#### Образовательный минимум

Предмет	Английский язык
Класс	10 физико-химический
Полугодие	I
Учебник	О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева

### Грамматика

### Множественное число существительных.

Существительные могут быть как исчисляемыми так и неисчисляемыми.

Неисчисляемые существительные не употребляются с неопределенным артиклем и имеют только форму единственного числа или только форму множественного числа. Различают следующие группы неисчисляемых существительных:

### Согласуются с глаголом в ед.числе

- Жидкости –blood, tea, coffee, milk...
- Продукты питания –bread, butter, flour, food, fish...
- Материалы coal, glass, ice, iron, sand ...
- Газы air, oxygen, smoke...
- Явления природы –darkness, hail, heat, rain, snow, humidity ...
- Учебные предметы -Chemistry, Economics, Literature ...
- Языки Chinese, English, French ...
- Игры billiards, chess, golf, soccer
- Болезни flu, measles, mumps
- Абстрактные существительные- accommodation, advice, anger, applause, assistance, behavior, business, chaos, countryside...

### Согласуются с глаголом в множественно числе

- Парные существительные- pyjamas, trousers, tools, scissors...
- Неисчисляемые существительные, имеющие формы множественного числа- arms, ashes, barracks, clothes, congratulations
- Групповые существительные- army, audience, class, club, committee

С выражениями **времени, расстояния или денег**, рассматриваемыми как «одно целое», используется глагол в единственном числе:

Three times is a long way to go.

Two years is long to wait.

Исчисляемые существительные образуют множественное число путем прибавления окончания:

-s- к большинству существительных –dogs, boys...

K существительным, оканчивающимся на гласную + «о» или двойную «о» -radios, videos, zoos

К сокращениям, оканчивающимся на «о»- photos, autos, kilos...

К существительным, оканчивающимся на -s, ss, x, ch, sh -foxes, dresses...

К существительным, оканчивающимся на согласную «у» (меняется на i-es) – cities, countries...

К существительным, оканчивающимся на f/fe меняется на –ve- и добавляется –eslives, leaves, wolves, wives, scarves, halves...

HO :chiefs, roofs, proofs, cliffs, safes, beliefs, handkerchiefs

#### Исключения

Man-men, woman-women, child-children, ox-oxen, foot-feet, tooth-teeth, goose-geese, louse-lice, mouse-mice, sheep-sheep,deer-deer, trout-trout, swine-swine, salmon-salmon, spacecraft-spacecraft, means-means, species-species, series-series. Fish-fish/fishes, fruit-fruit/fruits

### Образование наречий:

Большинство прилагательных образуют наречия путем прибавления суффикса –ly-slow-slowly, careful-carefully

Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на –ally- tragic-tragically BUT: public-publicly

После глаголов look, smell, sound, taste, feel –вместо наречия употребляется

прилагательное: You look wonderful.

Степени сравнения наречий: Односложные :Fast-faster-fastest

Многосложные: Seriously- more seriously-most seriously

Исключения :Well-better-best Badly-worse-worst

Hard/hardly, late/lately, high/highly, near/nearly, most/mostly, right/rightly,

wrong/wrongly, wide/widely

#### Лексика

#### Words not to be confused

**shadow/shade** - On a bright summer day we can be **in the shade**. The trees can long **shadows** in the evening light.

*lump/piece* – This is the best *piece* of news I've heard. The touching scene brought **a lump** to my throat.

victim/sacrifice – Making sacrifices is always a part of bringing up children. Nobody knows yet how many people have become earthquake victims.

**discord/accord** - Soon there appeared some **discord** in their relations. We expect a new **accord** to be signed between the countries.

**affect/effect** – Everybody that smoking **affects** health. Her new smart dress produced quite an effect on everyone.

affectation/affection- I don't trust her: everything she says is about her feelings just an affectation. I'd like to say that I have a great affection for your country and its people.

in spite (of)/ despite – In spite of his illness he came to our meeting. Despite his illness he came to our meeting.

require/demand – Is there anything you require? I demand an explanation.

seek (for)/look for - "We are earnestly seeking for the truth", said the lawyer. I can't find my glasses. Will you look for them?

feast/holiday – Easter is an important feast for Christians. What would be your dream holiday?

feast/meal – The chief is engaged in preparing a wedding feast. The bar serves light meal.

pupil/disciple – The school has about 500 pupils. She was an ardent disciple of Freud.

## Phrasal verb to die +

to die away: to become quieter or weaker and finally stop.

*The echoes gradually died away.* 

to die down: to become much less noisy, powerful or active.

The wind died down during the night

to die out: to become weaker or less common and then disappear completely.

The species has died out.

to be dying for: to want to have something or to do something very much.

I'm dying for a drink of water.

### Phrasal verb *to carry* +

to carry on: to continue doing something. Carry on with what you were doing.

**to carry out:** to do a particular piece of work. *I expect my instructions to be carried out properly*.

**to carry through:** to complete something that was planned, often despite difficulties. *It's a tough job and we're relying on you to carry it through.* 

to carry sb through: to make it possible for someone to deal successfully with a difficult or

unpleasant situation. It was my parents' support that carried me through this crisis.

# Word Formation. Prefixes.

Производные слова образуются от корней самостоятельных частей речи при помощи префиков (приставок). Новые слова обычно стоят в той же части речи, от которых они образовались.

anti- (anti-war)

dis- (disappear)

mis-(misunderstanding)

out- (outdo)

over- (overprotect)

pre- (pre-historic)

un- (unfasten)

under- (underline, undergraduate)