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ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Учебно-методическое пособие

*Рекомендовано
Научно-методическим советом университета
для студентов, обучающихся по направлению Социология*

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Цель данного учебно-методического пособия — обучение студентов 1 курса правильному использованию времен глагола английского языка в устной и письменной речи.

Учебно-методическое пособие включает грамматический материал, справочные таблицы и грамматические упражнения по соответствующим темам. Состоят из 14 уроков.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями действующей программы по английскому языку для неязыковых специальностей высших учебных заведений.

Предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению 39.03.01 (040100.62) Социология (направление подготовки бакалавров) (дисциплина «Иностранный язык», цикл Б1), очной формы обучения.

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Для выражения времени совершения действия — настоящего, прошедшего и будущего — английский глагол имеет своеобразную систему глагольных времен. Глагольные времена (Tenses) делятся на четыре группы: Simple Tenses (простые времена), Continuous Tenses (длительные времена), Perfect Tenses (совершенные времена), Perfect Continuous Tenses (совершенные длительные времена).

LESSON 1

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Образование Present Continuous

Утвердительная форма

Present Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в настоящем времени — **am, is, are** — и причастия настоящего времени смыслового глагола: I **am writing**, he (she, it) **is writing**, we (you, they) **are writing**.

Вопросительная форма

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Is he writing?**

Отрицательная форма

В отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола: **He is not writing**.

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: **Is he not writing?**

Positive statements**Negative statements****Questions**

I	am	driving	I	am	not driving	am	I	driving?
You	are		You	are		are	You	
He	is		He	is		is	He	
She			She				She	
It			It				It	
We	are		We	are		are	We	
They			They				They	

Сокращения, употребляемые в разговорной речи

В утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах Present Continuous:

I'm [aim] writing, **he's** [hi:z] writing, **she's** [ʃi:z] writing, **it's** [its] writing, **we're** [wiə] writing, **you're** [juə] writing, **they're** [ðeiə] writing.

I'm not writing, he (she, it) **isn't** [iznt], we **aren't** [ɑ:nt] writing, you **aren't** writing, they **aren't** writing.

Isn't he (she, it) writing? **Aren't** we (you, they) writing?

Употребление Present Continuous

Present Continuous употребляется:

1. Для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в момент речи:

He **is reading** a book.

Он читает книгу (сейчас).

She **is writing** a letter.

Она пишет письмо (сейчас).

Don't make a noise,

Не шумите, он работает

he **is working**.

(сейчас).

Наличие слов, обозначающих момент речи, таких как **now** *сейчас*, *теперь*, **at this moment** *в настоящий момент*, не обязательно, поскольку сама форма времени указывает, что действие совершается в момент речи. В русском языке совпадение действия с моментом речи ясно либо из контекста, либо из употребления слов *сейчас*, *теперь*, *в настоящий момент* и т. п.

2. Для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в настоящий период времени, хотя и не обязательно в момент речи:

He **is writing** a new play.

Он пишет новую пьесу.

She **is preparing**

Она готовится

for her examinations.

к экзаменам.

3. Для обозначения действия в будущем (как и настоящее время в русском языке), когда выражается намерение совершить действие или когда речь идет о заранее намеченном действии. В этом случае в английском предложении, как и в русском, обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее:

We **are going**

Мы идем в театр

to the theatre tonight. —

сегодня вечером.

She **is leaving**

Она уезжает

by the five o'clock train.

пятичасовым поездом.

He **is taking**

Он сдаёт экзамен

his examination on Friday.

в пятницу.

EXERCISES WITH PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Ex. 1 Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form: *come get happen look make start stay try work*

1. 'You **'re working** hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
2. I for Christine. Do you know where she is?
3. It dark. Shall I turn on the light?
4. They haven't got anywhere to live at the moment. They with friends until they find somewhere.
5. 'Are you ready, Ann?' 'Yes, I'
6. Have you got an umbrella? It to rain.
7. You a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I to concentrate.
8. Why are all these people here? What

Ex. 2 Use the words in brackets to complete the questions.

1. ‘ **Is Colin working**... this week?’ ‘No, he’s on holiday.’ (Colin /work)
2. Why at me like that? What’s the matter? (you/look)
3. ‘Jenny is a student at university.’ ‘Is she? What?’ (she /study)
4. to the radio or can I turn it off? (anybody/listen)
5. How is your English?better? (it/get)

Ex. 3 Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative (*I’m not doing etc.*).

1. I’m tired. I ‘**m going** (go) to bed now. Goodnight!
2. We can go out now. It **isn’t raining** (rain) any more.
3. ‘How is your new job?’ ‘Not so good at the moment. I (enjoy) it very much.’
4. Catherine 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. Angela has just started evening classes. She (learn) German.
7. I think Paul and Ann have had an argument. They (speak) to each other.

Ex. 4 Read this conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verbs into the correct form.

SARAH: Brian! How nice to see you! What (1).....(you/do) these days?

BRIAN: I (2).....(train) to be a supermarket manager.

SARAH: Really? What’s it like? (3).....(you/enjoy) it?

BRIAN: It’s all right. What about you?

SARAH: Well, actually I (4).....(not/work) at the moment.

I (5).....(try) to find a job but it’s not easy.

But I’m very busy. I (6).....(decorate) my flat.

BRIAN: (7).....(you/do) it alone?

SARAH: No, some friends of mine (8).....(help) me.

Ex. 5 Complete the sentences using one of these verbs: *get change rise fall increase*. You don't have to use all the verbs and you can use a verb more than once.

1. The population of the world *is rising* very fast.
2. Ken is still ill but he.....better slowly.
3. The world Things never stay the same.
4. The cost of living Every year things are more expensive.
5. The economic situation is already very bad and it.....worse.

LESSON 2 PRESENT SIMPLE

Образование Present Simple

Утвердительная форма

Present Simple совпадает с формой инфинитива (без частицы **to**) во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, принимающего окончание **-s**: to write — I (we, you, they) write, he (she, it) writes.

Окончание **-s** 3-го лица единственного числа произносится после звонких согласных и гласных как [z], а после глухих согласных как [s]: He reads [ri:dz]. He sees [si:z]. He writes [raits].

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **-ss, -ch, -sh, -x** (т. е. на шипящие или свистящие согласные звуки), принимают в 3-м лице единственного числа окончание **-es**, которое произносится как [iz]:

I pass — he passes ['pɑ:siz]; I dress—he dresses ['dresiz];

I teach — he teaches ['ti:tʃiz]; I wash — he washes ['wɒʃiz]; I fix — he fixes ['fiksiz].

Примечание. Как [z] произносится также окончание 3-го лица единственного числа глаголов, оканчивающихся на немое **e** с предшествующей буквой **s, c, z, g** (т. е. на свистящие или шипящие звуки): I rise — he rises ['raiziz]; I place — he places ['pleisiz]; I change — he changes ['tʃeɪndʒiz].

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **y** с предшествующей согласной, меняют в 3-м лице единственного числа **y** на **i** и принимают окончание **-es**: I study — he studies, I copy — he copies.

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **y** с предшествующей гласной, образуют 3-е лицо единственного числа по общему правилу, т. е. путем прибавления **-s**: I play — he plays [pleiz], I buy — he buys [baiz].

Глаголы **to go** и **to do** принимают в 3-м лице единственного числа окончание **-es**: he goes [gouz], he does [dʌz].

Вопросительная форма

Вопросительная форма **Present Simple** 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 формы инфинитива смыслового глагола, причем вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Do I write? Does he write? Do we write?**

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма **Present Simple** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в настоящем времени (**do, does**), частицы **not** и формы инфинитива смыслового глагола: **I do not write, he does not write, we do not write.**

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: **Do I not write?**

Positive statements			Negative statements				Questions			
I	like	York.	I	don't	like	York.	Do	I	like	York?
You			You					you		
We			We					we		
They			They					they		
He	likes		He	doesn't			Does	he		
She			She					she		
It			It					it		

Сокращения, употребляемые в разговорной речи

В отрицательной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах
Present Simple:

I **don't** [daʊnt] write, he (she, it) **doesn't** [dɒznt] write, we (you, they) **don't** write.

Don't I write? **Doesn't** he (she, it) write? **Don't** we (you, they) write?

Употребление Present Simple

Present Simple употребляется:

для выражения действия обычного, регулярного или повторяющегося, т. е. действия, происходящего вообще, а не в момент речи:

I go to work every day.	Я хожу на работу каждый день.
My boss reads letters in the morning.	Мой шеф читает письма по утрам.
He speaks French well.	Он хорошо говорит по-французски.

EXERCISES WITH PRESENT SIMPLE

Ex. 1. Fill in the missing words in the following charts:

I	We eat	I drink	We
You eat	They	You	They drink
He eats		He	
She		She drinks	
It		It	

Ex. 2. Make sentences from your chart by adding words from the following list:

water , juice, biscuits , sausage, fruit , fish , salad , milk

Ex. 3. Make a chart like the chart in ex. 1. Leave some of the spaces blank, exchange your work with a partner. Then each of you can fill in the other's chart. Check with your partner if you have made any mistakes.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences using one of the following:
cause(s) close(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) speak(s) take(s) place

1. Ann ...**speaks**... German very well.
2. I nevercoffee.
3. The swimming poolat 9 o'clock and at 18.30 every day.
4. Bad driving many accidents.
5. My parents in a very small flat.
6. The Olympic Games every four years.

Ex. 5. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Jane **doesn't drink** (not/drink) tea very often.
2. What time.....(the banks / close) in Britain?
3. 'Where.....(Martin/come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'
4. 'What.....(you/do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.'
5. It (take) me an hour to get to work. How long (it/take) you?
6. I (play) the piano but I.....(not/play) very well.
7. I don't understand this sentence. What(this word/mean)?

Ex. 6. Use one of the following verbs to complete these sentences.
 Sometimes you need the negative:

believe eat flow go ~~grow~~ make rise tell translate

1. The earth **goes** round the sun sun.
2. Rice ...**doesn't grow** in Britain.
3. The sunin the east.
4. Beeshoney.
5. Vegetarians..... meat.
6. An atheist.....in God.
7. An interpreter.....from one language into another.
8. A liar is someone who.....the truth.
9. The River Amazon.....into the Atlantic Ocean.

Ex. 7. Complete these sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets .

1. We enjoy the theatre but we ***don't go*** very often. (not go)
2. What time? (the train / leave)
3. My brother.....at home any more. (not live)
4. Where.....nowadays ? (you / work)
5. I..... Jill.....me very much. (not think) (like)
6. What time.....after work? (Ken / get home)
7. Michael.....Calgary in Canada. (come from)
8. How many languages.....? (you / speak)
9. How much.....for a return ticket ? (it / cost)
10. Jane.....coffee, but she.....tea. (not drink) (like)

Ex. 8. Ask Liz questions about herself and her family.

1. You know that Liz plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her. How often *do you play tennis*?

2. Perhaps Liz's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Liz.your sister

3. You know that Liz reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.....
.....

4. You know that Liz's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Liz.....
.....

5. You know that Liz goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.....
.....

6. You don't know where Liz's mother lives. Ask Liz.....
.....

Ex. 9. Speak and ask questions about David's Monday in the Present Simple.

- 6.00 sleep
- 6.30 wake up
- 7.00 get up

8.00 have breakfast
8.30 leave the house
9.30 arrive at the office
10.45 interview Mr. N
12.00 have lunch with ...
3.00 have an important meeting
4.00 dictate letters
5.15 have a cup of tea
6.00 finish work
7.30 arrive at the station
8.00 have dinner with his wife
9.00 go to the pub
11.00 come home
12.00 go to bed

LESSON 3

PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND PRESENT SIMPLE

Present Continuous следует сопоставить с Present Simple. В то время как **Present Continuous** **выражает длительное действие**, совершающееся в момент речи или в настоящий период времени, **Present Simple** выражает действие, совершающееся обычно, вообще:

I am reading a newspaper.
Я читаю газету (сейчас).

It is raining.
Идет дождь (сейчас).

He is writing a new play.
Он пишет новую пьесу
(в настоящий период времени).

I read newspapers in the
evening.
Я читаю газеты вечером.

It often rains in autumn.
Осенью часто идет дождь.

He writes plays.
Он пишет пьесы (занимает-
ся тем, что пишет пьесы).

I am reading a very interesting historical novel.
Я читаю очень интересный исторический роман (в настоящий период времени).

I often read historical novels.
Я часто читаю исторические романы.

Следует иметь в виду, что некоторые глаголы не могут выражать действие и состояние как процесс, совершающийся в определенный момент и, следовательно, не могут употребляться во временах группы Continuous. К таким глаголам относятся глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятия посредством органов чувств, умственную деятельность, а также некоторые другие. К числу наиболее употребительных из этих глаголов относятся: **to love** любить, **to like** нравиться, **to want** хотеть, **to see** видеть, **to hear** слышать, **to feel** чувствовать, **to notice** замечать, **to know** знать, **to understand** понимать, **to remember** помнить, **to recognize** узнавать, **to consist** состоять и др.

Глагол **to have** употребляется во временах Continuous только в сочетании с некоторыми существительными, с которыми он выражает единое понятие: He **was having dinner** when I came. Он обедал, когда я пришел.

EXERCISES WITH PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND PRESENT SIMPLE

Ex. 1. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong.

1. Water boils at 100 degrees celsius. RIGHT
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off? WRONG: is boiling
3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car.
4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?
5. The moon goes round the earth.
6. I must go now. It gets late.
7. I usually go to work by car.
8. 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I come.'
9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on?

Ex. 2. Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Let's go out. It *isn't raining*.....(not/rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages. She *speaks*..... (speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up! Everybody (wait) for you.
4. '....you/listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off'.
5.(you/listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
6. The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
7. Look at the river. It (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
8. We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we (not/grow) any.
9. 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It (improve) slowly.'
10. Ron is in London at the moment. He (stay) at the Park Hotel. He (always/stay) there when he's in London.
11. Can we stop walking soon? I (start) to feel tired.
12. 'Can you drive?' 'I (learn). My father (teach) me.'
13. Normally I (finish) work at 5.00, but this week I (work) until 6.00 to earn a bit more money.
14. My parents (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where (your parents/live)?
15. Sonia (look) for a place to live. She (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
16. 'What (your father/do)?' 'He's an architect but he (not/work) at the moment.'
17. (*at a party*) Usually I (enjoy) parties but I (not/enjoy) this one very much.
18. The train is never late. It (always/leave) on time.
19. Jim is very untidy. He (always/leave) his things all over the place.

Ex. 3. Finish B's sentences. Use *always -ing*.

1. A: I'm afraid I've lost my key again.
B: Not again! You're always losing your key.

2. A: The car has broken down again.
B: That car is useless! It
3. A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.
B: Oh no, not again! I
4. A: Oh, I've left the lights on again.
B: Typical! You

Ex. 4. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning. RIGHT...
2. I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat?
3. Are you believing in God?
4. This sauce is great. It's tasting really good.
5. I'm thinking this is your key. Am I right?

Ex. 5. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Are you hungry? Do you want something to eat?
(you/want)
2. Jill is interested in politics but she to a political part.
(not/belong)
3. Don't put the dictionary away. Iit. (use)
4. Don't put the dictionary away. I it. (need)
5. Who is that man? What? (he/want)
6. Who is that man? Why at us? (he/look)
7. George says he's 80 years old but nobody him.
(believe)
8. She told me her name but Iit now. (not/remember)
9. I of selling my car. (think) Would you be interested in buying it?
10. I you should sell your car. (think) You it very often, (not/use)
11. I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days I tea.
(prefer)
12. Air mainly of nitrogen and oxygen. (consist)

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences using the most suitable form of be. Sometimes you must use the simple (am/is/are) and sometimes the continuous is more suitable (am/is/are being).

1. I can't understand why *he's being* so selfish. He isn't usually like that.

2. Jack very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.

3. You'll like Jill when you meet her. She very nice.

4. Normally you are very sensible, so why so silly about this matter?

5. Why isn't Sarah at work today? ill?

LESSON 4

PAST SIMPLE

Образование Past Simple

Утвердительная форма

Past Simple **правильных глаголов** образуется путем прибавления во всех лицах окончания -ed к форме инфинитива, а Past Simple **неправильных глаголов** — различными другими способами: to work — I worked, to write — I wrote.

Вопросительная форма

Вопросительная форма Past Simple **образуется** при помощи вспомогательного глагола to do в прошедшем времени (did для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа) и формы инфинитива смыслового глагола, причем вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: Did I work? Did he work? Did I write? Did he write?

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма Past Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to do в прошедшем времени (did),

частицы **not** и формы инфинитива смыслового глагола: **I did not write, he did not write, we did not write.**

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: **Did I not write?**

Positive statements			Negative Statements				Questions			
I	went	home.	I	did	not	go	home.	Did	I	go home?
We			We						we	
You			You						you	
He			He						he	
She			She						she	
It			It						it	
They			They						they	

Сокращения, употребляемые в разговорной речи

В отрицательной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах Past Simple:

I didn't [didnt] write, he (she, it) didn't write, we (you, they) didn't write.

Didn't I write? Didn't he, (she, it) write? Didn't we (you, they) write?

Употребление Past Simple

Past Simple употребляется:

1. Для выражения прошедшего действия с такими обозначениями времени, как **yesterday** *вчера*, **last week** *на прошлой неделе*, **an hour ago** *час тому назад*, **at six o'clock** *в шесть часов*, **the other day** *на днях*, **on Monday** *в понедельник*, **in 1990** *в 1990 году*, **during the war** *во время войны* и т. д.:

I spoke to him yesterday.

Я говорил с ним вчера.

I received a letter from him last week.

Я получил от него письмо на прошлой неделе.

He **came** at five o'clock.

Он пришел в пять часов.

The negotiations **ended** on Saturday.

Переговоры закончились в субботу.

Время совершения действия может быть выражено также придаточным предложением:

I **saw** him when I was in London. Я видел его, когда был в Лондоне.

I spoke to him about it when we met in the park.	Я говорил с ним об этом, когда мы встретились в парке.
--	---

Время совершения действия может, однако, и не быть указано в предложении, а подразумеваться:

I bought this book in Moscow.	Я купил эту книгу в Москве (подразумевается: когда я был в Москве).
---	---

I recognized him with difficulty.	Я узнал его с трудом (подразумевается: когда мы встретились).
---	---

2. Для выражения ряда прошедших действий, передаваемых в той последовательности, в которой они происходили:

He left the hotel, took a taxi and drove to the theatre.	Он вышел из гостиницы, взял такси и поехал в театр.
--	---

When I arrived at the railway station, I went to the booking office and bought a ticket.	Когда я приехал на вокзал, я пошел в кассу и купил билет.
---	---

He came at five o'clock.	Он пришел в пять часов.
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The negotiations ended on Saturday.	Переговоры закончились в субботу.
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3. Для выражения обычного, повторявшегося прошедшего действия:

Last year I went to the theatre every week.	В прошлом году я ходил в театр каждую неделю.
---	--

EXERCISES WITH PAST SIMPLE

Ex. 1. Use the verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

1. She works at an office. 2. She usually walks to the University.
3. I like my work. 4. My brother finishes school this year. 5. We want to buy a new house. 6. Every morning I look into the mirror, wash and comb my hair. 7. Every day at 9 o'clock I open the door of my shop. 8. She shows her family album to her new friends.

1. He gets up at six every morning, goes out, runs around the house three times for exercise, comes back, makes himself breakfast and has it. 2. His wife gets up at 8 o'clock, does her hair, has a cup of coffee, and takes the dog for a walk in the park.

Ex. 2. Make these statements negative. Use the model:

Model: I **worked** on Saturday. — I **didn't work** on Saturday.

1. I got up very early. 2. I made breakfast. 3. I left the house at seven. 4. I bought a new house. 5. I saw her in the office. 6. Jane married Sam. 7. I passed my exam in English. 8. She showed me her new flat. 9. I did morning exercises yesterday. 10. I liked my new boss.

Ex. 3. Make up questions and give short answers. Use the model:

Model: He **came** home at 6. — **Did** he **come** home at 6?

— Yes, he did.

— No, he didn't.

1. I visited my friends in Scotland. 2. I learned French at school.
3. He got a new job. 4. We moved to a new flat last month. 5. She needed money. 6. We liked his new car. 7. Their working day began at 9. 8. They sang their favourite songs. 9. The conference finished at 5. 10. He went to his club at night.

Ex. 4. Read what Sharon says about a 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. Write what she did or didn't do yesterday.

1. She got up at 7 o'clock.
2. She a big breakfast.
3. She
4. It to get to work.
5. at 8.45.
6. lunch.
7. at 5 o'clock.
8. tired when home.
9. a meal yesterday evening.
10. out yesterday evening.
11. at 11 o'clock.
12. well last night.

Ex. 5. Put one of these verbs in each sentence:

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

1. Mozart **wrote** 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.

Ex. 6. A friend has just come back from holiday. You ask him about it. Write your questions.

1. (where/go?) ... *Where did you go?*
2. (go alone?)

3. (food/good?)
4. (how long/stay there?)
5. (stay at hotel?)
6. (how/travel?)
7. (the weather / fine?)
8. (what / do in the evenings?)
- (meet anybody interesting?)

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. It was warm, so I *took* off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I *didn't enjoy* it very much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I her. (disturb)
4. I was very tired, so Ito bed early. (go)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I very well. (sleep)
6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she anything. (eat)
7. We went to Kate's house but she at home. (be)
8. It was a funny situation but nobody(laugh)
9. The window was open and a bird into the room. (fly)
10. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It very much. (cost)
11. I was in a hurry, so I time to phone you. (have)
12. It was hard work carrying the bags. They very heavy. (be)

Ex. 8. Make past tense questions and answers using the words given.

1. Who / you see / at the meeting? / *Who did you see at the meeting?*
2. I see / Jack / not Amy. / *I saw Jack, but I didn't see Amy.*
3. Where/you go/in England?/
4. We go/London/not Oxford./.....
5. What plays/they see/at Stratford?/.....
6. They see/Hamlet/not Julius Caesar./.....
7. Angelo/buy some records/in London?/.....
8. He buy/some clothes/not any records./.....
9. You enjoy/your holiday?/.....
10. I enjoy/the holiday/not the food./.....

Ex. 9. Read the following article. Choose the correct word to use in each blank.

Last Monday William Murphy ¹ _____ a wallet on a lonely street in Montreal. He picked up the wallet and ² _____ a ticket inside. He noticed the number on the ticket and immediately ³ _____ that ⁴ _____ was the winning ticket in a big competition. The prize ⁵ _____ 8 million dollars!

Murphy ⁶ _____ the huge prize, however. He ⁷ _____ the ticket back to its owner, Laviqeur. Yesterday Laviqeur got the prize and at once ⁸ _____ Murphy a million dollars as a reward.

“I have never won a competition before,” he told reporters. “Now I ⁹ _____ rich and I want ¹⁰ _____ honesty.”

1. A sees B has seen C saw D is seeing
2. A find B finds C found D founded
3. A knows B is knowing C known D knew
4. A he B she C it D one
5. A is B are C were D was
6. A not collect B not collected C did not collect D no collected
7. A take B took C takes D taken
8. A give B gives C given D gave
9. A become B becomes C becoming D became
10. A reward B to reward C rewarding D for rewarding

LESSON 5

PAST CONTINUOUS

Образование Past Continuous

Утвердительная форма

Past Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в прошедшем времени — **was, were** — и причастия настоящего времени смыслового глагола: I **was writing**, he (she, it) **was writing**, we (you, they) **were writing**.

Вопросительная форма

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: Was I writing?

Отрицательная форма

В отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола: I was not writing.

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: Was I not writing?

Сокращения, употребляемые в разговорной речи

В отрицательной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах Past Continuous:

I wasn't [wɒznt] writing, he (she, it) wasn't writing, we (you, they) weren't [wɜ:nɪt] writing.

Wasn't I writing? Wasn't he (she, it) writing? **Weren't we** (you, they) writing?

Употребление Past Continuous

Past Continuous выражает прошедшее действие в процессе его совершения, т. е. незаконченное длительное действие. Оно переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола не совершенного вида.

Past Continuous употребляется:

1. Для выражения длительного действия, начавшегося до определенного момента в прошлом и все еще совершавшегося в тот момент. Момент совершения действия может быть указан:

1) обозначениями времени, такими как **at five o'clock** в пять часов, **at noon** в полдень, **at midnight** в полночь, **at that moment** в тот (этом) момент и т. п.:

He **was writing** a letter
at five o'clock.

Он писал письмо
в пять часов.

(Имеется в виду: Он начал писать письмо до пяти часов и в пять часов все еще его писал.)

It was raining at noon.

В полдень шел дождь.

What **was he doing**
at that moment?

Что он делал
в этот момент?

2) другим прошедшим действием, выраженным глаголом в **Past Simple**:

He was writing a letter
when I entered the room.

Он писал письмо,
когда я вошел в комнату.

(Имеется в виду: Он начал писать письмо до того, как я вошел, и все еще писал в тот момент, когда я вошел.)

What **was he doing**
when you called on him?
I met Brian while I **was**
crossing the bridge.

Что он делал,
когда вы зашли к нему?
Я встретил Брайана,
когда переходил мост.

Как видно из приведенных примеров, Past Continuous может употребляться как в главном, так и в придаточном предложениях.

Примечание. Следует иметь в виду, что с такими же обозначениями момента совершения действия употребляется и Past Simple, когда речь идет не о длительном действии:

He signed the documents
at three o'clock.

Он подписал документы
в три часа.

(Ср.: He **was signing** the documents at three o'clock. *Он подписывал документы в три часа.*)

She opened the window	Она открыла окно,
when I entered the room.	когда я вошел в комнату.

(Ср.: She **was opening** the window **when I entered the room.**
Она открывала окно, когда я вошел в комнату.)

What did you do	Что вы сделали ,
when he came in?	когда он вошел?

(Ср.: What **were** you **doing when he came in?** *Что вы делали, когда он вошел?*)

Момент совершения действия, выраженного Past Continuous, не всегда указан в том же предложении, а может быть упомянут и в другом предложении. Это часто имеет место при описании обстановки, на фоне которой совершались какие-то действия:

It was evening. My wife was reading a book, and I was writing a letter. Suddenly the door opened, and my brother came in.	Был вечер. Моя жена читала книгу, а я писал письмо. Вдруг дверь открылась и вошел мой брат.
---	---

(*Вместо: My wife was reading a book and I was writing a letter when the door opened and my brother came in.*)

2. Для выражения длительного действия, которое совершалось в истекшем отрезке времени, хотя и не обязательно непрерывно в течение всего этого отрезка:

He **was writing** a play during the summer.
Он писал пьесу летом.

In June she was preparing for her examinations.
В июне она готовилась к экзаменам.

Примечание. Past Continuous всегда переводится на русский язык глаголом несовершенного вида. Однако следует иметь в виду, что в русском языке прошедшее время глаголов несовершенного вида может выражать как длительное действие, совершавшееся в определенный момент в прошлом, так и обычное

повторявшееся действие. В первом случае оно соответствует **Past Continuous**, а во втором случае — **Past Simple**:

Он читал газету, когда я вошел.

He was reading the newspaper when I came in.

Он читал газету по вечерам.

He read the newspaper in the evening.

Он писал письмо, когда я вошел в комнату.

He was writing a letter when I entered the room.

Он писал письма своей сестре каждую неделю.

He wrote letters to his sister every week.

EXERCISES WITH PAST CONTINUOUS

Ex. 1. What were you doing at the following times? Write one sentence as in the examples. The past continuous is not always necessary (see the second example).

1. (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening) *I was having dinner with some friends.*

2. (at 5 o'clock last Saturday) *I was on a train on my way to London.*

3. (at 10.15 yesterday morning)

4. (at 4.30 this morning).....

5. (at 7.45 yesterday evening)

6. (half an hour ago).....

Ex. 2. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use the past continuous.

1. Tom burnt his hand when *he was cooking the dinner.*

2. The doorbell rang while I.....,

3. We saw an accident while we.....

4. Mary fell asleep while she.....

5. The television was on but nobody

LESSON 6

PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

Past continuous, так же как present continuous, обычно не употребляется с глаголами состояния. Глаголы состояния употребляются в past continuous только в тех случаях, когда подчеркивают, что это состояние — временное:

*Well, there was Philip Blake. He was Crale's greatest friend. He **was staying** in the house at that time.*

Да, там был Филипп Блейк. Он был лучшим другом Крейла. Он в то время жил в (этом) доме.

Past continuous иногда выражает чью-либо постоянную характеристику в прошлом. В предложении в этом случае обычно стоят наречия **always** (всегда), **constantly** (постоянно). Такое предложение является очень выразительным; в нем показано отношение говорящего (обычно отрицательное) к тому, что говорится в предложении:

*She **was always coming and staying** for hours giving pointless advice and asking endless questions.*

Она всегда приходила и сидела часами, давая бесполезные советы и задавая бесконечные вопросы.

Past continuous употребляется с глаголами движения для выражения будущего действия, которое запланировано в прошлом и рассматривается с точки зрения прошлого:

He wrote he **was arriving** on Saturday.

Он написал, что приезжает в субботу.

I said **I was returning** the next day.

Я сказал, что возвращаюсь на следующий день.

EXERCISES WITH PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

Ex. 1. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. Jane ...was waiting... (wait) for me when I ...arrived.. (arrive).
2. 'What (you/do) this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'

3. ‘(you/go) out last night?’ ‘No, I was too tired.’
4. ‘Was Carol at the party last night?’ ‘Yes, she.....(wear) a really nice dress.’
5. How fast.....(you/drive) when the accident.....(happen)?
6. John.....(take) a photograph of me while I (not/look).
7. We were in a very difficult position. We.....(not/know) what to do.
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 I.....(start) to run.
10. When I was young, I (want) to be a bus driver

Ex. 2. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o’clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o’clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o’clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much. 13. When we were in the country, last summer, I (to go) to the wood one day. In the wood I (to find) a little fox cub. I (to bring) it home. I (to decide) to tame the cub. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to tame) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quite tame. It lives in my house.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 6. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 7. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 8. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 9. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 10. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 11. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 12. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 13. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 14. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday. 15. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 16. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 17. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 18. What he (to do) yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 19. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 20. She (to sleep) when you came home?

Ex. 4. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest,

he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

Ex. 5. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. The girl (to cook) dinner when the lights (to go) out. She (to burn) herself. 2. The boy (to hurt) himself while he (to skate). 3. When the woman (to enter) the room, the children (to feed) the goldfish. 4. When I (to visit) my friends in Denmark, I (to buy) two presents for my family. 5. When it (to start) to rain, we (to bathe) in the river. 6. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 7. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 8. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? 9. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 10. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 11. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 12. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 13. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 14. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom. 15. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 16. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 17. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 18. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 19. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise books. 20. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining.

Ex. 6. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 2. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 3. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? — I (to play) the piano. 4. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 5. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 6. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning,

I (to cut) my finger. 7. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 8. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? — No, I (to go) to France. 9. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article. 10. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 11. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 12. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 13. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 14. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 15. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 16. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 17. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 18. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 19. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 20. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.

LESSON 7

TO BE, TO HAVE AS NOTIONAL VERBS

TO BE

В качестве смыслового глагола **to be** соответствует в русском языке глаголам *быть, находиться*. В настоящем времени **to be** на русский язык часто не переводится:

He is in Moscow now.	Он (находится) в Москве сейчас.
She was in Sochi during the holiday.	Она была в Сочи во время отпуска.
I shall be at home to-night.	Я буду дома сегодня вечером.

Отрицательная форма настоящего времени от глагола **to be** в этом значении соответствует в русском языке слову *нет* в функции сказуемого (*нет* заменяет отсутствующее в русском языке настоящее время от глагола *быть* с отрицанием):

He isn't at home.	Его нет дома.
They are not in Moscow.	Их нет в Москве.

Примечание. Будущее время от глагола *быть* — *буду, будешь, будет* и т. д. — в качестве смыслового глагола и глагола-связки соответствует в английском языке будущему времени глагола *to be* — *shall be, will be*:

Я буду здесь вовремя. I shall be here in time.

Она будет преподавателем. She will be a teacher.

В русском языке настоящее время от глагола *быть* — *есть* — в качестве связки обычно отсутствует. Однако *есть* с самостоятельным значением часто употребляется:

1) со значением *иметь* в обороте: *у меня (у него, у нее* и т. д.) *есть*. В этом случае *есть* соответствует английскому глаголу *to have*: *У меня есть словарь. I have a dictionary*;

2) со значением *иметься, находиться*. В этом случае *есть* соответствует обороту *there is(are)*: *В моей комнате есть телефон. There is a telephone in my room*.

To be (Present Simple)

Positive statements			Negative statements				Questions		
I	am	English	I	am	not	English	Am	I	English?
You	are		You	are			Are	you	
He	is		He	is			Is	he	
She			She					she	
It			It					it	
We	are		We	are			Are	we	
They			They					they	

To be (Past Simple)

Positive statements			Negative statements				Questions		
I	was	at work	I	was	not	at work	Was	I	at work?
He			He				Was	he	
She			She					she	
You	were		You	were			Were	you	
We			We					we	
They			They					they	

TO HAVE

В качестве смыслового глагола **to have** употребляется со значением *иметь, обладать*:

I have a good watch.	У меня есть хорошие часы.
He had a large library.	У него была большая библиотека.
We shall soon have a new TV set.	У нас скоро будет новый телевизор.

Примечание. Обратите внимание, что вместо *я имею, я имел, я буду иметь*: *я не имею, я не имел, я не буду иметь* в русском языке обычно употребляются обороты *у меня есть, у меня был, у меня будет; у меня нет, у меня не было, у меня не будет*.

Отрицательные предложения с глаголом **to have** могут быть построены двумя способами:

1. При помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, причем **not** образует с глаголом **have** сокращения **haven't, hasn't, hadn't**:

I haven't a watch.	У меня нет часов.
He hasn't any English books.	У него нет английских книг.
I hadn't any time to do it.	У меня не было времени это сделать.

2. При помощи местоимения *no*, которое стоит перед существительным. Существительное после *no* употребляется без артикля:

I have **no** watch.
He **has no** English book.
I **had no** time to do it.

Краткие отрицательные ответы образуются только при помощи частицы **not**:

Have you a dictionary? — No, I haven't (have **not**).

Примечание. Вместо глагола **to have** в настоящем времени — **I have, he has** и т. д. — в разговорной речи очень часто употребляется **I've got (I have got), he's got (he has got)** и т. д.:

I've got a large library.** = **I have a large library.

У меня большая библиотека.

Has he got a good dictionary?** = **Has he a good dictionary?

Есть ли у него хороший словарь?

I haven't got an English dictionary** = **I have no English dictionary.

У меня нет английского словаря.

Существительное в единственном числе после глагола **to have** употребляется, как правило, с классифицирующим артиклем.

Употребление **have got**, **has got** в этом значении не следует смешивать с Present Perfect глагола **to get** *получать*:

I've just **got** a letter from my brother.

Я только что получил письмо от брата.

To have (Present Simple)

Positive statements			Negative statements			Questions		
I	have (got)	a sister	I	have	not (got) any sister	Have	I	(got) a sister?
You			You				you	
He	has (got)		He	has		Has	he	
She			She				she	
It			It				it	
We	have (got)		We	have		Have	we	
They			They				they	

To have (Past Simple)

Positive statements			Negative statements			Questions		
I	had	pictures	I	had	no pictures	Had	I	any pictures?
You			You				you	
He			He				he	
She			She				she	
We			We				we	
They			They				they	

EXERCISES WITH TO BE, TO HAVE AS NOTIONAL VERBS

Ex. 1. Use “to be” in the right form.

1. My son ... a student. 2. His name ... Nick. 3. We ... teachers.
4. I ... a doctor. 5. My friends ... engineers. 6. She ... a housewife.
7. His daughter ... a little girl. She ... three years old. 8. They ... good friends.
9. I ... Russian. I ... from Moscow. 10. He ... fine now. 11. What ... you? — I ... a sociologist. 12. ... he a teacher or a student? 13. She ... a good student, ... she not? 14. What ... your name? My name ... Mary.
15. How old ... your brother? — He ... twenty-one.

Ex. 2. Use “to have” in the right form.

1. He ... a large family. 2. He ... two pets at home. 3. They ... a very nice flat in Moscow.
4. Peter ... many friends at school. 5. You ... many English books at home. 6. ... she any brothers or sisters? — Yes, she ... two brothers and a sister.
7. My mother ... three children. 8. I ... two cousins, an aunt and an uncle.

Ex. 3. Find out about one or two of the other learners in your class by asking them questions about their families, things they own, etc.

Then choose one person and write a description.

For example:

Questions:

Have you got any brothers and sisters?

Have you got any pets?

Have you got a house, car, bicycle, etc.

Description:

Amy has long dark hair and dark eyes. She's got two sisters and a brother. She has one daughter.

She hasn't got any pets. She has a small house and a green car.

Ex. 4. Read the text and ask questions about Steve's family.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Steve Nelson. I live in California, in the USA. I am a TV news reporter. I work for a small newspaper and I really like my work, because it is very interesting. I meet many interesting people every day.

I come from a large family. My father has a farm in the North of England and he is very busy with the work on the farm. My mother is a housewife. She has a lot of work to do about the house and she is very busy too. Every summer I go to see my parents and my relatives. I have two sisters and one brother. My elder sister is twenty-six. She is married and has a son Nick. He is six and is in the first grade at school. My sister is a doctor, and her husband is a lawyer. It is a well-paid job and he makes a lot of money. My younger sister's name is Ann. She is twenty and is in her first year at Oxford University. My brother Ted who is fifteen lives with my parents. He is in high school. He wants to become an economist, but I'm afraid it is only a dream because he is rather lazy and my mom and dad have a lot of problems with him.

Now a few words about myself. I'm twenty-four. I am married and have a family of my own. My wife Jane is twenty-three, she is a school teacher but she doesn't work now because we have a baby, she is only seven months old. So we are three in my family and we get on very well with each other.

Ex. 5. Make these sentences negative and interrogative.

1. We were in the garden an hour ago. 2. Last winter Ann was in London. 3. John was the laziest student in the group two years ago. 4. I was late yesterday. 5. It was very hot last summer. 6. They were at home last night. 7. The doctor was in the hospital last Sunday. 8. Alec was in his office at 9 o'clock.

Ex. 6. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

1. He had a car two years ago. 2. She had two brothers and a sister. 3. Kate had a lot of time yesterday. 4. I had a very interesting book last week. 5. He had something to tell you. 6. The students had a very good time last night. 7. She had a friend there last year. 8. They had two bicycles.

Ex. 7. Fill in the past form of the verbs “be” (was/were) or “have” (had) in the blanks in the passage below.

When I was a student I rented a flat. It ... a bit small but very comfortable. I ... lucky to ... it as it ... quite a problem to find a place to live there. I ... my own bedroom and bathroom. The kitchen ... very cosy. There ... a common room which I used as a sitting-room too. The flat ... central heating and double doors and windows — so it ... not cold in winter. And it ... a balcony with a view of the sea.

Ex. 8. Choose a famous person in history and write a short biography of that person. Use as many past forms of the verbs **be** and **have** as you can.

For example:

John F. Kennedy was the 35th President of the United States. He was a Democrat. His wife, Jacqueline, was very popular and very interested in the arts. He had two children, a daughter and a son.

Indira Gandhi was the first woman Prime Minister of India. She was the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru. She had two sons.

Ex. 9. Join with a partner and discuss your own and her/his past life. What did you feel, think, have, etc. when you were 10 years old? Write down some of the facts and then check with the others in your group so that you can make a poster summarising all the facts about people in your group.

For example:

Name (age then)	Pets	Belongings	Personality
John (10)	cat	red bicycle	cheerful
Marcia (10)	parrot	roller skates	quiet

LESSON 8

FUTURE SIMPLE

Образование Future Simple

Утвердительная форма

Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола shall (с 1-м лицом единственного и множественного числа) и will (со всеми другими лицами) в сочетании с инфинитивом без частицы to: I (we) shall write, he (she, it) will write, you (they) will write.

Вопросительная форма

В вопросительной форме Future Simple вспомогательный глагол shall (will) ставится перед подлежащим: Shall I write? Will he write? Shall we write?

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма Future Simple образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола shall или will: I shall not write, he will not write, we shall not write.

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: Shall I not write?

В разговорной речи употребляются следующие сокращения:

В утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах Future Simple:

I'll [aɪl] write, he'll [hi:l] write, she'll [ʃi:l] write, we'll [wi:l] write, you'll [ju:l] write, they'll [ðeɪl] write.

I shan't [ʃa:nt] write, he (she) won't [wəʊnt] write, we shan't write, you (they) won't write.

Shan't I write? Won't he (she) write? Shan't we write? Won't you (they) write?

Употребление Future Simple

Future Simple употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершится или будет совершаться в будущем. Это время может обозначать как однократное, так и повторяющееся действие. Future Simple переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола как совершенного, так и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения:

He will return to Moscow in a few days.

We shall not see him till Monday

Он вернется в Москву через несколько дней.

Мы не увидим его до понедельника.

They will take English lessons twice a week.

Они будут брать уроки английского языка два раза в неделю.

Positive statements			Negative statements			Question		
I	shall	come.	I	shall not	come.	Shall	I	come?
We			We				we	
You	will		You	will not		Will	you	
He			He				he	
She			She				she	
It			It				it	
They			They				they	

EXERCISES WITH FUTURE SIMPLE

Ex. 1. Use the Future Simple Tense:

1. I spend my week-end in the country. 2. Her relatives live in Canada. 3. She knows French. 4. We have a class in English today. 5. Do you spend your free time at home? 6. He is a student of the University. 7. There is a lot of work to do about the house. 8. The traffic is very heavy today. 9. I have an interesting job.

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions. Use **Yes** or **No** + pronoun + **will/won't**.

For example:

Will the train be on time? Yes it will.

Will John be at the meeting? No, he won't.

- a) Will you be here tomorrow?
- b) Will the weather be fine on Sunday?
- c) Will they give a party for the class?
- d) Will there be time to finish the project?
- e) Will we be able to see him?
- f) Will the children be on holiday next week?
- g) Will the staff get a holiday on Monday?
- h) Will Sandra change her mind about the party?
- i) Will Simon go to the Lake District with us?

Ex. 3. Ask questions about the following topics.

For example:

Go to the theatre. — Will she go to the theatre with us?

Come to a party. — Will you come to a party on Saturday?

- a) finish before 6 o'clock
- b) see Margaret and Carole
- c) catch the early train
- d) sit at the front of the bus
- e) finish the experiment
- f) use more than two tins of paint
- g) Real Madrid win the match
- h) air travel be cheaper in the future
- i) the government increase taxes

Ex. 4. Match these sentences with the predictions below, which are based on general beliefs.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. John starts his new school tomorrow. | a) The shops will probably be crowded. |
| 2. It's Saturday morning. | b) They'll probably fall asleep. |
| 3. The children get tired very easily | c) He'll tell everybody. |
| 4. It's a very difficult climb. | d) She'll be delighted. |
| 5. They're having a big party next week. | e) I'm sure he'll enjoy it. |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 6. Fred can't keep a secret. | f) If you're not careful you'll fall. |
| 7. Have you told Kate about your new job? | g) It'll probably be very crowded. |

Ex. 5. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous, present simple or Future Simple.

1. I (to play) chess tomorrow. 2. I (not to play) chess tomorrow.
 3. You (to play) chess tomorrow? 4. He (to play) chess every day.
 5. He (not to play) chess every day. 6. He (to play) chess every day?
 7. They (to play) chess now. 8. They (not to play) chess now. 9. They
 (to play) chess now? 10. Nick (to go) to the park now. 11. Nick (to go)
 to school every day. 12. Nick (to go) to school tomorrow. 13. I (to miss)
 your excellent cooking! 14. You (to buy) presents? 15. You (to think)
 it (to be) easy or difficult to choose the right presents for people?
 16. What present your mother (to receive) for her next birthday?
 17. A. The weather (to be) unpredictable these days. B. Well, maybe
 it (to be) warm and sunny. A. It (to get) cold, and look at those clouds.
 I (to think) it (to be) cold and damp. B. You (to be right). It (to get)
 cold. My feet (to freeze). You (to know), it might snow. A. You never
 (to know). They (say) fog (to cover) the area early tomorrow morning.
 It (to clear) and (to become) sunny by noon. So it might be beautiful
 this afternoons, too. B. You (to kid)? I (to freeze). Where (to be)
 the bus? We (to wait) for the bus now. We always (to wait) for the bus.
 And tomorrow we (to wait) for the bus, too.

Ex. 6. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous, present simple or Future Simple.

1. You (to come) to my place next Sunday? 2. You (to read) this
 book next week? 3. You (to read) books every day? 4. You (to read)
 a book now? 5. I (not to see) him tomorrow. 6. What you (to do)
 tomorrow? 7. What your friend (to do) tomorrow? 8. Where you
 (to go) next summer? 9. Where you (to go) every morning? 10. Where
 you (to go) now? 11. Look! Mary (to dance). 12. She (to dance)
 every day. 13. She (to dance) tomorrow? 14. He (to go) to the theatre

tomorrow. 15. We (to go) to school in the morning. 16. Look! Kate (to go) to school. 17. You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 18. I (not to play) the guitar now. 19. My brother (to play) the guitar every evening. 20. They (not to take) care of the garden next summer. 21. You (to like) apples? 22. You (to eat) apples tomorrow? 23. Nick (to read) many books. 24. Mother (to work) every day. 25. He (not to sleep) now. 26. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday? 27. We (not to go) to the zoo tomorrow. 28. I (not to learn) the poem now. 29. She (to live) in San Francisco. 30. My father (to shoot) very well. 31. He is very strong. Look! He (to carry) a very heavy box.

LESSON 9

TALKING ABOUT FUTURE: BE + GOING TO + STEM

1. Для выражения действия в будущем очень часто употребляется глагол *to go* в форме Present Continuous + инфинитив: I am going to work, I am going to read. **I am going** в этом случае имеет значение *собираюсь, намереваюсь*:

I am going to learn French next year.

Я собираюсь (намерен) изучать французский язык в будущем году.

He is going to spend his summer vacation in the Crimea.

Он собирается провести летние каникулы в Крыму.

We are going to send them a telegram tomorrow.

Мы собираемся послать им завтра телеграмму.

2. В некоторых случаях значение намерения отсутствует и сочетание Present Continuous глагола **to go** с инфинитивом имеет значение только будущего времени и поэтому переводится на русский язык глаголом в форме будущего времени:

The concert is going to take place in the assembly hall.

Концерт состоится в актовом зале.

*We **are going to have** our English exam soon.*

*У нас скоро **будет** экзамен по английскому языку.*

*I am afraid that he **is going to be angry** with me.*

*Я боюсь, что он на меня **рассердится**.*

*The sea air **is going to do you good**.*

*Морской воздух **принесет вам пользу**.*

Positive statements				Negative statements				Question			
I	am	going to	win.	I	am	not	going to	win.	Am	I	going to win?
We	are			We	are				Are	We	
You				You						You	
They				They						They	
He	is			He	is				Is	He	
She				She						She	
It				It						It	

EXERCISES WITH BE + GOING TO + STEM

Ex. 1. Answer the following questions with *Yes*, *No* or *I don't know*.

For example:

Are they going to buy that house? Yes, they are.

Is she going to join the society? No, she's not./No, she isn't.

Are you going to go on holiday? I don't know.

I don't know if we are.

1. Are you going to do your homework?
2. Is she going to buy a new computer?
3. Are they going to play football on Saturday?
4. Is Brazil going to win the World Cup?
5. Are we going to finish this book?
6. Are you going to buy a car this year?
7. Is it going to rain?
8. Are they going to have a party?
9. Is she going to stop smoking?

Ex. 2. In the following exercise the answers to the questions are given. Write the questions in the blanks.

For example:

Are you going to finish the report today?

Yes, I am. I'm on the last page.

Are they going to get a cat?

No, they aren't. He doesn't like cats.

1. Q.?

A. Yes, I'm on page 375.

2. Q.?

A. It probably is. The sky is very dark.

3. Q.?

A. Yes, he has £600.

4. Q.?

A. No, she isn't. She doesn't like concerts.

5. Q.?

A. No, they aren't. They're too busy.

6. Q.?

A. Yes, probably. She needs a new one.

7. Q.?

A. No, they aren't. They are going to watch a video.

8. Q.?

A. Probably. It's a nice day.

9. Q.?

A. I don't know. It's very expensive.

10. Q.?

Yes, I am. I like baking bread.

LESSON 10

THE PRESENT SIMPLE IN TIME CLAUSES AND CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Future Simple не употребляется в придаточных предложениях времени и условия. В этих случаях вместо Future Simple употребляется Present Simple.

If I receive a letter from him, I'll let you know.

Если я получу письмо от него, я дам вам знать.

If he comes, I shall ask him about it.

Если он придет, я спрошу его об этом.

I shall stay here until he returns.

Я останусь здесь, пока он не вернется.

Следует иметь в виду, что в дополнительных придаточных предложениях, которые вводятся союзом **when**, будущее время не заменяется настоящим: I don't know when I shall see him.
Я не знаю, когда я его увижу

Conjunctions of time:

when — когда

before — до того как

after — после того как

while — пока (в то время как)

till — до, пока не

Conjunctions of condition:

as soon as — как только

as long as — пока

if (whether) — если

unless — если не, пока не

until — до (до тех пор как)

EXERCISES WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE IN TIME CLAUSES AND CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Ex. 1. Use the correct tense form of the verbs.

Model: I'll help you when I (to be free). —

I'll help you when I am free.

1. I'll call you up as soon as I (to buy) tickets for the train.

2. If the day (to be hot), we shall go to the beach.

3. If he (to return) home before Friday, he will help us to do the translation.

4. If you (to want) to see all these places, you must stay here for a week.

5. Please, drive us to the airport if you (to have) time tomorrow morning.

6. As soon as you (to come) back from your trip, call me up.

7. They will go for a walk before they (to go) to bed.

8. Speak to him about it when you (to see) him.

9. Will you wait until he (to come) back?

10. Come to see me before you (to leave) for the south.

Ex. 2. Complete the following sentences, putting one of the verbs in brackets into the future with **will** , and the other into the present simple.

1. I will come round tomorrow, if I have time. (come) (have)

2. I Jack the message if I him. (give) (see)

3. We the party indoors if it (have) (rain)

4. I to the cinema, unless you yourselves.
(not go) (go)

5. I think I here, until it raining. (stay) (stop)

Ex. 3. Say what you will do:

1. When I have my own house I'll

2. When I arrive in London I'll

3. As soon as I get to Japan

4. If I know English very well

5. If I go to Hollywood

6. When I marry you

7. When I am free

8. When I am ninety

9. If I am a millionaire

10. Before I go to New York

Ex. 4. Use the correct tense form of the verbs.

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you will come to a supermarket.
2. When you (to cross) the park, you will see the hospital. 3. If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report.
4. If she (to be) in St. Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station. 5. If you (not to hurry), you will miss the train. 6. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country. 7. When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum. 8. What will you be doing when he (to come) to your place? 9. Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you (to leave) the canteen. 10. I shall be able to translate this article if you (to give) me a dictionary. 11. You will have to work hard at home if you (to miss) the lesson. 12. Where will you go when you (to come) to London? 13. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit. 14. I shan't have dinner before mother (to come) home. 15. What will you do if you (not to finish) your homework tonight? 16. What will he do if his TV set (to break)?

Ex. 5. Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or future simple. (All the sentences refer to the future).

1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk. 2. He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student. 3. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up. 4. You (to pass) many towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Moscow. 5. I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets. 6. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University. 7. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us. 8. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter. 9. We (to gather) at our place when my brother (to come) back from Africa. 10. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words.

LESSON 11

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Образование Future Continuous

Утвердительная форма

Future Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в будущем времени — shall (will) be — и причастия настоящего времени смыслового глагола: I shall be writing, he (she, it) will be writing, we shall be writing, you (they) will be writing.

Вопросительная форма

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: Shall I be writing?

Отрицательная форма

В отрицательной форме частица not ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I shall not be writing.

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица not ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: Shall I not be writing?

Сокращения, употребляемые в разговорной речи

В **Future Continuous** употребляются те же сокращения, что и в Future Simple:

I'll be writing, **he'll** be writing, **I shan't** be writing, **he won't** be writing и т. д.

Употребление Future Continuous

1. Future continuous употребляется для выражения конкретного действия, которое, как мы ожидаем, будет длиться в точно указанный момент или период в будущем:

He **will be reading** an English book when I return home.

Он будет читать книгу на английском языке, когда я вернусь домой. (Т. е. в тот момент, когда я вернусь.)

I shall be reading a book at 4 o'clock (after dinner).

Я буду читать книгу около четырех часов (после обеда). (Момент / период в будущем точно указан обстоятельством времени 'at four o'clock', 'after dinner'.)

While my mother is reading a book I shall be playing the piano.

Пока (в то время как) мама читает книгу, я буду играть на пианино. (Два параллельных действия, одно является указанием на момент в будущем для другого).

I shall be cleaning up when you come with my things.

Я буду (уже) заканчивать уборку, когда ты придешь с моими вещами. (Т. е. в тот момент в будущем.)

Shall we go downstairs and meet the man?

— Let us stay; he **will be knocking** at our door in a minute, you will see.

Нужно ли нам пойти вниз и встретить этого человека?

— Давайте останемся здесь. Вы увидите, через минуту он будет стучаться в нашу дверь.

She will be typing while I am putting my notes in order.

Она будет печатать, пока (в то время как) я буду приводить в порядок свои записи.

2. Future continuous иногда употребляется для выражения действия, которое предполагается, планируется или ожидается в будущем:

I'll be seeing him this afternoon.

Я увижу его сегодня днем. (Т. е. предполагаю, ожидаю увидеть.)

I must see to the tea. Some more people will be coming in presently.

Я должна заняться чаем. Скоро придут еще люди. (Т. е. я ожидаю, что они придут.)

Обратите внимание, что в этом случае future continuous переводится на русский язык глаголом совершенного вида: «увиджу», «придут».

В придаточных предложениях времени и условия для выражения будущих действий употребляется *present continuous*, а не *future continuous*:

When (if) you are packing our things I'll be making arrangements about the tickets over the telephone.

Когда (если) ты будешь укладывать наши вещи, я буду разговаривать по телефону о билетах.

EXERCISES WITH FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Ex. 1. Read the text and retell it in the Future.

We are at an English wedding. The bride, the groom, the relatives and the guests are standing outside the house. The bride is wearing a long white dress and is having some blue flowers in her left hand. The groom is wearing a traditional morning suit and is having a top hat in his right hand. They are all smiling, because they are very happy. In a few minutes they are going to get into a Rolls-Royce and drive to a restaurant for celebration.

Ex. 2. Read the text and ask questions about English wedding.

At the restaurant they are going to eat a big cake and drink champagne. Then they will be opening all their presents. Some people will be making speeches and both of the mothers will be crying. The guests will be dancing, telling jokes, singing songs and wishing the bride and the groom happiness. They are going to spend their honeymoon on the Hawaii. They are going to be happy for ever and ever and have a lot of children.

LESSON 12

PRESENT PERFECT

Образование Present Perfect

Утвердительная форма

Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в настоящем времени — **have, has** — и формы причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола: **I have written, he (she, it) has written, we (you, they) have written.**

Вопросительная форма

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Have I written?**

Отрицательная форма

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

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: **Have I not written?**

Сокращения, употребляемые в разговорной речи

В разговорной речи употребляются следующие сокращения в утвердительной, вопросительной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах:

I've [aiv] written, **he's** [hi:z] written, **she's** [ʃi:z] written, **we've** [wi:v] written, **you've** [ju:v] written, **they've** [ðeiv] written.

I haven't [hævnt] written, he **hasn't** [hæznt] written, she **hasn't** written, we **haven't** written, you **haven't** written, they **haven't** written.

Haven't I written? Hasn't he (she, it) written? Haven't we (you, they) written?

Употребление Present Perfect

Present perfect употребляется:

1) для выражения действия, происходившего до настоящего момента и уже заверщенного или прекратившегося к этому моменту. Время, когда именно происходило действие, выраженное present perfect, не упоминается. Важно только то, что это действие связано с настоящей ситуацией, которая является как бы продолжением этого действия, его результатом:

I have read this book by now. I can give it to you, if you like.

Я (уже) прочла эту книгу. Я могу дать ее тебе, если хочешь.

‘Have read’ (прочла) выражает действие, завершенное к моменту речи (к тому времени, когда мы разговариваем). Действие закончилось до настоящей ситуации, но его результатом является то, что сейчас я могу дать тебе книгу.

Have you opened your books?

Вы открыли книги? (Здесь спрашивающий хочет знать, открыты ли сейчас книги.) «*Have you decided where you are going?*» — “*I have changed my mind,*” I said. “*I don’t think I’m going away after all.*”

«Ты уже решила, куда ты едешь?» (Т. е. знаешь ли ты, можешь ли сейчас сказать, куда ты едешь.) — «Я передумала,— сказала я. — Я думаю, что я никуда не поеду». (Т. е. в результате того, что я изменила свое мнение, я никуда не поеду.)

How stuffy it is here! Haven’t you had a window open?

Как здесь душно! Ты что, (до сих пор) не открывала окно?

Связь действия, обозначаемого present perfect, с настоящей ситуацией иногда выражается указанием на период времени в настоящем, который еще не закончен: **today** (сегодня), **this week** (на этой неделе), **this month, year** (в этом месяце, году) и др.:

Have you read the paper this morning?

Ты читал газету сегодня утром?

Здесь употребляется форма present perfect, т. к. говорится об этом сегодня утром. Если период времени уже закончен, то вместо present perfect употребляется past indefinite.

Did you read the paper this morning?

Ты читал газету сегодня утром? (Мы говорим об этом сегодня днем или вечером.)

It was that mirror. I saw it this morning.

Это было именно то зеркало. Я видел его сегодня утром.

Обратите внимание на то, что **present perfect** **никогда не употребляется**:

1) с указаниями на прошедшее время типа **yesterday** (вчера), **last week / month, year** (на прошлой неделе, в прошлом месяце, году), **in 1930** (в 1930 году) и т. д.;

2) с наречием **just now** (только что);

3) в вопросительном предложении, начинающемся с **when** (когда). В этих случаях употребляется **past indefinite**.

When did you last see her?

Когда ты видела ее в последний раз?

II) для выражения действия или состояния, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося в момент речи:

We have known each other since we were children.

Мы знаем друг друга с детства. (Т. е. мы познакомились в детстве и продолжаем знакомство сейчас.)

«Stephen! What are you doing here?» — “Holidaying. I’ve been here for a few days already.”

«Стивен! Что ты здесь делаешь?» — «Отдыхаю. Я здесь уже несколько дней».

В таких предложениях обычно указывается, когда началось это действие или состояние (‘since we were children’) или сколько времени оно продолжалось (‘for a few days’).

Предложения с **present perfect** часто содержат слова **already** (уже), **never** (никогда), **ever** (когда-либо), **yet** (еще не), **just** (только что) и др.:

You have never told me why you are called Tony when your name is James.

Вы никогда не говорили мне (т. е. я не понимаю), почему вас зовут Тони, когда ваше имя Джеймс.

He *is* my closest friend in Cambridge and the closest I **have ever had**.

Он мой самый близкий друг в Кембридже и самый близкий из всех друзей, которые у меня когда-либо были.

Примечание

Present perfect иногда обозначает параллельные действия или состояния, начавшиеся в прошлом и продолжающиеся в настоящее время.

*She **has felt** better since she **has been** here.*

С тех пор как она здесь, она чувствует себя лучше.

EXERCISES WITH PRESENT PERFECT

Ex. 1. You are writing a letter to a friend. In the letter you give news about yourself and other people. Use the words given to make sentences. Use the present perfect.

Dear Chris,

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

I / buy / a new car *I've bought a new car.*

1. my father / start / a new job
2. I / give up / smoking
3. Charles and Sarah / go / to Brazil
4. Suzanne / have / a baby

Ex. 2. Read the situations and write sentences. Choose one of the following:

arrive break go up grow improve ~~lose~~

1. Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. *He **has lost** his key.*

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

4. Tim didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard.

5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it.

6. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90

Ex. 3. Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + **just/already/yet** (as shown).

A

B

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

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

1. 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)

2. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says 'Can I speak to Joe?' You say: I'm afraid.....(go out)

3. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say: Wait a minute! (not/finish)

4. 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,.....it. (do)

5. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a job. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her. You say: ? (find)

6. 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)

Ex. 5. Put in *been* or *gone*.

- 1 Jim is on holiday. He's *gone* to Italy.
- 2 Hello! I've just to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
- 3 Alice isn't here at the moment. She's to the shop to get a newspaper.
- 4 Tom has out. He'll be back in about an hour.
- 5 Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already to the bank.'

Ex. 6. You are asking somebody questions about things he or she has done. Make questions from the words in brackets.

1. (ever / ride / horse?) Have you ever ridden a horse?
2. (ever / be / California?)
3. (ever / run / marathon?)
4. (ever / speak / famous person?)
5. (always / live / in this town?)
6. (most beautiful place / ever / visit?) What

Ex. 7. Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use a verb from this list:

be be eat happen have meet play read see see try

1. What's George's sister like? I've no idea. **I've never met** her.
2. How is Amy these days? I don't know. I.....her recently.
3. Are you hungry? Yes. I.....much today.
4. Can you play chess? Yes, butfor ages.
5. Did you enjoy your holiday? Yes, it's the best holiday..... for a long time.
6. What's that book like? I don't know. it.
7. Is Brussels an interesting place? I've no idea.....there.
8. Mike was late for work again today. Again? Heevery day this week.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9. Do you like caviar? | I don't know.....it. |
| 10. The car broke down again yesterday. | Not again! That's the second timethis week. |
| 11. Who's that woman by the door? | I don't know. before. |

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

1. I saw Tom yesterday but **I haven't seen him today.**
2. I read a newspaper yesterday but I today.
3. Last year the company made a profit but this year
4. Tracy worked hard at school last term but
5. It snowed a lot last winter but.....
6. Our football team won a lot of games last season but we.....

Ex. 9. Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere RIGHT
2. Have you seen the news on television last night? ...WRQNG:

Did you see...

3. I've bought a new car. Do you want to see it?
4. I've bought a new car last week
5. Where have you been yesterday evening?
6. Jenny has left school in 1991
7. I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him?
8. I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today
9. Diane hasn't been at work yesterday
10. When has this book been published?

Ex. 10. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or past simple.

1. (it / not / rain / this week) ...**It hasn't rained this week...**
2. (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather
3. (it/cold / last week) It

4. (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday) I
5. (I / not / read / a newspaper today)
6. (Ann / earn / a lot of money / this year)
7. (she / not / earn / so much / last year)
8. (you / have / a holiday recently?)

Ex. 11. Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

1. I don't know where Amy is. Have you seen... (you/see) her?
2. When I.....(get) home last night, I.....(be) very tired and I.....(go) straight to bed.
3. Your car looks very clean.....(you/wash) it?
4. George.....(not/be) very well last week.
5. Mr. Clark.....(work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
6. Molly lives in Dublin. She.....(live) there all her life.
7. '...(you/go) to the cinema last night?' 'Yes, but it (be) a mistake. The film.....(be) awful.
8. My grandfather.....(die) 30 years ago. I.....(never/meet) him.
9. I don't know Carol's husband. I.....(never/meet/him).
10. A: Is your father at home? B: No, I'm afraid he.....(go) out.
A: When exactly.....(he/go) out? B: About ten minutes ago.
A: Where do you live? B: In Boston.
A: How long.....(you/live) there? B: Five years.
A: Where.....(you/live) before that? B: In Chicago.
A: And how long.....(you/live) in Chicago? B: Two years.

Ex. 12. Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.

1. (something you haven't done today) ..I haven't eaten any fruit today,...
2. (something you haven't done today)
3. (something you didn't do yesterday)
4. (something you did yesterday evening)
5. (something you haven't done recently)
6. (something you've done a lot recently)

LESSON 13

PAST PERFECT

Образование Past Perfect

Утвердительная форма

Past Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в прошедшем времени — **had** — и формы причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола: **I had written**, he (she, it) **had written**, we (you, they) **had written**.

Вопросительная форма

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Had he written?**

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола: **He had not written**.

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: **Had he not written?**

Сокращения, употребляемые в разговорной речи

В разговорной речи употребляются следующие сокращения в утвердительной, вопросительной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах:

I'd [aɪd] written, **he'd** [hi:d] written, **she'd** [ʃi:d] written, **we'd** [wi:d] written, **you'd** [ju:d] written, **they'd** [ðeɪd] written.

I hadn't [hædn̩t] written, he (she, it) **hadn't** written, we (you, they) **hadn't** written.

Hadn't I written? **Hadn't** he (she, it) written? **Hadn't** we (you, they) written?

Употребление Past Perfect

Past Perfect употребляется для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом. Past Perfect переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола совершенного, а иногда и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения. Past Perfect представляет собой «предпрошедшее» время, поскольку оно выражает прошедшее действие по отношению к моменту, также являющемуся прошедшим. Этот момент может быть указан:

1) Обозначениями времени, такими как **by five o'clock** к пяти часам, **by Saturday** к субботе, **by the 15th of December** к 15 декабря, **by the end of the year** к концу года, **by that time** к тому времени и т. п.:

We had finished our work by five o'clock.	Мы (уже) закончили свою работу к пяти часам.
By the end of the year he had learnt to speak French.	К концу года он (уже) научился говорить по- французски.

2) Другим (более поздним) прошедшим действием, выраженным глаголом в **Past Simple**:

We had finished our work when he came.	Мы уже закончили свою работу, когда он пришел.
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EXERCISES WITH PAST PERFECT

Ex. 1. Make up sentences in the right column using Past Perfect.

Model: I came home at 2.		I had come home by 2.
The concert began	at 5	by 5
The rain stopped	at that time	by that time
She read the play	in the evening	by the evening
They finished the article	on the 1st of March	by the 1st of March
The weather changed	on Monday	by Monday

The family discussed the new TV show	when I came home	by the time I came home
I packed the cases	when the taxi arrived	by the time the taxi arrived

Ex. 2. Open the brackets using Past Perfect.

1. She hoped that I (to pay for the tickets already). 2. When we came the performance (to begin). 3. He went to bed as soon as he (to switch off the TV-set). 4. By the end of the year she (to play in two films). 5. When they came home the football match (to finish). 6. By the time the producer arrived the actress (to learn her part). 7. She went for a holiday after she (to pass the exam). 8. I didn't know what to do when I (to spend all the money). 9. He didn't start eating until he (to wash his hands). 10. He understood the book only after he (to read it again).

Ex. 3. Complete the following sentences according to the Model.

Model: It was cold in the room (the window/be open/for a long time).

It was cold in the room because the window **had been** open for a long time.

1. She didn't know the way there (she/never/be there). 2. I did not know her address (she/move/to a new flat). 3. They were upset (they/fail/at the exams). 4. She was happy (she/play/the leading role/in a new movie). 5. He rang me up (I/ask/him/to do it). 6. The cake was too sweet (she/put/a lot of sugar/into it). 7. She felt tired (she/work hard/the day before). 8. I didn't see Fred (I/leave/earlier). 9. Kate didn't want to go to the cinema (she/see/the film/before). 10. I didn't listen to that play on the radio (I/hear/it). 11. I couldn't get into my flat at once (I/lose/the key).

Ex. 4. Finish the following according to the Model.

Model: I received a letter from him yesterday (for a long time).
I **hadn't received** letters from him for a long time.

1. I was in the Bolshoi yesterday (for many years). 2. I saw Peter last night (since we finished school). 3. I watched a thriller on TV yesterday (since the time I was young). 4. I laughed so much watching the comedy (for a long time). 5. There was an interesting film on at our local cinema last week (for many months). 6. We went to a wonderful pop concert last Saturday (since we were students).

Ex. 5. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 10. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 11. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 12. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave). 13. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 14. The teacher (to understand) that Amy (not to do) her homework. 15. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.

Ex. 6. Open the brackets using Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grand-

mother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood. 6. When I (to see) Ann, she (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 7. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) a film on TV. 8. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the pupils (to write) a dictation. 9. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 10. When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning. 11. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 12. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home.

LESSON 14

FUTURE PERFECT

Образование Future Perfect

Утвердительная форма

Future Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в будущем времени — **shall (will) have** — и формы причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола:

I **shall have written**, he (she, it) **will have written**, we **shall have written**, you (they) **will have written**.

Вопросительная форма

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Shall I written? (Обратите внимание, что перед подлежащим ставится первый вспомогательный глагол).

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола: **I shall not have written.** (Обратите внимание, что частица **not** ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола.)

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится непосредственно после подлежащего: **Shall we not have written?**

Сокращения, употребляемые в разговорной речи

В разговорной речи в утвердительной, вопросительной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах в **Future Perfect** употребляются те же сокращения, что и в Future Simple: **I'll** have written, **I shan't** have written и т. д.

Употребление Future Perfect

Future perfect употребляется для выражения действия, которое будет происходить до определенного момента или другого действия в будущем и завершится или прекратится до него:

He will have done his lessons by five o'clock (by the time I come; when I come.)

Он сделает уроки до пяти часов (к пяти часам) завтра (к тому времени, как я приду; когда я приду). (Форма 'will have done' (сделает) обозначает действие, которое будет завершено в будущем, до определенного момента или до другого действия: by five o'clock, by the time I come, when I come.)

You'll have forgotten me by then. К тому времени вы меня забудете.

I hope you will have had a good sleep by that time. Я надеюсь, вы выспитесь к тому времени.

В придаточных времени и условия для выражения будущих действий будет употребляться не future perfect, а present perfect.

I'll ring you up when (if) I have done my lessons.

Я позвоню тебе, когда (если) сделаю уроки.
We'll talk about it when we've had a cup of tea.
 Мы поговорим об этом, когда выпьем по чашке чаю.

EXERCISES WITH FUTURE PERFECT

Ex. 1. Open the brackets using Future Perfect.

Model: I shall finish the work at 3.

I shall have finished the work by 3.

The concert will finish	at 5	by 5
I hope the rain will stop	in the evening	by the evening
The actors will discuss the play	on the 1st of March	by the 1st of March
We shall read the article	on Monday	by Monday
They will have dinner	when I come home	by the time I come home
She will leave	when the taxi arrives	by the time the taxi arrives

Ex. 2. Open the brackets using Future Perfect.

1. When the uncle returns from Australia his son (to grow up).
2. By the end of this year I (to learn English very well).
3. I'll need this magazine. Will you (to look it through by morning)?
4. If you come at 9 the concert (to finish).
5. We mustn't be late. They (to eat everything) by the time we come.
6. Before they choose a suitable house they (to see hundreds of them).
7. When you go out it (to stop raining).
8. By the end of May she (to pass all the exams).

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