

Module 9 revision

Повторение пройденного материала Module 9 SB

Целью сегодняшнего занятия является повторения пройденного материала и правил. Все изученные правила раздела будут включены в письменные задания СОР и СОЧ. СОР состоится 18 мая, СОЧ – 21 мая.
Good luck!

• Verbs + -ing/to-infinitive/ infinitive without to p. 102 SB

Task 1.

Revise the theory box **Verbs + -ing/to-infinitive/ infinitive without to** ex. 1, p. 102 SB and click the correct verb form in the sentences 1-7.

Повтори правило **Verbs + -ing/to-infinitive/ infinitive without to** ex. 1, p. 102 SB и выбери/кликни правильную форму глагола в предложениях 1-7.

love, like, hate, don't mind + -ing form

I like wearing jeans.

would love, would like, want + to-infinitive

I'd love to come shopping with you.

can, could, should, may, might, must + infinitive without to

She may be late for the fashion show.

1. We might **to go / go** to the mall today.
2. You mustn't **park / parking** here.
3. We'd love **coming / to come** for dinner on Friday.
4. Could you **to pass / pass** me the salt, please?
5. Do you want **go / to go** ice skating this afternoon?
6. I don't mind **helping / to help** my mum with the housework.
7. Mariya loves **shopping / to shop**.

• Relatives (who/which/where) p. 102 SB

Task 2.

Revise the theory box **Relatives (who/which/where)**. Read the text about Barcelona and fill in the gaps with the correct relative pronoun.

Повтори правило **Relatives (who/which/where)**. Прочитай текст о Барселоне и выбери правильный вариант относительного местоимения (**who/which/where**) в предложениях.

Relative Pronouns		Relative Adverbs	
people	who	place	where
objects/animals/ideas	which		

- We use **who** to refer to **people**. *The man **who/that** is with Tim is his dad.*
- We use **which** to refer to **animals, objects or ideas**. *This is the house **which** has got a swimming pool.*
- We use **whose** to show possession. *That's the book **whose** author has won the Nobel Prize.*
- We don't use a relative pronoun with another pronoun (I, you, he, him, etc).
*I know someone **who** is an athlete.* (NOT: *I know someone **he** is an athlete.*)
- We use **where** to refer to **places**. **Where** is used after nouns like place, house, street, town and country.
*This is the beach **where** we go swimming.*

Barcelona

This is a city for people

1) want to experience culture and want to have fun, too. It's a place

2) you can

visit amazing tourist attractions like the Sagrada Familia and the Picasso Museum, but it's also a great destination for those 3)

want to relax. Barcelona has a great harbour and beach

4) are only a short walk from the city. Visit Barcelona and you will have an experience

5) you will never forget!



- Reported statements p. 106 SB

Task 3.

ПИСЬМЕННО В ТЕТРАДИ.

Revise the theory box **Reported statements** ex. 1 and 2, p. 106 SB and Rewrite the sentences 1-5 in reported speech.

Повтори правило **Reported statements** ex. 1 and 2, p. 106 SB и перепиши предложения 1-5 в косвенной речи.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple → Past simple "I <i>like</i> trendy clothes," he said. He said (that) he <i>liked</i> trendy clothes.	
Present continuous → Past continuous "I'm <i>going</i> out," she said. She said (that) she <i>was going</i> out.	
Present modal → Past modal "I <i>can't</i> do it," he said. He said (that) he <i>couldn't</i> do it.	
will → would "I'll buy it," he said. He said (that) he <i>would</i> buy it.	
In reported speech , personal/possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the meaning. "I'm going shopping with <i>my</i> best friend," he said. – He said that <i>he</i> was shopping with <i>his</i> best friend.	
When the reporting verbs are in the present tense, the tenses in reported speech are the same as in direct speech. "I'm tired," he <i>says</i> . – He <i>says</i> he's tired.	
Certain words and time expressions change as follows: now → then, today → that day, yesterday → the day before, here → there, tomorrow → the next day, this week → that week, next week → the week after, this → that, here → there, come → go "She's <i>here now</i> ," he said. – He said that she was <i>there then</i> .	

1. "We work long hours," they said.
2. "I can't come to the party," Kseniya told Anton.
3. "Don't use my computer!" Vika said to me.
4. "Where's my book?" Diana asked.
5. "I'm leaving today," Danil said.