

Образовательный минимум

Предмет	Английский язык
Класс	10 профиль
Полугодие	I
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Грамматика

Неопределенно-личное местоимение one для обозначения лица или объекта в значении «любой, каждый» *One should do one's duty.*

- *One/ones* могут замещать существительные (соответственно исчисляемые имена существительные в единственном (*one*) и множественном (*ones*) числе) *Where are the pencils? – Do you mean the ones that I bought yesterday?*
- *One* не может замещать неисчисляемое имя существительное. *I prefer apple juice to orange juice*

Установление сочетаемости имен существительных с глагольными формами:

1 группа - названия учебных предметов, наук, видов спорта, оканчивающихся на -ics : athletics, mathematics, phonetics... *Optics is the scientific study of sight and light.*

2 группа включает несколько подгрупп: а) собирательные существительные, имеющие форму ед. числа, но обозначающие множества людей/предметов – *Some people are never satisfied.* б) Имена сущ на –s/es. в переводе на русский в ед. числе. *Where are the stairs? (Где лестница?)*

3 группа включает а) сущ., которые сочетаются с гл. в ед.ч./во мн. ч. *The majority of our teachers is (are) women.* б) Имена сущ., имеющие форму мн.ч. *The UN headquarters is/are in New York.* с) Собирательные сущ., обозначающие индивидуумов + гл. ед.ч, целую группу людей+гл. мн.ч. *Our team is/are winning.* д) имена сущ, имеющие разные значения, н-р, air - воздух, airs-манерность, употребляются с глаголами в ед.ч/во мн.ч. *The air was sick with cigarette smoke. I hate the airs he puts on. They always annoy me.*

Имя прилагательное употребляется:

- Прилагательные как часть составного именного сказуемого. *The two brothers are alike.*
- Прилагательные в роли определений. *Some shops sell live fish.*
- Прилагательное и его место по отношению к существительному в предложении. *The concerned doctor (обеспокоенный врач) rang for an ambulance. The doctor concerned (врач, который отвечает за) hasn't come yet.*
- Порядок следования прилагательных - определений в предложении. *A handsome, tall, red-cheeked young man entered the house.*

Наречия:

- Выражают отношение к тому, о чем идет речь. *Clearly, he doesn't know what he's talking about.*
- *Clearly, frankly, honestly, briefly* употребляются в начале предложений
- *Generally, normally, hopefully, evidently* – между подлежащим и сказуемым или после вспомогательного глагола. *Hopefully, the trip won't take very long. They will hopefully return before dark.*

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*

<i>how many people have become earthquake victims.</i>
discord/accord - <i>Soon there appeared some discord in their relations. We expect a new accord to be signed between the countries.</i>
affect/effect – <i>Everybody that smoking affects health. Her new smart dress produced quite an effect on everyone.</i>
affectation/affection - <i>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.</i>
in spite (of)/ despite – <i>In spite of his illness he came to our meeting. Despite his illness he came to our meeting.</i>
require/demand – <i>Is there anything you require? I demand an explanation.</i>
seek (for)/look for – <i>"We are earnestly seeking for the truth", said the lawyer. I can't find my glasses. Will you look for them?</i>
feast/holiday – <i>Easter is an important feast for Christians. What would be your dream holiday?</i>
feast/meal – <i>The chief is engaged in preparing a wedding feast. The bar serves light meal.</i>
pupil/disciple – <i>The school has about 500 pupils. She was an ardent disciple of Freud.</i>
<u>Phrasal verb to die +</u>
to die away: to become quieter or weaker and finally stop. <i>The echoes gradually died away.</i>
to die down: to become much less noisy, powerful or active. <i>The wind died down during the night</i>
to die out: to become weaker or less common and then disappear completely. <i>The species has died out.</i>
to be dying for: to want to have something or to do something very much. <i>I'm dying for a drink of water.</i>
<u>Phrasal verb to carry +</u>
to carry on: to continue doing something. <i>Carry on with what you were doing.</i>
to carry out: to do a particular piece of work. <i>I expect my instructions to be carried out properly.</i>
to carry through: to complete something that was planned, often despite difficulties. <i>It's a tough job and we're relying on you to carry it through.</i>
to carry sb through: to make it possible for someone to deal successfully with a difficult or unpleasant situation. <i>It was my parents' support that carried me through this crisis.</i>
<u>Word Formation. Prefixes.</u>
Производные слова образуются от корней самостоятельных частей речи при помощи префиксов (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)