

## Практическое занятие №9

### Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

**Цель:** Построение предложений оборотом *there is/there are*. Овладеть основными лексико-грамматическими конструкциями, необходимыми и достаточными для построения монологических высказываний.

#### Содержание работы:

1. Конспект темы: употребление в речи оборота *there is/there are* во временах группы Simple.
2. Выполните упражнения на закрепление грамматического материала. №14 или №15 выполнить с переводом.

#### Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия

Оборот **there is/there are** в английском языке употребляется, когда нужно указать на наличие какого-либо лица или явления в определенном месте.

После оборота **there is/there are** ставится подлежащее. Частица *there* в обороте *there is/there are* не имеет значения, т.е. значения наречия *there* — там, туда. Поэтому если в предложении с этим оборотом нужно передать значение «там» (т.е. употребить наречие *there* в смысловом значении), то это вторично ставится в конце предложения как обстоятельство места.

**But there are no lemons there.** Но там нет никаких лимонов.

Сравните два предложения:

***There is a lamp on the table.***

***There are two lamps on the table.***

Если в предложении с оборотом *there is/there are* несколько подлежащих, то глагол *to be* обычно согласуется в числе с подлежащим, которое следует непосредственно за ним.

***There is a pen and six pencils on the table.***

На столе ручка и шесть карандашей.

***There are six pencils and one pen on the table.***

На столе шесть карандашей и одна ручка.

В вопросительных предложениях с конструкцией **there is/there are** глагол *to be* (*am, is, are, was, were, will be*) выносится на первое место.

Например:

**Is there a lamp on the table?** (Present simple)

**Were there three cars in the yard?** (Past simple)

**Will there be a lamp on this table?** (Future simple)

При изменении времени изменяется форма глагола *to be*:

***There is*** a lamp on this table. - ***There was*** a lamp on this table. (Past simple)

***There are*** three cars in the yard. - ***There were*** three cars in the yard. (Past simple)

***There are*** three cars in the yard - ***There will be*** three cars in the yard (Future simple)

## Grammar

### 4 Study the grammar.

#### THERE IS AND THERE ARE STRUCTURES

Для обозначения местоположения какого-нибудь предмета (предметов) или лица (лиц) в английском языке в the Present Simple используются структуры **there is** и **there are**:

**There is** a book on the desk.  
**There are** books on the desk.

На столе лежит/находится книга.  
На столе лежат/находятся книги.

Структура **there is** используется перед неисчисляемыми существительными и исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе:

**There is** a coffee table in the corner.  
**There is** an Italian book on the shelf.  
**There is** milk in the glass.




В углу стоит журнальный столик.  
На полке стоит/есть итальянская книга.  
В стакане налито/есть молоко.

Структура **there are** используется перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе:




**There are** six chairs in the room.  
**There are** nice curtains on the window.

В комнате шесть стульев.  
На окне (висят) красивые шторы.

#### THERE IS

-  **There is** a book on the desk.  
**There's** a book on the desk.
-  **Is there** a book on the desk?
-  **There is not** a book on the desk.  
**There isn't** a book on the desk.  
**There is no** book on the desk.

#### THERE ARE

-  **There are** books on the desk.  
**There're** books on the desk.
-  **Are there** (any) books on the desk?
-  **There are not** (any) books on the desk.  
**There aren't** (any) books on the desk.  
**There are no** (any) books on the desk.



**There is** a book and exercise books on the desk.  
**There are** exercise books and a book on the desk.

### 5 Make the sentences negative. Write all possible forms.

- There is some milk in the bottle.
- There are two chairs and one armchair in the sitting room.
- There are three apples and one pear in the box.
- There is some grapefruit juice in the glass.
- There are new houses in this street.

### 6 Make the sentences interrogative.

- There is a yard near my house.
- There are a lot of boxes in this corner of the hall.
- There is sugar in the tea.
- There are a lot of pupils in the room.
- There is a fridge and a washing machine in our kitchen.



## Practice

**14** Complete the sentences with the appropriate words and phrases from the box.

- a. central heating
- b. washing machine
- c. in brown colour
- d. at a loss
- e. a lampshade
- f. chute

1. This family lives in a new . . . . . on . . . . . of Moscow.
2. Our country house doesn't have . . . . .
3. Most English houses don't have . . . . . and in winter it is cold in them.
4. In the kitchen we have a . . . . . but we don't have a . . . . .
5. The . . . . . is to carry rubbish down.

- g. a garden and an orchard
- h. wardrobes
- i. modern conveniences
- j. cosy
- k. block of flats
- l. in fashion
- m. the left-hand corner
- n. dish washer
- o. the outskirts

6. They want to build a new house with . . . . . around it.
7. In my study everything is . . . . .
8. The wall units are not . . . . . now. Everybody prefers built-in . . . . .
9. Our living room is small, but in spite of it, it is very . . . . .
10. There is a small round table with a music centre in . . . . . of the bedroom.

**15** Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

1. are | there | three cushions | the sofa | on.
2. want | in the right-hand corner | they | put | a coffee table | to.
3. eight chairs | opposite the door | a round table | there is | and.
4. new | his family | a vacuum cleaner | has got.
5. on | a lot of | there are | pictures | the walls.
6. not | the bedroom | there are | bedside tables | in | any.
7. likes | room | sometimes | in | their granny | to rearrange | her | the furniture.

**16** Put the verbs in the correct form.

## British Homes

There (to be) 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. Many British people (to love) old houses. They also (to love) gardening, and there (to be) gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country. Two thirds of families in Britain (to own) their houses. Millions of these houses (to be) the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining room and kitchen downstairs. There (to be) a great many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there (to be) not enough! It (to be) often very difficult for young people to find a home when they (to want) to start a family. British homes (to be) usually smaller than American homes. But like Americans, different generations usually (not to live) in the same house.

