#### Министерство образования Тульской области

ГОУ СПО «Чернский профессионально-педагогический колледж» Тульской области

# Учебно-методическая разработка «времена действительного залога с тренировочными упражнениями»

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### Введение

Данная рабочая тетрадь одновременно является кратким систематическим справочником по грамматическим формам глагола и сборником упражнений.

Как известно, наибольшая эффективность учебного процесса достигается при последовательном и взаимосвязанном изучении практикума, что подтверждается содержанием рабочей тетради, которая состоит из трех глав, списка неправильных глаголов и рекомендуемой литературы.

Первая глава времена группы «Simple » изучается на первом курсе, вторая и третья времена групп «Continuous» и «Perfect » - на втором.

Тетрадь содержит краткие и четкие объяснения правил употребления грамматических времен действительного залога. В каждой главе имеется по три таблицы образования форм настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени, которые помогают вспомнить теоретическую основу каждого из грамматических времен прежде, чем учащийся приступит к выполнению практических упражнений. После изучения каждого из времен следуют упражнения, которые могут быть использованы как для повторения и проверки навыков, так и для закрепления знаний по нескольким грамматическим временам.

Множество практических разно-уровневых упражнений делают эту тетрадь удобной как для работы в аудитории, так и для самостоятельных занятий.

Лексический и грамматический состав упражнений отвечает требованиям федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов среднего специального образования 3-го поколения по дисциплине «Английский язык».

Данная тетрадь содержит список 100 наиболее употребляемых форм неправильных глаголов. Кроме того, после каждого раздела имеется обобщающий тест, выполнение которого, может являться одной из форм получения дифференцированного зачета на определенном курсе обучения дисциплины «Английский язык».

Данная тетрадь помогает не только систематизировать ранее изученный грамматический материал, но и значительно расширить свои знания о структуре английского языка, выработать умения и навыки, позволяющие свободно исследовать широкий диапазон грамматических структур в реальных ситуациях общения.

# ВРЕМЕНА ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

(The Active Voice)

Для выражения времени совершения действия — настоящего, прошедшего и будущего — английский глагол имеет своеобразную систему глагольных времен (*Tenses*). Глагольные времена делятся на 3 группы:

- 1. Группа « простых » времен (Simple Tenses)
- 2. Группа « длительных» времен (Continuous Tenses)
- 3. Группа « совершенных» времен (Perfect Tenses)

### Глава I. Simple Tense

### Группа « простых » времен состоит из:

- настоящего простого времени (Present Simple Tense)
- прошедшего простого времени (Past Simple Tense)
- будущего простого времени (Future Simple Tense)

Времена группы *Simple* употребляются, в отличие от других времен других групп, только для констатации факта совершения действия в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем, без указания на его длительность, законченность и безотносительно к какому-либо другому действию или моменту.

# 1.1.Present Simple Tense

**Настоящее простое** время — описывает обычные, повторяющиеся действия как факт — безотносительно к их длительности или к результату действия.

Ex. I go to college every day.

- Я хожу в колледж каждый день.

В этом высказывании интересует не время, потраченное на дорогу, не процесс движения, не результат походов, а сам факт: я хожу в колледж, а не на работу.

Time Expressions used with Present Simple: Временные наречия, используемые с Present Simple:

Every day	every morning	every year	never
at night	in the evening	always	rarely
In the afternoon	usually	often	sometimes

## Примечание:

- 1. В утвердительной форме настоящего времени глагол будет изменяться только в 3-ем лице единственном лице (he, she, it), т.е. к инфинитиву глагола будет прибавляться окончание *s* / *es*;
- 2. Вопросительная форма настоящего времени образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола do/does + V1 (глагол в первой форме);
- 3. Отрицательная форма настоящего времени образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола  $do/does + uacmuua \ not + V1$ .

# Образование форм глагола в Present Simple

Affirmative	Neg	ative	Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I talk	I do not talk	I don't talk	Do I talk?
You talk	You do not talk	You don't talk	Do you talk?
He talks	He does not talk	He doesn't talk	Does he talk?
She talks	She does not talk	She doesn't talk	Does she talk?
It talks	It does not talk	It doesn't talk	Does it talk?
We talk	We do not talk	We don't talk	Do we talk?
You talk	You do not talk	You don't talk	Do you talk?
They talk	They do not talk	They don't talk	Do they talk?

(Таб.1.1.)

They talk	They ao noi taik	They don t talk	Do they
П			
Правописание			
• Глаголы, ока	анчивающиеся на	a	
-ss, -sh, -ch, -	$x, -o \rightarrow es$	I watch – He watch	es
• Глаголы, ока	анчивающиеся на	a	
- согласную		I study – He stud <b>ies</b>	!
•	анчивающиеся на	•	
- гласные ( <i>a</i>	$(o,e,u)+y\rightarrow ys$	I buy –He buy <b>s</b>	
		Exercises.	
I. Write the ver	bs in the third per	son singular.	
		56.7.2.1.8.1.1.1.	
1. I fly –it _		4. I play – she	
2 You run -	– he	5. We hurry –he	
3 We catch	- she	6. You stay – she	
J. We calch-		0. 10u stay – sne	
		,	
II. Complete the	e sentences as in t	he example:	
I C		$C1 \rightarrow C$	
Long for		Short form	
1. She does not	like apples.	She <b>doesn't</b> like apple	S.
2. We w	ork on Sunday.	2. Wework on	Sunday.
	J	<del></del>	•

3. He	help me.	3. He	help me.		
<i>4. They</i>	drive fast.	4. They	drive fast.		
5. It	fly.	5. It	fly.		
		s in the "Present S			
My friend J	John 1)	_(have) a horse. It	(be)	a beautiful anii	nal with big
eyes and a	long tail. Its nat	me is Bella and it	<i>3)</i> ( <i>lo</i>	ve) people. It 4)	
(not/bite) or	r kick and it is c	always friendly. It	5) (e	eat) apples and h	nay but it 6)
(no	ot/eat) meat. Ho	rses 7) (n	ot/like) meat.	John usually 8	
	·	v after school. H	·		
		n traffic. There 1			
		(take) Bella the		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
-	• •	horses 13)	- ·		_
		n horse but John 1.			
IV. Make th	e following sent	ences negative and	d interrogative		

- 1. You know the answer.
- 2. George usually has breakfast at eight.
- 3. Children like sweets.
- 4. His father finishes work at 6.
- 5. You remember the address.

# 1.2.Past Simple Tense

**Прошедшее простое** время – служит для выражения действия, совершившегося или совершавшегося в прошлом. Это время употребляется в повествовании, т.е. при изложении событий, имевших место в прошлом, а также в разговоре о прошедших событиях, для выражения обычного, повторяющегося прошедшего действия.

Ex. We worked yesterday. — Мы работали вчера.

Time Expressions used with Past Simple: Временные наречия, используемые с Past Simple:

Yesterday on Monday the other day when An hour ago in 2007 during the war then A week/day/ month/ year ago
Last week/ day/ month/ year

Образование времени Past Simple

По способу образования прошедшего времени все глаголы в английском языке можно разделить на две группы:

Правильные глаголы

(regular verbs)

Hеправильные глаголы (irregular verbs)

Образуются путем прибавления к основе окончания – *ed (-d)* 

Смотри таблицу неправильных глаголов, используй II форму *(Past)* 

Если глагол правильный, то возможно следующее преобразование прошедшего времени.

Правописание:

1. глагол, оканчивающийся на-  $e - \rightarrow -d$ 

Like - liked

Hat**e** –hate**d** 

2. глагол, оканчивающийся на согласную  $\rightarrow$ удвоенную согласную +ed

Prefe**r** –prefe**rred** 

Trave**l**-trave**lled** 

3. глагол, оканчивающийся на согласную  $+y \rightarrow -ied$ 

Carry –carried

Stud**y**-stud**ied** 

4. глагол, оканчивающийся на гласную  $+y \rightarrow ed$ 

Play - played

Sta**y**-stay**ed** 

Образование форм глагола в Past Simple

Рассмотрим образование прошедшего времени на примере правильного глагола *to stay* –(оставаться), так как это правильный глагол то его форма в Past Simple будет –*stayed*.

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I stayed	I did not stay	I didn't stay	Did I stay?
You stayed	You did not stay	You didn't stay	Did you stay?
He stayed	He did not stay	He didn't stay	Did he stay?
She stayed	She did not stay	She didn't stay	Did she stay?
It stayed	It did not stay	It didn't stay	Did it stay?
We stayed	We did not stay	We didn't stay	Did we stay?
You stayed	You did not stay	You didn't stay	Did you stay?
They stayed	They did not stay	They didn't stay	Did they stay?

(Таб.1.2.)

# Примечание:

1. Утвердительная форма прошедшего времени будет иметь одну и ту же форму глагола во всех лицах и числах, несмотря на то, что глагол будет являться правильным или неправильным;

- 2. Вопросительная форма прошедшего времени образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола *did* (вторая форма от глагола do)+существительное или местоимение + V1 (глагол в первой форме);
- 3. Отрицательная форма прошедшего времени образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола *did* (вторая форма от глагола do)+*частица not* + *V1* (глагол в первой форме).

### Exercises.

1. open -	4. empty -	7. smoke-	
2. love -	 5. quarrel -	7. smoke 8. play	
3. plan -	6. try -	9. cry -	
II. Choose a verb	from the box to fill in the b	olanks with "Present" or "I	Past Simple".
Finish,	go, have, be		
Peter usually 1)	work at 4.30	p.m. Yesterday he 2)	work at 1.00
p.m. He usually 3	8) home by traii	ı. Yesterday he 4)	home by
taxi. He usually 5	i) dinner at ho	me. Yesterday he 6)	dinner in a
rostaurant with l	his friends He usually 7	to had early	Vastarday ha 8)
restaurant with h	his friends. He usually 7) l late because it 9)	to bed early.	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with he to bed  III. Put the verbs	his friends. He usually 7) I late because it 9)in brackets into the "Past were the second control of the	to bed early his birthday. Simple".	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with he to bed  III. Put the verbs to Pamela: What	his friends. He usually 7) I late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past in the "Vast"  (you	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  / do) last weekend?	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with he to bed  III. Put the verbs to Pamela: What Tony: I 2)	his friends. He usually 7) I late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past in the "Past in the "You"  (you go) to my cous	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend?  in's house.	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with har to bed  III. Put the verbs har  Pamela: What  Tony: I2)  Pamela: 3)	his friends. He usually 7) I late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past in the "Past in the "Past in the "Past in the "Past"  [you he it far?	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend?  in's house.	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with har to bed  III. Put the verbs har  Pamela: What  Tony: I2)  Pamela: 3)  Tony: No, it of	his friends. He usually 7) I late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past in the "Past"  [	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend? in's house.  us 30 minutes.	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with har to bed  III. Put the verbs to har to har the verbs to har to have to have the har to ha	his friends. He usually 7/2 late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past with the "I with the "Past with the "Past" with th	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend?  in's house.  us 30 minutes.  long?	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with h to bed  III. Put the verbs h  Pamela : What Tony : I 2) Pamela : 3) Tony : No, it of Pamela : 5) Tony : We 6)	his friends. He usually 7) I late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past in brackets"  [	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend? in's house.  us 30 minutes. long? the weekend.	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with har to bed  III. Put the verbs har  Pamela: What Tony: I2) Pamela: 3) Tony: No, it of Pamela: 5) Tony: We 6) What 7)	his friends. He usually 7/2 late because it 9)  in brackets into the "Past of the the "Past of the	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend? in's house.  us 30 minutes. long? the weekend. ast weekend?	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with har to bed  III. Put the verbs have  Pamela: What Tony: I2) Pamela: 3) Tony: No, it of Pamela: 5) Tony: We 6) What 7)  Pamela: My fam	his friends. He usually 7/2 late because it 9) (you.  in brackets into the "Past of the "	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend? in's house.  us 30 minutes. long? the weekend. ast weekend? ake) the dog and we	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with har to bed  III. Put the verbs has lead of the serbs has lead on the serbs had lead on the ser	his friends. He usually 7/2 late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past of the	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend? in's house.  us 30 minutes. long? the weekend. ast weekend? ake) the dog and we	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with har to bed  III. Put the verbs have the restaurant with har to bed  III. Put the verbs have the restaurant with har to bed  Pamela: What Tony: No, it of the restaurant with har to be define the restaurant with har to be defined as the restaurant with har to be define the restaurant with his res	his friends. He usually 7/2 late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past of	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend? in's house.  us 30 minutes. long? the weekend. ast weekend? ake) the dog and we he beach.	Yesterday he 8)
restaurant with h to bed  III. Put the verbs h  Pamela : What Tony : I 2) Pamela : 3) Tony : No, it of Pamela : 5) Tony : We 6) What 7)  Pamela : My fam 9) Tony : 10)	his friends. He usually 7/2 late because it 9) in brackets into the "Past of the	to bed early. his birthday.  Simple".  do) last weekend? in's house.  us 30 minutes. long? the weekend. ast weekend? ake) the dog and we he beach.	Yesterday he 8)

3. You eat too little.	
4. I know the answer.	
5. Their child often falls ill.	

V. Imagine that you are asking your fried question about the trip. Make up questions from the given words.

Model: Where/go - Where did you go?

- 1. go/on business
- 2. where/stay
- 3. go alone/with a group
- 4. how/travel
- *5. the food / expensive*

## 1.3. Future Simple Tense

**Будущее простое** время – 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 общего смысла предложения:

Ex: He will return to Moscow in a few days.

– Он вернется в Москву через несколько дней.

They will take English lessons twice a week.

- Они будут брать английские уроки два раза в неделю.

Time Expressions used with Future Simple: Временные наречия, используемые с Future Simple:

Tomorrow Tonight Soon Next week/ month/ year In a week/ month/ year

Образование форм глагола в Future Simple

Aff	firmative	Nego	ative	Interrogative
		Long form	Short form	
I	will pay	I will not pay	I won't pay	Will I pay?
You	will pay	You will not pay	You won't pay	Will you pay?
Не	will pay	He will not pay	He won't pay	Will he pay?
She	will pay	She will not pay	She won't pay	Will she pay?

It will pay	It will not pay	It won't pay	Will it pay?
We will pay	We will not pay	We won't pay	Will we pay?
You will pay	You will not pay	You won't pay	Will you pay?
They will pay	They will not pay	They won't pay	Will they pay?

(Таб.1.3.)

### Примечание:

- 1. Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **will** + VI (форма инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to);
- 2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы *not*, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола;
- 3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, за которым следует смысловой глагол.

### Exercises.

### I. Fill in "will" or "won't".

Johnny: Mum, 1) I need to take my umbrella on holiday?
Mum: No, I don't think it 2) rain. Spain is a very hot country.
Johnny: 3) they speak English there?
Mum : No, they 4) speak English. They speak Spanish in Spain.
Johnny: 5)I like Spain, Mum?
Mum: I don't know Johnny. Maybe you 6) like it. Maybe you 7).
Johnny: Mum, I hope you 8) leave me there.
Mum: Stop asking so many questions or I 9) leave you there!
II. Fill in "will" or "won't".
Jim : 1) we go to "Snacks" restaurant for lunch?
Mary: No, you 2) like the food there. I think you 3) like the new
café in York Street.
Jim : O.K. We 4) take the bus there. 5) I phone John and ask him
if he wants to come?
Mary: I'm sure he 6) want to come, but we 7) have time to wait
for him here.
Jim: 8)I tell him to meet us there?
Mary : That's a good idea. Tell him we 9) meet him outside the café. There
10)be a lot of people so he 11)find us inside.
Jim: 12) I tell him to be there in half an hour? 13) that be
enough time?
Mary: Yes, I think so.
<b>n ••</b>

### Revising test.

Choose the form of the verb( Present, Past or Future Simple).

1. If it	( to rain) again, I don't kn	now how to dress.
a) rain		c) will rain
2. Why	(you/to return) so early	?
	b) have you returned	
3. We	(to stay) with the Robins	for two days and returned home.
	b) stayed	
4. (ye	ou/ to hear) the news last i	night?
a) heard you	b) did you hear	c) were you hearing
5. When I	(to be) at school, we	(to take) exams in all the subjects.
a) am was	b) was take	c) was took
6. What time	b) was take ( the plane/ arrive	) at the airport?
a) do the plane ar	$\frac{\overline{b}}{b}$ the plane $a$	rrives c) does the plane arrive
	they(to retu	
	b) will return	
8. Where	(you/ to get) these pr	etty earrings?
a) does you get	b) you get	c) did you get
9. (ye	ou / to be) at Kate's birthd	lay party?
	b) were you	
10. I	( to be) ready by 7 o'clock	·
a) was	b) were _ ( to cook) about two ho	c) did be
11. She	(to cook) about two ho	urs yesterday.
a) was cooking	b) cooks	c) cooked
12. He	b) cooks (to run) away from home	e three times
when he (	to be) fourteen.	
a) run was	b) ran was _ ( to visit) her tomorrow.	c) runs was
13. He	_ ( to visit) her tomorrow.	
a) visits	b) will visit	c) shall visit
14. The students	( to tidy) their	hostel-room yesterday.
a) will tidy	b) tidied	c) tidy
15. Mike	_ ( to be) the cleverest st	udent of our group.
a) was	b) is	c) will be

### Глава II. Continuous Tense

# Группа « длительных » времен состоит из:

- настоящего длительного времени (Present Continuous Tense)
- прошедшего длительного времени (Past Continuous Tense)
- будущего длительного времени (Future Continuous Tense)

Времена группы *Continuous* употребляются для выражения действий, которые совершаются в определенный момент в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем.

### 2.1.Present Continuous Tense

**Настоящее** длительное время — употребляется для выражения действия, длящегося в настоящий момент или период. С глаголами, которые обозначают действие, а не состояние, Present Continuous обычно не употребляется :

To feel (чувствовать)	<i>To know</i> (знать)	To consist (состоять)
<i>To be</i> (быть, находиться)	To remember (помнить)	To hate (ненавидеть)
To live (жить)	To think (думать)	To believe (верить)
To stay (оставаться)	To want (хотеть)	To contain (содержать)
To hear (слышать)	To like (нравиться)	To forget ( забывать)
To see (видеть)	To love (любить)	To possess (обладать)

Ex. He is typing a letter now.

– Он печатает письмо сейчас. (Present Continuous)

*NOT USED: I know you better now.* 

– Я знаю вас лучше сейчас (Present Simple)

Time Expressions used with Present Continuous:
Временные наречия, используемые с Present Continuous:

Now At the moment At present Образование форм глагола в Present Continuous

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I am reading	I am not reading	I amn't reading	Am I reading?
You are reading	You are not reading	You aren't reading	Are you reading?
He is reading	He is not reading	He isn't reading	Is he reading?
She is reading	She is not reading	She isn't reading	Is she reading?
It is reading	It is not reading	It isn't reading	Is it reading?
We are reading	We are not reading	We aren't reading	Are we reading?
You are reading	You are not reading	You aren't reading	Are you reading?
They are reading	They are not reading	They aren't reading	Are they reading?

(Ta6.2.1.)

# Примечание:

- 1. *Present Continuous* образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в настоящем времени ( *am*, *is*, *are*) и *V1* + *ing* к основному глаголу т.е. формы причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle);
- 2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола, затем следует V1 + ing;
- 3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, за которым следует V1 + ing.

Правописание:		
1. глагол, оканчивающи	йся на- <i>е -</i> -	→ -ing
Write-writ <b>ing</b>	Driv <b>e</b> -	- driv <b>ing</b>
2. глагол, оканчивающи	йся на согл	асную $\to y$ двоенную согласную $+ing$
Swim-swi <b>mming</b>	<b>BUT</b>	Open-opening
Sit-sitting		Wait-waiting
3. глагол, оканчивающи	йся на глас	ные $ie \rightarrow y + ing$
Die- dying		
Lie-lying		
• •		Exercises.

I. Add "-ing" to the following verbs and put them in the correct list.

Make, begin, hit, shave, drink, play, lie, fly, cut, sleep, smoke, meet, take, drop.

+ ing	-ie →y+ing	-e- → ing	Double conson +ing
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.

II. (	Complete	the	text	with	the	list	of v	erbs.
-------	----------	-----	------	------	-----	------	------	-------

Cook, op	en, look, snow, stay, drink, sit, listen, i	sleep, sing.
It is Christmas Day. Mr.	Huston 1) is drinking tea. Mrs. Husto	on 2) the
Christmas dinner. The b	oys 3) Christmas calor	rs. Grandfather and
	on the sofa. Grandmother 5) _	
singing but grandfather	6) The girls 7)	their presents. The
dog 8) at a	the girls. It is very cold. It 9)	outside and so the
Hustons 10)	at home tonight.	
	ckets into the "Present Simple" or "Pi (go) to the cinema.	resent Continuous".
	(watch) TV at the moment.	
	(wash) the car.	
4. Nina usually	(drive) to work.	
5. Father	(lie) on the sofa now.	
6. Claire	(not/ like) pizza.	

# IV. Translate into English.

- 1. Зачем вы это объясняете? Все это понимают.
- 2. Ты всегда пишешь левой рукой?
- 3. Мы уезжаем отдыхать в Испанию.

- 4. А знаешь, о чем я думаю? Конечно нет.
- 5. В этих краях осенью часто идет дождь.
- 6. Ты видишь их? Вон они сидят за тем столиком.

#### 2.2.Past Continuous Tense

**Прошедшее** длительное время — выражает прошедшее действие в *процессе его совершения*, т.е. незаконченное длительное действие. Оно переводится на русский язык *прошедшем временем глагола несовершенного вида*..

Ex: He was writing his exercises at five o'clock.

Он писал упражнения в пять часов. (т.е. он начал писать упражнения до пяти часов и в пять часов все еще их писал)

# Time Expressions used with Past Continuous: Временные наречия, используемые с Past Continuous:

At 6 o'clock yesterday at midnight
At noon at that moment
The whole evening when I came home
From . . . till yesterday all morning yesterday

Образование форм глагола в Past Continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was studying	I wasn't studying	Was I studying?
You were studying	You weren't studying	Were you studying?
He was studying	He wasn't studying	Was he studying?
She was studying	She wasn't studying	Was she studying?
It was studying	It wasn't studying	Was it studying?
We were studying	We weren't studying	Were we studying?
You were studying	You weren't studying	Were you studying?
They were studying	They weren't studying	Were they studying?

(Ta6.2.2.)

## Примечание:

- 1. Past Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в форме прошедшего времени (was, were) +V1+ing;
- 2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола (was, were), затем следует V1 + ing;
- 3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол (was, were) ставится перед подлежащим, за которым следует V1 + ing.

Exercises.

### I. Put the verbs into Past Continuous.

1. I	( write) an En	glish exercise a	it that time yesterday.	
2. My little sister _				
3. She	(read) the w	hole evening ye	esterday.	
4. When I came ho				
5. He	( do) the home	ework when mo	ther came home.	
II. Use "Past Simp	le" or "Past Cor	ıtinuous".		
1. I	(go) to the cinem	a yesterday.		
2. I			vesterday.	
3. He	( not to sleep	) when father o	came home.	
3. He 4. What Nick	(do) when	you came to hi	is place?	
III. Write the corre	ect form of the ve	rbs, using the p	ast simple or past continuous ten	ises.
Dan : I	_(see) Joanna ai	nd Sue in the po	ark on Saturday.	
<i>Rob</i> : <i>Oh yes</i>	( they	// play) tennis?	They usually do on Saturdays.	
			(run) round the park.	
<i>Rob</i> :				
<i>Dan</i> : Yes, <i>I</i>	( shout) but	they	( not/ answer).	
Rob: Maybe they	(no	t/ see) you.		

### 2.3. Future Continuous Tense

**Будущее** длительное время — выражает будущее действие в *процессе его совершения*, т.е. незаконченное длительное действие. Оно переводится на русский язык *будущим временем глагола несовершенного вида*.

Ex: I will be working at 6 o'clock tomorrow.

Я еще буду работать в 6 часов завтра. (т.е. я начал работать и буду еще продолжать работать в 6 часов завтрашнего дня)

Time Expressions used with Future Continuous: Временные наречия, используемые с Future Continuous:

At 6 o'clock tomorrow all day long
All the time all day tomorrow

The whole evening from five till six tomorrow

Образование форм глагола в Future Continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will be working	I will not be working	Will I be working?
You will be working	You will not be working	Will you be working?
He will be working	He will not be working	Will he be working?
She will be working	She will not be working	Will she be working?
It will be working	It will not be working	Will it be working?

We will be working	We will not be working	Will we be working?
You will be working	You will not be working	Will you be working?
They will be working	They will not be working	Will they be working?

(Таб.2.3.)

### Примечание:

- 1. Future Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *will be* +V1+ing;
- 2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола (will +not +be+V1 + ing;
- 3. В вопросительной форме первый вспомогательный глагол *(will)* ставится перед подлежащим +be+V1+ing.

Exercises.

I. Use Future Continuous.
1. I(prepare) for my examination in May.
2. He( read) the whole evening.
3. They ( work) in the library from three till five.
4. He (not/ meet) us at the station.
5 (write) he to Mary tomorrow at 5 o' clock?
II. Choose "Future Simple" or "Future Continuous".
1. At midnight I (watch) the comedy film.
2. Tomorrow I (sleep) all day long.
3. From five till six I (do) the homework.
4. He (write) a play during the summer.
5. When I come back, they ( have) supper.
Revising test.
Choose the form of the verb (Present, Past, Future Simple or Present, Past, Future
Continuous).
1. Don't worry! I (to wait) for you when you
( to come) .You won't be lost.
a) will wait will come b) am waiting come c) will be waiting come.
2. While she (to cook) the children (to begin) to argue and finally
( to quarrel) .
a) cooked began had quarreled b) was cooking began quarreled
3. Since they ( to come) to Washington he hasn't spoken English.
a) have come b) had come c) came
4. She (constantly/ to speak) about her garden!
a) is constantly speaking b) was constantly speaking c) constantly speaks
5. I (just/ to leave ) the room when I
(to hear) some strange noise behind.
a) was just leaving had heard b) was just leaving heard

6.The student	( to test) now.	
a) tests	b) is testing	c) tested
7. I(	to want) to be a dentist	t until I ( to be) twelve.
a) had wanted	. was b) wanted	has been c) wanted was
8. I	( to spend) a fortnight	in hospital last year.
a) spent	b) was spending	c) has spent
9. After dinner N	Mike ( to read)	for two hours, then he ( to watch) TV,
and then he	( to talk) on the	e phone for half an hour.
a) read watci	hed talked	b) was reading watched was talking
10. What	( you/to do) yestera	lay from 6 till 9?
a) were you doir	ıg b) did you do	c) had you been doing
11. She	$\_$ ( to lie) in the sun too	long and got burnt.
a) lied	b) was lying	c) lay
12. Would you le	et me have a copy of yo	our book as soon as you ( to
finish) it, please	?	
a) will finish	b) finish	c) finished
13. The group _	( to work) (	carelessly the other day. c) has worked o early?
a) worked	b) was working	c) has worked
14. Why	$_{}$ ( you / to return) s	o early?
a) did you returi	n b) have you retu	rned c) had you returned
15. It	(to be) already dark	and it ( to rain).
a) was raine	ed b) was.	was raining
	Глава	III. Perfect Tense
Группа « совеј	ршенных » времен с	остоит из:
- настоящего с	овершенного времен	и (Present Perfect Tense)
- прошедшего с	совершенного времен	и (Past Perfect Tense)
- будущего сов	ершенного времени	(Future Perfect Tense)
	D 6 4	

Времена употребляются группы Perfect ДЛЯ выражения действий, предшествующих настоящему моменту или определенному моменту прошедшем или будущем времени.

Ex: Has the secretary come? - Пришел ли секретарь?

( Говорящего интересует результат действия <u>has come</u>, т.е. он хочет выяснить, здесь ли секретарь.)

## 3.1.Present Perfect Tense

Настоящее совершенное время - употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося к настоящему моменту, результат которого имеется налицо в настоящем времени. Оно может выражать действие, совершившееся как непосредственно перед моментом речи, так и в более отдаленное время в прошлом.

Present Perfect переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола совершенного вида, а иногда и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.

Ex: I have broken my pencil. — Я сломал свой карандаш.

# Time Expressions used with Present Perfect: Временные наречия, используемые с Present Perfect:

Ever	already	for
Just	yet	since
Never	how long	recently

Образование форм глагола в Present Perfect

Affirmative	Nega	tive	Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I have eaten	I have not eaten	I haven't eaten	Have I eaten?
You have eaten	You have not eaten	You haven't eaten	Have you eaten?
He has eaten	He has not eaten	He hasn't eaten	Has he eaten?
She has eaten	She has not eaten	She hasn't eaten	Has she eaten?
It has eaten	It has not eaten	It hasn't eaten	Has it eaten?
We have eaten	We have not eaten	We haven't eaten	Have we eaten?
You have eaten	You have not eaten	You haven't eaten	Have you eaten?
They have eaten	They have not eaten	They haven't eaten	Have they eaten?

(Ta6.3.1.)

### Примечание:

- 1. Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to have* в форме настоящего времени *(have/ has)* и формы причастия прошедшего времени *(Past Participle)* смыслового глагола или V3 (правильных и неправильных глаголов);
- 2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы *not*, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола, затем следует *(Past Participle)* смыслового глагола или V3.
- 3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол *to have* ставится перед подлежащим, затем следует (*Past Participle*) смыслового глагола или V3.

### Exercises.

Ι.	Write	the	past	par	ticiple	of	îthe	foll	owing	verbs
----	-------	-----	------	-----	---------	----	------	------	-------	-------

1. sleep	2. open
3. find	4. arrive
5. give	6. buy
7. take	8. make

Drink, break, make, phone, clean, arrive, wash. 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a vase. 2. We \_\_\_\_\_ the room. 3. I the beds. 4. He \_\_\_\_\_ his friend. *5. The plane* \_\_\_\_\_. 6. They \_\_\_\_\_ their hair. 7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ a glass of Coke. III. Fill in with "yet", "ago", "ever", "last night", "for", "since". 1. My father went to Spain two days \_\_\_\_\_\_. 2. He has known her \_\_\_\_\_\_1999. 3. She hasn't finished her work 4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ seen an elephant? 5. We went to bed at 10 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_. 6. He ahs been in Madrid \_\_\_\_\_ten years. IV. Make up the questions with how long. 1. I know the Browns. 2. Fred is a teacher. 3. Alice and Ben are married. 4. We are great friends. 5. My husband has a beard. 6. I visited Paris last month. 3.2.Past Perfect Tense

II. Choose a verb from the list, use the "Present Perfect" and complete the sentences.

## Прошедшее совершенное время – употребляется:

• для выражения действия, завершившегося до какого-либо момент или другого действия в прошлом:

Ex: We <u>had translated</u> the article by 5 o'clock.

- Мы (уже) перевели статью к пяти часам.
- в предложениях, в которых одно действие завершилось до другого действия, длящегося в прошлом:

Ex: He <u>had visited</u> his friend and was listening to music when I came.

- Он (уже) посетил своего друга и слушал музыку, когда я пришел.

**Past Perfect** переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола *совершенного*, а иногда и *несовершенного* вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.

# Time Expressions used with Past Perfect: Временные наречия, используемые с Past Perfect:

By five o'clock
By Saturday
By the 15<sup>th</sup> of December
By that time

Образование форм глагола в Past Perfect

Affirmative Negative			Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I had come	I had not come	I hadn't come	Had I come?
You had come	You had not come	You hadn't come	Had you come?
He had come	He had not come	He hadn't come	Had he come?
She had come	She had not come	She hadn't come	Had she come?
It had come	It had not come	It hadn't come	Had it come?
We had come	We had not come	We hadn't come	Had we come?
You had come	You had not come	You hadn't come	Had you come?
They had come	They had not come	They hadn't come	Had they come?

(Таб.3.2.)

## Примечание:

- 1. *Past Perfect* образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to have* в форме прошедшего времени ( *had*) и формы причастия прошедшего времени ( *Past Participle*) смыслового глагола или *V3*;
- 2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы поt, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола had, затем следует (Past Participle) смыслового глагола или V3;
- 3. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол *had* ставится перед подлежащим, затем следует (*Past Participle*) смыслового глагола или *V3*.

#### Exercises.

I. Write the verb into Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. Tom	$_{-\!-\!-}$ ( $r$ eturn) from the cinema by 5 o'clo	ck.	
2. When we	(come) to the station, the train of	ılready (leav	e).
3. Nick	(think) that his father	(not yet come) home	
4. Kate	(give) me the book which she	(buy) the day bej	<sup>c</sup> ore.
5. When I	( wake) up yesterday, mothe	r already(g	go) to
work.			

6. All my friends	(be) §	glad	to hear	that I	( )	pass) al	l the
examinations successfully.							
7. During the holidays my friend			_ (visit)	the villa	ige where he _		
(live) in his childhood.							
8. By the time we	(come	) to se	ee him, h	e	(return)	home.	

### 3.3. Future Perfect Tense

**Будущее совершенное** время — употребляется для выражения будущего действия, которое *совершится доопределенного момента в* будущем. *Future Perfect* переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола *совершенного вида*.

Ex: We <u>will have translated</u> the article by 5 o'clock. Мы (уже) переведем статью к пяти часам.

Time Expressions used with Future Perfect: Временные наречия, используемые с Future Perfect:

By 5 o'clock tomorrow

by the end of the year

By Saturday

by that time

by the 15<sup>th</sup> of March

Образование форм глагола в Future Perfect

	1 1	J	
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	
I will have told	I will not have told	Will I have told?	
You will have told	You will not have told	Will you have told?	
He will have told	He will not have told	Will he have told?	
She will have told	She will not have told	Will she have told?	
It will have told	It will not have told	Will it have told?	
We will have told	We will not have told	Will we have told?	
You will have told	You will not have told	Will you have told?	
They will have told	They will not have told	Will they have told?	

(Ta6.3.3.)

# Примечание:

- 1. Future Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в форме будущего времени (will have) и формы причастия прошедшего (Past Participle)смыслового глагола или V3;
- 2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы not, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола *will+not+have+(Past Participle) или V3*, краткая форма вспомогательного глагола won't;
- 3. В вопросительной форме первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, затем следует 2-ой вспомогательный глагол +*Past Participle* или *V3*.

Exercises.

I. Write the verb in Future S	imple, Future Conti	nuous or Future Perfect.
1. I ( do) my home	ework tomorrow.	
I (do) my home	work at 6 o'clock to	morrow
I (do) my home	ework by 6 o'clock	tomorrow
	<b>▼</b>	
2. When I come home tomor	now, my family	(nave) supper.
	omorrow. I	( write) a composition the whole
evening.	( 1) 1	5 1 1 1 . O
4. How many pages you	(read) by	o'clock tomorrow?
5. Whom	_ (visit) you by tha	t time?
Put the	verbs in brackets	in the correct form.
Mara Campos	(to become	e) a rising star in the Progressive Party.
		eer while she (to study) at
		(to stand) as a candidate for
		many votes – Woodsville is a traditional
town, and no woman	(ever/ 1	(o be) a candidate there before. "They
(to elect) the	same man, year a	fter year, "she told me", and they just
		( to get up) to speak". But she was
the winning candidate in th	e next election and	d since then she (to <b>snow</b> )
		(never/ to be) afraid to say what
she thinks.	peaker who	(never to be) affait to say what
	(to fight)	hard to improve the position of woman
She told me the reason "I l	(to light)	hard to improve the position of women
She told he the reason. It	began uns campaigi	because women (to
(continually) to write) to	me, complaining o	
treat)them. Sometimes then	r nusbands	(to throw) them out of the family The law always (to take)
home and left them without	any possessions.	The law always (to take)
the husband's side in such ca		
When I (1	to interview) Maria	a Campos last week, she
		She (already/ to persuade)
		perts to support her. "The law must be
changed", she (to	o say) to me.	
	Revising t	est.
Choose the form of the verh	(Present Past Futi	ure Simple; Continuous or Perfect).
2.10030 the joint of the vero	(1 1 0001111, 1 Wol, 1 Wil	c simple, commutations of 1 effects.
1. His works into r	nany languages.	
a) have been translated		c) having been translated
2. A new magazine		,
a) is being shown	-	

3. Yesterday, we to a restaurant.						
a) go	b) are going	c) went				
4.Don't talk while you						
a) ate	b) are eating	c) eats				
5. He a book nov	V.					
a) is reading	b) reads	c) read				
6. Look outside! It						
a) snowed	b) snows	c) is snowing				
7. Eva her bag la	st week.					
a) loses	b) is losing	c) lost				
8. I don't think he	. the race.					
a) doesn't win	b) shall win	c) will win				
9 this film befor	e?					
a) do you see		c) have you seen				
10. John his hor	•					
a) have not finished	b) is finishing	c) hasn't finished				
11. Tom usually	something on Saturday	ys.				
a) has built	b) builds	c) is building				
12. She the pictu	re at 5 o'clock tomorro	ow.				
a) will draw	b) will have drawn	c) will be draw				
13. They an exp	pensive car last year.					
a) buy	b) bought	c) have bought				
14. I to Penza tv	wice since 2004.					
a) went	b) go	c) have been				
15. Tomorrow I	. some buildings mater	ials.				
a) buy	b) bought	c) will buy				

# Приложение

# СПИСОК НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

$N_{\underline{o}}$	Infinitive	Past	Past	Present	Translating
	V1	V2	Participle	Participle	
			V3		
1	arise	arose	arisen	arising	подниматься
2	be	was/were	been	being	быть, являться
3	bear	bore	born	bearing	родить
4	become	became	become	becoming	сделаться,
					стать
5	begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать (ся)
6	bend	bent	bent	bending	гнуть
7	bind	bound	bound	binding	связывать
8	bite	bit	bit	biting	кусать (ся)
9	bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	истекать
					кровью
10	blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
11	break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать (ся)
12	breed	bred	bred	breeding	воспитывать
13	bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
14	build	built	built	building	строить
15	burn	burnt	burnt	burning	гореть, жечь

16	buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
17	cast	cast	cast	casting	кидать
18	catch	caught	caught	catching	ловить
19	choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
20	come	came	come	coming	приходить
21	cost	cost	cost	costing	стоить
22	cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать
23	dig	dug	dug	digging	рыть, копать
24	do	did	done	doing	делать
25	draw	drew	drawn	drawing	рисовать
26	dream	dreamt	dreamt	dreaming	мечтать
27	drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
28	drive	drove	driven	driving	вести, гнать
29	eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть, кушать
30	fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
31	feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить
32	feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
33	fìght	fought	fought	fighting	бороться
34	find	found	found	finding	находить
35	flee	fled	fled	fleeing	спасаться
36	fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
37	forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать
38	get	got	got	getting	получать
39	give	gave	given	giving	давать
40	go	went	gone	going	идти, ходить
41	grow	grew	grown	growing	расти
42	hang	hung	hung	hanging	висеть
43	have	had	had	having	иметь
44	hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
45	hide	hid	hidden	hiding	прятать
46	hold	Held	held	holding	держать
47	keep	kept	kept	keeping	хранить,
					держать
48	know	knew	known	knowing	знать
49	lead	led	led	leading	вести
50	learn	learnt	learnt	learning	учить (ся)
51	leave	left	left	leaving	покидать
52	lend	lent	lent	lending	давать взаймы
53	let	let	let	letting	позволять
54	light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать
55	lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
56	make	made	made	making	делать

57	mean	meant	meant	meaning	значить
58	meet	met	met	meeting	встречать
59	put	put	put	putting	класть
60	read	read	read	reading	читать
61	ride	rode	ridden	riding	ездить верхом
62	rise	rose	risen	rising	подниматься
63	run	ran	run	running	бежать
64	say	said	said	saying	сказать
65	see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
66	sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
67	send	sent	sent	sending	посылать
68	set	set	set	setting	устанавливать
69	shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти
70	shine	shone	shone	shining	сиять, блестеть
71	shoot	shot	shot	shooting	стрелять
72	shut	shut	shut	shutting	закрывать
73	sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
74	sink	sank	sunk	sinking	погружаться
75	sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть
76	sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	спать
77	smell	smelt	smelt	smelling	нюхать, пахнуть
78	speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить
79	spend	spent	spent	spending	тратить
80	spoil	spoilt	spoilt	spoiling	портить
81	spread	spread	spread	spreading	распространять
82	spring	sprang	sprung	springing	прыгать
83	stand	stood	stood	standing	стоять
84	steal	stole	stolen	stealing	красть
85	strike	struck	struck	striking	ударять
86	strive	strove	striven	striving	бороться
87	swear	swore	sworn	swearing	клясться
88	swim	swam	swum	swimming	плавать
89	take	took	taken	taking	брать
90	teach	taught	taught	teaching	обучать
91	tear	tore	torn	tearing	разрывать,рвать
92	tell	told	told	telling	сказать
93	think	thought	thought	thinking	думать
94	throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать
95	understand	understood	understood	understanding	понимать
96	wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить
97	weep	wept	wept	weeping	плакать
98	win	won	won	winning	выигрывать

99	wind	wound	wound	winding	крутить
100	write	wrote	written	writing	писать

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