*** *mad.*

**3 Other changes in indirect speech**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct speech  | Indirect speech  |
| herenowthis/thattodaytomorrowyesterdaylast(week)next (month)this (morning)ago | therethenthethat daythe next day/the following daythe day before/the previous day(the week) before/ the previous (week)the following (month)/ the (month) afterthat (morning)before |

**Modal verbs: ability, permission, advice, obligation, necessity**

Ability

We use:

* *can/be able to* for present/future ability: ***Can*** *you* ***drive****?/I’****ll be able to visit*** *you next week.*
* *could/be able to* for past ability:

*I* ***could swim*** *when I was six.* (=general ability)

*I* ***was able to swim*** *to safety.* (=ability in a particular situation)

Permission

We use:

* *can, be allowed* to and *may* (formal) to ask for and give permission: *You* ***can go*** *to the disco tonight./****May*** *I* ***be*** *excused class this afternoon, please?*
* *could* to ask for permission when we are not sure what the answer will be*:* ***Could*** *I* ***ask*** *you for a favour?*
* *can’t/not* *allowed* *to* and *may not* (formal) for lack of permission: *I* ***can’t****/I’m* ***not allowed to go*** *out tonight./You* ***may not park*** *here*.

Advice, obligation, necessity

We use:

* *should* and *ought to* for advice: *You* ***should/ought to wear*** *a helmet when you ride your bike.*
* *must* for a strong obligation or necessity imposed by the speaker: *You* ***must pass*** *your test before you drive this car./I* ***must revise*** *for the exams*.
* *mustn’t* for strong obligation when the speaker is a person in authority: *You* ***mustn’t eat*** *or* ***drink*** *in class*.
* *have to/have got to* (British English), or *need to* for strong obligations imposed by someone other than the speaker*:* ***Do*** *we* ***have to fill in*** *this form?/You* ***need to have*** *a passport to travel abroad.*
* *had to* for past obligation: *We* ***had to stay*** *in after school as a punishment.*

Possibility

We use:

* *could/may/might* to say that smth is possibly true now: *They aren’t at home-they* ***could/may/might be*** *on holiday.*
* *could/may/might* to say there is a chance smth will happen in the future: *Take an umbrella-it* ***could/may/might rain*** *later.*
* *may not* and *might not/mightn’t* (but not *could not/couldn’t*) to say that smth is possibly not true now or in the future: *He* ***may not/might not want*** *to come with us.*
* *could/may/might + have* + past participle to say that a past event possibly happened: *I’m not sure where she is. She* ***could/may/might have gone*** *out.*
* *could/might* (but not *may*) + *have* + past participle to say that a past event was possible but didn’t happen: *Why did you drive so fast? You* ***could/might have had*** *an accident.*

**Test 1**

I. Complete the story by supplying the correct form of the verb.

When Willie Brown ***had recovered*** l(to recover), his parents took him to a toy-shop. The boy ***had been ill*** 2(to be ill) and his parents thought he ***looked*** 3(to look) sad, so they wanted to please him. When a lot of toys ***had been bought*** 4(to buy), the boy ***stood*** 5(to stand) ***holding*** 6(to hold) his new toys tight ready to leave the shop. Everything ***was***  7(to be) all right till Willie's attention ***was*** ***attracted*** 8(to attract) by a horse-toy. Suddenly the parents saw him ***left*** 9(to leave) his new toys on the floor, ***run*** 10(to run) up to the horse-toy and ***gotten*** 11 (to get) on it.

For a long time they ***tried***  12(to try) to make him ***get off*** 13(to get) off the horse, but they couldn't. Willie remembered his friend Bob ***had boasted*** 14(to boast) of such a horse. Willie said that he didn't want all those teddy-bears and dogs his parents ***had bought*** 15(to buy), that he ***wouldn`t go*** 16(not to go) home until they ***bought*** 17(to buy) that horse for him. The parents didn't know what to do.

" ***Don`t worry*** 18(not to worry)", said the salesman who ***had been watching*** 19(to watch) them all the time, "We have a psychologist here. He ***will speak*** 20(to speak) to the boy."

At that moment a big man appeared in the door. It was clear he was the psychologist the salesman ***had spoken*** 21 (to speak) about and that he ***had been*** ***asked***  22(to ask) to come and speak to die boy*.* The man came up to the boy's parents and began speaking to them. Willie ***knew*** 23(to know) what he ***was spoken about*** 24(to speak) about and ***waited*** 25(to wait) for some time. He ***waited*** 26(to wait) till the man ***came up*** 27(to come) up to him. The man whispered something in his ear. Nobody ***heard*** 28(to hear) what the man ***said*** 29(to say).

After that Willie took his mother by the hand and leftthe shop as meek as a mouse. His parents ***were surprised*** 30(to surprise). They ***didn`t expect*** 31 (not to expect) their son ***would be*** 32(to be) so good. He never ***had been*** 33(to be) so obedient. Ever since he ***was born*** 34(to be born), he always ***had been*** 35(to be) very naughty. "I never ***thought*** 36(to think) highly of psychology, but now I'm sure it is the science of the future", said Mr Brown.

When the parents asked their son what the psychologist ***had told*** 37(to tell) him, the boy refused to answer. It ***took*** 38(to take) the parents two weeks ***to make*** 39(to make) the boy ***speak*** 40(to speak)."The psychologist told me", the boy said, "to get off the horse, and threatened if I ***didn`t do*** 41 (not to do) so, he ***would strike*** 42(to strike) me."

"Oh," exclaimed Mrs. Brown, "why ***didn`t tell*** 43(not to tell) you us at once, my poor boy?"

"Because he said if I ***did*** 44(to do) so, he ***would beat*** 45(to beat) me black and blue.

II. Choose the right answer. Only one answer is correct.

1. They are from Holland, so please ... Dutch

A) say, B) tell, **C)** speak, D) pronounce -

2. Will you ... me a favour?

**A)** do, B) make, C) have made, D) have done

3. He came ... a two-day official visit at the invitation of the government.

A) with, B) for, **C)** on, D) in

4. What ... clever women!

А) а, В) the; **C)-,**D) that

5. I always .. you that he is a real friend.

**A)** have told, B) say, C) told, D) had told

6. ... is the universal language of the world.

**A)** Music, B) A music, C) The music, D) Musical

7. The war broke out in 1914. The European ruling classes ... for it for twenty years.

A) were preparing, B) had prepared, **C)** had been preparing, D) have prepared

8. Ancient people didn't know that the Earth ... around the Sun.

 **A)** goes, B) has gone, C) had gone, D) went

9. I felt ... about the accident.

 A) badly; **B)** bad; C) wrongly; D) interesting

10. Do you read anything else ... detective stories?

A) except, B) beside, C) accept, **D)** besides

11. You had a serious talk with him yesterday, ... you?

A) hadn't, **B)** didn't, C)had, D) haven't

12. It's the third time they ... to help her.

A) are trying, **B)** have tried, C) try, D) had tried

13. I'm looking forward to meeting them. - ... .

A)So do I, B) So I do, **C)** So am I, D) So

14. I am Everybody should be able to defend ....

A) him, **B)** himself, C) his own, D) their own

15. ... lake Michigan is in the USA.

A) The, **В)** - , C) And a, D) There is a

16. Would you please ... come so late?

A) doesn't, **B)** not, C) don't, D) not to

17. She ... English.

A) sounded like, **B)** sounds, C) sounds like, D) is sounding

18. I have read 2 books. I liked the first one but I didn't like ... .

A) another, B) the others, **C)** the other, D) other

**Test 4**

1. You’ve got … .
2. very long hair b) very long hairs c) a very long hair d) hair very long
3. It isn’t very warm today. It was much … yesterday.
4. more warm b) warmer c) warm d) warmest
5. She speaks … English.
6. a good b) good c) well d) a well
7. – Why are you running? – There isn’t … time left.
8. many b) much c) some d) a lot
9. Where … ?
10. He is working b) he works c) is he work d) does he work
11. I’m going to party tonight. – Who …?
12. Did you invited b) did invite you c) invited you d) had you invited
13. Oh, look! … is something under the table.
14. It b) They c) That d) There
15. – I’m going to a concert tonight. The concert … at 7.30.
16. Is starting b) start c) starts d) will be start
17. – What did he say? – I don’t know. I … .
18. Wasn’t listen b) wasn’t listening c) didn’t listened d) didn’t listening
19. I can’t understand why … this mistake again.
20. Make you b) you make c) you do d) you have made
21. What time do you think … go home?
22. We should b) should we c) we ought d) ought we
23. A few months ago I met an old friend of … .
24. My b) me c) mine d) him
25. … here speaks English.
26. All people b) Every people c) Everybody d) All the people
27. I don’t like coffee, and my husband doesn’t like it … .
28. Too b) either c) also d) as well
29. I can’t imagine where to get the money. I need … badly.
30. Them b) it c) its d) it’s
31. – Are you learning English? – Yes, I … it since July.
32. Am learning b) learned c) have been learning d) learn
33. What do you think you … at this time next year?
34. Do b) are doing c) will be doing d) will be done
35. Don’t worry! When the phone …, I’ll call you.
36. Rings b) will ring c) is going to ring d) ring
37. We were late, so by the time we got there, the meeting … .
38. Started b) has started c) didn’t start d) had started
39. They told me that Ann … in London.
40. Live b) lives c) lived d) is living
41. Many different languages … in India.
42. Speak b) spoke c) are speaking d) are spoken
43. It looks a bit like New York … ?
44. Does it b) doesn’t it c) is it d) isn’t it
45. I can’t watch TV with you … in front of it!
46. Were standing b) to stand c) stood d) standing
47. – This is my father’s car. – Really? Does he let … it?
48. That you drive b) you drive c) you to drive d) you driving
49. If I … her address, I would write to her.
50. Know b) would know c) will know d) knew

**Keys**

**Test 4** 1 – A) very long hair, 2 – B) warmer, 3 – B) good, 4 – B) much, 5 – D) a lot, 6 – C) invited you, 7 – D) There, 8 – C) starts, 9 – B) wasn’t listening, 10 – D) you have made, 11 – A) we should, 12 – C) mine, 13 – C) Everybody, 14 – B) either, 15 – B) it, 16 - C) have been learning, 17 – C) will be doing, 18 – A) rings, 19 – D) had started, 20 – C) lived, 21 – D) are spoken, 22 – B) doesn’t it, 23 – D) standing, 24 – B) you drive, 25 – D) knew.

**Test 5**

1. When the News … we’ll have supper.
2. Are one b) is over c) end d) be over
3. Some people think Russian is … than English.
4. More difficult b) most difficult c) much difficult d) difficulter
5. She also speaks French … .
6. Very good b) very well c) very better d) well very
7. – Did you do any homework? – Yes, but only … .
8. Any b) not many c) few d) a little
9. Who … in that house?
10. Live b) lives c) do live d) does live
11. I’m sorry about this but … nothing I can do right now.
12. There does b) there is c) it is d) it does
13. William Shakespeare was a writer. He … many plays and poems.
14. Writes b) wrote c) has written d) had written
15. When I came home my children … .
16. Was sleeping b) slept c) were sleeping d) have slept
17. There was no bus, so we … to walk home.
18. Have b) had c) must d) should
19. Is that … car?
20. You b) yours c) your d) him
21. I’d like … cup of tea.
22. Other b) another c) the other d) others
23. Her parents haven’t got a car, and … .
24. She also b) neither she has c) neither has she d) nor she has
25. - … your watch keep good time?
26. Does b) do c) Is d) Are
27. – Sorry, I’m late. – That’s all right. I … long.
28. Hadn’t waited b) wasn’t waiting c) haven’t been waiting d) didn’t wait
29. By this time next month I … .
30. Will retire b) retire c) will have retired d) retired
31. He promised he … phone me at work.
32. Will b) shall c) would d) should
33. I … to the new director yesterday.
34. Am introduced b) was introduced c) have been introduced d) was introduced
35. There is no milk left, … ?
36. Isn’t there b) is there c) isn’t it d) is it
37. As it is late I suggest … by taxi.
38. Them to go b) going c) to go d) go
39. – What did the police do? – They made … a lot of questions.
40. Me to answer b) me answer c) me answering d) my answering
41. I would have bought that dress if I … enough money that day.
42. Have b) had had c) had have d) have had
43. I really think you … see a doctor.
44. Need b) have c) should d) ought
45. Don’t worry, I’ll pay for it … .
46. Me b) my c) mine d) myself
47. … places which attract so many art lovers as Florence, Italy.
48. Fewer b) As few c) There are few d) That fewer
49. Let’s stay at home … it stops raining.
50. Until b) by c) though d) before

**Keys**

**Test 5** 1 –B) is over, 2 – A) more difficult, 3 – B) very well, 4 – D) few, 5 – B) lives, 6 – B) there is 7 – B) wrote, 8 – C) were sleeping, 9 – B) had, 10 – C) your, 11 – B) another, 12 – C) neither has she, 13 – A) Does, 14 – C) haven’t been waiting, 15 – C) will have retired, 16 – C) would, 17 – D) was introduced, 18 – B) is there, 19 – B) going, 20 – B) me answer, 21 – B) had had, 22 – C) should, 23 – D) myself, 24 – C) There are few, 25 – A) until.

**Test 6**

1. Mary doesn’t eat… .
2. Fish b) the fish c) a fish d) fishes
3. My old flat wasn’t … the flat I’ve got now.
4. As nice so b) as nice that c) co nice that d) as nice as
5. You shouldn’t work … .
6. So hardly b) so hard c) hardly so d) hard so
7. I haven’t got … money on me.
8. Many b) much c) plenty d) enough of
9. Where … all this time?
10. Have you been b) you have been c) do you been d) had you been
11. How far is … from Moscow to London?
12. There b) this c) it d) their
13. - … TV? – No, you can turn it off.
14. Do you watch b) Are you watching c) Have you watch d) Is you watching
15. – Are they still having dinner? – No, they … .
16. Had finished b) have finished c) finished d) having finished
17. I’m afraid I … to come tomorrow. I’m very sorry.
18. Am not able b) couldn’t c) can’t d) mustn’t
19. – I’d like some coffee. . – I’m afraid there isn’t … .
20. None b) some c) any d) that
21. Where are the … books?
22. Others b) other c) another d) all other
23. My brother likes to read in bed, and … .
24. So I am b) so do I c) so I do d) I too
25. When the News … we’ll start supper.
26. Are over b) end c) is over d) finish
27. It’s still raining. I wish it would stop. It … all day long.
28. Rains b) is raining c) has been raining d) has been rained
29. I hope that by the time you arrive the weather … .
30. Will have improve b) be improves c) will have improved d) have improved
31. We shall not begin the meeting until everybody… .
32. Come b) will come c) comes d) came
33. I thought you said Ann … to the party.
34. Went b) was going c) has gone d) will go
35. Don’t go in there now, a new programme … .
36. Is recorded b) records c) is being recorded d) is recording
37. You went to Rome last month, … ?
38. Didn’t you b) went you c) haven’t you d) did you
39. You can lean English … to England, but it’s not so easy.
40. Without going b) not to go c) without go d) not go
41. I saw … the money.
42. Him to take b) him take c) he took d) he has taken
43. I would ask him if I … him better.
44. Know b) had known c) knew d) would know
45. Oh, look! Mr. Thompson … be here: there is his car.
46. Must b) can c) would d) has
47. Do you … nervous?
48. Feel b) feel yourself c) feel yourselves d) feel you
49. Last night I wrote … letters.
50. A few b) a little c) little d) much

**Keys**

**Test 6** 1 – A) fish, 2 – D) as nice as, 3 – B) so hard, 4 – B) much, 5 – A) have you been, 6 – C) it, 7 – B) Are you watching, 8 – B) have finished, 9 – A) am not able, 10 – C) any, 11 – B) other, 12 – B) so do I, 13 – C) is over, 14 – C) has been raining, 15 – C) will have improved, 16 – C) comes, 17 – B) was going, 18 – C) is being recorded, 19 – A) didn’t you, 20 – A) without going, 21 – B) him take , 22 – C) knew, 23 – A) must, 24 – A) feel, 25 – A) a few.

**Test 7**

1. Does your watch keep … ?
2. Good times b) good time c) a good time d) the good time
3. – You are early. – Yes, but not … I had intended.
4. As early as b) early c) as early d) so early
5. There’s something wrong with my leg. I … .
6. Can walk hardly b) can hard walk c) hardly can walk d) can hardly walk
7. Have you got … work to do?
8. Many b) much c) few d) a few
9. What … to do next?
10. Are you going b) you are going c) you going are d) going you
11. … cold in Moscow in winter?
12. Is it b) Does it c) Is there d) Does there
13. – What’s the matter? – I … for David. Have you seen him?
14. Look b) am looking c) have been looking d) have looked
15. Yesterday she … some nice shoes.
16. Buy b) buys c) bought d) buyed
17. In this office you … wear a tie, it’s not necessary.
18. Can’t b) don’t need c) don’t have d) don’t should
19. Please don’t give me … more work to do.
20. Some b) any c) no d) none
21. – I like listening to music. – So … .
22. Do I b) like I c) am I d) I do
23. I’m afraid my clothes are quite wet. I should dry … .
24. It b) them c) their d) theirs
25. Ann … for a job since December.
26. Was looking b) is looking c) has been looking d) had looked
27. What a beautiful dress! I’ll buy it if it … too expensive.
28. Won’t be b) weren’t c) isn’t d) wouldn’t be
29. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody … to bed.
30. Went b) had gone c) was d) has gone
31. When I saw him he … a letter.
32. Wrote b) has written c) writing d) was writing
33. When you go through customs, your luggage may … by customs officer.
34. Be checked b) have checked c) have been checked d) check
35. You haven’t met my sister, … ?
36. Have you not b) have you c) didn’t you d) do you
37. Could you all stop … ? The programme’s beginning now.
38. To talk b) talking c) being talked d) be talking
39. Your shoes are terribly dirty, they really need … .
40. Cleaning b) clean c) to clean d) cleaned
41. Please, don’t wake up tomorrow morning. Let me … a little longer.
42. Sleep b) to sleep c) sleeping d) to sleeping
43. – Why didn’t you tell me? – You … angry if I had.
44. Were b) were to be c) had been d) would have been
45. Why did you carry that heavy box? You … hurt yourself!
46. May had b) can c) could have d) needn’t have
47. Everyone understood. The teacher … to explain it again.
48. May not b) mustn’t c) didn’t d) needn’t
49. The film … wasn’t very good but I liked the music.
50. Himself b) hisself c) itself d) herself

**Keys**

**Test 7** 1 – B) good time, 2 – A) early, 3 – D) can hardly walk, 4 – B) much, 5 – A) are you going, 6 – A) Is it, 7 – B) am looking, 8 – C) bought, 9 – C) don’t have to, 10 – B) any, 11 – A) do I, 12 – B) them, 13 – C) has been looking, 14 – C) isn’t, 15 – B) had gone, 16 – D) was writing, 17 – A) be checked, 18 – B) have you,19 – B) talking, 20 – A) cleaning, 21 – A) sleep, 22 – D) would have been, 23 – C) could have, 24 – C) didn’t need, 25 – C) itself.

Выводы.

Домашнее задание:

1)повтор модальные глаголы + отглагольные формы

2)стр. 192-196(Unit 6) ЛЕ

Самоанализ урока.

Класс: 11а

Группа: 11а1

Предмет: английский язык.

Тема: «Разработка образцов заданий по грамматике по типу ЕГЭ по усложненной форме для подготовки 11-х классов к выпускным экзаменам. Аудирование основных грамматических конструкций»

Цель урока: Систематизировать грамматические конструкции в устной и письменной речи учащихся.

 Задачи:

1.Систематизировать и активизировать грамматические времена и конструкции.

2.Развивать речевые навыки учащихся в монологической и диалогической речи.

3.Повторить и закрепить наиболее употребляемые грамматические конструкции в устной и письменной речи учащихся, используя мультимедийные средства обучения.

 Вид урока: урок-семинар с использованием мультимедийных средств обучения.

Использование ГСО: медиасистема, интерактивная доска.

В ходе урока цели и задачи были выполнены. Были использованы методы:

-коммуникативные

-аудирование и восприятие иностранной речи на слух

-познавательные

-стимулирования – создание ситуации успеха.

Формы контроля:

-устные ответы и презентации учащихся

-умение вести диалог с использованием ЛЕ и ГЕ в устной речи

-выполнение тестовых заданий.

Формы организации: индивидуальная, в парах.

План, цели и задачи урока выполнены полностью.