



**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**Белорусский национальный
технический университет**

Кафедра иностранных языков ФТУГ

**А. К. Точилина
Л. Л. Кажемская
Т. И. Васильева**

**USEFUL GRAMMAR
ПОЛЕЗНАЯ ГРАММАТИКА**

*Методическое пособие
по грамматике английского языка*

Часть 2

**Минск
БНТУ
2013**

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УДК 811.111(075.8)

ББК 81.2 – 2 Я7

Т64

Р е ц е н з е н т ы :

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Т64 Useful Grammar=Полезная грамматика : методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка : в 4 ч. / А. К. Точилина, Л. Л. Кажемская, Т. И. Васильева. – Минск : БНТУ, 2011 – Ч. 2. – 2013. – 67 с.

ISBN 978-985-550-202-0 (Ч. 2).

Пособие предназначено для развития и совершенствования грамматических навыков по теме «Глагол», включающей разделы «Времена английского глагола в активном залоге» и «Времена английского глагола в пассивном залоге».

В каждом из разделов пособия содержатся теоретическая и практическая части по указанным темам, а также контрольные тесты.

Данное пособие предусматривает аудиторную и самостоятельную работу студентов.

Первая часть (авторы: Т. В. Бруй, Е. М. Васильева, Л. Л. Кажемская, А. К. Точилина) вышла в БНТУ в 2011 г.

УДК 811.111(075.8)

ББК 81.2 – 2 Я7

ISBN 978-985-550-202-0 (Ч. 2)

ISBN 978-985-525-588-9

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1. Глагол (The Verb)

Таблица времен глаголов английского языка

ACTIVE (действительный залог)				
Infinitive: to write	Simple (Indefinite)	Continuous (Progressive)	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present (настоящее)	He writes.	He is writing.	He has written.	He has been writing.
Past (прошлое)	He wrote.	He was writing.	He had written.	He had been writing.
Future (будущее)	He will write.	He will be writing.	He will have written.	He will have been writing.
Future in the Past	He would write.	He would be writing.	He would have written.	He would have been writing.

1. Настоящее простое время (The Present Simple Tense)

Образование

The Present Simple Tense — это личная форма инфинитива без частицы *to*. В третьем лице единственного числа глагол принимает окончание *-s* или *-es*.

Вопросительная и отрицательная форма образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов *do, does*.

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I work	Do I work ?	I don't work (do not)
YOU work	Do you work ?	YOU don't work
HE, SHE IT works	Does he, she, it work?	HE, SHE, IT doesn't work (does not)
WE work	Do we work ?	WE don't work
YOU work	Do you work ?	YOU don't work
THEY work	Do they work ?	THEY don't work

Глагол *to be* не нуждается во вспомогательных глаголах для образования форм настоящего времени.

Спряжение глагола *to be* в простом настоящем:

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I am	Am I?	I am not
YOU are	Are you?	YOU are not (aren't)
HE, SHE, IT is	Is he, she, it?	HE, SHE, IT is not (isn't)
WE are	Are we?	WE are not
YOU are	Are you?	YOU are not
THEY are	Are they?	THEY are not

Употребление

The Present Simple Tense употребляется:

1. для обозначения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся или постоянных действий с использованием следующих слово сочетаний:

every day (evening, morning)	каждый день (вечер, утро)
in the evening	вечером
in the morning	утром
in the afternoon	днем
twice a week	два раза в неделю и т.д.

Peter swims well. Петя плавает хорошо (вообще).

Ann goes to the sea every summer.

Анна ездит на море каждое лето (повторяющееся действие).

А также наречий:

always	всегда	often	часто
seldom	редко	usually	обычно
never	никогда	sometimes	иногда

I sometimes meet your father at the station. Я иногда встречаю твоего отца на станции.

My parents always spend their holidays at the seaside. Мои родители всегда проводят отпуск на море.

2. Для выражения действий, не зависящих от людей, которые отражают объективные процессы в природе и обществе.

The Earth goes round the Sun.

Земля вращается вокруг Солнца (постоянно).

3. Для выражения действия, которое обязательно произойдет в будущем, когда речь идет об официальной договоренности, о расписании, программе и т.д.

(например: для транспорта, магазинов, концертов и т.д.)

The train leaves London next Friday at 8 a.m. and arrives in Leeds at 11 a.m.

Поезд отправляется из Лондона в 8 часов утра в следующую пятницу и прибывает в Лидс в 11 часов.

4. В предположениях, к непосредственному будущему времени, начинающихся с « Why don't you ...?»

Why **don't you** go for a walk?

Почему бы вам не пойти на прогулку?

5. В придаточных предложениях *времени* после союзов when, after, before, till/until, as soon as, while, *условия* после союзов if, unless, in case, и *уступки* even if, even though, whatever, whenever, however и др., относящихся к будущему времени.

Even if it snows we'll go for a drive.

Даже если будет снег, мы поедем на прогулку.

2. Настоящее длительное время (The Present Continuous Tense)

Образование

Present Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в настоящем времени (am, is, are) и смыслового глагола с окончанием -ing образующегося следующим образом:

Утвердительное	Вопросительные	Отрицательные
I am sleeping	Am I sleeping?	I am not sleeping
You are sleeping	Are you sleeping?	You are not (aren't) sleeping
He, she, it is sleeping	Is he, she, it sleeping?	He, she, it is not (isn't) sleeping
We are sleeping	Are we sleeping?	We are not sleeping
You are sleeping	Are you sleeping?	You are not sleeping
They are sleeping	Are they sleeping?	They are not sleeping

Употребление

1. Present Continuous употребляется для обозначения действия, которое происходит в момент речи. Момент речи часто подчеркивается наречием *now сейчас*, выражениями *at the moment, at the present moment в настоящий момент, still еще*, а также высказываниями, показывающими, что действие происходит в момент речи.

He is writing a letter to his friend now. Он сейчас пишет письмо своему другу.

2. Present Continuous употребляется для описания действия, которое происходит сейчас, но не в момент разговора. **Временное действие.**

I'm reading an interesting book at the moment. В настоящий момент я читаю книгу (не обязательно сейчас, главное, что начал и не закончил читать.)

Now I'm studying English. Сейчас я изучаю английский.

3. Present Continuous употребляется так же для выражения за планированного действия в ближайшем будущем.

Peter is having guests today. Петя сегодня принимает гостей.

Sam is giving a party on Sunday!

У Сэма в воскресенье вечеринка.

Обратите внимание:

What time are you leaving tomorrow morning?

В какое время ты уезжаешь завтра утром?

What time does your train leave tomorrow?

В какое время завтра отходит твой поезд?

4. Present Continuous употребляется, для выражения изменяющейся ситуации.

The population of the world is rising very fast. Население мира растет очень быстро.

Is your English getting better? Становится ли ваш английский лучше?

5. Для выражения недовольства, критики со словами *always, constantly*.

She is constantly losing her gloves!

Она постоянно теряет свои перчатки!

6. Present Continuous используется для выражения действий, происходящих параллельно.

We are having a break now. Peter is writing a letter and Mary is reading a newspaper.

У нас сейчас перерыв. Петр пишет письмо, а Маша читает газету.

Но есть глаголы, их называют глаголы состояния (stative verbs), которые не употребляются в Present Continuous. Это глаголы, выражающие чувства, переживания и умственную деятельность:

to be	быть
to believe	верить
to belong	принадлежать
to contain	содержать
to depend	зависеть
to dislike	не любить
to exist	существовать
to expect	ожидать
to forget	забыть
to hate	ненавидеть
to have	в значении иметь, обладать
to hear	слышать
to imagine	воображать, предполагать
to include	включать
to intend	намереваться
to know	знать
to like	нравиться
to love	любить
to need	нуждаться
to mean	намериваться
to mind	помнить, исполнять
to prefer	предпочитать
to realize	представлять себе
to remember	помнить
to see	видеть
to suppose	предполагать, допускать
to think	думать (в значении <i>полагать</i>)
to understand	понимать
to want	хотеть
to weigh	весить и т.д.

Некоторые глаголы, указанные выше, употребляются в Present Continuous, когда они обозначают **действие** (active verbs).

Глаголы	Состояние	Действие
see	I see exactly what you mean. Я прекрасно понимаю, что ты имеешь в виду.	I am seeing her tomorrow morning. Я встречаюсь с ней завтра утром.
weigh	This fish weighs five pounds. Эта рыба весит пять фунтов.	He is weighing the fish now. Он сейчас взвешивает рыбу.
think	I think it's a good day for fishing. Я считаю (полагаю) это хороший день для рыбалки.	I am thinking of moving house. Я планирую переехать.. (think в значении обдумывать, планировать)
have	They have a villa in Italy. У них в Италии вилла.(to have в значении иметь, обладать)	I am having tea now. Я сейчас пью чай. Выражения с глаголом to have(to have breakfast/lunch/dinner, have a lesson и т.д.).
feel	This material feels very smooth. Эта ткань на ощупь очень гладкая. I feel well. Or Я чувствую себя хорошо. I feel tired. Я чувствую себя уставшим.	The doctor is feeling his pulse now. Доктор сейчас прощупывает его пульс. Или I am feeling well. Я чувствую себя хорошо.

Упражнения

1. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous**

1. We ... (see) our parents every week.

2. (You listen) to radio now?
3. I ... **(not get up)** at six o'clock every morning.
4. Tom ... **(talk)** to Mary now.
5. (They work) in the restaurants at the weekend?
6. He ... **(listen)** to the radio in his bedroom at the moment.
7. They ... **(not come)** to school every day.
8. (You read) now?
9. They ... **(not go)** to the cinema very often.
10. My sister (wait) patiently for her exam results.
11. She has a fever. The doctor (feel) her forehead now.

2. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous**

1. My mum ... (call) me every weekend without fail.
2. Goodnight. I...(go) to bed. I always ... (go) to bed early during the week .
3. **Most days, Tom usually ... (cycle) to work**
4. When the lesson ... (start) today?
5. **I'm in my apartment. I ...(**try**) to study. I ...(**hear**) the music from the next apartment. The music is loud.**
6. **What's your brother doing? He ... (do) the crossword in the news paper. He ... (do) it every day.**
7. **I'm afraid I'll lose this game of chess. I ... (play) very badly. I usually ... (play) much better.**
8. **What's she doing? — She ... (mend- *штопать*) her husband's socks. She always... (mend) them.**
9. **Yes, you can borrow my dictionary. I ... (use) it a lot, but I (not/ use) it now.**
10. We ... (not travel) by train very often.

3. **Выберите правильную форму глагола (Present Simple или Present Continuous)**

1. Mary is in hospital for a month, she ...from an operation.
 1. is recovering
 2. recovers
2. The United Nations ...its headquarters in New York.
 1. is having
 2. has
3. I ...my bicycle while my car is being repaired.
 1. am using
 2. use
4. My friends always ...to the theater on Friday nights.
 1. are going
 2. go
5. Oh look! That tiny cat ...that big dog!

1. is chasing 2. chases
6. Everyone in our family ...blond hair and blue eyes.
1. is having 2. has
7. Our teacher is ill today so we... a day off school.
1. are having 2. have
8. Pam usually doesn't eat very much. But today she ...a feast.
1. is having 2. has
9. I often... television in the evenings.
1. am watching 2. watch
10. It's a beautiful day and the sun...
1. shines 2. is shining

4. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous**

1. (you, cook) your own dinner every day?
2. It ... (snow) **right now. It's beautiful! I ... (like) this weather.**
3. I... (know) **Ann Jones. She's in my class.**
4. The teacher... (talk) to us right now. I... (understand) everything **she's saying.**
5. You ...(always to borrow) money!
6. The river Volga ...(flow) into the Caspian Sea.
7. Is Marry ready to come out? — No, she still... (dress).
8. The river ...(flow) very fast today than usual.
9. Robert is a vegetarian. He ...(eat, not) meat.
10. You ...(always to complain) that waiters are rude!

5. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous**

1. She (weigh) the flour for the cake now.
2. Carol and I (think) of getting married.
3. (You/think) **that's a good idea?**
4. **That's worried because the number of people without job (increase).**
5. I (think) he is a kind man.
6. **It's impossible! I (weigh) 75 kilos.**
7. He (borrow; always) money but he (pay; always) me back.
8. Holidays abroad (become) increasingly popular.
9. My sister (to take) part in the competitions almost every weekend.

10. Where's your father? — He (be) in the bathroom. He (shave).

6. **Подчеркните нужное время** Present Simple **или** Present Continuous.

1. I'm *sleeping/ sleep* on Ben's sofa until I find a place of my own.

2. I'm *only working/ only work* there for a couple of weeks because I'm going abroad in the summer.

3. If you *aren't listening/ don't listen* to the radio, why don't you switch it off?

4. His only bad habit is that he *talks/is talking* too loudly.

5. So in the first scene *we see/ are seeing* her getting up and then she *goes out/ is going out* and *meets/ is meeting* a strange man.

6. You *make/ are making* soup using meat, vegetables and paprika.

7. I (walk) to school every day. I (take, not) the bus.

3. Будущее простое время (The Future Simple Tense)

Образование

The Future Simple Tense **образуется** при помощи вспомогательных глаголов shall/will + **инфинитив** без частицы «to». В современном английском языке **вместо** shall употребляется will.

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I will (I'll) go there	Will I go there?	I won't (will not) go there
YOU will (you'll) go there	Will you go there?	YOU won't go there
HE, SHE, IT will (he'll) go there	Will he, she, it go there?	HE, SHE, IT won't go there
WE will (we'll) go there	Will we go there?	WE won't go there
YOU will (you'll) go there	Will you go there?	YOU won't go there
THEY will (they'll) go there	Will they go there?	THEY won't go there

1. The Future Simple Tense обозначает однократные, повторяющиеся или постоянные действия и состояния, относящиеся к будущему времени.

С Future Simple употребляются следующие наречия будущего времени:

tomorrow	завтра
the day after tomorrow	послезавтра
next Monday	в следующий понедельник
next week	на следующей неделе и т.д.

2. Мы употребляем Future Simple когда решаем что-то сделать в момент речи.

What would you like to drink? Что бы вы хотели выпить? **I'll have** an orange juice, please. Я возьму апельсиновый сок.

3. Future Simple употребляется в сочетании с выражениями предположения, сомнения, вероятности после следующих слов и глаголов:

definitely	окончательно
certainly	конечно
probably	вероятно
to be sure	быть уверенным
to expect	ожидать
to hope	надеяться
to suppose	предполагать
to think	думать и т.д.

I'll probably wait for you. Я, вероятно, тебя подожду.

I think I will meet her tomorrow morning.

Я думаю, что встречу ее завтра утром.

4. Для выражения твердых намерений и обещаний.

I'll love you forever

Я буду любить тебя вечно.

I'll give up smoking. I really will.

Я брошу курить. Я действительно это сделаю.

5. В предсказаниях.

What can you tell me about my future. You'll **meet** a handsome young man.

Что вы можете мне сказать о моем будущем? Вы встретите молодого, красивого человека.

6. Для выражения утверждений, которые произойдут в (ближайшем) будущем независимо от нашего желания.

Next week I'll be 21. На следующей неделе мне исполнится 21.

7. В угрозах:

I **won't speak** to you ever again!

Я никогда больше с тобой не буду разговаривать.

8. В вежливых просьбах.

Will you pass me the salt, please. Пожалуйста, передайте мне соль.

Примечание: Shall употребляется с I/we в вопросах, предположениях или когда просят дать совет.

Shall we go for a walk? Может пойдем прогуляемся?

What shall I say if she calls?

Что же мне сказать, когда она позвонит?

Упражнения

1. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему).**

1) I (to give) ... it to them when they (to visit) ... us.

2) I (not to send) ... the letter until I (to hear) ... from you.

3) As soon as he (to phone) ... me, I (to contact) ... him.

4) I (to see) ... my sister before I (to fly) ... to Paris.

5) After I ... (to visit) the hospital, I (to go) ... to my parents.

6) I (to speak) to Mary if I ... (to see) her today.

7) What he ... (to do) when he ... (to come) home?

8) Where they... (to go) if the weather ... (to be) fine?

9) He ... (to ring) me up when he ... (to return) home.

10) If it ... (to rain), we ... (to stay) at home.

11) She ... (to walk) home if it ... (not to be) too cold.

12) I am sure he ... (to come) to say good-bye to us before he(to leave) Minsk.

13) If we ... (to be) tired, we ... (to stop) at a small village near to Grodno and ... (to have) a short rest and a meal there.

14) If you ... (to miss) the 12.30 train, there is another at 12.

15) She ... (to make) all the arrangements about it before she ... (to fly) there.

16) I ... (to see) you before you ... (to start)?

Не забывайте!

1. Present Continuous выражает запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем.

Ann is coming tomorrow.

Аня приезжает завтра.

2. **Конструкция** to be going+to inf. — *собираться что-то делать* употребляется для выражения планов или намерения кем-то совершить действие в будущем (также как и Present Continuous).
She's going to buy a new car. Она собирается купить новую машину.
Глаголы to go, to come с конструкцией to be going + to inf.

Обычно не употребляются.

I am going to Minsk tomorrow.

Я собираюсь завтра поехать в Минск.

А не:

/ am going to go to Minsk tomorrow.

3. Этот оборот также используется для выражения большой вероятности или неизбежности совершения действий в будущем, так как их признаки очевидны в настоящем: (прогнозируемое будущее или предсказание).

Watch out! Those boxes are going to fall over! Смотри! Эти коробки сейчас упадут!

Примечание: Также в предсказаниях может употребляться Future Simple.

Perhaps it will snow tomorrow. Может быть завтра пойдет снег.

2. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple или конструкцию** to be going.

1. When you ... (to get) up every day? - - I ... (to get) up at seven o'clock.

2. My brother usually ... (not to get) up at seven o'clock.

3. As a rule, he ... (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he will (to get) up at seven o'clock.

4. Why she ... (to come) home so late tomorrow?

5. We ... (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow.

6. Our friends always ... (to go) to the country for the week.

7. Look! The kitten ... (to play) with its tail.

8. Your parents ... (to watch) TV now?

9. Where she ... (to go) tomorrow?

10. I think she ... (to go) to the country with us tomorrow?

11. They ... (to stay) at home tomorrow
12. What you ... (to do) now? I ... (to see) that you ... **(not to read)**.
13. When you ... (to finish) your homework? It ... (to be) very late, it ... (to be) time to go to bed.
14. What you ... (to do) in the country next summer?
15. Look at those dark clouds! It... **(to go)** to rain.

3. **Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous или поставьте конструкцию to be going+to inf.**

1. When you (know) your examination results?
2. Kathy (travel) to Caracas next month to attend a conference.
3. Do you have any plans for lunch today? — I (meet) Shannon at the Shamrock Cafe in an hour. Do you want to join us?
4. I (buy) a bicycle for my son for his birthday next month. Do you know anything about bikes for kids? — Sure. What do you want to know?
5. How do you like your new job? — **I don't start it until tomorrow.** I (give) you an answer next week.
6. I suppose he (talk) about his new invention.
7. Why are you packing your suitcase? — I (leave) for Los Angeles in a couple of hours.
8. What time class (begin) tomorrow morning? — It (begin) at eight **o'clock sharp.**
9. The coffee shop (open) **at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.** I'll meet you there at 7:15. — **Okay. I'll be there.**

4. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple или поставьте конструкцию to be going.**

1. Look at the waiter. He is carrying too much. He ... all those plates.
a) is dropping b) is going to drop c) 'll drop
2. "Don't worry about Susan. She's probably just caught in traffic. I'm sure she ... here soon."
a) will be b) is being c) is
3. It ... all day on Sunday, so the party will be in the house, not in the garden.
a) will be raining b) is going to rain c) rains

4. We ... our weekly meeting tomorrow instead of Friday this week.
a) will have b) are having c) have
5. She ... definitely ... a fool of herself.
a) will...make b) is... making c) makes
6. The cars of the future... on petrol.
a) won't run b) aren't running c) don't run
7. The plane ... at 10.30 and ... at 16.15.
a) will take off, will land b) is taking off, is landing
c) takes off, lands
8. In the future, people ... their holiday in space.
a) spend b) will spend c) are spending

4. Будущее длительное время (The Future Continuous Tense)

Образование

Future Continuous образуется при помощи глагола to be в Future Simple и -ing формы смыслового глагола

Утвердительное	Вопросительные	Отрицательные
I will be sleeping	Will I be sleeping?	I won't (will not) be sleeping
You will be sleeping	Will you be sleeping?	You won't be sleep- ing
He, she, it will be sleeping	Will he, she, it be sleeping?	He, she, it won't be sleeping
We will be sleeping	Will we be sleeping?	We won't be sleeping
You will be sleeping	Will you be sleeping?	You won't be sleep- ing
They will be sleeping	Will they be sleeping?	They won't be sleeping

Употребление

Future Continuous употребляется для выражения длительного действия, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем и все еще будет совершаться в этот момент. Этот момент может быть определен:

1. обстоятельствами времени

at 5 o'clock	в 5 часов
from 5 to 6	с 5 до 6
at midnight	в полночь
all day long	весь день
all the time	все время
at noon	в полдень
at that moment	в этот момент
all day tomorrow	завтра весь день
the whole evening	весь вечер и т.д.

He will be reading the whole evening tomorrow.

Он завтра будет читать весь вечер.

2. Другим будущим действием, выраженным глаголом в Present Simple в придаточном предложении времени или условия.

When I come back, they will be having dinner. Когда я вернусь, они будут ужинать.

Упражнения

1. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен:** Future Simple, Present Continuous или Future Continuous

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow.
2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow.
3. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to sleep).
4. The whole day tomorrow I (to read) your book.
5. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening.
6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening.
7. What you (to do) tomorrow?
8. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow?
9. You (to play) volleyball tomorrow?
10. When you (to go) to see your friend next time?

2. **Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в Future Continuous, Present Continuous, Future Simple или поставьте конструкцию to be going+to inf.**

1. **At 5 o'clock tomorrow he ... (work).**
2. **He can't come at noon tomorrow because he ... (give) a lesson at that time.**
3. She (read) an interesting book the whole evening tomorrow.
4. **At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning he (meet) his friend.**

5. In the next days you (visit) famous sights.
6. Jeanne and Paul (move) to London next month.
7. Leave the washing up. — I (do) it later.
8. This time tomorrow I (lie) on the beach.
9. Look out! You (spill) your tea!
10. I (to do) my homework from three till six.

5. Простое прошедшее время (The Past Simple Tense)

Образование

Все глаголы английского можно разделить на две группы:
правильные неправильные.

Past Simple образуется прибавлением к инфинитиву (без to) правильного глагола окончания **-ed**.
wait — waited

Для того, чтобы образовать Past Simple от неправильных глаголов, необходимо знать их наизусть. Существует таблица неправильных глаголов английского языка.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола «DID». При появлении DID смысловой глагол принимает форму инфинитива без частицы to.

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I saw	DID I see?	I didn't (did not) see
YOU saw	DID you see?	YOU didn't see
HE, SHE, It saw	DID he, she, it see?	HE, SHE, It didn't see
WE saw	DID we see?	WE didn't see
YOU saw	DID you see?	YOU didn't see
THEY saw	DID they see?	THEY didn't see

Употребление

1. Past Simple указывает на действие, которое уже произошло и не связано с настоящим моментом. Мы констатируем факт прошлого.

Dickens wrote lots of novels.

Дикенс написал много романов.

2. Для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже совершилось, и время совершения которого обозначается следующими наречиями времени и выражениями:

last year	в прошлом году
ago (five days ago)	пять дней тому назад
yesterday, the day before yesterday	вчера, позавчера
in 1945	в 1945 году
then	тогда и т.д.
just now	только что (но: just употребляется с Present Perfect)

3. С вопросительным словом when.

When did you return home? Когда ты вернулся?

4. Для выражения ряда последовательно совершившихся действий в прошлом.

We went to the park , walked down to the fountain and sat down on a stone seat.

Мы отправились в парк, дошли до фонтана и сели на каменную скамью.

The Verb «to be» in the Past Simple Tense

Глагол «to be» в прошедшем простом времени изменяет свою форму по лицам и числам. Имеет только две формы: «was — был» для единственного числа и «were — были» для множественного числа.

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I was	Was I?	I was not (wasn't)
YOU were	Were you?	YOU were not (weren't)
HE, SHE, IT was	Was he, she, it?	HE, SHE, IT was not
WE were	Were we?	We were not
YOU were	Were you?	You were not
They were	Were they?	They were not

Упражнения

1. **Употребите** was, were, **wasn't**, **weren't**.
1. Where ... your parents born?
2. How old ... your parents when you ... born?
3. What time of day .. you born?
4. What ... your favourite food when you ... little?
5. Who ... your best friend when you ... at school?
6. We ... students, he ... a teacher.

Used to

1. Когда речь идет о привычках или действиях, которые были в прошлом, но в настоящее время отсутствуют.

I used to smoke. Раньше я курил

2. Когда мы хотим противопоставить прошлое настоящему (очень часто с выражениями now, no longer, not any more).

I used to play football a lot, but now I am too lazy. Раньше (бывало) я играл в футбол, а теперь я такой ленивый.

Обратите внимание:

Used to – имеет только значение прошлого. В настоящем времени не употребляется.

Вопросительная и отрицательные формы образуются при помощи did.

Did you use to wear jeans? Ты носил раньше джинсы.

I **didn't use to** wear jeans or I used not to wear jeans. Я раньше не носил джинсы.

После used to всегда употребляется Infinitive.

Не путайте с to get/be used to привыкать.

После to get/be used to всегда употребляется Gerund.

I am used to getting up early. Я привык рано вставать.

I used to get up early when I worked at the plant.

Я бывало вставал рано, когда работал на заводе.

6. Прошедшее длительное время (The Past Continuous Tense)

Образование

Past Continuous образуется при помощи глагола to be в Simple Past и ing формы смыслового глагола.

Утвердительное	Вопросительные	Отрицательные
I was sleeping	Was I sleeping?	I was not (wasn't) sleeping
You were sleeping	Were you sleeping?	You were not (weren't) sleeping
He was sleeping	Was he sleeping?	He was not sleeping
She was sleeping	Was she sleeping?	She was not sleeping
It was sleeping	Was it sleeping?	It was not sleeping
We were sleeping	Were we sleeping?	We were not sleeping
You were sleeping	Were you sleeping?	You were not sleeping
They were sleeping	Were they sleeping?	They were not sleeping

Употребление

Past Continuous употребляется для выражения длительного действия, происходившего в определённый момент в прошлом. Момент в прошлом может быть обозначен:

1. Точным указанием времени:

at 3 o'clock	в 3 часа
from 10 to 12	с 10 до 12
at midnight	в полночь
at that moment	в этот момент весь день
all day long yesterday	весь день вчера
all the time yesterday	все время вчера
the whole evening yesterday	весь вечер

I was writing a letter to my friend at 5 o'clock yesterday. Вчера в 5 я писал письмо своему другу.

2. Другим действием, выраженным глаголом в Past Simple (с when *когда*, while *в то время как*).

I was writing a letter to my friend when my brother came.

Я как-раз писал письмо моему другу, когда пришел мой брат.

3. Past Continuous может употребляться для выражения двух или более параллельных действий.

I was doing my homework while he was writing a letter.

Я делал домашнее задание, в то время как он писал письмо.

Упражнения

1. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous**

1. A: What (you, do) when the accident occurred?

B: I (try) to change a light bulb that had burnt out.

2. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) television.

3. I (call) you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) there. Where were you?

4. When I (walk) into the busy office, the secretary (talk) on the phone.

5. I (watch) a mystery movie on TV when the electricity (go out).

6. The Titanic (cross) the Atlantic when it (strike) an iceberg.

7. Samantha (live) in Berlin more than two years. In fact, she (live) there when the Berlin wall came down.

8. George (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the roof.

9. Last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a whistle.

10. (You, watch) television when I (phone) you?

2. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous**

1. Tim (wait) for me when I (arrive).

2. I (not, drive) very fast when the accident (happen).

3. I (break) a cup last night. I (do) the washing up when it (slip) out of my hand.

4. Tom (take) a photograph of me while I (not, look).

5. I (not, go) out because it (rain).

6. What (you, do) at this time last Sunday?

7. I (see) Carol at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful blouse.

8. Bob (go) to a party at Sally's apartment last Saturday night.

9. Bill (arrive) here three days ago.

10. When the bell (ring), Sveta (jump) from her seat and (run) out of the room.

4. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous**

1. When she (be) only fifteen Helen (leave) school without any qualification.

2. While she (work) there she (decide) to go to evening classes to get a qualification in business studies.

3. Luckily she (find) a job immediately.

4. While he (walk) around the temple, he (feel) a desire to enter it.

5. He (go) there twice last week.

6. When she (cook) lunch she (cut) her hand.

7. When he (drive) to work he suddenly (remember) about his report.

8. Jim (walk) along the High Street when he (notice) someone behind him.

9. Two weeks ago she (break) her leg.

10. When her son (come) from college Jane (write) a letter.

5. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа.**

1. Steve ... me at 9.30 last night.

1. called 2. calls 3. used to called 4. calling

2. **Mary didn't hear the phone. She ...**

1. sleeps 2. slept 3. used to sleep 4. was sleeping

3. **There ... a lot of people in the park yesterday.**

1. are 2. is 3. was 4. were

4. **One day last April, I ... a very strange letter.**

1. did get 2. got 3. used to get 4. was getting

5. **Where ... to school?**

1. did you go 2. you did go 3. you go 4. you went

6. **Tim didn't ... in Australia.**

1. lived 2. use to live 3. used to live 4. used to living

7. **Mike left the class early because he ... a headache.**

1. had 2. have 3. used to have 4. was having

8. **As soon as the lights turned red, he ... the car.**

1. did stop 2. stopped 3. stops 4. was stopping

9. They ... when the fire alarm rang.

1. cook 2. cooked 3. was cooking 4. were cooking

10. Pete ... the paper when I interrupted him.

1. read 2. reads 3. was reading 4. were reading

11. – Did you watch TV last night?

- ... I was revising for a test.

1. Yes, I did. 2. Yes, I was. 3. No, I didn't. 4. No, I wasn't.

12. I remember you. You ... to go to school here.

1. use 2. used 3. were using 4. were used

6. **Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.**

1. Why did you called him last week?

1 2 3 4

2. They were watching TV while I were reading.

1 2 3 4

3. What are you doing last night at 8:00?

1 2 3 4

4. The doctor called this morning while you slept.

1 2 3 4

5. It was no raining when the game began.

1 2 3 4

6. Paul was drying the dishes when he was dropping the plate.

1 2 3 4

7. When Gloria were four, she used to pretend she had a horse.

1 2 3 4

8. What do you use to do when you felt afraid?

1 2 3 4

9. As soon as the alarm clock rang, she woke up and was

1 2 3 4

getting out of bed.

10. Once when I was ten, I used to get ill and went to hospital.

1 2 3 4

11. When I lived at home, I used to going fishing with my father every Sunday.

1 2 3 4

7. Настоящее совершенное время (The Present Perfect Tense)

Образование

Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в форме Simple Present (have, has) и Past Participle (причастие прошедшего времени) смыслового глагола.

Форма Past Participle правильных глаголов совпадает с формой Simple Past, т.е. к инфинитиву смыслового глагола (без to) прибавляется окончание –ed:

to live — lived

to stay — stayed

to study — studied

Форма Past Participle большинства неправильных глаголов дана в таблице неправильных глаголов.

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I have (I've) written an article	HAVE I written an article?	I have not (haven't) written an article
YOU have (you've) written an article	HAVE you written an article?	YOU have not (haven't) written an article
HE, SHE (IT) has (he's) written an article	HAS he written an article?	HE has not (hasn't) written an article
WE have (we've) written an article	HAVE we written an article?	WE have not (haven't) written an article
YOU have written an article	HAVE you written an article?	YOU have not (haven't) written an article
THEY have (they've) written an article	HAVE they written an article?	THEY have not (haven't) written an article

Употребление

The Present Perfect Tense употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия или состояния, которое уже завершилось и к моменту речи мы имеем его результат (или отсутствие результата) в настоящем.

She cooked dinner. We can go to table.

Она приготовила ужин. Мы можем садиться за стол.

(Действие закончилось и мы видим его результат)

He is a very interesting man. **He** has created many interesting works in his life. Он очень интересный человек. За свою жизнь он создал много интересных работ. (Он жив и может написать ещё). Но:

J. London wrote about a hundred novels. (He is dead). Джек Лондон написал около ста романов. (Его нет в живых).

2. С обстоятельствами, обозначающими еще не истекшие периоды времени:

today	сегодня
this week	на этой неделе
this month	в этом месяце
this year	в этом году и др.,

которые показывают, что период времени ещё не окончен в момент речи:

He has been to the cinema twice this week.

На этой неделе он дважды был в кино (неделя еще не истекла).

3. С наречиями неопределенного времени:

already	уже
ever	когда-либо
never	никогда
often	часто
just	только что
yet	<i>еще</i> — в отрицательных предложениях <i>уже</i> — в вопросительных предложениях

lately, recently за последнее время, недавно (стоят в конце предложения).

They have just gone out. Они только что ушли.

Наречие *ever* употребляется чаще всего в вопросительных предложениях:

Have you ever seen this man?

Ты когда-нибудь видел этого человека?

4. С предлогами:

for в течение

since с, с тех пор

since и for подчеркивают, что действие является незавершенным, оно началось в прошлом и еще продолжается в момент речи.

I have known Bob for ten years.

Я знаю Боба уже 10 лет.

We have been in class since ten o'clock this morning. Мы находимся в классе с 10 часов утра.

5. С наречием:

since с тех пор

They left for London two years ago and I have not seen them since.

Они уехали в Лондон два года тому назад и с тех пор я их не видел.

6. С союзом since с тех пор, как.

В придаточном предложении сказуемое стоит в форме Past Simple.

They have been good friends since they met in Paris in 1998. Они большие друзья еще с тех пор, как познакомились в Париже в 1998 году.

7. В специальных вопросах начинающихся с How long ...?

Как долго...?(Сколько времени). Since when ...?

How long have you been married? Сколько времени вы женаты?

8. После **It's the first/second/etc time** следует Present Perfect

It's the first time I have been on a plane.

Я первый раз в самолете.

The Present Perfect Tense никогда не употребляется:

• если есть обстоятельства, указывающие на время совершения действия в прошлом, достаточно отдаленным от момента речи. В этом случае употребляется *Past Simple*.

I never smoked when I was young.

Я никогда не курил, когда был молод.

• в специальных вопросах, начинающихся со слова *when* (когда):

When did you start your job?

Когда вы начали работу?

• **How long ago ...?** Как давно...?

Упражнения

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. I **already** (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
2. I (to do) my homework yesterday.
3. He **just** (to come) home.
4. He (to come) home a minute ago.
5. Nick (to play) football yesterday.
6. She **already** (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework
7. I (to read) this book last year.
8. I'm sorry. I (not to do) my homework
9. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill . — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall) ill yesterday.
10. At last I (to do) all my homework: **now I'll go out.**
11. The rain (to stop) but a cold wind is still blowing.
12. We **already** (to solve) the problem.
13. He **just** (to finish) his work
14. Where you (to put) the newspaper?
15. What books **you** (to read) when you (to live) in the country
16. They (not yet to come) from the south
17. He (to be) ill last week, but now he (to recover)
18. You (to book) tickets? — Yes, I (to book) them several days ago

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect

1. Maria (get) some bad news last week. She (be) sad since she (get) the bad news.
2. I (start) school when I was five years old. I (be) at school since I (be) five years old.
3. I (change) my job three times this year.
4. I (change) my job three times last year.
5. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. But two days ago it (rain).
6. Tom (break) **his leg five days ago. He's in hospital. He** (be) in hospital since he (break) his leg.
7. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? — I (finish) it (already). I (finish) my work two hours ago.

8. My mother (be, not) in this town since she (graduate) from college in 1978.
9. Do you and Erica want to go to the movie at the Odeon with us tonight? — No thanks. We (see) it (already). We (see) it last week.
10. My wife is a writer. She (write) many books.

3. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect.**

1. I (have, just) a nice pot of coffee. Would you like a cup?
2. I (see, not) Steve this morning yet.
3. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) her since I (be) a freshman in high school.
4. Maria (have) a lot of problems since she (come) to this country.
5. I (go) to Paris in 2003 and 2006.
6. A car came round the corner and I (jump) out of the way.
7. Mike (be) in school since he (be) six years old.
8. Is Jim going to eat lunch with us today? — No. He (eat) (already). He (eat) lunch an hour ago.
9. Since we (start) doing this exercise, we (complete) some sentences.
10. I (be) never to Italy.

4. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect**

1. You (ever work) in a shop?
2. I (work) **in my uncle's shop when I was younger.**
3. **It's the first time I** (be) on a ship.
4. George (arrive) late to work again this morning. He (be) late at least five times this month.
5. John Keats, who (die) when he (be) only 26 years old, (write) a lot of beautiful poems.
6. **Ann is looking for her key. She can't find it. She** (lose) her key.
7. How many symphonies Beethoven (compose)?
8. Look! Somebody (spill) ink on the notebook.
9. You (have) a holiday this year yet?
10. You (see) any good films recently?
11. He (have, not) any problems since he (come) here.

5. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect**

1. Clare (be) in New York for almost a year now. I (go) to visit her last month and I have to say I (be) very impressed.
2. I (cut) some flowers from my garden yesterday. I (cut) lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer.
3. I (not/see) Tom lately.
4. The artist (draw) a picture of sunset yesterday She (draw) many pictures of sunsets in her lifetime.
5. I (feed) birds at the park yesterday. I (feed) birds at the park every day since I (lose) my job.
6. Ann (wake up) late and (miss) her breakfast on Monday.
7. I (forget) to turn off the stove after dinner. I (forget) to turn off the stove a lot of times in my lifetime.
8. The children (hide) in the basement yesterday. They (hide) in the basement often since they (discover) a secret place there.
9. The baseball player (hit) the ball out of the stadium yesterday. He (hit) a lot of homeruns since he (join) our team.
10. We first (meet) in 2001. So we (know) each other for 8 years.
11. Since the semester (begin), we (write) four tests.

6. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect**

1. She ... (change) a lot since she left school.
2. I ... (see) **this film and I don't want to see it again.**
3. **Jazz** ... (originate) in the United States around 1900.
4. **Tom Hanks** ... (win) an Oscar several times already.
5. **Long ago, they** ... (build) most houses out of wood.
6. **Scientists still** ... (not/find) a cure for cancer.
7. **Sean** ... (eat, never) Chinese food before.
8. **In my first job, I** ... (be) responsible for marketing.
9. The last job I ... (apply) for required applicants to speak some Japanese.
10. The first modern Olympics ... (take) place in Athens more than a hundred years ago.
11. **I am writing in connection with the advertisement which** ... (appear) on 3 December.
12. We still ... (not/discover) life on other planets.

8. Настоящее совершенное длительное время (The Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

Образование

Present Perfect Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в форме Present Perfect и формы причастия настоящего времени –ing смыслового глагола

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I have been working	HAVE I been working?	I have not been working
YOU have been working	HAVE you been working?	YOU have not been working
HE (it) has been working	HAS he been working?	HE has not been working
SHE has been working	HAS she been working?	SHE has not been working
WE have been working	HAVE we been working?	WE have not been working
YOU have been working	HAVE you been working?	YOU have not been working
THEY have been working	HAVE they been working?	THEY have not been working

Употребление

1. Present Perfect Continuous употребляется для выражения длительного действия, которое началось в прошлом и еще совершается в настоящее время. При употреблении этого времени указан период времени, в течение которого совершалась действие. Употребляется с такими обозначениями времени, как:

for an hour	в течение часа
for a month	в течение месяца
for a long time	в течение долгого времени
since yesterday	со вчерашнего дня
since 5 o'clock	с пяти часов

the whole day целый день

а также в вопросах начинающихся с:

How long ... Как долго?

Since when ... С каких пор?

How long have you been learning English?

- Сколько времени ты изучаешь английский язык? (действие продолжается до сих пор)

- Where have you been? **I've been looking** for you for half an hour.

- Где вы были? Я вас ищу уже пол часа.

2. Present Perfect Continuous употребляется для обозначения действия, которое имело место в недалёком прошлом, закончилось недавно или только что и имеет видимый результат или эффект в настоящем. Несмотря на то, что в настоящий момент действие не происходит, говорящий не указывает на его завершенность.

- You are out of breath. Have you been running?

- Вы тяжело дышите. Вы бежали?

3. Употребляется для выражения недовольства, раздражения, объяснения чего-либо или критики.

Someone has been sleeping in my bed.

Кто-то спал в моей постели (недовольство)

Сравните Present Continuous и Present Perfect Continuous:

Упражнения

1. Подчеркните правильно выбранное время Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Have *you lived /been living* in London all your life?

2. I'm exhausted! **I've studied / been studying** for my accounting exams all day.

3. **I haven't been finishing/ haven't finished** the book yet so I can't tell you what happens.

4. My boss is away at the moment, so **I've worked /been working** overtime.

5. Can you phone Maria urgently? **She's phoned / been phoning** for you four times this afternoon.

6. Stephen's *tried / been trying* to contact you all day. Where have you been?

2. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. **The post office isn't far from here.** I (walk) there many times.
2. **I'm tired. We (walk) for more than an hour. Let's stop and rest** for a while.
3. Mr. Grey (work) at the power company for fifteen years. He likes his job.
4. I (read) this chapter in my chemistry text three times, and I still **don't understand it!**
5. My eyes are getting tired. I (read) **for two hours. I think I'll take** a break.
6. Mrs. Jons (teach) in the **kindergarten for twenty years. She's one of** the best teachers at the elementary school.
7. Mary is writing a letter to her boyfriend. She (write) it since she **got home from class. It's going to be a long letter!**
8. I (write) my folks at least a dozen letters since I left home and came here.
9. Ann never (go) camping. She (not sleep) in a tent.
10. Frank, where have you been? We (wait) for you since 1 p.m.

3. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple.**

1. **Aren't you about to finish with the dishes? You (wash)** the dishes for thirty minutes or more. How long can it take you to wash the dishes?
2. We (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent.
3. A: What is that sound?
B: A car alarm (ring) somewhere down the street. It (drive) me crazy — I wish it would stop! It (ring) for more than twenty minutes.
4. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I (be) a child, but I (forget) it all.
5. **What's that dent in the side of the car? You (have)** an accident?
6. **I'm sorry, John's not here; he (go)** to the dentist. He (have) trouble with a tooth for some time.
7. This cassette recorder is broken. You (play) about with it?
8. Your Italian is very good. You (study) it long?
9. Do you mind if I clear the table? You (have) enough to eat?
10. **I'm not surprised he (fail)** that exam. He (not / work) hard recently.

4. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple или Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. Oh no! The children (cook). Look at the state of this kitchen!
2. How many times Wendy (be) late for work this week?
3. **I'm going to give that cat some food. It (sit) on the doorstep for hours. I'm sure it's starving.**
4. I (do) grammar exercises all morning. I deserve a treat for lunch.
5. You (not / buy) **your mother a present? That's really mean of you!**
6. She (work) in Australia for 2 years. Then she moved.
7. Now where are my keys? This is the third time I (lose) them today!
8. You (ever / play) **chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort of game you'd like.**
9. Oh do be quiet. You (grumble) all day!
10. Your tennis (really / improve)! You (practise) in secret?

5. **Подчеркните правильно выбранное время Past Simple, Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which appeared/ has appeared on 12 April.
2. I originally studied/ have studied chemistry at university and I graduated/ have been graduating with a first-class degree.
3. I now completed/ have now completed a postgraduate degree in business and administration.
4. **I've been trying /I've** tried to find a permanent job for .a considerable time.
5. Indeed, I have already worked /I have already been working for several companies on a temporary basis.
6. In my first job, I was/ have been responsible for marketing.
7. **I've** been applying / have applied for several posts this year but I still did not manage/ have not managed **to find what I'm looking for.**
8. The last job I applied/ have applied for required applicants to speak some Japanese.
9. I started learning/ have been learning Spanish a few months ago but I did not obtain/ have not obtained a qualification in it yet.
10. I did not apply/ have not applied for a job with your company before.

11. I hoped/ have hoped that you would consider my application favourably.

12. However, I have been waiting/ have waited for a reply for several weeks and I still have not received/ did not receive any answer.

6. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple или Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. Today is Thursday, and John (be) late twice this week; he (be) late yesterday and on Monday.

2. I first (meet) George a month ago, and I (meet) him several times since then.

3. It is October now, and we (do) a lot of work this year; we (do) a lot last year too.

4. She (buy) a coat last winter, but she (not / buy) a new dress since 1992.

5. **It's only the middle** of the month, and he (spend) (already) most of his salary; he (spend) \$60 yesterday,

6. I (break) my leg in 1991, but I (break) (never) my arm.

7. **He's over sixty, and he's still working.** He (work) hard all his life. When he (be) a young man, he sometimes (work) all night.

8. The postman (come) **at eight yesterday, but it's now half past eight** and he (not/come) yet.

9. Today is May 25th. Ted (not/be) absent this month.

10. He (feel) extremely ill when he went to hospital, but he (feel) much better since he came out of hospital a month ago.

7. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа** Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Present Simple, Present Continuous.

1. **This writer... five books since 2000, and he's working on his sixth.**

1. has been writing

3. wrote

2. has written

4. writes

2.. **We....to buy that car yet.**

1. haven't decided

3. have decided

2. decided

4. are deciding

3.—Has Helene called yet?

—Yes, she... . **But she didn't leave a message.**

1. did

3. hasn't

2. called

4. has

4. **Since I...university, I haven't** had much spare time.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. started | 3. have started |
| 2. was starting | 4. start |
5. I have been living in Glasgow since I...from University.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. have graduated | 3. graduated |
| 2. have been graduating | 4. graduate |
6. **What did you do while** for the others to come?
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. you were waiting | 3. have you been waiting |
| 2. were you waiting | 4. waited |
7. He ... **for the Olympics since 2002.**
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. practised | 3. has been practising |
| 2. practises | 4. was practising |
8. ... **you reserved your hotel room yet?**
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. did | 3. do |
| 2. have | 4. has |
9. **It's only the second time I ... a job interview.**
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. have | 3. have had |
| 2. am having | 4. had |
10. **Don't you think Ian ... just like his father?**
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. is looking | 3. has been looking |
| 2. has looked | 4. looks |
8. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа** Past Simple, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Present Simple, Present Continuous.
1. **Peter** ... a shower at the moment, so could you call back in about half an hour?
- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. takes | 2. is taking | 3. has taken | 4. has been taking |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
2. **I ... the book yet so I can't tell you what happens.**
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. didn't finish | 3. haven't finished |
| 2. finish | 4. finished |
3. **I ... to all the local newspapers and TV stations to complain.**
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. already write | 3. have already written |
| 2. already writing | 4. have already been writing |
4. ...**TV for the last three hours? Turn it off and get some exercise!**
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Do you watch | 3. Watched you |
| 2. Are you watching | 4. Have you been watching |

9. Прошедшее совершенное время (The Past Perfect Tense)

Образование

Past Perfect Tense образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в форме Past Simple (had) и Past Participle (причастие прошедшего времени) смыслового глагола.

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I had written an article	HAD I written an article?	I hadn't (had not) written an article
YOU had written an article	HAD you written an article?	YOU hadn't written an article
HE, SHE, IT had written an article	HAD he, she, it written an article?	HE, SHE, IT hadn't written an article
WE had written an article	HAD we written an article?	WE hadn't written an article
YOU had written an article	HAD you written an article?	YOU hadn't written an article
THEY had written an article	HAD they written an article?	THEY hadn't written an article

Употребление

1. The Past Perfect Tense обозначает действие, которое произошло до какого-то момента в прошлом. Этот момент может быть определен:

1. Обстоятельством времени с предлогом by:

by 5 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 этому времени.

By 9 o'clock we'd finished the work. К 9 часам мы закончили работу.

She had written only two letters by noon.

К полудню она написала только 2 письма.

2. Действием, которое произошло ранее другого действия (очень часто с before, after, till/until, when, already, yet, ever, never):

When you arrived, he had just left.

Когда вы прибыли, он только что уехал.

3. Когда нет необходимости подчеркнуть предшествование одного действия другому, то после after, before, as soon as употребляется Past Simple:

After she heard the news she phoned me at once. После того, как она услышала новости, она мне тут же позвонила.

Примечание

три выражения очень часто употребляются с Past Perfect иногда с порядком слов вопросительного предложения.

... hardly ... when/before	едва ... как
... scarcely ... when/before	едва ... как
... no sooner ... than	как только

Hardly had I closed my eyes when I began to imagine the most fantastic shapes.

Едва я закрыл глаза, как самые фантастические образы начали появляться в моем воображении.

Упражнения.

1. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.**

1. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner
2. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework.
3. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books.
4. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before.
5. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw).
6. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field.
7. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands.
8. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework
9. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).
10. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.

11. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.
12. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.
13. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.
14. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money.
15. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film.
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.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Perfect или Past Simple

1. The policeman (read) the suspect his rights after he (arrest) him.
2. After John (wash) his clothes, he (begin) to study.
3. George (wait) for one hour before the bus (come).
4. Maria (enter) the university after she (pass) her tests.
5. Jeanette (wash) the pipettes after she (complete) the experiment.
6. Jane (send) a letter to her university after she (receive) her scholarship check.
7. After the stewardesses served lunch to the passengers, they (start) eating.
8. The car (flip) ten times before it (land) on its roof.
9. We (correct) our papers after we (take) the quiz.
10. John (live) in Miami for one year when his parents (come) to visit him.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Perfect.

1. After the children (go) to bed, we (watch) television.
2. It (rain) very heavily last Monday, but it (not/rain) much since then.
3. They (leave) Edinburg by October.
4. Henry (play) football at school, but he (not/play) since he left school in 1994.
5. As soon as she (pass) her driving test she (buy) a car.
6. He (give) his daughter \$3000 when she got married in 1990, but he (not/give) her any money since then.
7. **I couldn't pay for my ticket because a thief (steal) my wallet.**

8. By that time they (settle) the matter.
9. He knew that the Browns (go) to Scotland by train.
10. **By 5 o'clock yesterday he** (complete) this work.
11. There (be) no snow in the south of England last winter.
12. We (not/finish) this book yet, but we hope to finish it this year.

10. Прошедшее совершенное длительное время (The Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

Образование

Past Perfect Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в форме Past Perfect и формы причастия настоящего времени –ing смыслового глагола:

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I had been working	HAD I been working?	I had not been working
YOU had been working	HAD you been working?	YOU had not been working
HE, SHE, IT had been working	HAD he, she, it been working?	HE, SHE, IT had not been working
WE had been working	HAD we been working?	WE had not been working
YOU had been working	HAD you been working?	YOU had not been working
THEY had been working	HAD they been working?	THEY had not been working

Употребление

Past Perfect Continuous употребляется для выражения длительного прошедшего действия, начавшегося ранее другого прошедшего действия, выраженного в Past Simple и еще происходившего в момент его совершения. Past Perfect Continuous употребляется, когда указан период времени:

for an hour	в течение часа
for a month	в течение месяца

10. It was the first time we ... to a Chinese restaurant.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. go | 2. Went |
| 3. have been | 4. had bee |

2. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа используя** Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous.

I 'Why were you so tired yesterday?' 'Because I ... all morning.'

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. jog | 3. had been jogging |
| 2. was jogged | 4. had been jogged |

2. It was the first time I ... a live match.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. was ever seeing | 3. had ever seen |
| 2. had ever been seeing | 4. was ever seen |

3. I ... the whole of *War and Peace* by the time I was seven years old.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. was reading | 3. had read |
| 2. had been reading | 4. had been read |

4. Karate hurt my hands at first, but I finally... it in the end.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. got used to | 3. was used |
| 2. was use to | 4. got use to |

5. I ... for the match to begin when suddenly a dog ran onto the pitch.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. had waited | 3. was waiting |
| 2. waited | 4. wait |

6. She ... for two years when she entered the race.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. trained | 3. had been training |
| 2. had trained | 4. was training |

7. It...and the ground was still white.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. snows | 3. would snow |
| 2. had been snowing | 4. has snowed |

8. Tina... last week.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. has arrived | 3. has been arriving |
| 2. arrived | 4. arrives |

9. They... here for three years before they moved.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. live | 3. had lived |
| 2. have lived | 4. have been living |

10. ... agreed to marry him than she started to have terrible doubts.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. No sooner had she | 3. No sooner she have |
| 2. No sooner she had | 4. She had no sooner |

3. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа используя Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous.**

1. **By the time he died, the composer ... ten symphonies.**

1. have written 2. had written 3. had been writing

2. **We chose the Hotel Rio because we ... there before.**

1. had been staying 2. had stayed 3. stayed

3. **We ... for over an hour when the train finally arrived.**

1. had waited 2. waited 3. had been waiting

4. **I was completely out of breath because I**

1. run 2. had run 3. had been running

5. **I.....film before, so I knew how it ended.**

1. saw 2. had seen 3. had been seeing

6. **When he got married, I ... Chris for about two years.**

1. had been knowing 2. had known 3. knew

7. **Johnson ... ready for the race for five months and finally the big moment came.**

1. had been getting 2. had got 3. have been getting

8. **Sally ... computer lessons for very long so she wasn't sure how to use the Internet.**

1. hadn't have 2. hadn't 3. hadn't been having

9. **Mary ... oysters before, so she wasn't sure what to do with them.**

1. hadn't eaten 2. hadn't been eating 3. didn't eat

10. **I ... to my new CD for a few minutes when the CD player started making a funny noise.**

1. had listened 2. had been listening 3. listened

11. Будущее совершенное время (The Future Perfect Tense)

Образование

The Future Perfect Tense образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в форме будущего времени (will have) и Past Participle (причастия прошедшего времени) смыслового глагола.

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I will have worked	Will I have worked?	I will not (won't) have worked
YOU will have worked	Will you have worked?	YOU won't have worked
HE, SHE, IT will have worked	Will he, she, it have worked?	HE, SHE, IT won't have worked
WE will have worked	Will we have worked?	WE won't have worked
YOU will have worked	Will you have worked?	YOU won't have worked
THEY will have worked	Will they have worked?	THEY won't have worked

Употребление

The Future Perfect Tense обозначает действие, которое произойдет до какого-то момента в будущем. Этот момент может быть определен:

1. Обстоятельством времени с предлогом by.

By 5 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 этому времени.

by then

By 9 o'clock we will have finished the work. К 9 часам мы закончим работу.

2. Другим будущим действием, выраженным в Present Simple в придаточном предложении времени (очень часто с until, till before) и условия.

When you arrive, he will have left.

Когда вы придёте, он уже уедет.

Примечание: until, till в Future Perfect обычно употребляются в отрицательных предложениях

She **won't have finished** this job until tomorrow.

Она не окончит эту работу до завтра.

Упражнения

1. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа** (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect).

1. **I am sure that scientists ...** life on another planet one day.
1. will discover 2. will have discovered 3. will be discovering
2. **I can't believe I've been promoted! This time next week, I ...** in a smart office in New York.
1. will work 2. will have worked 3. will be working
3. **Don't worry – I ...** writing my report by Friday. **I'll give it to you then.**
1. will finish 2. will have finished 3. will be finishing
4. **Don't call me tomorrow. I ...** the house all day.
1. will paint 2. will have painted 3. will be painting
5. **On Saturday, we... married for 20 years. It's amazing, isn't it?**
1. will be 2. will have been 3. will be being
6. **Have we run out of coffee? I ...** now and get some.
1. will go out 2. will have gone out 3. will be going out
7. **It is no trouble to take you to the airport – I ...** that way anyway.
1. will go 2. will have gone 3. will be going
8. **I don't think you'll see your friends. They ...** before you get back.
1. will leave 2. will have left 3. will be leaving

2. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в** Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect.

1. a) (take) part in our play? You're a really good actor, we need you!
b) I know you're a keen member of the drama group. I suppose you (take) part in the play this year.
2. a) I (be) in London next year, still doing the same old job.
b) I (be) in London ten years by next June.

3. a) By Friday I (finish) this new book by Marquez.
 b) **If I don't have too much work this year**, I think I (finish) all of **Marquez's** novels.
4. a) This time tomorrow, Mary (sunbathe) on a beach in Italy.
 b) I expect she (sunbathe) until she gets badly burnt – **that's what** she did last year.
5. a) **Don't make too much noise after midnight** – I (sleep) soundly, I hope.
 b) **Wake me up by nine o'clock** – I (sleep) long enough by then.
6. a) We (fly) **Brazil later this summer. It's a long flight.**
 b) **It's strange that when we get to Rio de Janeiro**, we(fly) halfway round the world.

12. Будущее совершенное длительное время (The Future Perfect Continuous Tense)

Образование

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в форме Future Perfect (will have been) и Present Participle — ing (причастие настоящего времени) смыслового глагола.

Утвердительное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
I will have been working	Will I have been working?	I will not (won't) have been working
YOU will have been working	Will you have been working?	YOU won't have been working
HE, SHE, IT will have been working	Will he, she, it have been working?	HE, SHE, IT won't have been working
WE will have been working	Will we have been working?	WE won't have been working
YOU will have been working	Will you have been working?	YOU won't have been working
THEY will have been working	Will they have been working?	THEY won't have been working

Употребление

Future Perfect Continuous употребляется для выражения длительного действия, которое начнется ранее другого будущего действия и будет еще продолжаться в момент его наступления.

By the 1st of June, 2009, he will have been working at the factory for twenty years.

К 1 июня 2009 г. он будет работать на фабрике уже 20 лет.

Упражнения.

- Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous или Present Perfect Continuous.**
 - Next year is Ted and Amy's 25th wedding anniversary. They (to be) married for 25 years.
 - We are late. I expect the film already (to start) by the time we get to the cinema.
 - By this time next week they (to shoot) this film for three years.
 - They (to finish) the plans by the end of the week.
 - Before the end of his holiday Tom (to spend) all his money.
 - I (to watch) television since 2 o'clock.
 - By Christmas we (to work) together for ten years.
 - The train (to leave) by the time we get to the station.
 - I (to wait) for my brother for a long time.
 - Since when you (to work) at this factory?
- Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous.**
 - I (cook) dinner by the time you get home.
 - In a few minutes, I (wait) here for him for over two hours. Where can he be?
 - I (finish) my chemistry home work by the time you come home.
 - We'll be halfway through the sponsored swim in one hour so we (swim) for forty-eight hours non-stop by then.
 - If she's still on the phone at eight o'clock Fred (talk) to Melissa for over two hours.
 - He (have) the operation by May and should be a lot fitter then.
 - By the time you arrive, I (finish) dinner.
 - By the time you arrive, I (read) for an hour.
 - We moved here in 1998. By next December we (live) here for several years.
 - By June they (build) the house for a year.

3. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа** (Present Simple, Present Continuous, to be going, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous).

1. **It...tomorrow.**
 1. rains
 2. rained
 3. 's going to rain
 4. 's raining
2. **The package will ...on Sunday.**
 1. arrive
 2. arrives
 3. arriving
 4. be going to arrive
3. **Goodnight. I...you in the afternoon.**
 1. will see
 2. 'm going to see
 3. 'm seeing
 4. see
4. **Hurry up. The next bus...at 8.30.**
 1. leave
 2. leaves
 3. is leaving
 4. will have been leaving
5. **Tom will be ...to London tomorrow.**
 1. flies
 2. flying
 3. fly
 4. have flown
6. **We...a new TV soon.**
 1. have owned
 2. 'll own
 3. 're owning
 4. own
7. **They'll be making copies while he...the report.**
 1. finishes
 2. 'll be finishing
 3. will finish
 4. has been finishing
8. **She'll...almost £2,000 by then.**
 1. save
 2. have saved
 3. have been saving
 4. be saving
9. **By next year, William will...here for ten years.**
 1. live
 2. be living
 3. have been living
 4. be going to live
10. **How...for college?**
 1. should pay
 2. will she pay
 3. she pays
 4. she's going to pay
11. **She'll be married...June.**
 1. already
 2. by
 3. since
 4. until

12. **Where...be living?**

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. they | 3. will they |
| 2. they will | 4. are they |

13. **Look at those cars! They...!**

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. will crash | 3. 're going to crash |
| 2. will be crashing | 4. will have crashed |

4. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа** (Present Simple, Present Continuous, to be going, Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous).

1. This time next week, we ... the chemistry exam.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. have finished | 3. will have finished |
| 2. have been finishing | 4. will have been finishing |

2. When I grow up, ... an inventor.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I'm being | 3. I will have been |
| 2. I'm going to be | 4. I will be being |

3. Shirley will ... her research for the next few weeks.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. have done | 3. have been doing |
| 2. be doing | 4. have been done |

4. Next year, Sam will ... patients at this hospital for twenty-five years.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. have been treating | 3. be treating |
| 2. treat | 4. be going to treat |

5. "What is it?" "We won't know until ... at it under a microscope."

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. we're going to look | 3. we'll be looking |
| 2. we'll have looked | 4. we've looked |

6. You won't get any radio reception while ...through the tunnel.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. you've driven | 3. you're driving |
| 2. you'll drive | 4. you'll be driving |

7. "I'm going to set up the equipment in a minute."

"... give you a hand?"

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1. Shall I | 2. Will I | 3. Would I | 4. Do I |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------|

8. **By seven o'clock tonight, ... computer games for over twelve hours!**

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. you'll play | 3. you have played |
| 2. you'll be playing | 4. you'll have been playing |

9. "Are you still taking your tests?" "Yes, but by this time next week ... my last one!"

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I'm finishing | 3. I'll have finished |
| 2. I'll finish | 4. I'll have been finishing |

5. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка.

1. Will you been going to the supermarket tonight?
1 2 3 4
2. We'll travel for a couple of days, so you won't be able to call us.
1 2 3 4
3. By January, he'll have yet saved £3,000.
1 2 3 4
4. Where you will be staying when you go to Morocco?
1 2 3 4
5. I will be studying English when Anna come back.
1 2 3 4
6. She will not has graduated by June.
1 2 3 4

13. Будущее в прошедшем (The Future-in-the-Past)

Образование

В английском языке есть особые формы для выражения действий, которые представляются будущими с точки зрения прошлого. Они называются формами «the Future-in-the-Past» и образуются с помощью вспомогательных глаголов «should» и «would» с соответствующим инфинитивом (без to):

Будущее	Будущее в прошедшем
the Future Simple (will work)	the Future Simple-in-the-Past (would work)
the Future Continuous (will be working)	the Future Continuous-in-the-Past (would be working)
the Future Perfect (will have worked)	the Future Perfect-in-the-Past (would have worked)
the Future Perfect Continuous (will have been working)	the Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past (would have been working)

Употребление

Все 4 формы «будущего в прошедшем» употребляются в тех же значениях, как и обычные формы будущего времени, с той только разницей, что действие в этом случае представляется будущим не с момента речи в настоящем, а с какого-нибудь момента в прошлом. Грамматическое значение английских глаголов в формах «будущее в прошедшем» в русском языке передают глаголами в будущем времени:

We knew that we would manage somehow. Мы знали, что как-нибудь справимся.

The Future-in-the-Past Tense употребляется для выражения будущих действий, о которых шла речь в прошедшем времени, со следующими обстоятельствами времени:

Tomorrow	завтра
the next day	на следующий день
the day after tomorrow	послезавтра
two days later	два дня спустя
in two days	через два дня
next week	
the following week	

Упражнения

1. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Perfect- in-the-Past, Future Continuous-in-the-Past, Future Simple-in-the-Past**
 1. He said that he (to take) his examination by the first of July.
 2. He said that she (to give) **an English lesson at 5 o'clock.**
 3. He thought that I (to work) all day.
 4. I said that I (to copy) **the text by 6 o'clock.**
 5. He said that he (to read) the whole evening.
 6. She said that she (to finish) this work before they return.
 7. I said that I (to translate) **the article by 7 o'clock tomorrow.**
 8. He knew that she (to return) next week.
 9. He asked them whether they (to take part) in that work.
 10. I said that I (to go) there the next day.

Контрольный Тест
Времена в Действительном Залогe
(Tenses in Active)

1. Excuse me, do you speak English? I ... for a hotel.
1. look 2. am looking 3. was looking 4. have been looking
2. Tom usually ... very well. Last night he ... badly
1. has slept, slept 3. sleeps, slept
2. sleeps, was sleeping 4. has slept, had slept
3. I wonder if you would like to come to the party I ... next week.
1. will give 2. give 3. am giving
4. While we ... for the train it started to rain.
1. waited 2. are waiting 3. was waiting 4. were waiting
5. She ... about it only yesterday.
1. learn 2. learnt 3. was learning 4. had learnt
6. Lermontov ... a lot in his short life.
1. have done 2. had done 3. has done 4. did
7. He died after he ... ill for a long time.
1. was 2. has been 3. is 4. had been
8. I ... most of his novels by the end of the holiday.
1. read 2. has read 3. had read 4. was reading
9. At last Kate came. I ... for two hours.
1. was waiting 2. had been waiting 3. has waited 4. waited
10. Claire ... very annoying at the moment!
1. is being 2. is 3. has been
11. I ... my keys. I can't find them.
1. have lost 2. lose 3. lost 4. had lost
12. I ... in Spain when I was a child.
1. have lived 2. lived 3. had lived 4. was living
13. They ... their suitcases when the taxi arrived.
1. packed 2. were pack 3. have packed 4. havebeenpacking
14. I am so worried. It is already late, and the children ... yet.
1. don't come 3. haven't been coming
2. haven't come 4. hadn't come
15. She ... for dinner this evening.
1. comes 2. is coming 3. will come 4. came
16. When I ... to the news, I ... about that tragedy.
1. was listening, learnt 3. listened, learnt
2. listened, had learnt 4. had listened, learnt

17. No one enjoyed the show very much, ... ?
 1. had they 2. hadn't they 3. didn't they 4. did they
18. **Wake up! You ... for ten hours already.**
 1. sleep 2. slept 3. have been sleeping 4. has slept
19. **I ... at the hotel from Monday to Friday.**
 1. will be staying 2. am staying 3. stay 4. stays
20. **We ... for a few hours when finally we saw a village.**
 1. walked 2. have waked 3. were walking 4. had been walking
21. We are going to the **cinema. Who ... to join us?**
 1. want 2. is wanting 3. does want 4. wants
22. Tom burnt **his hand when he ... the dinner.**
 1. cooked 2. was cooking 3. has cooked 4. cooks
23. I saw **you in the park yesterday. You ... on the grass and reading a book.**
 1. were sitting 2. was sitting 3. sit 4. have sit
24. While I was working **in the garden, I ... my back.**
 1. have hurt 2. hurt 3. hurted 4. had hurt
25. How long have **you ... that book?**
 1. been reading 2. read 3. reads 4. to read
26. **Mary is still writing letters. She ... letters all day.**
 1. have been writing 2. writes 3. is writing 4. has been writing
27. They **... tennis since 2 o'clock.**
 1. have been playing 2. played 3. were playing 4. play
28. **Shakespeare ... many plays.**
 1. has written 2. wrote 3. had written 4. was writing
29. **My sister is a writer. She ... many books.**
 1. writes 2. Wrote 3. has written 4. is written
30. **We ... in this house for twenty years by May.**
 1. will have leaved 2. are living 3. will leave 4. will have been living
31. **We're late. The film already ... by the time we get to the cinema.**
 1. will start 2. will have started 3. starts 4. started
32. **Hurry up! The next bus ... at 8-15.**
 1. leave 2. leaving 3. leaves 4. will be leaving
33. **Bill ... to Paris tomorrow at five o'clock in the morning.**
 1. flies 2. will have flown 3. will be flying 4. fly

34. Excuse me, but you ... in my place. - Oh, I am sorry.
1. sit 2. is sitting 3. are sitting 4. have sat
35. When he ... the work, he went to the kitchen and made some tea.
1. finish 2. finishes 3. has finished 4. finished
36. You can turn off the radio. I ... to it.
1. don't listen 2. not listening 3. is not listening 4. doesn't listen
37. I was late but my friends ... for me when I arrived.
1. was waiting 2. waited 3. were waiting 4. have waited
38. I have ... this ballad already and I am in no mood to do it again.
1. sing 2. Song 3. sang 4. sung
39. Only when the guests ... he managed to speak to his daughter.
1. have left 2. had left 3. were left 4. had been left
40. I ... Mr. White on Monday at 5.
1. see 2. is seeing 3. am seeing 4. will be seen
41. I ... her. I am glad she has agreed to marry me.
1. always loved 3. have always loved
2. had always loved 4. was always loving
42. "Can you come out to play?" "No, we ... dinner at the moment."
1. are having 2. have 3. have been having
43. I suppose he ... about his new invention.
1. talks 3. will have talked 2. is talking 4. will talk
44. The mechanics ... the engine apart several times before they were able to locate the source of the rattle.
1. have taken 3. had been taking
2. have been taking 4. had taken
45. I can't help being angry! You ... at the lessons all the time.
1. chats 2. chat 3. has been chatting 4. are chatting
46. Where have you ... the money?
1. hid 2. hidden 3. hided 4. hiding
47. By that moment everyone ... their seats and was listening attentively.
1. took 2. was taking 3. had taken 4. had been taken
48. I ... this position for years and I am not going to give it up!
1. have been holding 2. am holding 3. hold 4. held
49. Watch out! You ... fall.
1. are going to 2. will 3. is going 4. are
50. Hospital staff ... a two-day strike tomorrow.
1. will begin 2. are beginning 3. begins 4. is beginning

14. Страдательный Залог (The Passive Voice)

В английском языке имеется два залога: the Active Voice (действительный залог) и the Passive Voice (страдательный залог).

1. Если подлежащее обозначает лицо или предмет, совершающий действие, то глагол-сказуемое употребляется в форме **действительного залога**.

The hurricane ruined almost all houses in this village.

Ураган разрушил почти все дома в этой деревне.

2. Если же подлежащее обозначает лицо или предмет, подвергающийся действию со стороны другого лица или предмета, то глагол-сказуемое употребляется в форме **страдательного залога**.

We were given a bonus.

Нам была выдана премия.

Образование времен страдательного залога

Времена страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола «to be» в соответствующей временной форме и смыслового глагола в форме причастия прошедшего времени Past Participle (Participle II).

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	A picture is painted	A picture is being painted	A picture has been painted	-----
Past	A picture was painted	A picture was being painted	A picture had been painted	-----
Future	A picture will be painted	-----	A picture will have been painted	-----
Future – in – the – Past	A picture would be painted	-----	A picture would have been painted	-----

Таким образом, при спряжении глагола в страдательном залоге изменяется только глагол «to be», смысловой же глагол имеет во всех временах одну и ту же форму – Past Participle (Participle II).

2. В страдательном залоге имеются только два времени группы Continuous: Present Continuous и Past Continuous; формы Future Continuous и Perfect Continuous отсутствуют.

Преобразование предложений из действительного залога в страдательный

1. Дополнение действительного оборота становится подлежащим страдательного оборота
Somebody has stolen his car (действительный залог).
Кто-то украл его машину.
His car has been stolen.
Его машина была украдена.
2. Глагол в страдательном обороте употребляется в том же времени что и в действительном.
I wrote the letter.
Я написал письмо.
The letter was written.
Письмо было написано.
I'll take care of your pets.
Я позабочусь о твоих питомцах.
Your pets will be taken care of.
О твоих питомцах позаботятся.
3. При необходимости упоминания лица или предмета, осуществляющего действие, а также предмета, являющегося инструментом действия или материалом, с помощью которого действие производится, используются предлоги by и with. При чем предлог by используется, чтобы сказать, **что** или **кто** выполнил действие, а предлог with – что использовал деятель (**инструмент или материал**) для совершения действия.
The cake was cooked by my Granny.
Торт был приготовлен моей бабушкой.

4. В пассивных вопросительных конструкциях, начинающихся с who, whom или which всегда присутствует предлог by.
Who was the Mona Lisa painted by?
Кем была написана Мона Лиза?
5. Если в состав сказуемого в действительном залоге входят модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, то в страдательном залоге это сказуемое будет выглядеть следующим образом:

модальный глагол + be + Past Participle

действительный залог	страдательный залог
We must finish our work in May. Мы должны закончить свою работу в мае.	Our work must be finished in May. Наша работа должна быть закончена в мае.
You can buy this book in any bookshop.	This book can be bought in any bookshop.
Вы сможете купить эту книгу в любом книжном магазине.	Эта книга может быть куплена в любом книжном магазине.

Упражнения

1. **Выберите правильный вариант ответа в действительном либо страдательном залоге.**

1. A lot of people suffer / are suffered from travel sickness.
2. An excellent guidebook to Belarus has just published / has just been published.
3. The number of visitors to our country was increased / increased last year.
4. A new holiday resort is being built / is building on the south coast of the Crimea.
5. The hotel in the centre of Minsk will finish / will be finished next year.
6. Anyone wishing to visit China during the Olympic Games must apply / be applied for a visa.
7. Stewardesses kindly requested / are requested passengers to keep their seat belts fastened during the take-off.
8. Smoking has banned / has been banned on all flights.

Контрольный тест

Времена в Действительном и Страдательном Залогe

(The Active and Passive Voice)

1. He had an excellent housekeeper. She ... two years before his marriage.
 1. had hired
 2. had been hired
 3. hired
 4. to hire
2. The famous actor ... now for the "Yes" magazine .
 1. will interviewed
 2. was interviewed
 3. is being interviewed
 4. is interviewing
3. When he entered the room she ... the letter and ... at him.
 1. put aside, smiled
 2. puted aside, smiled
 3. had put aside, smiled
 4. had been put aside, smiled
4. The goods ... to Berlin at the moment.
 1. are been brought
 2. is brought
 3. are being brought
 4. is being bringing
5. I don't know when I
 1. be back
 2. will be back
 3. am back
 4. back
6. I ... by the appearance of my sister.
 1. was shocked
 2. shock
 3. was been shocked
 4. shocked
7. He at once realized that the gas ... by the woman herself.
 1. had turned on
 2. had been turned on
 3. was turned on
 4. Turned
8. Suddenly a band of masked men ... the bus.
 1. hold up
 2. holded up
 3. held been up
 4. held up
9. He can answer when he ..., and be silent when he isn't.
 1. is asked
 2. is asking
 3. is being asked
 4. is been asked
10. Someone ... my car on the door!
 1. was scratched
 2. has scratched
 3. has been scratched
 4. is scratched
11. He ... to invest his money in property.
 1. was decided
 2. decide
 3. decided
 4. is being deciding

12. Scarves ... in this church.
 1. must be worn 2. must have worn
 3. must be worn 4. have worn
13. The poor invalid never ... after properly.
 1. have been looked 2. has been looked
 3. be looked 4. was looked
14. Someone ... their wallet on the floor.
 1. was left 2. has left
 3. leaved 4. has been left
15. Nick ... his reflection in the water any longer.
 1. was not seen 2. was not see
 3. did not see 4. did not seen
16. The house ... more than three years ago.
 1. was painted 2. painted
 3. had painted 4. had been painted
17. There is a mystery about my birth. One day, I know, the secret ...
 to me.
 1. will tell 2. will be tell
 3. will be told 4. will been told
18. There must be a mistake! The hotel bill ... by my wife early in the
 morning.
 1. paid 2. was paid
 3. was payed 4. was been paid
19. When I spoke to him he started as if his thoughts ... far away.
 1. have been 2. had been
 3. were 4. were been
20. At present he ... for heart problems.
 1. is being treated 2. has treated
 3. is treating 4. is treat
21. This amazing collection of poems ... in 1980.
 1. had been published 2. was published
 3. published 4. was publish
22. Many new houses ... in our street by next year.
 1. will have been built 2. .will built
 3. will been built 4. won't built
23. Some antique vases ... in the old house.
 1. find 2. found
 3. are find 4. were found

24. When we arrived at the hotel, all the rooms ... filled.
1. have been 2. had been 3. were 4. was
25. A famous football player ... to advertise their product.
1. has been chosen 2. have been chosen
3. has choosed 4. has been choosed
26. The accountant ... the document very carefully.
1. was studied 2. been studied
3. studied 4. was study
27. The General Manager ... for his unpopular actions recently.
1. criticized 2. is criticizing
3. has been criticized 4. has criticized
28. While I was having lunch my car
1. was being washed 2. was washing
3. was washed 4. washed
29. I think my bag ... in the bus.
1. was been stolen 2. has been stolen
3. was stealed 4. has been stealed
30. Bred ... to play the leading role in the university theatre.
1. was chosen 2. been chosen
3. was choosed 4. had been choosen
31. She's sleeping downstairs, because her room ... now.
1. was being painted 2. will be painting
3. is being painted 4. is painting
32. I ... this picture during the spring.
1. took 2. has taken 3. is tooked 4. was taken
33. Your report must ... in on Monday.
1. been handed 2. be handed
3. was handed 4. is handed
34. Someone ... their magazine on the bench yesterday.
1. were left 2. left 3. leaved 4. had left
35. It was a real surprise when my mum ... a job.
1. gave 2. was gaved 3. was given 4. was gived
36. The Vikings had visited America before it ... by Columbus.
1. has been discovered 2. discovered
3. is discovered 4. was discovered
37. Unfortunately our flight
1. has just been delayed 2. is just been delayed
3. has just delayed 4. is just being delayed

38. My parents ... for my ticket for the concert.
 1. will be pay 2. will pay
 3. will be paid 4. will paid
39. The first comedy film ... by Charlie Chaplin.
 1. has been created 2. was created
 3. had been created 4. will be created
40. By the time you read this, I ... for murder.
 1. will have been arrested 2. have been arrested
 3. has been arrested 4. will have arrested
41. The award for best video ... later this evening.
 1. will be presented 2. has been presented
 3. will have be presented 4. will has been presented
42. Radio waves ... by Marconi.
 1. discovered 2. were discovered
 3. are discovered 4. has discovered
43. We ... your application in two days.
 1. will consider 2. will be considered
 3. have consider 4. are considered
44. Their tent ... over in the night by the wind.
 1. blew 2. was blew
 3. was blown 4. has blown
45. People ... chess for around two thousand years now.
 1. have been played 2. are played
 3. are playing 4. have played
46. Two students ... at this moment by the Dean.
 1. are questioning 2. are being questioned
 3. are questioned 4. being questioned
47. A man ... a driver with an air gun at the petrol station last night.
 1. shot 2. has been shot 3. was shoted 4. shooted
48. Gunpowder ... by the Chinese.
 1. is invented 2. was been invented
 3. has invented 4. was invented
49. I ... by Dr.Peterson and ... a prescription.
 1. was examined, given 2. examined, given
 3. was examined, gave 4. examined,gave
50. The vet ...our dog an injection with a special syringe.
 1. has been given 2. gaved
 3. gave 4. was given

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Учебное издание

USEFUL GRAMMAR
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В 4 частях

Часть 2

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Технический редактор *О. В. Песенько*

Подписано в печать 22.02.2013. Формат 60×84 ¹/₁₆. Бумага офсетная. Ризография.

Усл. печ. л. 3,89. Уч.-изд. л. 3,04. Тираж 100. Заказ 348.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение: Белорусский национальный технический университет. ЛИ № 02330/0494349 от 16.03.2009. Пр. Независимости, 65. 220013, г. Минск.