

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации
Департамент научно-технологической политики и образования
Федеральное государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Южно-Уральский государственный аграрный университет»

Кафедра иностранных языков

Утверждаю.
Проректор по УР
К.А. Сазонов

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR
VERB TENSES (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES)**

**Учебно-методическое пособие
по повышению уровня межкультурной
профессионально-коммуникативной компетенции
и активизации самостоятельной познавательной
деятельности студентов, магистрантов и аспирантов
очной и заочной форм обучения**

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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов, магистрантов и аспирантов очной и заочной форм обучения всех факультетов неязыкового вуза с целью повышения уровня их компетенции в сферах межкультурной и профессиональной коммуникации, а также для активизации их самостоятельной познавательной деятельности как на аудиторных занятиях, так и внеаудиторно.

В данном пособии в доступной форме излагаются особенности видовременных форм английского глагола в действительном и страдательном залогах, а также содержатся упражнения для практического закрепления знаний по грамматике с использованием прогрессивных технологий обучения.

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Составители

Малятова Л.П. – канд. пед. наук, доцент, зав. кафедрой
«Иностранные языки и русский язык как иностранный»
(ФГБОУ ВО Южно-Уральский ГАУ)

Новикова И.Ю. – ст. преподаватель кафедры
«Иностранные языки и русский язык как иностранный»
(ФГБОУ ВО Южно-Уральский ГАУ)

Рецензенты

Писарев Я.А. – канд. пед. наук, доцент (ФГБОУ ВО «ЮУрГГПУ»)
Чичиланова С.А. – канд. пед. наук, доцент (ФГБОУ ВО Южно-Уральский ГАУ)

Ответственный за выпуск

Малятова Л.П. – канд. пед. наук, доцент, зав. кафедрой «Иностранные языки и русский язык как иностранный» (ФГБОУ ВО Южно-Уральский ГАУ)

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Introduction

Данное учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по иностранным языкам для неязыковых вузов и предназначено для студентов, магистрантов и аспирантов очной и заочной форм обучения всех факультетов неязыкового вуза с целью повышения их уровня компетенции в сферах межкультурной и профессиональной коммуникации.

При создании пособия преследовалась цель – кратко и в доступной форме изложить и систематизировать материал по такому достаточно сложному грамматическому явлению, как английский глагол. В связи с этим в пособии можно найти как сведения по элементарной грамматике, так и материал по грамматическим трудностям среднего и высшего порядка.

В пособии детально рассматриваются времена английского глагола, действительный и страдательный залоги, и так как пособие имеет справочный характер, то в основу его построения положен принцип подачи всей необходимой информации о конкретном грамматическом явлении в пределах отдельно взятой темы. После этого даются упражнения для практического закрепления и активизации грамматического материала, изложенного в рамках темы, с акцентом на интерактивность в обучении.

Познавательный характер упражнений также способствует расширению не только лексического запаса студентов, но и общего кругозора. Это не только повышает их уровень иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, но и способствует их личностному развитию.

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Verb

Глагол – это самостоятельная часть речи, обозначающая действие или состояние предмета или лица.

В английском языке признаком глагола в неопределенной форме является частица to: to sing *петь*, to draw *рисовать*, to exist *существовать*.

По структуре английские глаголы бывают:

- простые, состоящие только из одного корня (to walk *идти*, to play *играть*);
- производные, имеющие кроме корня, приставку и/или суффикс (to reread *перечитать*, to realize *осознавать*);
- сложные, состоящие из двух основ (to whitewash *белить*);
- составные (фразовые), состоящие из глагола и наречия или предлога (to look out *высматривать*, to stand up *выдерживать*).

По значению английские глаголы бывают:

- смысловые (самостоятельные), обладающие собственным лексическим значением и обозначающие определенное действие или состояние:

I work at the zoo. Я работаю в зоопарке.

- служебные, не имеющие самостоятельного значения. Они используются только для построения сложных форм глагола или составных сказуемых: I am going/Jim is going. Я иду/Джим идет. People were/will be going. Люди шли/будут идти.

Служебные английские глаголы:

- глаголы-связки, которые служат для образования сложных глагольных форм: to be, to become, to remain, to grow, to get, to turn, to look, to keep и др.;
- вспомогательные глаголы, которые служат для построения составного сказуемого: to be, to do, to have, to let, shall, will и др.;
- модальные глаголы, которые отражают отношение говорящего к действию: can, may, must, ought, need и др..

Основные формы английского глагола:

- инфинитив (to travel, to sing);
- Past Simple (travelled, sang);
- причастие прошедшего времени Past Participle (travelled, sung);
- причастие настоящего времени Present Participle (travelling, singing).

Иногда эти основные формы называют соответственно первой (V_1), второй (V_2), третьей (V_3) и четвёртой (**Ving**) формами английского глагола. Они служат для построения всех остальных глагольных форм, простых и сложных.

По способу образования форм прошедшего простого времени Past Simple и причастие прошедшего времени Past Participle все английские глаголы делятся на правильные и неправильные.

У неправильных глаголов формы Past Simple и Past Participle строятся особым образом, поэтому их необходимо запоминать.

Правила образования форм Past Simple и Past Participle

К инфинитиву добавляется окончание -ed:

to work *работать* – worked – worked.

Если инфинитив оканчивается на -e, то при прибавлении -ed, эта буква опускается:

to translate *переводить* – translated – translated.

Если инфинитив оканчивается на -y, то -y заменяется на -i-, если ей предшествует согласная, и прибавляется окончание -ed:

to try *пытаться* – tried – tried, to cry *кричать* – cried – cried,
но to play *играть* – played – played.

Если инфинитив оканчивается на ударную краткую гласную и согласную после нее, то при прибавлении -ed, согласная в конце слова удваивается:

to slip *скользить* – slipped – slipped,
to admit *допускать* – admitted – admitted.

В британском английском, если конечная согласная -l, то она удваивается независимо от ударения:

to travel *путешествовать* – travelled – travelled,
to cancel *отменять* – cancelled – cancelled.

Правила образования формы Present Participle

К инфинитиву добавляется окончание -ing:

to work *работать* – working, to write *писать* – writing.

Если инфинитив оканчивается на -е, то при прибавлении -ing, эта буква опускается:

to give *давать* – giving, to write *писать* – writing.

Если инфинитив оканчивается на -ie, то эти буквы меняются на -y-:

to die *умирать* – dying, to tie *связывать* – tying, to lie *лежать* – lying.

Если инфинитив оканчивается на ударную краткую гласную и согласную после нее, то при прибавлении -ing, согласная в конце слова удваивается:

to sit *сидеть* – sitting, to swim *плавать* – swimming.

В британском английском, если эта конечная согласная -l, то она удваивается независимо от ударения:

to travel *путешествовать* – travelling, to cancel *отменять* – cancelling.

Глаголы в английском языке также бывают:

- переходными, после которых в действительном залоге следует прямое дополнение (в русском языке это дополнение, отвечающее на вопросы винительного падежа *кого? что?*): to build *строить*, to see *видеть* и т.п.
- непереходными, которые не требуют после себя прямого дополнения: to live *жить*, to come *приходить*, to fly *летать*, to cry *плакать* и др.

Present Simple (I do)

Alex is a teacher of English but now he is in bed asleep.

Это значит: He is not teaching as he is asleep.

Но: He **teaches** English as he is a teacher.



Teaches – это Present Simple. Образуется данное время с помощью инфинитива (V₁) без частицы to во всех лицах, а в 3-м лице единственного числа прибавляется окончание -s (-es):

I/we/you/they **teach** English.

He/she **teaches** English.

Правила образования формы 3-го лица единственного числа

Если глагол оканчивается на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x, -z, -zz, -o, то к нему прибавляется окончание -es:

I guess – he guesses I teach – he teaches I undo – he undoes

I wish – he wishes I mix – he mixes I go – he goes

К глаголам на -у тоже прибавляется окончание -es, а -у заменяется на -i-, если ей предшествует согласная:

I try – he tries, но I play – he plays.

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to do в настоящем времени (do со всеми лицами, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, с которым употребляется does) и инфинитива смыслового глагола (без частицы to), причем вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Does he teach English? – Yes, he **does**. /No, he **does not (doesn't)**.

Do they teach English? – Yes, they **do**. /No, they **do not (don't)**.

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможно сокращение don't/doesn't).

Отрицательная форма также образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to do в настоящем времени (do/does), частицы not и инфинитива смыслового глагола (без частицы to):

He **does not (doesn't) teach** English.

They **do not (don't) teach** English.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего или в случае сокращения примыкает к вспомогательному глаголу:

Does he not (Doesn't he) teach English? – Yes, he **does**. /No, he **does not (doesn't)**.

Do they not (Don't they) teach English? – Yes, they **do**. /No, they **do not (don't)**.

Утвердительная форма	V₁		
	I/we/you/they	do etc.	
	he/she/it	does etc.	
Отрицательная форма	do / does + not + V₁		
	I/we/you/they	do + not + do etc.	
	he/she/it	does + not + do etc.	
Вопросительная форма	Do / Does ... V₁ ... ?		
	Do	I/we/you/they	do etc ?
	Does	he/she/it	do etc ?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Don't / Doesn't ... V₁ ... ?		
	Don't	I/we/you/they	do etc ?
	Doesn't	he/she/it	do etc ?

Вспомогательный глагол do/does может стоять и в утвердительных предложениях. Тогда предложение приобретает большую экспрессивность, глагол эмоционально выделяется и никогда не сокращается:

I do want to help you.

Я на самом деле хочу тебе помочь.

Present Simple употребляется:

1. Для сообщения общеизвестных фактов:

The Earth is round.

Земля круглая.

The Volga is the longest river in Europe.

Волга – самая длинная река в Европе.

2. Для обозначения обычного, регулярно повторяющегося или постоянного, свойственного подлежащему действия, т.е. действия в настоящем в широком смысле слова:

Jim studies French.

Джим изучает французский.

They play tennis every day.

Каждый день они играют в теннис.

Обстоятельства времени Present Simple:

usually <i>обычно</i>	every day (month, year, century) <i>каждый день (месяц, год, век)</i>
often <i>часто</i>	every weekend <i>каждые выходные</i>
seldom <i>редко</i>	in the morning <i>утром</i>
always <i>всегда</i>	in the afternoon <i>днем</i>
sometimes <i>иногда</i>	in the evening <i>вечером</i>
from time to time <i>время от времени</i>	

3. Для выражения будущего действия (как и настоящее время в русском языке) с глаголами, обозначающими движение (to leave *уезжать*, to start *отправляться*, to sail *отплывать*, to return *возвращаться*, to arrive *приезжать, прибывать*, to go *уходить, уезжать*, to come *приходить, приезжать*). В этом случае в английском предложении (как и в соответствующем русском) обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее время:

The airplane takes off at 2.30 p.m. Самолет взлетает в 14:30.

4. При пересказе историй, в заголовках газет, в расписании (поездов, самолетов и т.д.):

I met Lenny the other day. He comes to me and says, "Hello, mister!"	На днях я встретил Ленни. Ко мне он подходит и говорит: «Здорово, мистер!»
Airplane crashes in Pakistan.	В Пакистане разбился самолет.

The train to Moscow leaves at 10 a.m.	Поезд в Москву уезжает в 10 утра.
---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

5. При употреблении следующих глаголов:

to advise *советовать*, to agree *соглашаться*, to apologise *извиняться*, to insist *настаивать*, to promise *обещать*, to recommend *рекомендовать*, to suggest *предлагать* и т.д.

I promise I won't be late. (not 'I'm promising')	Я обещаю, я не опоздаю.
'What do you suggest I do?'	Как вы думаете, что я делаю? –
'I suggest that you ...'	Я полагаю что ты ...

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs:

open speak drink close boil cause go look live take

1. Ann _____ German very well.
2. I never _____ coffee.
3. The swimming pool _____ at 9 o'clock and _____ at 18.30 every day.
4. Bad driving _____ many accidents.
5. My parents _____ in a very at small flat.
6. The Olympic Games _____ place every four years.
7. Nurses _____ after patients in hospitals.
8. The earth _____ round the sun.
9. Water _____ at 100°C.

2. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences:

1. What time _____ (the banks/close) in Britain?
2. 'Where _____ (Martin/come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'
3. 'What _____ (you/do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.'
4. It _____ (take) me an hour to get to work. How long _____ (it/take) you?
5. I _____ (play) the piano but I _____ (not/play) very well.
6. I don't understand this sentence. What _____ (this word/mean)?
7. I come from Canada. Where _____ (you/come) from?
8. 'Would you like a cigarette?' 'No, thanks. I _____ (not/smoke).'
9. Rice _____ (not/grow) in cold climates.

3. Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs.

Sometimes you need their negative forms:

play eat rise drink make do believe translate tell flow

1. The sun _____ in the east.
2. Bees _____ honey.
3. Vegetarians _____ meat.
4. An atheist _____ in God.
5. An interpreter _____ from one language into another.
6. A liar is someone who _____ the truth.
7. The River Amazon _____ into the Atlantic Ocean.
8. Every day he _____ the shopping in his family.

9. Ann _____ tea very often. She prefers coffee.
 10. In summer John _____ tennis once or twice a week.

4. Complete the sentences using one of the following word combinations:

I apologise I insist I promise I recommend I suggest

1. It's a nice day. _____ we go out for a walk.
2. I won't tell anybody what you said. _____.
3. (*in a restaurant*) You must let me pay for the meal. _____.
4. _____ for what I said about you. It wasn't true and I shouldn't have said it.
5. The new restaurant in Hill Street is very good. _____ it.

Present Continuous (I am doing)

Ann is in her car. She is on her way to work.

She **is driving** to work.

Это значит: she is driving now, (at the time of speaking) (действие не закончено)



Is driving – это Present Continuous. Данное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в настоящем времени (am/is/are) и причастия настоящего времени Present Participle (**Ving**) смыслового глагола (**to be + Ving**):

I **am** (I'm) **driving** now.

He **is** (he's) **driving** now.

They **are** (they're) **driving** now.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Am I **driving** now? – Yes, I **am**./ No, I **am not**.

Is he **driving** now? – Yes, he **is**./ No, he **is not**.

Are they **driving** now? – Yes, they **are**./ No, they **are not**.

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа

добавляется частица **not** (возможны следующие сокращения **I'm not** / **he isn't** (**he's not**) / **they aren't** (**they're not**)).

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I am not driving now.

He is not driving now.

They are not driving now.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится непосредственно после подлежащего (в случае сокращения примыкает к вспомогательному глаголу):

Am I not driving now? – Yes, I **am**. / No, I **am not**.

Is he not (Isn't he) driving now? – Yes, he **is**. / No, he **is not**.

Are they not (Aren't they) driving now? – Yes, they **are**. / No, they **are not**.

Утвердительная форма	am/is/are + Ving		
	I	am + doing etc.	
	he/she/it	is + doing etc.	
	we/you/they	are + doing etc.	
Отрицательная форма	am/is/are + not + Ving		
	I	am + not + doing etc.	
	he/she/it	is + not + doing etc.	
	we/you/they	are + not + doing etc.	
Вопросительная форма	Am/is/are ... Ving ...?		
	Am	I	doing etc.?
	Is	he/she/it	doing etc.?
	Are	we/you/they	doing etc.?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Am/is/are ... not + Ving ...?		
	Am	I + not	doing etc.?
	Is	he/she/it + not	doing etc.?
	Are	we/you/they + not	doing etc.?

Present Continuous употребляется:

1. Для выражения длящегося незавершенного действия, происходящего в момент речи, который может быть обозначен следующими наречиями и обстоятельственными выражениями: *now сейчас*, *at present в настоящее время*, *at the (present) moment в (настоящий) момент* и т.д., а может быть ясен из контекста:

It's raining now.

Сейчас идёт дождь.

Present Continuous в эмоционально окрашенных высказываниях может употребляться с наречием *always*, для выражения действия, происходящего чаще, чем это полагается разумным или приемлемым:

He's always writing with a special pen just because he likes to be different (раздражение).

Он всегда пишет особой ручкой только потому, что не хочет быть таким, как все.

2. Для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в период, в который попадает и момент речи. Для обозначения этого периода используются следующие наречия и обстоятельственные выражения: *today сегодня, this week на этой неделе, this month в этом месяце, this evening этим вечером* и т.д.:

Please don't take that book.

Пожалуйста, не бери эту книгу.

Ann's reading it.

Аня ее читает.

Для выражения действия, совершающегося в момент речи или в период, в который попадает и момент речи, с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous (*to see, to hear, to recognize, to want, to understand* и др.), употребляется Present Simple:

I see a ship in the distance.

Я вижу судно вдали.

Don't talk so loudly, I hear you well.

Не говорите так громко, я слышу вас хорошо.

3. Present Continuous используется, когда необходимо сообщить об изменениях, произошедших в ближайшее время, с помощью таких глаголов, как:

become – становиться

grow – вырасти

begin – начинать(ся)

increase – увеличить(ся)

change – изменить(ся)

improve – улучшить(ся)

fall – падать

rise – повысить(ся)

get – становиться

start – начать(ся)

Is your English getting better?

Становится ли твой английский лучше?

4. Для передачи действия, которое к моменту речи уже запланировано и произойдет в ближайшем будущем. В этом значении Present Continuous используется обычно с обстоятельством времени, указывающим на будущее:

They're getting married in June. Они поженятся в июне.
We're leaving at 11.00 in the morning. Мы уезжаем в 11 утра.
I'm starting a new job next week. Я приступлю к новой работе на следующей неделе.

Exercises

1. Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative one:

1. I'm tired. I _____ (go) to bed now. Goodnight!
2. Let's go out now. It _____ (rain) any more.
3. You can turn off the radio. I _____ (listen) to it.
4. Kate phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She _____ (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
5. I want to lose weight, so this week I _____ (eat) lunch.
6. Andrew has just started evening classes. He _____ (learn) German.
7. Paul and Sally have an argument. They _____ (to speak) to each other.
8. I _____ (get) tired. I need a rest.
9. Tim _____ (work) this week. He is on holiday.
10. 'Where is Margaret?' 'She _____ (have) a bath.'

2. Read this conversation between Sarah and Brian. Use the words in brackets:

Sarah: Brian! How nice to see you! What _____ (you/do) these days?

Brian: I _____ (train) to be a supermarket manager.

Sarah: Really? What's it like? _____ (you/enjoy) it?

Brian: It's all right. What about you?

Sarah: Well, actually I _____ (not/work) at the moment. I _____ (try) to find a job but it's not easy. But I'm very busy.

I _____ (decorate) my flat.

Brian: _____ (you/do) it alone?

Sarah: No, some friends of mine _____ (help) me.

3. Put the verbs into the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous):

1. He _____ (get) on my nerves making so much noise!
2. He _____ (drive), don't distract him!
3. We _____ (repair) the car which broke down.
4. He often _____ (go) out on Friday evenings.
5. They _____ (call) their daughter who lives in Paris.
6. She never _____ (watch) television as she prefers to read.
7. Look! He _____ (dance)!
8. We _____ (learn) Spanish just for fun.
9. He _____ (get) on the bus at 7:15 am.
10. You can't see him now, he _____ (work).

4. Put the verbs into the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous). Sometimes you need the negative one:

1. The population of the world _____ (increase) very fast.
2. In Russia we _____ (drive) on the left-hand side of the road.
3. The world _____ (change). Things never stay the same.
4. The situation is already bad and it _____ (get) worse.
5. The cost of living _____ (rise). Every year things are more expensive.
6. Numbers of wild butterflies _____ (fall) as a result of changes in farming methods.
7. The weather _____ (begin) to improve. The rain has stopped, and the wind isn't as strong.
8. The Internet _____ (make) it easier for people to stay in touch with each other.
9. The company's financial situation _____ (improve) as there is a greater demand for its products.
10. Animals _____ (breathe) in oxygen and _____ (give) out carbon dioxide.

Non-continuous Verbs

• глаголы умственной деятельности: to believe – верить, to consider – полагать (считать), to doubt – сомневаться, to expect – ожидать, to forget – забывать, to know – знать, to mean – иметь в виду, to mind – возражать, to recognize – узнавать, to remember – помнить, to think – думать (иметь мнение), to understand – понимать:

Do you understand what I'm saying?

Вы понимаете, о чем я говорю?
Я думаю, он добрый человек.

I think he is a kind man.

• глаголы, выражающие чувства, эмоциональные состояния и восприятие: to appreciate – (высоко) ценить, to care – заботиться, to detest – питать отвращение, to dislike – испытывать неприязнь, to envy – завидовать, to hate – ненавидеть, to hear – слышать, to like – нравиться, to look – показывать, to love – любить, to prefer – предпочитать, to see – видеть, to smell – пахнуть, to taste – пробовать на вкус, to touch – (при)касаться, to want – хотеть, to wish – желать:

He seems to be a nice person. Он кажется хорошим человеком.

I can smell something burning. Я чувствую – что-то горит.

• глаголы обладания: to belong (to) – принадлежать, to have – иметь (обладать), to own – владеть, to possess – обладать:

He possesses many fine qualities. У него много хороших качеств.

• некоторые другие глаголы: to be – быть, to consist (of) – состоять, to contain – содержать, to cost – стоить, to depend (on/upon) – зависеть, to equal – быть равным, to exist – существовать, to include – включать, to lack – не хватать, to matter – иметь значение, to need – нуждаться, to seem – казаться:

Be careful! That bottle contains poison. Осторожно! В этой бутылке яд.

Некоторые из вышеперечисленных глаголов могут использоваться в форме Continuous, но значение их при этом меняется:

• to think в значении *иметь что-то в мыслях, думать* обозначает умственную деятельность, а не состояние:

What are you thinking about? О чем ты думаешь? – Я думаю
– I'm thinking about a letter I received this morning. о письме, которое получил
сегодня утром.

• to have + существительное для обозначения действия:

We're having cheese for lunch. У нас на обед сыр.

В следующих сочетаниях глагол to have утрачивает свое основное значение *иметь, владеть, обладать*, образуя с зависимыми словами смысловое целое:

to have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner/ supper	завтракать/ обедать/ ужинать
to have a lesson/ a lecture/ a meeting	посетить урок/ лекцию/ собрание
to have a rest/ a swim/ a wash	отдохнуть/ поплавать/ постирать
to have a drink/ a smoke /a snack	выпить/ покурить/ перекусить
to have a quarrel/ a talk/ a walk	поссориться/ поговорить/ погулять
to have a day off/ a good time	иметь выходной день/ хорошо провести время

- to look at и listen to:

She's looking at my holiday photographs.

Она смотрит на мои фотографии, сделанные в отпуске.

Turn the music off. I'm not listening to it.

Не выключай музыку.
Я слушаю.

- to see в значении *посещать, осматривать, смотреть фильм*:

We are seeing a film.

Мы смотрим фильм.

- to hear в значениях *слушать, посещать (лекции) и др.*:

I'm hearing your voice.

Я слушаю твой голос.

You will be hearing from me.

Я скоро свяжусь с тобой.

(Meaning: I will write or phone you.)

- to mean в значении *намереваться*:

I've been meaning to call you (intending).

Я собираюсь позвонить тебе.

- to be в значении *вести себя (to behave, to act)*:

He is selfish.

Он эгоистичен.

He is being (behaving/acting) selfish.

Он ведёт себя эгоистично.

7. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences putting the verbs into the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous):

1. I wrote to my friend last month. I _____ (wait) still for a reply.

2. You always _____ (lock) the door to your flat?

3. I can't afford that ring. It _____ (to cost) too much.
4. Look! It _____ (begin) to rain. Unfortunately, I (not/have) my umbrella with me. Tom _____ (be) lucky. He _____ (wear) a raincoat.
5. Have a look around the classroom! Ann _____ (write) something in her exercise-book. Carlos _____ (bite) his pencil. Jim _____ (scratch) his head. Tom _____ (stare) out the window. He _____ (seem) to be daydreaming, but perhaps he _____ (think) about verb tenses.
6. Jack _____ (not/own) an umbrella. He _____ (wear) a water-proof hat on rainy days.
7. Right now Mary is in the science building. The chemistry experiment she _____ (do) is dangerous, so she _____ (be) very careful. She _____ (not/want) to spill any of the acid. She always _____ (be) careful when she _____ (do) a chemistry experiment.
8. As a rule, John's classes _____ (begin) at 12.30. So he _____ (sleep) until 6 o'clock in the morning, then _____ (get up) and _____ (do) his homework.
9. There's a book on my desk but it _____ (not/belong) to me.
10. Dennis _____ (fix) the roof of his house today, and he _____ (need) some help. Can you help him?

8. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences putting the verbs into the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous):

1. Sarah often _____ (tutor) other pupils in her math class. This afternoon she _____ (help) Steve with his assignment because he _____ (not/understand) the material they _____ (work) on in class this week.
2. Right now I _____ (look) at Helen. She _____ (look) angry. I wonder what the matter is. She _____ (have) a frown on her face. She certainly _____ (not/have) any fun right now.
3. A: Who is that woman who _____ (stand) next to the window?
B: Which woman? You _____ (talk) about the woman who _____ (wear) the blue and gold dress?
A: No, I _____ (not/talk) about her. I _____ (mean) the woman who _____ (wear) the blue suit.
B: Oh, I _____ (not/know). I _____ (not/recognize) her.

4. A: Close your eyes. Now listen carefully. What you _____ (hear)?
What I _____ (do)?
B: I _____ (believe) you _____ (rub) the top of your desk with your hand.
A: Oh! You _____ (rub) your hands together.
B: Right!
5. Let's go out. It _____ (not/rain) now.
6. Julia is very good at languages. She _____ (speak) four languages very well.
7. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you.
8. 'You _____ (listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off'.
9. 'You _____ (listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
10. The River Nile _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.

9. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences putting the verbs into the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous):

1. Look at the river. It _____ (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
2. We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not/grow) any.
3. 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It _____ (improve) slowly.'
4. Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ (stay) at the Park Hotel. He always _____ (stay) there when he's in London.
5. Can we stop walking soon? I _____ (start) to feel tired.
6. 'Can you drive?' 'I _____ (learn). My father _____ (teach) me.'
7. Normally I _____ (finish) work at 5.00, but this week I _____ (work) until 6.00 to earn a bit more money.
8. My parents _____ (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where your parents _____ (live)?
9. Sonia _____ (look) for a place to live. She _____ (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
10. 'What _____ (your father/do)?' 'He's an architect but he _____ (not/work) at the moment.'

10. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences putting the verbs into the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous):

1. Diane _____ (wash) her hair every other day or so.
2. Kathy usually _____ (sit) in the front row during class, but today she (to sit) in the last row.
3. Diane can't come to the phone because she _____ (wash) her hair.
4. After three days of rain, I'm glad that the sun _____ (shine) again today.
5. Every morning the sun _____ (shine) in my bedroom window and _____ (wake) me up.
6. A: Look! It _____ (snow)!
- B: It's beautiful! It's the first time I've ever seen snow. It never _____ (snow) in my country.
7. Mike is a pupil, but he _____ (not/go) right now because it's summer. He _____ (attend) school from September to May every year, but in summers he usually _____ (have) a job at the post office. In fact, he _____ (work) there this summer.
8. (at a party) Usually I _____ (enjoy) parties but I _____ (not/enjoy) this one very much.
9. The train is never late. It always _____ (leave) on time.
10. Jim is very untidy. He always _____ (leave) his things all over the place.

Past Simple (I did)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart **was** an Austrian musician and composer. He **lived** from 1756 to 1791. He **started** composing at the age of five and **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music. He **was** 35 years old when he **died**.



Was/lived/started/wrote/died – это Past Simple. У правильных глаголов данное время образуется путем прибавления во всех лицах и числах окончания -ed к форме инфинитива (V₂), а Past Simple неправильных глаголов надо запомнить.

Вопросительная форма как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to do в прошедшем времени (did) со всеми лицами и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to, причем вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Did Mozart live...? – Yes, he did. /No, he did not.

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможно сокращение didn't).

Отрицательная форма как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to do в прошедшем времени (did), частицы not и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to:

Mozart **did not live** from 1755 to 1790.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего или в случае сокращения примыкает к вспомогательному глаголу:

Did Mozart not (Didn't Mozart) live...? – Yes, he did. /No, he did not.

Утвердительная форма	V₂		
	I/we/you/they /he/she/it	did etc.	
Отрицательная форма	did + not + V₁		
	I/we/you/they /he/she/it	did + not + do etc.	
Вопросительная форма	Did ... V₁ ...?		
	Did	I/we/you/they /he/she/it	do etc.?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Didn't ... V₁ ... ?		
	Didn't	I/we/you/they /he/she/it	do etc.?

Past Simple употребляется:

1. Для обозначения простого действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом:

I saw Jeremy in the bank.

Я видел Джереми в банке.

Обстоятельства времени Past Simple:

yesterday вчера	last week на прошлой неделе
five days (months, years, centuries) ago пять дней (месяцев, лет, веков) назад	last month (year, century) в прошлом месяце (году, веке)
the other day на днях (по отношению к прошлому)	in 1980 в 1980 году

2. Для обозначения регулярных, повторяющихся действий в прошлом:

The old man often visited me. Старик часто меня навещал.

В этом случае вместо Past Simple очень часто употребляется конструкция *used to*, которая также используется для выражения действий и состояний, которые продолжались длительный период времени в прошлом (часто с глаголами *to be*, *to know*, *to live* и др.):

The old man often used to visit me. Старик часто меня навещал.

He used to live in Moscow. Он жил в Москве.

Used to употребляется только в прошедшем времени. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются по правилу с использованием вспомогательного глагола *did*:

He didn't use to live in Moscow. Он не жил в Москве.

Did he use to live in Moscow? Он жил в Москве?

3. Для перечисления последовательности действий в прошлом:

I heard a strange sound, looked back, and saw a huge cat sitting on the table.	Я услышал странный звук, обернулся и увидел здорового кота, сидящего на столе.
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Exercises

1. Read what Sharon says about her typical working day:



I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Sharon: she got up at 7 o'clock as usual...

1. She _____ a big breakfast.
2. She _____ to work.
3. It _____ her about half an hour to get to work.
4. _____ at 8.45.
5. _____ lunch.
6. _____ at 5 o'clock.
7. _____ tired when _____ home.
8. _____ a meal yesterday evening.
9. _____ out yesterday evening.
10. _____ to bed at 11 o'clock.

2. Put the verbs into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative:

1. It was warm, so I _____ (take) off my coat.
2. The film wasn't very good. I _____ (enjoy) it very much.
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I _____ (disturb) her.
4. I was very tired, so I _____ (go) to bed early.
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ (sleep) very well.
6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she _____ (eat) anything.
7. When I _____ (arrive) at the railway station, I _____ (go) to the booking office and _____ (buy) a ticket.
8. We _____ (go) to Kate's house but she wasn't at home.
9. The window was open and a bird _____ (fly) into the room.
10. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It _____ (cost) very much.

3. Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost drink fall hurt pass sell spend stop study teach throw win write

1. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
2. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father _____ me.'
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
4. I was very thirsty. I _____ the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he _____ easily.
6. Don _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.
7. Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.

8. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____ \$100.
9. The police _____ me on my way home last night.
10. She _____ her examination because she _____ very hard.

4. Transform the sentences into the ones with 'used to':

1. Jim played in the team some years ago. He doesn't play anymore.
2. When I was younger I met my friends more often. Now we rarely see each other.
3. My granny enjoyed knitting. Now she prefers outdoor activities.
4. I believed him to be rarely good and wise.
5. My skin looked pale in spring. Now I'm sun-tanned.
6. My sister doesn't live with us anymore. She got married and moved to Paris.
7. When I was a child, I go on a hike with my mum and dad every weekend.
8. Earlier I didn't visit any faraway places.
9. In my childhood I didn't read fantasy. Now I'm fond of it.
10. We usually spent summer in the country.

5. Fill in the gaps in this model answer with the verbs below in the correct form.

allow be ×3 invent increase lay mean
 own eceive replace ride take walk

Thanks to modern technology, there have been enormous changes in the workplace over the past 100 years...

The pace of change in the world of technology is amazing. It _____ (not) long ago that the postal service _____ our only way to communicate over any distance. It _____ days and sometimes weeks to receive letters from within the same country. As a result the news in the letters _____ already out of date when people _____ them. In the workplace, this _____ that business was mostly conducted locally, over relatively short distances.

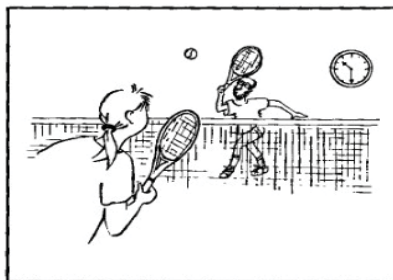
When Alexander Graham Bell _____ the telephone in 1876 it _____ the foundation for the communication systems we have today. The telephone _____ two people to communicate instantly across a great distance. Eventually computers _____ typewriters and dramatically _____ the speed of our daily work life. Nowadays the Internet is an essential part of every business.

However, it is not just communications that have changed. Only 50 years ago most people _____ (not) a car. People _____ to work or _____ bicycles. Changes in travel as well as the increased speed of communications have led to the global business world that we have today.

Past Continuous

Yesterday Karen and Jim played tennis. They began at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30. So, at 10.30 they **were playing** tennis.

Вчера Карен и Джим играли в теннис. Они начали в 10 часов и закончили в 11.30. То есть в 10.30 они играли в теннис.



Were playing – это Past Continuous. Данное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в прошедшем времени (was, were) и причастия настоящего времени Present Participle (**Ving**) смыслового глагола (**to be + Ving**):

He/she/it **was playing** tennis at 10 o'clock yesterday.

I/we/you/they **were playing** tennis at 10 o'clock yesterday.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Was he playing tennis at 10.30? – Yes, he **was**./No, he **was not**.

Were they playing tennis at 10.30? – Yes, they **were**./No, they **were not**.

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможно сокращение wasn't/ weren't).

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

He **was not playing** tennis at 10.30.

They **were not playing** tennis at 10.30.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего:

Was he not (wasn't he) playing tennis at 10.30?

Were they not (weren't they) playing tennis at 10.30?

Утвердительная форма	was/were + Ving		
	I/he/she/it	was+ doing etc.	
	we/you/they	were +doing etc.	
Отрицательная форма	was/were + not + Ving		
	I/he/she/it	was + not + doing etc.	
	we/you/they	were + not + doing etc.	
Вопросительная форма	Was/were ... Ving ...?		
	Was	I/he/she/it	doing etc.?
	Were	we/you/they	doing etc.?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Was/were ... not + Ving ...?		
	Was	I/he/she/it + not	doing etc.?
	Were	we/you/they + not	doing etc.?

Past Continuous используется для выражения длящегося незавершенного действия, происходящего в конкретный момент времени в прошлом.



Yesterday at 10 o'clock Karen and Jim **were playing** tennis.

Момент в прошлом, когда происходит действие в Past Continuous, должен быть точно обозначен при помощи обстоятельства времени (например, yesterday at 5 o'clock *вчера в 5 часов*), другого действия в Past Simple (например, when rain started *когда начался дождь*) или быть очевидным из контекста.

Yesterday at 9 o'clock I was sleeping.

Вчера в девять часов я спал.

I was sleeping when someone knocked at the door.

Когда я спал, кто-то постучал в дверь.

Но когда одно действие происходит вследствие другого, используется Past Simple:

I was walking along the road when I saw Dave. So I stopped and we had a chat.

Я шел по дороге, когда я увидел Дэйва. Поэтому я остановился, и мы поговорили.

Exercises

1. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use *Past Continuous*.

Example: Tom burnt his hand while he was cooking the dinner.

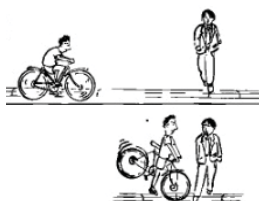
1. The doorbell rang while I _____.
2. Someone knocked at the door when I _____.
3. We saw an accident while we _____.
4. Ann broke a cup when she _____.
5. Mary fell asleep while she _____.
6. We played a game of tennis when _____.
7. Mary cut her finger while she _____.
8. The television was on but nobody _____.
9. Nick did his whole homework while _____.
10. Tom arrived when they _____.

2. Put the verbs into the correct form (*Past Simple or Past Continuous*):



1. I _____ (see) Sue in town yesterday but she _____ (look) the other way. She _____ (cross) the street and _____ (seem) to think about something.

2. I _____ (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago. They _____ (go) to Berlin and I _____ (go) to Madrid. We _____ (have) a chat while we _____ (wait) for our flights.



3. I _____ (cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man _____ (step) out into the road in front of me. I _____ (go) quite fast but luckily I _____ (manage) to stop in time and _____ (no / hit) him.

3. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple or Past Continuous):

1. 'Where you _____ (live) this time last year?' 'In Brazil.'
2. 'What you _____ (do) at 10 o'clock last night?' 'I _____ (wash up).'
3. I _____ (wave) to her but she _____ (look): she _____ (think about) something.
4. I _____ (walk) home when I _____ (meet) Dave.
5. Ann _____ (watch) television when the phone _____ (ring).
6. When I _____ (walk) home after the party last night, I _____ (see) an accident in the street. I _____ (come up) and _____ (offer) my help.
7. Ann _____ (watch) television a lot when she _____ (be) ill last year.
8. I _____ (see) you in the park yesterday. You _____ (sit) on the grass and _____ (read) a book.
9. While I _____ (work) in the garden, I _____ (hurt) my back.
10. When I _____ (be) a child, I _____ (want) to be a bus driver.

4. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple or Past Continuous). Sometimes you need the negative:

1. Jane _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).
2. 'What you _____ (do) this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'
3. We were in a very difficult position. We _____ (know) what to do.
4. 'You _____ (go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
5. 'Was Carol at the party last night?' 'Yes, she _____ (wear) a really nice dress.'
6. How fast _____ (you/drive) when the accident _____ (happen)?
7. John _____ (take) a photograph of me while I _____ (look).
8. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last _____ (see) him, he _____ (try) to find a job in London.
9. I _____ (walk) along the street when suddenly I _____ (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody _____ (follow) me. I was frightened and _____ (start) to run.
10. I was in a hurry, so I _____ (have) time to phone you.

5. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple or Past Continuous):

1. I _____ (not/want) to go to the zoo yesterday because it _____ (rain) all day long. The same thing _____ (happen) the day before yesterday: it also _____ (pour).
2. I _____ (call) called Roger at five yesterday evening, but he _____ (not/be) at home. He _____ (study) at the library
3. I _____ (not/hear) the thunder during the storm last night because I _____ (sleep) deeply.
4. It _____ (be) fine yesterday when we _____ (walk) in the park. The sun _____ (shine). A cool breeze _____ (blow). The birds _____ (sing).
5. I _____ (sit) in class at this exact time yesterday.
6. My brother and sister _____ (argue) about something when I _____ (walk) into the room.
7. I _____ (get) a mail package. When I _____ (open) it, I _____ (find) a surprise.
8. Tommy _____ (go) to his friends' house, but the boys _____ (not/be) there. They _____ (play) football down the street.
9. Stanley _____ (climb) the stairs when he _____ (trip) and _____ (fall). Luckily, he _____ (not/hurt) himself.
10. While Mrs. Emerson _____ (read) a story to the little boy, he _____ (fall) asleep, so she _____ (close) the book and quietly _____ (tiptoe) out.

6. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple or Past Continuous):

1. I almost _____ (have,) a car accident last night. I _____ (drive) down Washington Avenue when suddenly I _____ (see) a car in my lane. It (come) right at my car, I _____ (step) on the brakes and _____ (swerve) to the right. The other car just _____ (miss) my car by about an inch.
2. Ten year ago, the government _____ (decide) to begin a food program. At that time, many people in the rural areas of the country _____ (starve) due to several years of drought.
3. It was my first day at school. After several minutes' wandering I finally _____ (find) the right room. The room already _____ (be) full of pupils. One group of pupils busily _____ (talk) Span-

ish to each other. Other pupils _____ (speak) Japanese, and some _____ (use) Arabic. It _____ (seem) like the United Nations meeting. Some of pupils, however, just _____ (sit) quietly by themselves. I _____ (choose) an vacant seat in the last row and _____ (sit) down. In a few minutes, the teacher _____ (enter) the room and the multilingual conversation _____ (stop).

4. A: You _____ (hear) what she _____ (say) yesterday?

B: No, I _____ (not/listen) I _____ (think) about something else.

5. A: Why you (not/be) at the meeting?

B: I _____ (wait) for an overseas call from my family.

6. A: I'm sure you _____ (meet) Carol Jones at the party last night.

B: I _____ (not/remember) her. What she _____ (wear)?

A: She _____ (be) in her lovely black dress.

7. A: What _____ (be) wrong with your foot?

B: I _____ (step) on a bee while I _____ (run) barefoot in the garden. It _____ (sting) me.

8. A: How you _____ (break) your arm?

B: I _____ (slip) on the ice while I _____ (cross) the street in front of the student's hostel.

9. While Ted _____ (shovel) snow from his driveway yesterday, his wife _____ (bring) him a cup of hot chocolate.

10. I really _____ (enjoy) my vocation in the United States last January. While it _____ (snow) in Iowa, the sun _____ (shine) in Florida. While you _____ (shovel) snow in Iowa, I _____ (lie) on the beach in Florida.

7. Fill in the gaps with Past Simple or Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Where is it possible to use 'used to'?

I _____ (have) a wonderful biology teacher, Mrs Hughes. She _____ (make) us excited about the subject because she was so interested herself. I remember one lesson in particular; we _____ (study) different types of plants, and Mrs Hughes _____ (describe) the different parts of the flower. She _____ (pick up) a purple flower, I can't remember exactly what it was, and then suddenly we _____ (notice) that she _____ (cry)! She _____ (apologise) and _____ (say) that sometimes nature was so beautiful it just made her cry! We _____ (not/know) what to do at first, but it cer-

tainly _____ (make) us think. Something similar _____ (happen) while she _____ (show) us how to work the microscope. She _____ (examine) a slide of some plant tissue and she _____ (smile) all over her face. She suddenly _____ (get) all excited and _____ (say), 'Isn't it wonderful?' Some students _____ (laugh) at her when she _____ (not/look) but I didn't. Somehow her enthusiasm _____ (inspire) me, and I _____ (start) to like biology.

8. A teacher and student are talking about local customs.

Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Use would or used to where possible.

Teacher: What sort of things you _____ (do) as a child?

Yoko: Oh, when I was a child growing up in Japan there were many customs that we _____ (follow). For example, I remember we _____ (move) house when I was seven and we _____ (visit) our new neighbours with gifts. At that time the tradition was that people _____ (give) gifts of Japanese noodles, but it is different now and people tend to give things like soap or towels or nothing at all.

Teacher: _____ (have) one tradition that you particularly remember?

Yoko: Yes, one tradition that I really _____ (like) was in the spring when the cherry blossoms were out. As a family we _____ (go) into the countryside and we _____ (spend) the day eating, drinking and singing. One year my father _____ (take) a lovely photo of me and my sisters and I still keep that picture on my wall today.

Teacher: And you _____ (have to) do anything you didn't like?

Yoko: Yes. I remember how we _____ (have to) clean the house thoroughly. This ceremony is called Osoji and my sisters and I _____ (not/look forward to) it very much!

9. Complete these sentences. Use an expression from the list and put the verb into the correct form where necessary.

Example: I don't eat much during the day. I never have lunch.

have a swim have a cigarette have a baby have a look
have a nice time have a rest have a shower
have a chat have a good flight have a party

1. David likes to keep fit, so he _____ every day.
2. We _____ last Saturday. It was great – we invited lots of people.
3. Excuse me, can I _____ at your newspaper, please?
4. 'Where's Jim?' 'He _____ in his room. He's very tired.'
5. I met Ann in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and _____.
6. I haven't seen you since you came back from holiday _____?
7. Suzanne _____ a few weeks ago. It's her second child.
8. I don't usually smoke but I was feeling very nervous, so I _____.
9. The phone rang but I couldn't answer it because I _____.
10. Mary meets Tom at the airport. He has just arrived. She says: 'Hello, Tom. _____?'

Present Perfect (I have done)

Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.

Tom **has lost** his key.

Том ищет свой ключ. Он не может найти его.

Он потерял свой ключ.

'Он потерял свой ключ' = Он его потерял, и до сих пор у него нет замены



Has lost – это Present Perfect. Данное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в настоящем времени

(have со всеми лицами, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, с которым употребляется has), и причастия прошедшего времени Past Participle (V_3) смыслового глагола:

I/we/you/they **have lost** my/our/your/their key.

He/she **has lost** his/her key.

Личные местоимения и вспомогательный глагол часто сокращаются до he's, they've и т.п.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Have I lost my key? – Yes, I **have**./ No, I **have not**.

Has he lost his key? – Yes, he **has**./ No, he **has not**.

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможно сокращение haven't/hasn't).

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I **have not lost** my key.

He **has not lost** his key.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего:

Have I not (Haven't I) lost my key? – Yes, I **have**./ No, I **have not**.

Has he not (Hasn't he) lost his key? – Yes, he **has**./ No, he **has not**.

Утвердительная форма	have/has + V_3		
	I/we/you/they	have + done etc.	
	he/she/it	has + done etc.	
Отрицательная форма	have/has + not + V_3		
	I/we/you/they	have + not + done etc.	
	he/she/it	has + not + done etc.	
Вопросительная форма	Have/has ... V_3 ...?		
	Have	I/we/you/they	done etc.?
	Has	he/she/it	done etc.?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Have/Has ... not + V_3 ...?		
	Have	I/we/you/they + not	done etc.?
	Has	he/she/it + not	done etc.?

Present Perfect употребляется:

1. Для обозначения факта свершения действия, а не его времени или обстоятельств, т.е. действие, совершенное в прошлом, имеет результат в настоящем. В этом значении Present Perfect часто используется с наречиями неопределенного времени *ever когда-либо, never никогда, often часто*, а также с *already уже, yet ещё, just только что*:

I have already visited the Louvre Я посетил Лувр уже три раза.
3 times.

Если время события имеет значение, то нужно использовать Past Simple:

I visited the Louvre last year. Я посетил Лувр в прошлом году.

2. Для обозначения действия, произошедшего в ещё не истекший период времени, для указания на который используются обстоятельства времени, такие как: *today сегодня, this week (year, century) на этой неделе, в этом месяце (веке), this morning (afternoon, evening) сегодня утром (днём, вечером), lately за последнее время, recently в последнее время, на днях, so far до сих пор, in the last few days в последние несколько дней*, и т.д.:

I have drunk three cups of coffee Я выпил три чашечки кофе
today. сегодня.

3. Для обозначения действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается в момент разговора. С Present Perfect обычно используются *since (предлог) с какого-то прошлого момента до настоящего времени, since (союз) с тех пор как, since (наречие) с тех пор, for (предлог) в течение* и т.д.:

I've studied Spanish since childhood. Я учил испанский с детства.

I haven't heard from him since he left Moscow. Я не получал от него известий с тех пор, как он уехал из Мо-

He left Moscow in 2001, and I haven't seen him since. сквы.

Он уехал из Москвы в 2001

I haven't been my hometown for 45 years. году, и я не видел его с тех пор.

Я не был в своем родном городе 45 лет.

4. Для обозначения будущего совершенного действия (вместо Future Perfect) в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях условия и времени, которые вводятся союзами *if если, unless*

если... не, provided that *при условии если*, when *когда*, until, till *до тех пор пока... не*, as soon as *как только*, as long as *пока*, before *прежде чем* и т.д. В русском языке в соответствующих придаточных предложениях употребляется будущее время:

They will go to the country as soon as they have passed their exams.	Они пойдут в деревню, как только сдадут экзамены.
--	---

5. Для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом и совершается в момент речи (вместо Present Perfect Continuous), с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous (to see, to hear, to recognize, to want, to understand и др. – Non-continuous verbs):

He has been here since two o'clock.	Он (находится) здесь с двух часов.
-------------------------------------	------------------------------------

I've known him for three years.	Я знаю его три года.
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Существует разница между gone (to) и been (to):

Tom is away on holiday.	Том ушел в отпуск.
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He has gone to Spain.	Он поехал в Испанию.
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(= he is there now or on his way there)	(= он уже там или на пути туда)
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Sarah is back home from holiday now.	Сара только что вернулась домой с отпуска. Она была в
--------------------------------------	---

She has been to Italy.	Италии.
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(= she has now come back from Italy)	(= Она сейчас вернулась из Италии)
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Exercises

1. You're writing a letter to your friend. In the letter you give some news about yourself and other people. Use the words given to make sentences in Present Perfect.

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. I / buy / a new car _____
2. my father / start / a new job _____
3. I / give up / smoking _____
4. Tom and Sam / go / to India _____
5. Jane / have / a baby _____

2. Read the situation and write sentences using one of the following verbs in Present Perfect:

arrive break go up grow improve lose leave

1. Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. He _____
2. Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster. She _____
3. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is much better. She _____
4. Tim didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard. He _____
5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. It _____
6. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90. It _____
7. I can't find Jim. His hat and coat aren't also here. He _____

3. Complete B's sentences. Use the verbs in brackets + just/already/yet.

Example: A: Would you like something to eat?

B: No, thanks. I've just had lunch. (just/have)

A	B
1. Do you know where Julia is?	1. Yes, I _____ (just/see) her.
2. What time is David leaving?	2. He _____ (already/leave).
3. What's in the newspaper today?	3. I don't know. I _____ (not/read/yet) it.
4. Is Ann coming to the cinema with us?	4. No, she _____ (already/see) the film.
5. Are your friends here yet?	5. Yes, they _____ (just/arrive).
6. What does Tim think about your plan?	6. I _____ (not/tell/yet) it to him.
7. Would you like to have a game of tennis?	7. No, thanks. I _____ (already/play) tennis today.

4. Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

Example: After lunch you go to see a friend at her house.

She says 'Would you like something to eat?'

You say: No, thank you. I've just had lunch. (have lunch)

1. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says 'Can I speak to Joe?'

You say: I'm afraid he _____ (go out).

2. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.

You say: Wait a minute! I _____ (not/finish).

3. You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?'

You say: No, I _____ (do) it.

4. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a job. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her.

You say: _____ (find) a job?

5. Ann went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks 'Is Ann still at the bank?'

You say: No, _____ (come back).

5. Put in been or gone.

Example: Tom is on holiday. He's gone to France.

1. Hello! I've just _____ to the shops. I've bought lots of things.

2. Jane isn't here at the moment. She's _____ to the shop to get a newspaper.

3. Jim has _____ out. He'll be back in about an hour.

4. 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already _____ to the bank.'

5. 'Have you _____ to India this year?' 'No, I haven't.'

6. You are asking somebody questions about things he or she has done. Make questions from the words given below.

Example: ever, ride, horse? – Have you ever ridden a horse?

1. ever / be / California? _____

2. ever / run / a marathon? _____

3. ever / speak to / a famous person? _____

4. always / live / in this town? _____

5. most beautiful place / ever / visit? What _____

7. Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use the following verbs:

be ×2 eat happen have meet play read see ×2 try

Example: A: What's George's sister like?

B: I've no idea. I've never met her.

A

1. How is Amy these days?
2. Are you hungry?
3. Can you play chess?
4. Did you enjoy your holiday?
5. What's that book like?
6. Is Brussels an interesting place?
7. Mike was late for work again today.
8. Do you like caviar?
9. The car broke down again yesterday.
10. Who's that woman by the door?

B

1. I don't know. I _____ her recently.
2. Yes. I _____ much today.
3. Yes, but I _____ for ages.
4. Yes, it's the best holiday I _____ for a long time.
5. I don't know I _____ it.
6. I've no idea. I _____ there.
7. Again? He _____ every day this week.
8. I don't know I _____ it.
9. Not again! That's the third time it _____ this week.
10. I don't know I _____ her before.

8. Complete these sentences using today / this year / this term etc.

Example: I saw Tom yesterday but I haven't seen him today.

1. I read a newspaper yesterday but _____
2. Last year the company made a profit but _____
3. Tracy worked hard at school last term but _____
4. It snowed a lot last winter but _____
5. Our football team won a lot of games last season but _____

9. Read the situations and write sentences as shown in the example.

Example: Jack is driving a car but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: Have you driven a car before?

He says: No, this is the first time I've driven a car.

1. Tom is playing tennis. He's not very good at it and he doesn't know the rules.

You ask: _____

He says: _____

2. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.

You ask: _____

He says: _____

3. Sonya is in London. She has just arrived and it's very new for her.

You ask: _____

He says: _____

4. Linda has lost her passport. It's the first time she finds herself in such a situation.

You ask: _____

She says: _____

5. Bill is phoning his girlfriend. He is a bit nervous.

You ask: _____

He says: _____

10. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple or Present Perfect).

1. I _____ (not/attend) any parties since I came here.

2. Al _____ (go) to a party at Sally's apartment last Saturday night.

3. Bill _____ (arrive) here three days ago. Bill _____ (be) here since the 22nd.

4. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You already _____ (miss) many classes. You _____ (miss) two classes just last week.

5. Last January, I _____ (see) snow for the first time in my life.

6. In her whole lifetime Ann never _____ (see) snow.

7. I _____ (know) Greg Adams for ten years.

8. So far this week I _____ (have) two tests and a quiz.

9. Up to now Professor Williams _____ (give) our class five tests.

10. Dave: You _____ (travel) a lot, Jane?

Jane: Yes, I _____ (be) lots of places.

Dave: Really? You _____ (be) to China?

Jane: Yes, I _____ (be) to China twice.

Dave: What about India?

Jane: No, I _____ (not/be) to India.

11. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple or Present Perfect).

1. He told me his name but I _____ (forget) it.
2. 'Is Sally here?' 'No, she already _____ (go) out.'
3. I can't find my bag. You _____ (see) it?
4. 'When Mr Thomas _____ (die)?' 'About ten years ago.'
5. 'Oh! I _____ (cut) my finger!' 'Be careful, please.'
6. The road is closed. I think an accident _____ (happen).
7. 'Hello! You just _____ (arrive)?' 'Yes, I even _____ (not/unpack) my bags.'
8. We _____ (invite) them to our party but they _____ (decide) not to come.
9. 'Don't forget to post the letter, will you?' 'I already _____ (post) it.'
10. Up to now Professor Williams _____ (give) our class five tests.

12. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple or Present Perfect):

1. The company and the union finally _____ on salary raises recently. Since they _____ on everything, the rest of the negotiations went smoothly (agree).
2. This university _____ 120 students to study in other countries last year. In total, they _____ 875 students abroad over the past 10 years (send).
3. Monica is a pilot for a major airline company. She _____ nearly 10 million kilometers during her career. Last year, she _____ 150,000 kilometers (fly).
4. Frank _____ the violin with an amateur orchestra since 2005. Last year, he _____ Beethoven's violin concerto at one of the performances (play).

Present Perfect Continuous (I have been doing)

It has been raining. – Прошел дождь.

'Is it raining?' 'No, but the ground is wet.'

Дождь идет? – Нет, но земля мокрая.

It has been raining. – Дождь уже прошел.



Has been raining – это Present Perfect Continuous. Данное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в Present Perfect (have been во всех лицах, а в 3-м лице единственного числа – has been), и причастия прошедшего времени Past Participle (V₃) смыслового глагола:

I/we/you/they **have been working**.

He/she **has been working**.

Личные местоимения и вспомогательный глагол часто сокращаются до he's, they've и т.п.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Have we been working? – Yes, we **have**./ No, we **have not** (I **haven't**).

Has he been working? – Yes, he **has**./ No, he **has not** (he **hasn't**).

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможно сокращение haven't/hasn't).

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

We have not (haven't) been working.

He has not lost (hasn't) been working.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего:

Have we not (Haven't I) been working? – Yes, I **have**./ No, I **have not** (I **haven't**).

Has he not (Hasn't he) been working? – Yes, he **has**./ No, he **has not** (he **hasn't**).

Утвердительная форма	have/has + been + Ving		
	I/we/you/they	have + been + doing etc.	
	he/she/it	has + been + doing etc.	
Отрицательная форма	have/has + not + been + Ving		
	I/we/you/they	have + not + been + doing etc.	
	he/she/it	has + not + been + doing etc.	
Вопросительная форма	Have/has ... been + Ving ...?		
	Have	I/we/you/they	been + doing etc.?
	Has	he/she/it	been + doing etc.?

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Have/Has ... not + been + Ving ...?		
	Have	I/we/you/they + not	been + doing etc.?
	Has	he/she/it + not	been + doing etc.?

Present Perfect Continuous употребляется:

1. Для обозначения действия, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось в течение некоторого времени и закончилось непосредственно перед разговором:

Do you like this cake? I have been baking it since morning. Тебе нравится этот пирог? Я пекла его с самого утра.

Обстоятельства времени Present Perfect Continuous:

for an hour <i>в течение часа</i>	for a long time <i>долго, давно</i>
for two hours <i>в течение двух часов</i>	since yesterday <i>со вчерашнего дня</i>
for a month <i>в течение месяца</i>	since morning <i>с утра</i>
for two hours <i>в течение двух месяцев</i>	since 5 o'clock <i>с 5 часов</i>

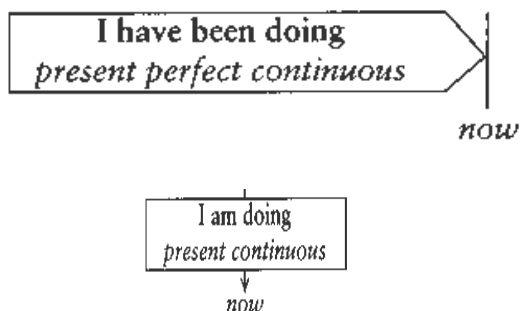
2. Для обозначения действия, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось в течение некоторого времени и все еще продолжается в момент разговора.

‘How long have you been waiting for your brother?’ ‘I have been waiting for him for a long time.’ Как долго вы ждёте своего брата? – Я жду его давно.

3. Для обозначения действия с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous (to see, to hear, to recognize, to want, to understand и др.) вместо Present Perfect Continuous употребляется Present Perfect:

‘Since when have you known him?’ С каких пор вы его знаете? – Я знаю его с детства.
‘I’ve known him since my childhood.’

Present Perfect Continuous и Present Continuous



I've **been working** hard, so now I'm going to have a rest.
Я усердно работал, поэтому теперь я собираюсь отдохнуть.

Don't disturb me. I'm **working**.
Не беспокой меня. Я работаю.

Похожий пример:

The ground is wet. It **has been raining**.
Земля мокрая: прошёл дождь.

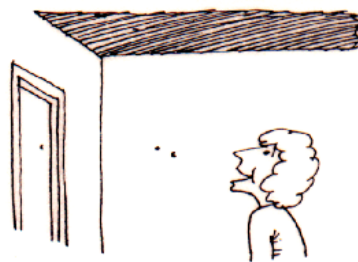
We need an umbrella. It's **raining**.
Нам нужен зонт. Идёт дождь.

Present Perfect Continuous и Present Perfect Simple



Ann's clothes are covered in paint.
She **has been painting** the ceiling.
Одежда Анны в краске. Она красила потолок.

The ceiling was white. Now it's blue.
Ann **has painted** the ceiling.
Потолок был белым. Теперь он голубого цвета. Анна покрасила потолок.



Похожие примеры:

The workers **have been trying** to move our wardrobe for half an hour, go help them.
Рабочие вот уже полчаса пытаются сдвинуть наш шкаф. Помоги им.

The workers **have tried** to move our wardrobe for half an hour. Valiant efforts and no result!
Рабочие полчаса пытались сдвинуть наш шкаф. Титанические усилия, и нет результата!

My hands are very dirty.
I've **been repairing** the car.
Мои руки очень грязные.
Я ремонтировал машину.

The car is OK now. I've **repaired** it.
Машина теперь в порядке. Я по-
чинил её.

Exercises

1. Write a question for each situation.

Example: John looks sunburnt.

You ask: you/sit in the sun? Have you been sitting in the sun?

1. You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you.

You ask: you/wait/long? _____

2. You meet a friend in the street. His face and hands are very dirty.

You ask: what/you/do? _____

3. A friend of yours is now living in Baker Street. You want to know 'How long ...?'

You ask: how long/you/live/in Baker Street? _____

4. A friend tells you about his job -he sells computers. You want to know 'How long ...?'

You ask: how long/you/sell/computers? _____

5. You see your friend's lying on the ground out of breath.

You ask: you/run? _____

6. Paul seems to be very tired.

You ask: you/work/very hard? _____

7. You see your friend's clothes are very wet.

You ask: you/water/the plants in the garden? _____

2. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

Example: The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now.

It has been raining for two hours.

1. We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We're still waiting now.

We _____ for 20 minutes.

2. I started Spanish classes in December. I'm still learning Spanish now.

I _____ since December.

3. Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She's still looking now.
Ann _____ for six months.

4. Mary started working in London on 18 January. She's still working there now.

Mary _____ since 18 January.

5. Long ago you started writing to a pen-friend. You still write to each other regularly now.

We _____ for years.

6. Debbie is a very good tennis player. He began playing it since he was six.

Debbie _____ since he was six.

7. Every evening they go to the same café. They started this tradition 5 years ago.

They _____ for 5 years.

3. Put the verb into Present Continuous (I am -ing etc.) or Present Perfect Continuous (I have been -ing etc.).

Example: Maria has been learning (learn) English for two years.

1. Hello, Tom. I _____ (look) for you all morning. Where have you been?

2. Why _____ (you/took) at me like that? Stop it!

3. We always go to Ireland for our holidays. We _____ (go) there for years.

4. I _____ (think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.

5. 'Is Ann on holiday this week?' 'No, she _____ (work).'

6. Sarah is very tired. She _____ (work) very hard recently.

7. Don't disturb me! I _____ (try) to solve a difficult puzzle.

4. Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

Example: Tom started reading a book two hours ago.

He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.

read/for two hours He has been reading for two hours.

read/53 pages so far He has read 53 pages so far.

1. Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago.

travel/for three months _____

visit/six countries so far

2. Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is national champion again – for the fourth time.

play/tennis since he was ten _____

win/the national championship four times _____

3. When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together. They still make films.

make/films since they left college _____

make/ten films since they left college _____

4. You see your friend fishing by the river. He began doing it early in the morning, and he is still fishing.

fish/since early morning _____

catch/ten fish so far _____

5. You meet a friend of yours who is a writer. He started writing books at college and still loves to do it.

write/since he was at college _____

write/five books so far _____

5. For each situation, ask a question using the words in brackets.

Example: You have a friend who is learning Arabic.

You ask: how long/learn/Arabic? How long have you been learning Arabic?

1. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you.

You ask: how long/wait? _____

2. Some friends of yours are having a party next week.

You ask: how many people/invite? _____

3. A friend of yours is a teacher.

You ask: how long/teach? _____

4. A friend of yours is saving money to go on holiday.

You ask: how long/save? _____

You ask: how much money/save? _____

5. A friend of yours is a builder.

You ask: how long/build houses? _____

You ask: how many houses/build? _____

6. Put the verb into the more suitable form: Present Perfect Continuous (I have been doing etc.) or Simple (I have done etc.).

Example: Where have you been?

Have you been playing (you/play) tennis?

1. Look! Somebody _____ (break) that window.

2. You look tired. _____ (you/work) hard?

3. '_____ (you/ever/work) in a factory?'
'No, never.'

4. 'Jane is away on holiday.' 'Oh, is she? Where _____ (she/go)?'

5. My brother is an actor. He _____ (appear) in several films.

6. 'Sorry I'm late.' 'That's all right. I _____ (not/wait) long.'

7. 'Is it still raining?' 'No, it _____ (stop).'

8. I _____ (lose) my address book. _____ (you/see) it anywhere?

9. I _____ (read) the book you lent me but I _____ (not/finish) it yet.

10. I _____ (read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.

7. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them if they are wrong.

*Example: Bob is a friend of mine. I know him very well. **RIGHT***

*Bob is a friend of mine. I know him for a long time. **WRONG***

I've known him for a long time.

1. Sue and Alan are in Greece since July. _____

2. The weather is awful. It's raining again. _____

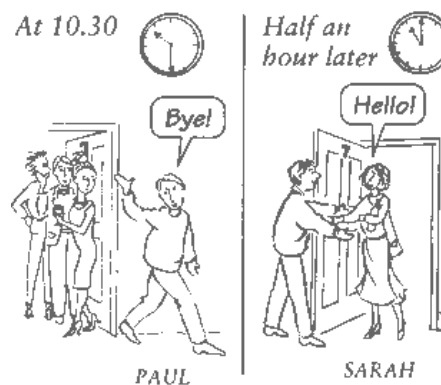
3. The weather is awful. It's raining all day. _____

4. I like your house. How long are you living there? _____
5. Graham is working in a shop for the last few months. _____
6. I'm going to Paris tomorrow. I'm staying there until next Friday. _____
7. 'Do you still smoke?' 'No, I gave it up. I don't smoke for years.' _____

Past Perfect (I had done)

Рассмотрим следующую ситуацию:

Sarah went to a party last week.
 Paul went to the party too but they didn't see each other.
 Paul went home at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock.
 So: When Sarah arrived at the party,
 Paul wasn't there. He **had gone** home.



Had gone – это Past Perfect. Данное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в Present Perfect (had во всех лицах), и причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle = V₃) смыслового глагола:

I/we/you/they/he/she/it **had gone**.

Личные местоимения и вспомогательный глагол часто сокращаются до he'd, they'd и т.п.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Had he gone? – Yes, he **had**./ No, he **had not (I hadn't)**.

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможно сокращение hadn't).

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

He **had not (hadn't) gone**.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего:

Had he not (Hadn't he) gone? – Yes, he **had**./ No, he **had not (I hadn't)**.

Утвердительная форма	had + V₃		
	I/we/you/he/she/it/they	had + done etc.	
Отрицательная форма	had + not + V₃		
	I/we/you/he/she/it/they	had + not + done etc.	
Вопросительная форма	Have/has ... V₃ ...?		
	Had	I/we/you/he/she/it/they	done etc.?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Had ... not + V₃ ...?		
	Had	I/we/you/he/she/it/they + not	done etc.?

Past Perfect употребляется:

1. Для обозначения действия, закончившегося до определенного момента в прошлом, на который может указывать точная дата или час, начало другого действия или контекст:

After the sun had set, we saw thousands of fireflies.	После того, как зашло солнце, мы увидели тысячи светлячков.
By the end of the month he had learnt to cook.	К концу месяца он научился готовить.

Обстоятельства времени Past Perfect:

by 5 o'clock <i>к пяти часам</i>	by the 15 th of December <i>к 15 декабря</i>
by Saturday <i>к субботе</i>	by the end of the year <i>к концу года</i>
by that time <i>к тому времени</i>	

2. Для перечисления действий в прошлом, произошедших до времени повествования в целом:

I finally caught Lucky and looked around. The nasty dog had scratched the furniture, had torn the wallpapers and had eaten my lunch on the table.	Я наконец поймал Лаки и осмотрелся вокруг. Мерзкая собака исцарапала мебель, порвала обои и съела мой обед на столе.
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3. Для обозначения действия с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous (to see, to hear, to recognize, to want, to understand и др.) вместо Past Perfect Continuous употребляется Past Perfect. При этом обязательно указывается период времени, в течение которого происходило действие:

When he came, I had been there for half an hour.

I had heard some strange voices before I turned off the light.

Когда он пришел, я был там уже полчаса.

Я слышал какие-то странные звуки до того, как выключил свет.

Exercises

1. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

Example: You went to Jill's house but she wasn't there.

she/go/out She had gone out.

1. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before.

it/change/a lot _____

2. I invited Rachel to the party but she couldn't come.

she/arrange/to do something else _____

3. You went to the cinema last night. You arrived at the cinema late.

the film/already/begin _____

4. I was very pleased to see him again after such a long time.

I/not/see/him for five years _____

5. I offered Sue something to eat but she wasn't hungry.

she/just/have/breakfast _____

2. Read the situations and write sentences ending with before.

Use the verb given in brackets.

Example: The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous.

It was his first flight.

fly He had never flown before. OR He hadn't flown before.

1. A woman walked into the room. She was a complete stranger to me.

see _____

2. Simon played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game.

play _____

3. Last year we went to Denmark. It was our first time there.

be _____

4. I saw him very upset. I thought something awful had happened.

see _____

5. I offered Mary oysters to eat but she refused. She didn't want to try them.

taste _____

3. Change the sentences according to the example:

Example: Present: Who is that woman? I've never seen her before.

Past: I saw a woman. I didn't know who she was. I'd never seen her before. (never/see)

1. *Present: We aren't hungry. We've just had lunch.*

Past: We weren't hungry. We _____ (just/have) lunch .

2. *Present: The house is dirty. They haven't cleaned it for weeks.*

Past: The house was dirty. They _____ (not/clean) it for weeks.

3. *Present: Tom seems to hate school. He has got a lot of bad marks.*

Past: Tom seemed to hate school. He _____ (get) a lot of bad marks.

4. Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened – so (1) happened before (2), (2) before (3) etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need Past Perfect.

Example: (1) Somebody broke into the office during the night.

(2) We arrived at work in the morning.

(3) We called the police.

We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody had broken into the office during the night. So we called the police.

1. (1) Ann went out.
(2) I tried to phone her this morning.
(3) There was no answer.

} I tried to phone Ann this morning but _____ no answer. She _____ out.

2. (1) Jim came back from holiday a few days ago.
(2) I met him the same day.
(3) He looked very well.

} I met Jim a few days ago. He _____ just _____ He _____.

3. (1) Kevin wrote to Sally many times. } Yesterday Kevin
 (2) She never replied to his letters. } _____ He
 (3) Yesterday he had a phone call from her. } very surprised. He
 (4) He was very surprised. } _____ many times but she _____.

5. Put the verb into the correct form: Past Perfect (I had done etc.) or Past Simple (I did etc.).

Example: 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he had gone (go) home.'

1. I felt very tired when I got home, so I _____ (go) straight to bed.
2. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody _____ (go) to bed.
3. Sorry I'm late. The car _____ (break) down on my way here.
4. We were driving along the road when we _____ (see) a car which _____ (break) down, so we _____ (stop) to see if we could help.
5. After he _____ (sign) the letter, he _____ (give) it to the secretary.
6. We _____ (reach) the station before it _____ (become) dark.
7. He hardly _____ (enter) the house when it _____ (start) to rain.
8. He _____ (read) the contract again before he _____ (sign) it.
9. She hardly _____ (finish) her work before her boss _____ (return).
10. After they _____ (to count) the cases, they _____ (leave) the warehouse.

Present Perfect Continuous (I have been doing)

Рассмотрим следующую ситуацию:

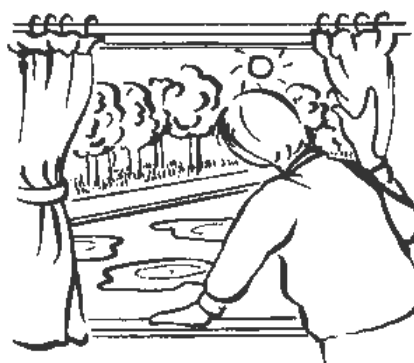
Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window. The sun was shining but the ground was very wet.

It **had been raining**.

It was *not* raining when I looked out of the window;

the sun was shining. But it **had been raining** before.

That's why the ground was wet.



Yesterday morning

Had been raining – это Past Perfect Continuous. Данное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в Past Perfect (had been во всех лицах) и причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle = V₃) смыслового глагола:

I/we/you/they/he/she/it **had been working**.

Личные местоимения и вспомогательный глагол часто сокращаются до he'd, they'd и т.п.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Had it been raining? – Yes, it **had**./ No, it **had not** (I **hadn't**).

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможно сокращение hadn't).

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

It had not (hadn't) been raining.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего:

Had it not (Hadn't it) been raining? – Yes, it **had**./ No, it **had not** (I **hadn't**).

Утвердительная форма	had + been + Ving	
	I/we/you/they/he/she/it	have + been + doing etc.
Отрицательная форма	had + not + been + Ving	
	I/we/you/he/she/it/ they	had +not +been + doing etc.

Вопросительная форма	Had ... been + Ving ...?		
	Had	I/we/you/they/ he/she/it	been +doing etc.?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Had ... not + been + Ving ...?		
	Had	I/we/you/he/ she/it/they + not	been + doing etc.?

Past Perfect Continuous употребляется:

1. Для обозначения длительного действия, которое началось ранее другого прошедшего действия, продолжалось в течение некоторого времени и закончилось непосредственно перед моментом свершения другого прошедшего действия. Период времени, в течение которого длилось действие, может быть обозначен при помощи соответствующих обстоятельств времени:

Ann asked me if I liked the cake as she tried to do her best and had been baking it since morning. Анна спросила, нравится ли мне пирог, потому что она старалась и пекла его с самого утра.

Обстоятельства времени Past Perfect Continuous:

for an hour <i>в течение часа</i>	for a long time <i>долго, давно</i>
for two hours <i>в течение двух часов</i>	since yesterday <i>со вчерашнего дня</i>
for a month <i>в течение месяца</i>	since morning <i>с утра</i>
for two hours <i>в течение двух месяцев</i>	since 5 o'clock <i>с 5 часов</i>

2. Для обозначения длительного действия, начавшегося ранее другого прошедшего действия, выраженного в Past Simple и ещё происходившего в момент его свершения.

I had been waiting for a long time when my brother came. Я (уже) долго прождал, когда мой брат пришёл.

Exercises

1. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

Example: I was very tired when I arrived home.

I/work/hard all day I had been working hard all day.

1. The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.

they/play/football _____

2. There was nobody in the room but there was a smell of cigarettes.

somebody/smoke/in the room _____

3. Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.

she/dream _____

4. When I got home, Mike was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.

he/watch/TV _____

5. When the boys came into the house, their clothes were dirty, their hair was untidy and one of them had a black eye.

they/fight _____

2. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

Example: We played tennis yesterday. Half an hour after we began playing, it started to rain.

We had been playing for half an hour when it started to rain.

1. We came to the bus stop. 15 minutes later it arrived.

We _____ for 15 minutes before it _____.

2. I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him. After 20 minutes I suddenly realised that I was in the wrong restaurant. I _____ for 20 minutes when I _____.

3. Sarah got a job in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down. At the time the factory _____, Sarah _____ there for five years.

4. I went to a concert last week. The orchestra began playing. After about ten minutes a man in the audience suddenly began shouting.

The orchestra _____ when _____.

5. *This time make your own sentence:*

I began walking along the road. I _____ when _____.

3. Put the verb into the most suitable form: Past Continuous (I was doing), Past Perfect (I had done) or Past Perfect Continuous (I had been doing).

Example: It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours were having (have) a party.

1. We were good friends. We _____ (know) each other for a long time.

2. John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him as he _____ (walk) so fast.

3. Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She _____ (run).

4. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They _____ (eat).

5. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs were full. They _____ (eat).

6. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He _____ (look) for his contact lens.

7. When I arrived, Kate _____ (wait) for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she _____ (wait) for a very long time.

8. I was sad when I sold my car. I _____ (have) it for a very long time.

9. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We _____ (travel) for more than 24 hours.

10. It wasn't raining when we went out. The sun _____ (shine). But it heavily _____ (rain) as there were many huge puddles.

Future Simple (I will do)

обозначает действие, которое совершится в неопределенном будущем.

Обстоятельства времени Future Simple:

tomorrow *завтра*

the day after tomorrow *после-завтра*

in five years *через пять лет*

in 2035 *в 2035 году*

next week *на следующей неделе*

next month (year, century)

в следующем месяце (году,

столетии)

He **will go** to Shanghai next summer.

Следующим летом он поедет в Шанхай.

Will go – это Future Simple. Образуется данное время с помощью вспомогательных глаголов *shall* (для первого лица) и *will* (для второго и третьего лица) и инфинитива (V_1) без частицы *to*. В современном английском, особенно в устной речи, *will* используется и в первом лице.

Вопросительная форма Future Simple образуется при помощи инверсии: вспомогательные глаголы *shall* или *will* ставятся перед подлежащим, а смысловой глагол остается после него в форме инфинитива:

Shall I go to Shanghai next summer? – Yes, I **shall (will)**.

No, I **shall not/will not**.

Will he go to Shanghai next summer? – Yes, he **will**. /No, he **will not**.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы *not*, которая следует за вспомогательным глаголом. Вместе они могут быть сокращены до формы *shan't* (чаще в брит. английском) или *won't*:

He **will not (won't) go** to Shanghai next summer.

В устной речи *shall* и *will* чаще всего сокращаются до формы 'll, которая может использоваться во всех лицах.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица *not* ставится непосредственно после подлежащего или в случае сокращения примыкает к вспомогательному глаголу:

Shall I not (Shan't I) go to Shanghai next summer? – Yes, I **shall**. / No, I **shall not**.

Will he not (Won't he) go to Shanghai next summer? – Yes, he **will**. / No, he **will not**.

Утвердительная форма	shall/will + V_1	
	I/we	shall + do etc.
	he/she/it/you/they	will + do etc.
Отрицательная форма	shall/will + not + V_1	
	I/we	shall + do etc.
	he/she/it/you/they	will + not + do etc.

Вопросительная форма	Shall/will ... V ₁ ... ?		
	Shall	I/we	do etc. ?
	Will	he/she/it/you/ they	do etc. ?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма	Shan't/Won't ... V₁ ... ?		
	Shan't	I/we	do etc. ?
	Won't	he/she/it/you/ they	do etc. ?

Future Simple употребляется:

1. Для обозначения простого действия в будущем:

We'll return in 4 hours. Мы вернемся через 4 часа.
It will not be easy to convince him. Его будет нелегко убедить.

2. Для обозначения регулярно повторяющегося или постоянного, свойственного подлежащему действия в будущем, т.е. действия в будущем в широком смысле слова (действия происходящего вообще, а не в определенный момент в будущем):

I promise I'll visit you every day. Обещаю, что буду навещать тебя каждый день.

3. Для обозначения последовательности действий в будущем:

I cannot wait for my vacation. Не могу дождаться своего отпуска.
I will go to the river, swim and fish every day. Буду каждый день ходить к речке, купаться и ловить рыбу.

4. Для выражения решения насчет будущего, принятого в момент разговора и сразу же озвученного (on-the-spot decision):

Don't open the window. I'll be cold. Не открывай окно. Мне будет холодно.

'What would you like to drink?' Что желаете выпить? –

'I'll have an orange juice, please.' Я буду апельсиновый сок.

5. Для выражения будущего действия вместо Future Simple в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях условия и времени, которые вводятся союзами *if если*, *unless если... не*, *provided that при условии если*, *when когда*, *until, till до тех пор пока...* *не*, *as soon as как только*, *as long as пока*, *before прежде чем* и т.д. используется Present Simple. В русском языке в соответствующих придаточных предложениях употребляется будущее время:

They will go there unless it rains. Они пойдут туда, если не будет дождя.

6. Для обозначения действия, совершающегося в определенный момент в будущем (вместо Future Progressive), с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Progressive (to see, to hear, to recognize, to want, to understand и др.):

I see a ship in the distance. Я вижу судно вдали.

Don't talk so loudly, I hear you well. Не говорите так громко, я слышу вас хорошо.

7. Для выражения предположения или мысли насчет будущего (prediction based on what we think or imagine). Обычно в таких предложениях присутствуют глаголы think *думать*, believe *считать, верить*, expect *ожидать*, imagine *представлять, воображать*, выражения be sure *быть уверенным*, be certain *быть уверенным*, be afraid *бояться* или наречия probably *вероятно*, certainly *определенно*, perhaps *наверно*:

I think I'll pass the exam. Думаю, я сдам экзамен.

I'm afraid the rain won't stop soon. Боюсь, дождь закончится не скоро.

He will certainly come to see us. Он определенно придет повидаться с нами.

Для выражения намерения совершить действие или уверенности в его совершении в будущем часто употребляется конструкция to be going to в значении *собираюсь, намереваюсь*:

He is going to spend his summer vacation in the Crimea. Он собирается провести летние каникулы в Крыму.

Если в предложении речь идет о намерении, выражающемся глаголами to go или to come, конструкция to be going to заменяется Present Continuous соответствующих глаголов:

He is going/coming there. Он собирается пойти/прийти туда.

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences using Future Simple:

1. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you _____ (pass) it.
2. Why don't you try on this jacket? It _____ (look) nice on you.
3. You must meet George sometime. I think you _____ (like) him.

4. It's raining. Don't go out. You _____ (get) wet.
5. They've invited me to their house. They _____ (be) offended if I don't go.
6. Goodbye. I expect we _____ (meet) again before long.
7. I've invited Sue to the party but I don't think she _____ (come).
8. I wonder where I _____ (be) 20 years from now.
9. I don't think the exam _____ (be) difficult.
10. I wonder what _____ (happen) if we don't come.

2. Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb:

do get give go have phone show send stay switch

1. I'm too tired to walk home. I think I _____ a taxi.
2. 'It's a bit cold in this room.' 'Is it? _____ on the heating then.'
3. 'We haven't got any milk.' 'Oh, haven't we? _____ and get some.'
4. 'Do you want me to do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all right _____ it.'
5. 'I don't know how to use this computer.' 'OK, _____ you.'
6. 'Would you like tea or coffee?' '_____ coffee, please.'
7. 'Goodbye! Have a nice holiday.' 'Thanks. _____ you a post-card.'
8. Thank you for lending me your camera. _____ it back to you on Monday, OK?
9. 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I think _____ here.'
10. 'Did you phone Ruth?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I _____ her now.'

3. Read the situations and write sentences with I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll ...

Example: It's a bit cold. You decide to close the window.

You say: I think I'll close the window.

1. You are feeling tired and it's quite late. You decide to go to bed.
You say: I think _____
2. A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car but you decide to walk.
You say: Thank you but _____
3. You arranged to play tennis today. Now you decide that you don't want to play.
You say: I don't think _____
4. A friend of yours suggests going to the cinema but you're tired.

You say: Thank you but _____

5. You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go.

You say: I don't think _____

4. Put the verbs into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative:

1. When I _____ (get) the results, I _____ (phone) you.
2. I _____ (do) the shopping if I _____ (have) time.
3. If it _____ (snow), I'll _____ (take) the children skiing.
4. When I _____ (come) to Paris, I _____ (see) the Eiffel Tower.
5. I _____ (talk) to you unless you _____ (tell) me the truth.
6. They _____ (buy) a house in the country if they _____ (sell) their flat.
7. If she _____ (study), she _____ (enter) the university.
8. The dog _____ (bite) you if you _____ (bother) him.
9. If you _____ (run) fast, you _____ (win) the race.
10. Unless you _____ (drive) carefully, you _____ (have) an accident.

5. Which is correct?

1. I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I'm playing / I'll play tennis.
2. 'I meet / I'll meet you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'
3. 'I need some money.' 'OK, I'm lending / I'll lend you some. How much do you need?'
4. I'm having / I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
5. 'Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out.' 'OK. I don't forget / I won't forget.'
6. What time does your train leave / will your train leave tomorrow?
7. I asked Sue what happened but she doesn't tell / won't tell me.
8. 'Are you doing / Will you do anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
9. I don't want to go out alone. Do you come / Will you come with me?
10. It's a secret between us. I promise I don't tell / I won't tell anybody.

6. Which form of the verb is correct (or more natural) in these sentences? The verbs are underlined.

1. Ann isn't free on Saturday. She 'll work / She 's working.
2. I 'll go / I 'm going to a party tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?
3. I think Jane will get / is getting the job. She has a lot of experience.
4. I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine will come / is coming to see me.
5. A: Have you decided where to go for your holidays?
B: Yes, we will go / are going to Italy.
6. There's no need to be afraid of the dog. It won't hurt / isn't hurting you.
7. Jill has been away for a long time. When she returns, she 'll find / 's finding a lot of changes.

7. Complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to:

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?
B: I _____ (watch) the news.
2. A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I _____ (lend) you some.
3. A: I've got a headache.
B: Have you? Wait there and _____ (get) an aspirin for you.
4. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: I _____ (wash) the car.
5. A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour you _____ (paint) it?
6. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, I _____ (buy) something for dinner.
7. A: I don't know how to use this camera.
B: It's quite easy. I _____ (show) you.
8. A: What would you like to eat?
B: I _____ (have) a sandwich, please.
9. A: Did you post that letter for me?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot I _____ (do) it now.
10. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if it _____ (fall) down.

Future Continuous (I will be doing)

Kevin loves football and this evening there is a football match. He is going to take part in it. The match begins at 6.30 and ends at 8.15. Paul wants to see Kevin the same evening and wants to know what time to come to his house.
Paul: Is it all right if I come at 7.30?
Kevin: No, I'll be playing football at the stadium.
Paul: Well, what about 9.15?
Kevin: Fine. The match **will have finished** by then.



Will be playing – это Future Continuous. Данное время образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be в форме будущего времени shall be (для первого лица) и will be (для второго и третьего лица) и причастия настоящего времени Present Participle (V₁) смыслового глагола (**shall/will be + Ving**). В современном английском, особенно в устной речи, will используется и в первом лице:

I/we **shall/will** (I/we'll) **be playing** football.

He **will** (he'll) **be playing** football.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Shall/will I/we **be playing** football? – Yes, I/we **shall/will**./No, I/we **shall/will not**.

Will he **be playing** football? – Yes, he **will**. /No, he **will not**.

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможны следующие сокращения I'll not / I shan't/won't / he'll not/won't).

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I/we **shall/will not be playing** football.

He **will not be playing** football.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего:

Shall/will I/we not (Shan't/Won't I/we) be playing football? – Yes, I/we **shall/will.** / No, I/we **shall/will not.**

Will he not (Shan't/Won't he) be playing football? – Yes, he **will.** / No, he **will not.**

Утвердительная форма Affirmative Form	shall/will + be +Ving		
	I/we		shall + be + doing etc.
Отрицательная форма Negative Form	shall/will + not + be +Ving		
	I/we		shall + not + be + doing etc.
Вопросительная форма Question Form	Shall/will ... be +Ving ...?		
	Shall	I/we	be + doing etc. ?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма Negative Question Form	Shan't/Won't ... be +Ving ... ?		
	Shan't	I/we	be + doing etc. ?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма Negative Question Form	Shan't/Won't ... be +Ving ... ?		
	Won't	he/she/it/you/ they	be + doing etc. ?

Future Continuous употребляется:

1. Для обозначения длительного действия, которое будет протекать в определенный момент или период времени в будущем (не обязательно оно будет иметь непрерывный характер). Этот момент или период может быть обозначен соответствующими обстоятельствами времени, другим действием в Future Continuous или Future Simple или ясен из контекста.

I'll be studying all day tomorrow	Я буду заниматься весь день
We'll be playing while Ann will be cleaning the house.	завтра. Мы будем играть, пока Анна будет прибираться в доме.

Обстоятельства времени Future Continuous:

all day (long) <i>весь день</i>	in June <i>в июне</i>
all day tomorrow <i>завтра весь день</i>	at 5 o'clock <i>в пять часов</i>
	at noon <i>в полдень</i>
all summer <i>все лето</i>	at midnight <i>в полночь</i>
the whole evening <i>весь вечер</i>	at that moment <i>в тот момент</i>
from five till eight <i>с пяти до восьми</i>	

Если говорящий лишь констатирует факт, то используется Future Indefinite, а, если акцент делается на процессе, то Future Continuous:

He will read the whole evening.

He will be reading the whole evening. Он будет читать весь вечер.

2. Для обозначения регулярно повторяющегося или постоянного, свойственного подлежащему действия в будущем, т.е. действия в будущем в широком смысле слова (действия происходящего вообще, а не в определенный момент в будущем):

I promise I'll visit you every day. Обещаю, что буду навещать тебя каждый день.

3. Для выражения будущего действия, которое вероятно произойдет при естественном ходе событий (в отличие от запланированного действующим лицом будущего действия, где употребляется Present Continuous).

I'm leaving tomorrow. Я уезжаю завтра.
(Present Continuous) (действие запланировано)

I'll be seeing him there tomorrow. Я увижу его там завтра.
(Future Continuous) (Он обычно бывает там.)

Причем точное время его совершения может быть не указано.

He'll be going to school soon. Он пойдет в школу скоро.

Now we'll be meeting every day. Теперь мы будем встречаться каждый день.

4. Для выражения будущего длительного действия (вместо Future Continuous) в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях условия и времени, которые вводятся союзами if, when, while и др.:

I'll be reading the newspaper while you are writing your exercises. Я буду читать газету, в то время как ты будешь писать упражнения.

Future Perfect

Will have finished – это Future Perfect. Данное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в форме будущего времени shall have (для первого лица) и will have (для второго и третьего лица) и причастия прошедшего времени Past Participle (V₃) смыслового глагола. В современном английском, особенно в устной речи, will используется и в первом лице:

I/we **shall/will** (I/we'll) **have finished** playing football.

He **will** (he'll) **have finished** playing football.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Shall/will I/we **have finished** playing football? – Yes, I/we **shall/will**. /No, I/we **shall/will not**.

Will he **have finished** playing football? – Yes, he **will**. /No, he **will not**.

Как видно из примера, краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, а в случае отрицательного ответа добавляется частица not (возможны следующие сокращения I'll not / I shan't/won't / he'll not/won't).

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I/we **shall/will not have finished** playing football.

He **will not have finished** playing football.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего:

Shall/will I/we **not (Shan't/Won't I/we) have finished** playing football? – Yes, I/we **shall/will**. /No, I/we **shall/will not**.

Will he **not (Shan't/Won't he) have finished** playing football? – Yes, he **will**. /No, he **will not**.

Утвердительная форма Affirmative Form	shall/will + have +V₃		
	I/we	shall + have + done etc.	
	he/she/it/you/ they	will + be +doing etc.	
Отрицательная форма Negative Form	shall/will + not + have +V₃		
	I/we	shall + not + have + done etc.	
	he/she/it/you/ they	will + not + have + done etc.	
Вопросительная форма Question Form	Shall/will ... have +V₃ ...?		
	Shall	I/we	have + done etc. ?
	Will	he/she/it/you/ they	have +done etc. ?
Вопросительно-отрицательная форма Negative Question Form	Shan't/Won't ... have +V₃ ... ?		
	Shan't	I/we	have + done etc. ?
	Won't	he/she/it/you/ they	have + done etc. ?

Future Perfect употребляется:

1. Для обозначения действия, которое начнется до определенного момента в будущем, на который может указывать точная дата или час, начало другого будущего действия или контекст:

By the end of the month he will have learnt to cook. К концу месяца он научится готовить.

Обстоятельства времени Future Perfect:

by 5 o'clock *к пяти часам* by the 15th of December *к 15 декабря*
 by Saturday *к субботе*
 by that time *к тому времени* by the end of the year *к концу года*

В придаточных предложениях времени и условия Future Perfect не употребляется. Вместо него в этих случаях используется Present Perfect:

We shall send them the documents after we have sipped the goods. Мы пошлём им документы после того, как отгрузим товары.

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences using Future Continuous:

1. He can't come at 2 o'clock tomorrow as he _____ (give) a lesson at that time.
2. When I come back, they _____ (have) lunch.
3. I _____ (do) the paperwork when my colleague returns.
4. If you come after 11 o'clock, I _____ (sleep).
5. While I'm doing my homework, he _____ (have) a rest.
6. I _____ (prepare) for my examination in May.
7. I'm going on holiday on Saturday. This time next week I _____ (lie) on a beach or _____ (swim) in the sea.

2. Complete the sentences using Future Perfect:

1. You _____ (spend) much efforts before you can run a marathon.
2. I guess, I _____ (not/receive) your next letter before Christmas.
3. You _____ (read) all these books by the exam time?
4. Next year we _____ (be married) for 30 years.
5. We _____ (translate) the article by 5 o'clock.
6. We _____ (ship) the goods by that time.
7. The plant _____ (fulfil) its yearly production plan by the 5th of December.

3. Put the verb into the correct form: Future Continuous (will be doing) or Future Perfect (will have done).

Example: Don't phone me between 7 and 8.

We'll be having (we/have) dinner then.

1. Phone me after 8 o'clock. We _____ (finish) dinner by then.
2. Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, we _____ (play) tennis.
3. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?
B: Not in the afternoon. I _____ (work).
4. *B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.*
A: Will you be free at 11.30?
B: Yes, the meeting _____ (finish) by that time.
5. Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, he _____ (spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.

6. Chuck came to Britain from the USA nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years. So on Monday, he _____ (be) in Britain for exactly three years.

7. Do you think you still _____ (do) the same job in ten years' time?

8. Jane is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, she _____ (travel) more than 3,000 miles.

9. If you need to contact me, I _____ (stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.

10. A: You _____ (see) Laura tomorrow?

B: Yes, probably. Why?

A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her?

Passive Voice

показывает, что лицо или предмет, выраженное подлежащим, испытывает действие на себе:

The big cake was baked by Sam. Большой пирог был испечен
Сэмом.

Форма глагола в страдательном залоге образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle) смыслового глагола:

This building will be demolished. Это здание будет снесено в
next month. следующем месяце.

My dog has been stolen. Мою собаку украли.

В отрицательных предложениях частица not ставится после вспомогательного глагола, а если их несколько, то после первого из них:

He has not been seen anywhere. Его нигде не видели.

He was not (wasn't) sent there. Его туда не посылали.

We were not told that he was ill. Нам не говорили, что он был

The books have not been sold yet. болен.

(Эти) книги еще не распроданы.

В вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол (или первый из них) выносится перед подлежащим:

Was your wallet stolen?
Is the suit pressed?
When will the telegram be sent?

Ваш бумажник был украден?
Отглажен ли костюм?
Когда будет отправлена теле-
грамма?

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect
Present	space is explored	space is being explored	space has been explored
Past	space was explored	space was being explored	space had been explored
Future	space will be explored	—	space will have been explored

Страдательный залог не используется в Future Progressive и временах группы Perfect Progressive. Значение и употребление времен глагола в страдательном залоге такое же, как и времен глагола в действительном залоге.

Страдательный залог употребляется, когда исполнитель действия очевиден или несущественен, или когда действие или его результат представляют больший интерес, чем исполнитель.

В английском языке в страдательном залоге употребляются переходные глаголы, а также некоторые непереходные глаголы.

While a current is flowing
through a wire, the latter is being
heated.

Когда ток проходит по прово-
локе, последняя нагревается.

By the middle of the nineteenth
century about sixty different
elements had been discovered.

К середине XIX столетия было
обнаружено около 60 различ-
ных элементов.

The delegates will be met at the
station.

Делегатов встретят на вокзале.

The doctor was sent for at once.

За доктором послали сразу же.

Как видно из приведенных примеров, глагол в страдательном залоге в английском языке можно переводить на русский язык несколькими способами:

- глаголом, оканчивающимся на -ся, -сь;
- сочетанием глагола быть с краткой формой причастия страдательного залога (в русском языке в этом сочетании глагол быть в настоящем времени не употребляется);
- глаголом в активном залоге в 3-м лице множественного числа в составе неопределенно-личного предложения.

В страдательном залоге не употребляются:

- большинство непереходных глаголов, т.к. при них нет объекта, который испытывал бы воздействие, т.е. нет прямых дополнений, которые могли бы стать подлежащими при глаголе в форме Passive;
- глаголы-связки (be *быть*, become *становиться/стать*);
- модальные глаголы;
- некоторые переходные глаголы. В большинстве случаев это глаголы состояния, такие как:

to fit <i>годиться, быть впору</i>	to like <i>нравиться</i>
to have <i>иметь</i>	to resemble <i>напомянуть, быть</i>
to lack <i>не хватать, недоставать</i>	<i>похожим</i>
	to suit <i>годиться, подходить</i> и др.

Дополнение в предложении с глаголом-сказуемым в страдательном залоге употребляется с предлогом by или with. Это дополнение соответствует русскому дополнению в творительном падеже без предлога. Дополнение с предлогом by выражает действующее лицо или действующую силу, а с предлогом with – орудие действия:

The fish was caught by the seagull. Рыба была поймана чайкой.
Shafts are turned with cutters. Валы обтачиваются резцами.

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form:

cause	clean	damage	hold	include
invite	make	overtake	show	translate
				write

1. Many accidents _____ by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese _____ from milk.
3. The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.

5. You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A cinema is a place where films _____.
7. In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.
8. Originally the book _____ in Spanish and a few years ago it.
9. We were driving along quite fast but we _____ by lots of other cars.
10. The room _____ every other day.

2. Put the verb into the correct form: Present Simple or Past Simple (active or passive).

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people _____ (employ) there.
2. Water _____ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface _____ (cover) by water.
4. The park gates _____ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter _____ (post) a week ago and it _____ (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat _____ (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody _____ (rescue).
7. Ron's parents _____ (die) when he was very young. He and his sister _____ (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I _____ (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (disappear) from my hotel room.
11. Why _____ (Sue/resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
12. Why _____ (Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
13. The company is not independent. It _____ (own) by a much larger company.
14. I saw an accident last night. Somebody _____ (call) an ambulance but nobody _____ (injure) so the ambulance _____ (not/need).

15. Where _____ (these photographs/take)? In London?
_____ (you/take) them?

3. Complete these sentences using the verbs in the correct form:

1. I haven't received the letter. I think it _____ (send) to the wrong address.
2. A decision _____ (made) until the next meeting.
3. I asked the hotel receptionist if my room already _____ (clean).
4. Do you think that too much money _____ (spend) on armaments?
5. The situation is serious. Is anything _____ (do) before it's too late?
6. This road is in very bad condition. It _____ (repair) a long time ago.
7. The injured man couldn't walk and _____ (carry) to hospital.
8. It's not certain how the fire started but I suppose it _____ (cause) by an electrical fault.
9. Two hundred people are _____ (employ) by this company.
10. A lot of money _____ (stole) in the robbery.

4. Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody' or 'they', write a passive sentence.

Example: Somebody has cleaned the room. The room has been cleaned.

1. They have postponed the concert. The concert _____.
2. Somebody is using the computer at the moment. The computer _____.
3. They didn't realise that somebody was recording our conversation. They didn't realise that _____.
4. They are building a new ring road round the city. A new road round the city _____.
5. They have built a new hospital near the airport. A new hospital near the airport _____.
6. It's a pity but somebody stole my passport. My passport _____.

7. Somebody is cleaning the room at the moment. The room _____.

5. Make sentences from the words in brackets (the verb can be active or passive).

1. There's somebody behind us now. I think we _____ (follow) followed.

2. This room looks different. You _____ (paint) it?

3. My umbrella has disappeared. Somebody _____ (take) it!

4. Tom gets a higher salary now. He _____ (promote).

5. Ann can't use her office at the moment. It _____ (redecorate).

6. The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. It _____ (repair).

7. The police have found the people they were looking for. Two people _____ (arrest) last night.

8. A tree was lying across the road. It _____ (blow down) in the storm.

9. The man next door disappeared six months ago. Nobody _____ (see) him since then.

10. I was mugged on my way home a few nights ago. You ever _____ (mug)?

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Simple Tenses:

действие как факт (обычное, постоянное, повторяющееся)

Present Simple			
Active Voice (V_1)		Passive Voice (to be+ V_3)	
+	V_1 (+s/es)	+	am/is/are+ V_3
–	do/does+not+ V_1	–	am/is/are+not+ V_3
?	Do/Does... V_1 ...?	?	Am/is/are... V_3 ...?
He often cleans the house.		The house is often cleaned (by him).	
Обстоятельства времени: usually, often, seldom, always, from time to time, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night, sometimes, never, every day (weekend, month, year, century), etc.			
Past Simple			
Active Voice (V_2)		Passive Voice (to be+ V_3)	
+	V_2	+	was/were+ V_3
–	did+not+ V_1	–	was/were+not+ V_3
?	Did... V_1 ...?	?	Was/were... V_3 ?
He cleaned the house yesterday.		The house was cleaned (by him) yesterday.	
Обстоятельства времени: yesterday, the day before yesterday, the other day, last week (month, year, century), in 1980, a day (month, year, century) ago, some (two, three) days (weeks, months, centuries) ago, etc.			
Future Simple			
Active Voice (shall/will+ V_1)		Passive Voice (shall/will+be+ V_3)	
+	shall/will+ V_1	+	shall/will+be+ V_3
–	shall/will+not+ V_1	–	shall/will+not+be+ V_3
?	Shall/will... V_1 ...?	?	Shall/will...be+ V_3 ...?
He will clean the house tomorrow.		The house will be cleaned (by him) tomorrow.	
Обстоятельства времени: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week (month, year, century), in a day (month, year, century), in some (two, three) days (weeks, months, centuries), etc.			

Continuous Tenses:

действие как процесс (незаконченное, длящееся)

Present Continuous			
Active Voice (to be+Ving)		Passive Voice (to be+being+V ₃)	
+	am/is/are +Ving	+	am/is/are+being+V₃
–	am/is/are +not+Ving	–	am/is/are+not+being+V₃
?	Am/is/are...Ving...?	?	Am/is/are...being+V₃...?
He is cleaning the house now.		The house is being cleaned (by him) now.	
Обстоятельства времени: now, at the (present) moment, today, tonight, at present, these days, nowadays, still, this week (month, year, winter, spring, summer, etc.			
А также: Look! Have a look! Take a look! Listen!			
Past Continuous			
Active Voice (to be+Ving)		Passive Voice (to be+being+V ₃)	
+	was/were+Ving	+	was/were+being+V ₃
–	was/were +not+Ving	–	was/were+not+being+V ₃
?	Was/were... Ving?	?	Was/were...being+V₃?
He was cleaning the house at 6 o'clock yesterday.		The house was being cleaned (by him) at 6 o'clock yesterday.	
Обстоятельства времени: all (the whole) morning (afternoon, evening, night), the whole yesterday (long), etc.			
Future Continuous			
Active Voice (shall/will+be+Ving)		Passive Voice	
+	shall/will+be+Ving		
–	shall/will+not+be+Ving		
?	Shall/will...be+Ving ...?		
He will be cleaning the house this time tomorrow.			
Обстоятельства времени: this time next week (month, year, century), at 5 o'clock in some (two, three) days (weeks, months), etc.			

Perfect Tenses:

действие, предшествующее какому-то моменту, связанное с ним
результатом

Present Perfect			
Active Voice (to have+V ₃)		Passive Voice (to have+been+V ₃)	
+	have/has+V₃	+	have/has+been+V₃
–	have/has+not+V₃	–	have/has+not+been+V₃
?	Have/has...V₃...?	?	Have/has...been+V₃...?
He has cleaned the house today.		The house has been cleaned (by him) today.	
Обстоятельства времени: already, just, (not) yet, ever, never, today, this week (month, year, winter, spring, summer, autumn), etc.			
Past Perfect			
Active Voice (to have+V ₃)		Passive Voice (to have+been+V ₃)	
+	had+V₃	+	had+been+V₃
–	had+not+V₃	–	had+not+been+V₃
?	Had...V₃...?	?	Had...been+V₃...?
He had cleaned the house when his mother came.		The house had been cleaned (by him) when his mother came.	
Обстоятельства времени: by 4 o'clock (yesterday), ...when Bob came..., etc.			
Future Perfect			
Active Voice (shall/will+have+V ₃)		Passive Voice (shall/will+have+been+V ₃)	
+	shall/will+have+V₃	+	shall/will+have+been+V₃
–	shall/will+not+have+V₃	–	shall/will+not+have+been+V₃
?	Shall/will...have+V₃...?	?	Shall/will...have+been+V₃...?
He will have cleaned the house by 4 o'clock tomorrow.		The house will have been cleaned (by him) by 4 o'clock tomorrow.	
Обстоятельства времени: by 4 o'clock (tomorrow), ...when Bob comes..., etc.			

Малятова Лариса Павловна
Новикова Ирина Юрьевна

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Адрес издателя: ФГБОУ ВО Южно-Уральский ГАУ
457100, г. Троицк, ул. Гагарина, 13
Тел.: 8(35163) 2-00-10, факс: 8(35163) 2-04-72. E-mail: tvi_t@mail.ru

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