

Государственное учреждение образования
«Гимназия № 3 г. Борисова»

ON THE WAY TO YOUR ENGLISH IMPROVEMENT

Tips for your
better English

Plurals Of Nouns

Most nouns make their plurals by simply adding **-s** to the end (e.g. cat/cats, book/books, journey/journeys). Some do change their endings, though.



-es

- to nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh, -z.**
(bus-buses, glass-glasses, fox-foxes, brush - brushes)

- to nouns ending in **consonant + o**
(potato - potatoes, hero - heroes)



-s

- to nouns ending in **vowel+o, vowel + y, double o**
(studio - studios, day - days, zoo-zoos)
- to **abbreviations**
(photo - photos, kilo-kilos, auto-autos)

- to **musical instruments**
(piano - pianos)
- to **proper nouns**
(Eskimo - Eskimos)



-ies

- to nouns ending in **consonant + y**
(lady - ladies, story - stories)

Some nouns ending in -o can take either -s or -es

volcanoes\volcanos,
zeroes\zeros,
tornadoes\tornados,
mosquitoes\mosquitos etc.

-ves

- to nouns ending in **-f \ -fe**
(calf-calves, half-halves, knife-knives, leaf-leaves, life-lives, self-selves, thief-thieves, wolf-wolves)

BUT!

belief - beliefs
chief - chiefs
cliff - cliffs
handkerchief - handkerchiefs
roof - roofs
safe - safes
hoof - hoofs\hooves



Irregular Plurals

man - men, woman - women, foot-feet, tooth-teeth, louse-lice, mouse-mice, child-children, goose-geese, sheep-sheep, deer-deer, fish-fish, trout-trout, ox-oxen, salmon-salmon, aircraft-aircraft, means-means, species-species, series-series, craft-craft.

Compound nouns

- to the **2nd noun** if it consists of two nouns
(ball game - ball games)
- to the **noun** if it consists of an adjective and a noun
(frying pan - frying pans)

- to the **1st noun** if it consists of two nouns connected by a preposition or to the noun if it has only one noun (mothers-in-law, passers-by)
- at the end** if it doesn't include any nouns (letdown - letdowns)

MORE INFORMATION



WHAT IS THE APOSTROPHE S?

The Apostrophe S is normally used to show possession, that there is a relationship between two things or that something belongs to another.

- John's car (= The car of John. The car belongs to John)

SINGULAR NOUNS

Add -'S

- We went to Ange's house last night.
- Have you seen the dog's bone?

PLURAL NOUNS ENDING IN -S

Only add the apostrophe -'

- I went to my friends' party. (= the party of your friends)
- My cousins' house is always a mess. (= your cousins)

PLURAL NOUNS NOT ENDING IN -S

Add -'S

- The children's toys are all over the room.
- The men's toilet was disgusting.

SINGULAR NOUNS ENDING IN -S

Add -'S

- The actress's role was very difficult.
- Mr Lewis's dog always comes onto our property.

AS A PART OF A PHRASE

Add -'S or only the -' depending on the rules above

- The President of Chile's speech was too long.
- I had to give two weeks' notice I was leaving.

NO NOUN

Sometimes the noun after -'S is not necessary when the meaning is clear.

- My car is older than John's. (= John's car)

Possessive Case

Match

	
	
the monkey's tree	the boys' shoes
my sister's room	the women's cars
the woman's cars	the boy's shoes
my sisters' room	the monkeys' tree
	
	

Tests



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Personal Pronouns vs Possessive Pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (SUBJECT) + verb	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES + noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I love basketball. • You are a student. • He is very nice. • She has got a dog. • The dog is eating. It is happy. • We are smart students. • You aren't English. • They live in a big house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I play basketball with my friends. • Is that your school? • His friends are cool.* • Her dog is called Roxy. • The dog is eating its food.* • This is our first lesson today. • What's your nationality?* • Their house is near the city.*

A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that is used to indicate possession or ownership.

- This pen is **my pen**, not **your pen**.
- This pen is **mine**, not **yours**.



MINE

- This is my laptop. It's **mine**.

YOURS

- These glasses are mine, not **yours**.

HIS

- This is my brother 's book. It's **his**.

HERS

- He offered to swap his camera for **hers**.

OURS

- I'll show you to your room. **Ours** is next door.

YOURS

- The house is **yours**.

THEIRS

- The ship is **theirs**.

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Adjectives.

Degrees of comparison

The dog is **faster** than the elephant.

The horse is **the fastest**.

The horse is **bigger** than the dog.

The elephant is **the heaviest**.

The dog is **more energetic** than the elephant.



	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ONE syllable	fast young	-ER faster younger	-EST the fastest the youngest
ONE syllable Ending in -E	nice strange	-R nicer stranger	-ST the nicest the strangest
ONE syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant	big hot	Double the last consonant and add -ER bigger hotter	Double the last consonant and add -EST the biggest the hottest
TWO syllables Ending in -Y	happy crazy	Remove the -Y and add -IER happier crazier	Remove the -Y and add -IEST the happiest the craziest
TWO or MORE syllables	famous beautiful	MORE + more famous more beautiful	THE MOST + the most famous the most beautiful
Common Exceptions	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

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Past Simple vs Present Perfect

Read examples and do free practice exercises online

Past Simple

Use



- past actions which happened immediately one after the other
She sealed the letter, put a stamp on it and posted it.
- action or event which happened at a stated past time
She called an hour ago. (When? An hour ago.)
- action which happened at a definite past time (the action was completed in the past)
Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays. (Shakespeare is now dead; he won't write again.)
- past habit or state
He used to go/went to school on foot.

Present Perfect

Use



- recently completed actions
She has tidied her room.
- actions which happened at an unstated time in the past and are connected with the present
He has lost his keys. (He is still looking for them.)
- personal experiences or change that has happened over a period of time
I've lost weight.
- emphasis on number
She's written three letters since this morning. She has spoken to two clients since 12 o'clock.

Formula



I/He/She/It/We/You/They + second form of the verb



Formula

I/We/You/They + have + third form of the verb

He/She/It + has + third form of the verb

Time expressions



yesterday, last week, etc. (how long) ago, then, just now, when, in 1967, etc.



Time expressions

just, ever, never, already, yet (negations & questions), always, how long, so far, recently, since (= from a starting point in the past), for (= over a period of time), today, this week/month, etc.



Exercise



Exercise



Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Present Simple Tense

1 For facts or things that are always true or generally true.

- Whales **live** in the ocean.
- A dog **has** four legs.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- Water **boils** at 100° Celsius.



Present Simple Tense

2 For regular habits or repeated actions.

- I **brush** my teeth three times a day.
- I **read** in bed every night.
- She **goes** to the gym after work.
- He **walks** to school every day.



Present Continuous Tense

1 For an action happening right now at the moment of speaking.

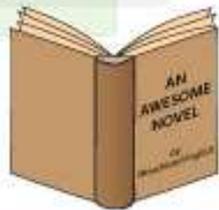
- I **am teaching** an English lesson.
- You **are watching** a video.
- Steve **is washing** his hair.
- She **is taking** her dog for a walk.



Present Continuous Tense

2 To talk about something that is happening AROUND the time of speaking but not necessarily at this exact moment.

- I **am reading** a great book.
- It doesn't necessarily mean that I am reading a book right at this moment. It refers to this moment of my life.



Common time expressions used with the present simple tense are:

- always, often, generally, sometimes, never ...
- every day, every week, every year ...
- once a day, twice a week, three times a month ...
- in the morning, in the afternoon, at night

Common time expressions used with the present continuous tense are:

- now, right now
- at the moment
- still



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1 I **live** in England.

Present Simple Tense

I plan to live in England for a long time and I don't plan to change soon. It is more or less permanent.

1 I **am living** in London at the moment.

Present Continuous Tense

The situation is temporary. Next month I plan to live in a different city.



1 It **rains** a lot in winter.

Present Simple Tense

This is a fact. It is generally true.

1 It **is raining** right now.

Present Continuous Tense

This is an action happening now. The situation is temporary. Tomorrow it might be sunny.



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Present Continuous vs Past Continuous

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past Continuous Tense



+

S + am/is/are + V-ing +....
He is playing.

-

S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing +....
He isn't playing.

?

Am/is/are + S + V-ing +...?
Is he playing?

+

S + was/were + V-ing
She was cooking all the morning.

-

S + was/were + not + V-ing
She was not sleeping when he came home.

?

Was/were + S + V-ing?
Was she sleeping when he came home?

Usage

Example

Describe something which is happening at the exact moment of speech.

Jim is watching television at the moment.

Describe an action that is taking place now but not at the exact moment of speech.

John is working in London.

Describe an event planned in the future. (informal)

I'm taking my French class on Tuesday.

To describe a temporary situation.

I'm staying with a friend for a few days.

To emphasize the frequency of an action.

That child is always crying for no good reason.

A) NOW

B) BEFORE



a) What is Karen doing?

She _____ (cook) in her house now.

b) What was Karen doing in the morning?

She _____ (cook) in a famous restaurant.



a) What are Jim and Julie doing?

They _____ (get married) at this moment.

b) What was Jim doing last month at the restaurant?

He _____ (propose) Julie.

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Future Simple in Subordinate Clauses Of Time & Condition

FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

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when, as soon as, until, once, before, after, while

After these words, use present (NOT future) to talk about the future.

future time clause	comma	main clause
When I am 69	,	I will retire.
As soon as you arrive	,	call me.
Until you have all finished	,	nobody can leave.
Before you come	,	you should text me.
Once you are living together	,	there might be disagreements.

present (simple, continuous or perfect)

future (any type), imperative, modal

main clause	future time clause
I will retire	when I am 69.

- ✗ When I **will** be 69, I will retire.
- ✓ When I **am** 69, I will retire.

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Time

After
As soon as
Until
Whenever
Now that

Condition

If
Only if
Unless
Provided that
Assuming that

Join the sentences using the time conjunction given and make the necessary changes

- I have enough money. I buy you a new mobile. (**when**)
- Your father returns back from work. We go to visit our grandmother. (**after**)
- You do not get the car's key. You behave better. (**until**)
- Asma prepares lunch. She goes to work. (**before**)
- My students give me their homework. I correct it. (**as soon as**)
- Imen is ready. I come to take her. (**when**)
- Sarah finishes her studies. She gets married. (**when**)

FIRST CONDITIONAL

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Use the (first conditional) to talk about something that might happen in the future if a condition exists.

If clause (condition)	comma	main clause (result)
If a condition exists	,	the result will be true.

present (simple, continuous or perfect)

future (any type), imperative, modal

- If you **study**, you **will pass** the exam.
- If he **doesn't call**, you **should tell** me immediately.
- If you **have come** to class, the exam **is going to be** easy.
- If we **win**, we **will be celebrating** soon.
- We **will be celebrating** soon if we **win**.

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning

Do NOT use (**will**) in the IF clause: I'll help you if you need me (NOT-if-you-will-need-me)

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Complex Object

Verb + **Object** + to do

Verb + **Object** + do



Type	After the verbs	COMPLEX OBJECT	
1st	want, wish, would like, like, hate, desire, expect, know, believe, consider, get, cause	somebody	to + V
2nd	let, make	somebody	V
3rd	see, hear, feel, notice, watch	somebody	V (completed action)
			V-ing (action in progress)



She saw him.
He was running from the scene of the crime.



The suspected man entered the building.
We saw him.



I looked out of the window.
He crossed the street.



I watched her. She was doing the shopping.

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Modal Verbs

CAN	Ability, doubt, astonishment, permission, Polite request
MAY	Permission, if not prohibition, supposition with doubt
MUST	Obligation, firm necessity, logical conclusion, probability
SHALL	intention, supposition
WILL	Wish, desire, will, confidence, in the future
OUGHT TO	Moral duty, insistent advice, strict recommendation
NEED	(un)necessity
BE TO	Obligation arising out of arrangement or agreement
HAVE TO	Unwillingness, forced circumstances
WOULD	Wish (with "to like"), polite request, a habit of the past
SHOULD	Necessity, advice, blame, recommendation, reproach, regret
USED TO	Repeated action in the past

possibility



Jack **might** be wrong.

ability



Tom **can** speak French.

permission



Lisa **may** go to New York.

obligation



Jane **must** try harder.

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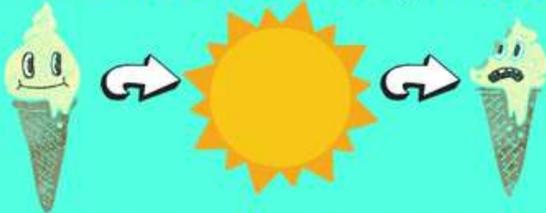
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Conditionals 0 vs Conditionals 1

Zero Conditionals

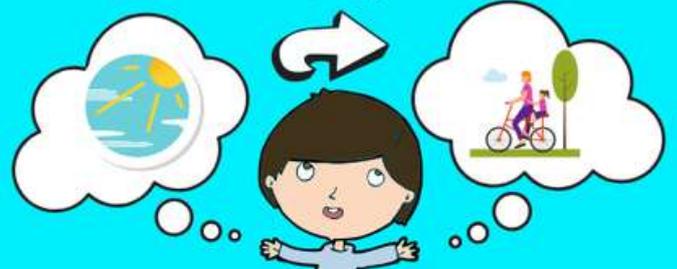
IF ICE CREAM GETS WARM, IT MELTS



ICE CREAM MELTS IF IT GETS WARM

1st Conditionals

IF THE WEATHER IS NICE, I'LL GO TO THE PARK



ZERO CONDITIONAL

Structure IF + Present Simple, Present Simple.

Usage To talk about things that are always true, like a scientific fact

- Examples**
- If you **freeze** water, it **turns** into ice.
 - And, if you **heat** water at 100 degrees, it **boils**.
 - If students **miss** an exam, the professor **fails** them.
 - If my wife **has** a cold, I usually **catch** it.
 - I **get** tired if I **work** too much.
 - If I'm late for dinner, they **start** eating without me.



First Conditional

Structure IF + Simple Present, **Simple Future**
(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

Usage To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

- Examples**
- If it **rains**, I **will stay** at home.
 - If I **wake** up late, I **will miss** the bus.
 - And, if it's **sunny**, we'll **go** to the park.
 - If Juan **leaves**, Paula **will be** sad.
 - If I **find** your email, I **will send** you the picture.
 - If you **study** hard, you **will pass** your exams.



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Conditional 2 vs Conditional 3

Conditional type 2

Unreal (imaginary) situation in the present or advice

If +V2, would/could/might + V

If there **were** some tickets left we **would go** to the cinema.

If I **were** you I **wouldn't buy** such an expensive bag,

Conditional type 3

Unreal (imaginary) situation in the past

If +had V3, would/could/might +have V3

If he **had trained** harder, he **would have won** the race.

Mixed Conditionals

WE CAN MIX TYPE 2 AND TYPE 3 CONDITIONALS

IF CLAUSE TYPE 2 (UNREAL PRESENT), MAIN CLAUSE TYPE 3 (UNREAL PAST)

IF I WERE YOU I WOULD HAVE FOLLOWED HIS ADVICE.

IF CLAUSE TYPE 3 (UNREAL PAST), MAIN CLAUSE TYPE 2 (UNREAL PRESENT)

IF THEY HAD SAVED ENOUGH MONEY, THEY WOULD BUY A NEW CAR.

Mixed Conditional

Mixed Conditional Third/ Second Conditional

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Present Conditional

(would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Present result of a past condition

- If I **had listened** to your advice, I **wouldn't be** in the mess.
- If he **had checked** the map, he **wouldn't be** lost.
- If I **had gone** to university, I **would be** a doctor now.

Examples

Mixed Conditional

Second/ Third Conditional

Structure

IF + Past Simple, Perfect Conditional

(would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle).

Usage

Past result of a present or continuing condition

- If I **were** a good cook, I **would have invited** them to dinner.
- If you **weren't** such a poor dancer, you **would have got** a job in the chorus line in that musical.

Examples



If I had taken an aspirin, I wouldn't have a headache now.



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General Questions

Question	Affirmative Answer	Negative Answer
Do you...?	Yes, I do ./Yes, we do .	No, I don't ./No, we don't .
Does he...?	Yes, he does .	No, he doesn't .
Can we...?	Yes, we can .	No, we can't .
Have you got...?	Yes, I have ./ Yes, we have .	No, I haven't ./ No, we haven't .
Has he got...?	Yes, he has .	No, he hasn't .
Would you like...?	Yes, I would ./ Yes, we would .	No, I wouldn't ./ No, we wouldn't .
Are you...?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Were you...?	Yes, I was ./ Yes, we were .	No, I wasn't ./ No, we weren't .
Was it...?	Yes, it was .	No, it wasn't .
Did they...?	Yes, they did .	No, they didn't .

 <p>Mark / teacher Is Mark a teacher? No, he isn't</p>	 <p>He / at the cinema</p>	 <p>It / your birthday</p>
 <p>Tom / happy</p>	 <p>She / at home</p>	 <p>They / friends</p>
 <p>He / like vegetables</p>	 <p>She / know the answer</p>	 <p>Mary / tired</p>
 <p>They / play the trumpet</p>	 <p>They / bored</p>	 <p>It / a present</p>

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Special Questions

Who

- Ask about person
- Act as subject of the sentence
- Who is that woman?
- Who are you phoning?



Where

- Asking in or at what place or position
- Where do you live?
- Where are my boots?



When

- Asking about time, occasion, moment
- When can I see you?
- When did you last see him?



WORD ORDER IN QUESTIONS

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How

- Asking for way, manner, form
- How does it work?
- How do you go to school?



How often

- Asking about frequency
- How often do you go swimming?



What

- Asking for specific thing, object
- What's the matter?
- What time is it?



How many

- Asking about quantity
- Used with countable nouns
- How many people were there?



Why

- Asking for reason, explanation
- Why were you late?
- Why was he late?



Which	<input type="text"/>	are you so happy?
How many	<input type="text"/>	does the book cost?
Why	<input type="text"/>	is your best friend?
How long	<input type="text"/>	are they doing?
When	<input type="text"/>	did you stay there?
How much	<input type="text"/>	does the train arrive?
Whose	<input type="text"/>	did you buy that dress?
What	<input type="text"/>	questions did the teacher ask?
Where	<input type="text"/>	house do they live in?
Who	<input type="text"/>	teacher do you like the most?

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Which

- Asking about choice
- Which is better exercise? – swimming or tennis
- Which of the applicants has got the job?



Alternative Questions

Вспомогательный
(модальный)
глагол

подлежащее

сказуемое

...

or

...

?

To be	Am <u>I</u> at work <u>or</u> at home? Is <u>she</u> a nurse <u>or</u> a driver? Are <u>you</u> at home <u>or</u> at school?
Present Simple	Do <u>you</u> <u>discuss</u> difficult <u>or</u> easy grammar rules at college? Does <u>Mary</u> <u>take care</u> of her little sister <u>or</u> brother?
Past Simple	Did <u>you</u> <u>take</u> a chance of meeting your boss last week <u>or</u> last month?
Future Simple	Will <u>Mary</u> <u>arrange</u> a meeting for her colleagues tomorrow <u>or</u> next Saturday?
Can May	Can <u>you</u> <u>drive</u> a car <u>or</u> a motor bike? May <u>I</u> <u>close</u> the window <u>or</u> the door?

Is he going to



or



Is her hobby



or



Does he want to be



or



Would you like



or



- He bought two cakes.
- They were at home.
- He goes to the swimming pool.
- He will eat a pizza.
- He is my friend.
- I opt for cats.
- Maths.
- They are listening to the teacher.

Will he eat a pizza or a sandwich?

Are they listening to the teacher or to music?

Which is your favourite subject at school: French or Maths?

Are you rather a cat person or a dog person?

Did he buy two cakes or a present?

Does he go to the park or to the pool in his free time?

Were they at home or at the café yesterday night?

Is he my friend or my brother's?

Tests



PRACTICE
on your
OWN

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Tag Questions

Verb Tense

Present be

Present simple

Past simple

Past continuous

Present Perfect

Past Perfect

Will

Modal Verbs

+ sentence → - tag

She is American, isn't she?

You study English, don't you?

You were at home, weren't you?

Tom was watching TV, wasn't he?

He has written 5 letters, hasn't he?

You had had lunch, hadn't you?

He'll read this book, won't he?

He can read this book, can't he?

- sentence → + tag

She isn't American, is she?

You don't study English, do you?

You weren't at home, were you?

Tom wasn't watching TV, was he?

He hasn't written 5 letters, has he?

You hadn't had lunch, had you?

He won't read this book, will he?

He can't read this book, can he?

Tag Questions

- Statement , + Tag Question ?



1. John works at the new office building downtown, ...?

- a) doesn't he
- b) isn't he
- c) doesn't it

2. Ankara is the capital city of Turkey, ...?

- a) doesn't he
- b) isn't it
- c) doesn't it

3. Sam and David are at studying in the library, ...?

- a) isn't he
- b) aren't they
- c) doesn't he

4. Your pet dog doesn't like to bite people, ...?

- a) is it
- b) is he
- c) does it

5. You and I are late for our English class, ...?

- a) aren't we
- b) aren't I
- c) do we

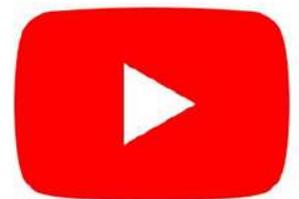
You are not my boyfriend,	He speaks German,	She is beautiful,	The weather is nice,	I am thin,
You are a teacher,	You can swim fast,	You have done your homework,	They run every day,	You couldn't wait,

<input type="text"/>	aren't I?	<input type="text"/>	doesn't he?
<input type="text"/>	don't they?	<input type="text"/>	haven't you?
<input type="text"/>	are you?	<input type="text"/>	isn't it?
<input type="text"/>	could you?	<input type="text"/>	isn't she?
<input type="text"/>	aren't you?	<input type="text"/>	can't you?

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Indirect Questions

- **Indirect questions** are used when we ask for information politely. They are introduced with **Do you know...?**, **Can / Could you tell me ...?**, **Have you any idea ...?** + question word / **if** or **whether**. *Do you know where Peter is? Could you tell me how much these trousers cost? Have you any idea what time Sue will be back? Do you know if / whether she's coming to the party?*
- The **word order** of indirect questions is the same as in **statements** (subject + verb). *Can you tell me where you bought it? (NOT: Can you tell me where did you buy it?) Can you tell me what time it is? (NOT: Can you tell me what time is it?)*
- The auxiliary verb **do** is not used in indirect questions: *How long does the journey take? → Do you know how long the journey takes? What time did he leave? → Can you tell me what time he left?*

Direct Questions

What flavour is this drink?

Why isn't Sarah here yet?

Has the film started yet?

What's the price of this car?

What time does the train leave?

How much does Peter earn?

What is the capital of Australia?

Where did I put my keys?

What does 'ambitious' mean?

Does this customer have credit facilities?

Where is the train station?

What's her name?

What should I write here?

Indirect Questions

Can you tell me what flavour this drink is?

Do you know why Sarah isn't here yet?

Could you tell me whether the film has started yet?

Could you tell me what the price of this car is?

Can you tell me what time the train leaves?

Do you know how much Peter earns?

Do you know what the capital of Australia is?

Have you any idea where I put my keys?

Have you any idea what 'ambitious' means?

Can you tell me whether this customer has credit facilities?

Could you tell me where the train station is?

Could I ask you what her name is?

Would you mind telling me what I should write here?

Do you know...?

Would you mind...?

Is there any chance you could...?

Could you tell me...?

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TEXT READING CHECKLIST

BEFORE READING

-  Read the title and express your ideas.
-  Guess what the text is about.

DURING READING

-  Read the text carefully and check your guesses.
-  Unsure of a word? Look at the other words in the sentence to understand the context. Use the dictionary if it is necessary.
-  What do you know about the topic? What don't you know?

AFTER READING

-  What did you remember about the text. Did you learn anything new?
-  What's the main idea? What details give more information about this idea?
-  How do you feel about the text? Did your guesses meet expectations?

Мой личный чек-лист

КАК РАБОТАТЬ

С ТЕКСТОМ ПО АУДИРОВАНИЮ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ – ЭТО ПОНИМАНИЕ ВОСПРИНИМАЕМОЙ НА СЛУХ РЕЧИ

- АУТЕНТИЧНЫЕ,
- ПОЛУАУТЕНТИЧНЫЕ
- УЧЕБНЫЕ ТЕКСТЫ.

ЭТАПЫ

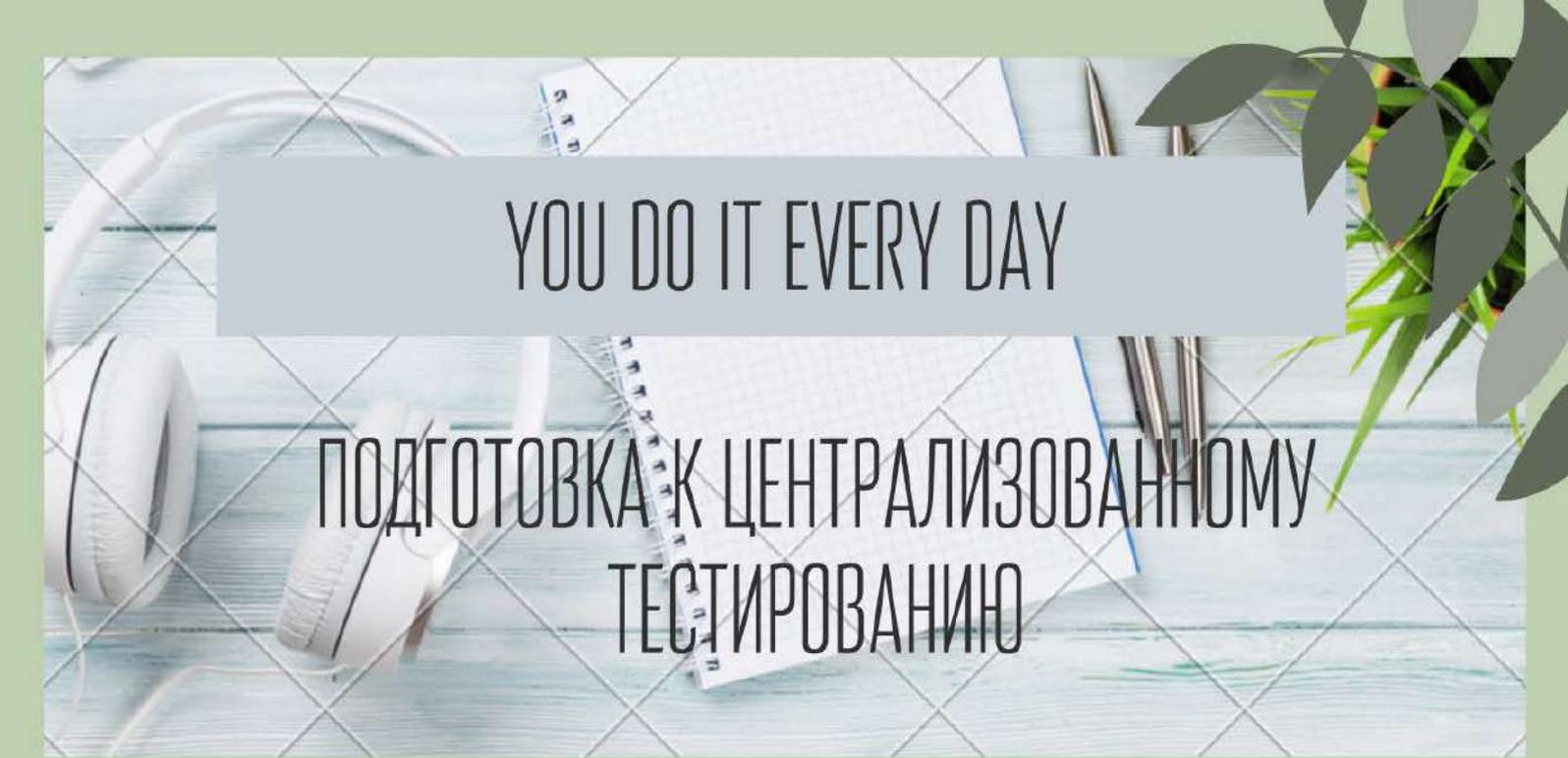
- PRE-LISTENING
- WHILE-LISTENING
- POST-LISTENING

БОЛЬШЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ



SELF-STUDIES

- learnenglishteens.org
- britishcouncil.org/skills
- ello.org
- agendaweb.org/listening-exercises.
- cambridgeenglish.org
- esl-lounge.com
- esl-lab.com



YOU DO IT EVERY DAY

ПОДГОТОВКА К ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННОМУ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЮ

1

готовиться к ЦТ необходимо заранее, принимайте участие в репетиционных тестированиях

2

выполняя пробные тесты контролируйте время

3

приступая к выполнению заданий, просмотрите весь текст, ознакомьтесь с типами предложенных заданий

4

начните с заданий, которые кажутся вам наиболее легкими

5

прочтите от начала до конца каждое предложение и только затем приступайте к выбору варианта

6

помните, что правильный вариант можно определить методом исключения, но это займет больше времени

7

если вы не уверены в ответе, остановитесь на первом выбранном вами варианте

8

проанализируйте результаты пробных тестов и сосредоточьтесь на занятиях по темам, вызвавших затруднения

9

подготовка к ЦТ требует регулярных занятий, только работая систематически можно достичь желаемого результата

GOOD LUCK!

