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ПРОСТО О СЛОЖНОМ:
THE ENGLISH VERB

Учебное пособие

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В учебном пособии представлен теоретический материал и упражнения для совершенствования грамматических навыков на английском языке. Система видо-временных форм английского глагола рассматривается на уровне предложения и сопровождается ссылками на учебные видео, что способствует более эффективному усвоению материала студентами особенно в условиях дистанционного обучения.

Предназначено для студентов 1-2 курсов неязыковых профилей всех направлений подготовки; может быть использовано как дополнительное средство обучения к основной литературе по английскому языку.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное электронное учебное пособие предназначено для самостоятельного изучения студентами грамматических тем.

Английский глагол является центральной частью предложения в языке и представляет собой один из самых сложных разделов грамматики. Структура изложения материала в пособии разработана таким образом, что в случае отсутствия возможности посещения занятия, студент может изучить тему самостоятельно, составить конспект и выполнить практические задания. Грамматический материал представлен в сжатой, лаконичной, систематизированной форме и является по сути уже готовым конспектом для обучающегося. К краткому изложению прилагается ссылка на интернет сайт с более подробной информацией по теме и примерами на английском языке и видео-урок (серию уроков). После теоретического материала к теме прилагаются практические упражнения. Кроме того, в конце пособия размещен справочник, в котором изучаемые темы представлены в табличном формате.

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1 курсов всех неязыковых направлений подготовки.

1. Порядок слов английского предложения.

Схематично предложение в английском языке можно представить формулой:

SV(O),

где **S** – это подлежащее, **V** – глагол сказуемое, **O** – второстепенные члены предложения. Порядок слов в английском языке СТРОГО ФИКСИРОВАННЫЙ! Утвердительное предложение ВСЕГДА начинается с подлежащего, за ним следует глагол-сказуемое. Наличие ОСНОВЫ – ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО! Предложение не может существовать без подлежащего или без сказуемого.

Подлежащее может быть выражено а) существительным, б) местоимением, в) числительным, г) прилагательным (чаще субстантивированным), д) герундием е) инфинитивом. Примеры предложений можно посмотреть тут → https://englishfull.ru/grammatika/poznakomtes-s-podlezhashhim.html

https://engblog.ru/the-subject

Сказуемое в английском предложении всегда следует непосредственно за подлежащим и употребляется в ЛИЧНОЙ форме глагола, т.е. согласовывается с ним. При этом сказуемое не всегда выражает действие, но и состояние. В последнем случае в русском языке глагол-сказуемое отсутствует в предложении, а в английском языке необходимо использовать соответствующую форму глагола-связки TO BE. Таким образом, сказуемое может быть глагольным и составным именным. Примеры тут →

https://www.englishpatient.org/articles/skazuemoe-v-anglijskom-yazyke

Вслед за глаголом в английском предложении стоит дополнение (прямое и косвенное) и замыкают выражаемую мысль различные виды обстоятельств. Наличие второстепенных членов в предложении опционально. В случае их отсутствия предложение является нераспространенным. Подробнее про дополнение тут → https://englishfull.ru/grammatika/dopolnenie-2.html ; про обстоятельства можно прочитать тут → https://lim-english.com/blogs/obstoyatelstvo-v-anglijskom-yazyke/

EXERCISES

1.1. Make up sentences from the words below.

1. she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week
6. some interesting books, found, we, in the library
7. across from the park, they, a new hotel, are building
8. to the bank, I, every Friday, go
9. on Saturday night, didn't see, at the party, you, I
10. in, lives, my, sister, New York
11. a, became, doctor, good, Mary
12. a, decided, go, on, picnic, to, we

1.2. Correct the word-order mistakes in the sentences if any.

1. Curly hair has her brother.
2. Steve likes cakes.
3. A bad cold has Jessica.
4. It froze hard last night.
5. These exercises I did well.
6. Daddy met me at the station.
7. Those shoes Mar bought at the market.
8. Lunch have they in the big dining-hall.

1.3. Translate into English paying attention to the word-order.

- Завтракаю я обычно в 8 часов.
- В ресторане находилась его жена.
- Через 2 недели они поедут в Америку.
- На вечеринке был Том с друзьями.
- В Лондоне часто идет дождь.
- В прошлые выходные погода была ужасная.
- Выгуливает собаку он 2 раза в день.
- Мы на следующей неделе поедем в деревню.
- Ученики на уроках слушают учителя.
- Вчера в магазине я купила хорошие книги.

2. Типы предложений по структуре

По структуре предложения в английском языке могут быть простыми и сложными. Для того, чтобы составить сложное предложение, необходимо соединить 2-3 простых основы SV(O) 1) сочинительной связью: а) бессоюзной либо б) союзной; либо 2) подчинительной связью.

1) а) SVO ; SVO.

б) SVO and SVO.
but
or
for
nor
yet
so

2) SVO if SVO. ИЛИ: If SVO, SVO.
that That
while While
because Because
after After
when When
etc. etc.

Обратите внимание на пунктуацию в сложных предложениях английского языка!!! Она отличается от русской.

Примеры можно посмотреть тут →

http://www.delightenglish.ru/DG/COMPOSITE.htm

https://grammarway.com/ru/compound-and-complex-sentences

EXCERSISES

2.1. Some of the sentences below are right, others can be considered only as sentence fragments. Find and correct them.

1. Driving in the city during the evening rush hour.
2. The small, one-story houses are all the same size and style. With no difference except the color.
3. While living there, he made very few friends.
4. To apply for a job at the new store in the mall.
5. Shaking his new boss's hand, Tony knew he would like working there.
6. While waiting for her neighbor to move the car that blocked the driveway.
7. When my cousin moved to New York, after he finished school.

2.2. Complete the sentence fragments below so that they make good sentences.

1. The kind lady in the green dress.
2. Hasn't been used in months.
3. My left shoe.
4. After I have studied for two hours without stopping.
5. A good idea to make out a schedule.
6. Just watching an exciting film on TV.
7. The paper on the desk.

2.3 Correct run-on sentences. (For the information see https://www.grammarly.com/blog/run-on-sentence-basics/).

1. I like learning English it makes me tired.
2. My sister was taller than me when we were young now I am the tallest it is fun.
3. Blue is my favorite color it is the color of the sky and the sea and it reminds me of my favorite insect which is the butterfly.
4. When I get older I want to have a big family I like big families.
5. We should get moving there's no time to waste.
6. The airport is about to shut down because of the snow and if the plane doesn't land soon it will have to go on to Boston.
7. Tom exercised and ate properly he lost twenty pounds.

3. Типы предложений по цели высказывания

В английском языке классифицируют 4 коммуникативные вида предложений: 1) повествовательные (declarative); 2) восклицательные (exclamatory); 3) побудительные (imperative); 4) вопросительные (interrogative).

1) SVO. – утвердительные и отрицательные. Для выражения отрицания в АЯ необходимо добавить частицу NOT к вспомогательному глаголу либо глаголу-связке to be.
2) Любое SVO может быть восклицательным. Специальные восклицательные конструкции: What (a)…. ! How …. !
   What a beautiful street! What windy weather! How clever he is!
3) В побудительных предложениях в АЯ нет так такового подлежащего (подразумевается YOU): Open the window, please! Don't come tomorrow. Let's go home together!
4) В АЯ выделяют 4 типа вопросов: общий, специальный, альтернативный и разделительный. Порядок слов вопросительных предложений строго фиксированный!

Вспом.гл.+S+V+(O)?	Общий вопрос
Вопросит. сл.+Вспом.гл.+S+V+(O)?	Специальный вопрос (!) вопрос к S (Who) – прямой порядок слов
Вспом.гл.+S **or** S+V+(O)? Вспом.гл.+S+V **or** V+(O)? Вспом.гл.+S+V+(O) **or** (O)?	Альтернативный вопрос
+ - SVO, всп.гл. + S? - +	Разделительный вопрос

Примеры предложений можно посмотреть тут →

https://www.englishforcing.ru/grammatika/tipy-voprositelnyx-predlozhenij-i-poryadok-slov-v-zavisimosti-ot-tipa/

https://engblog.ru/types-of-sentences

EXCERSISES

3.1. ***Construct a declarative, an interrogative, an imperative or an exclamatory sentence.***

1. An interesting book (excl.). 2. My friend's address (inter.). 3. Peter's library (decl.). 4.A map of the United States (imper.). 5. A small island (excl.). 6. Mountains of Great Britain (decl.). 7. Shakespeare's birthplace (inter.). 8. An exciting thriller (excl.). 9. A different example (imper.). 10. The capital of the Republic of Ireland (inter.). 11. An inexpensive way to travel (decl.). 12. A strange remark (excl.). 13. The largest fresh water lake in the world (inter.). 14. A good time (imper.). 15. New ways of communication (decl.).

3.2. ***Make up questions to the italicized sentence members.***

1.He wore a **straw** hat. 2. **The cover of the book** is made **of leather**. 3. They invited **my sister and me**. 4. **Rice** grows in **warm climates.** 5. **These students** want to take part in the conference. 6. I shall speak to the **manager** about it. 7. The buyers were interested in **the purchase of 5,000 tons of oil**. 8. I will discuss the matter with the **chief manager**. 9. An English ton contains **1,016** kilograms. 10. The book will be published **in Moscow**. 11. **Some bags** were damaged **by sea water.** 12. **Thirty papers** are ready for printing. 13. **A hundred houses** were destroyed by the earthquake. 14. The steamer could not be unloaded yesterday **because of the storm**. 15. Helen is **my sister**. 16. He is **a businessman**. 17. The distance between the village and Moscow is **60 km**. 18. The price of the TV set is **$500.** 19. The weight of the car is **two tons**. 20. They are **doctors**.

3.3. ***Translate into English.***

1.Когда вы купили этот телевизор? 2. С кем вы ездили на юг? 3. О ком вы разговариваете? 4. Кому вы дали свой словарь? 5. Сколько у вас детей? 6. Какие фильмы этого режиссера вы выдели? 7. Кто говорил вам об этом? – Профессор Х. 8. Кто преподает вам английский? – Мисс А. 9. Сколько человек участвовало в экспедиции? – Около ста. 10. Кто ректор вашего университета? – Мистер В. 11. Кто ваш брат? – Он врач. 12. Кто этот молодой человек? – Он мой брат. 13. Каковы ваши планы на лето? 14. Каково ваше мнение по этому вопросу? 15. Что собой представляет этот город?

3.4. ***Translate into English paying attention to the disjunctive questions and the answers to them.***

1.Он очень умный человек, не правда ли? – Да, умный. 2. Он еще не вернулся в Москву, не так ли? – Нет, вернулся. 3. Он будет завтра в университете, не правда ли? – Да, будет. 4. Вы не говорили с директором по этому вопросу, не так ли? – Да, не говорил. 5. Он не знает французского языка, не так ли? – Да, не знает. 6. Она еще не окончила университет, не так ли? – Нет, окончила. 7. Он не сможет сделать работу в такой короткий срок, не правда ли? – Нет, сможет.

4. The Present Simple Tense

V1(s), вспом. гл. **DO \ DOES**

Простое настоящее время используется в АЯ для:

1) описания простых регулярных действий, привычек, традиций, ежедневной рутины. В этом случае в предложениях можно часто встретить наречия: ***always, usually, normally, generally, often, rarely, seldom, occasionally, from time to time, never, every… ;***
   # I usually go to work by car. # He travels to the see every summer. # They don't have any pets.
2) описания научных фактов, состояний, которые давно доказаны и существуют объективно вне зависимости от нас;
   # Water boils at 100°C. # The Angara river flows out of lake Baikal.
3) выражения будущего действия, которое будет происходить по расписанию, графику, программе;
   # The film starts in 20 minutes. # The train arrives at 10 p.m.
4) вместо формы Future Simple в придаточных предложениях условия и времени (после **if** и **when** etc.).
   # If the weather is good next weekend, we will go to a picnic.
   # I will leave home as soon as the rain stops.
5) вместо формы Present Continuous с глаголами, который не употребляются в длительных временах (с окончанием -ing). Подробнее об этих глаголах тут → https://www.englishdom.com/blog/glagoly-sostoyaniya-v-anglijskom-yazyke/
   и тут → https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6uPRsC-YCgg

   # Speak louder, please! I don't hear you. #They are seeing each other tonight.

   Подробное объяснение темы можно посмотреть в видеоуроке → https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMQPVUGBonE

EXCERSISES

4.1. ***Complete the sentences using one of the following:***

cause(s) close(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) speak(s) take(s) place

1. Ann ___German very well.
2. I never --- coffee.
3. The swimming pool --- at 9 o'clock and --- at 18.30 every day.
4. Bad driving --- many accidents.
5. My parents --- in a very at small flat.
6. The Olympic Games --- every four years.

4.2. ***Put the verb into the correct form.***

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

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

believe eat flow go grow make rise tell translate

1. The earth _____round the sun.
2. Rice _____in Britain.
3. The sun --- in the east.
4. Bees --- honey.
5. Vegetarians --- meat.
6. An atheist --- in God.
7. An interpreter --- from one language into another.
8. A liar is someone who --- the truth.
9. The River Amazon --- into the Atlantic Ocean.

4.4. Ask Liz questions about herself and her family.

1. You know that Liz plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.
How often _____?
2. Perhaps Liz's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Liz. __your sister_?
3. You know that Liz reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.
4. You know that Liz's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Liz.
5. You know that Liz goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.
6. You don't know where Liz's mother lives. Ask Liz.

5. The Present Continuous Tense

AM \ IS \ ARE + V-ing

Настоящее продолженное время употребляется для описания процессов, действий в развитии в настоящий момент, в момент речи (now, at the moment, at present).

 # We are studying the use of tenses now. # The sun is shining.

Кроме того, при помощи данной формы описываются изменения, тенденции, происходящие в жизни, обществе, мире.

 # The population of the earth is growing. #It's getting late.

Очень часто употребление формы настоящего продолженного времени связано с противопоставлением тому, что происходит обычно \ регулярно и что происходит сейчас.

 # I usually have eggs for breakfast, but today I am eating porridge.

 # We always spend vocations at the seaside, but this year we are travelling to the mountains.

Еще эта форма выражает будущее запланированное действие (to be going to).

 # I am visiting my dentist tomorrow. # She is going on holidays next week.

NB! Обратите внимание на глаголы, которые не могут употребляться в длительных временах!! (см. п.п.5 в разделе 4)

Подробное объяснение темы можно посмотреть в видеоуроке →

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wdGPEclofMI

EXCERSISES

5.1. ***Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form:***

come get happen look make start stay try work

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

5.2. ***Use the words in brackets to complete the questions.***

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

5.3. ***Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative (I'm not doing etc.).***

1. I'm tired. I_____(go) to bed now. Goodnight!
2. We can go out now. it_____(rain) any more.
3. 'How is your new job?' 'Not so good at the moment. I --- (enjoy) it very much.'
4. Catherine phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She --- (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
5. I want to lose weight, so this week I --- (eat) lunch.
6. Angela has just started evening classes. She --- (learn) German.
7. I think Paul and Ann have had an argument. They --- (speak) to each other.

5.4. ***Read this conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verbs into the correct form.***

SARAH: Brian! How nice to see you! What (1) --- (you/do) these days?
BRIAN: I (2) --- (train) to be a supermarket manager.
SARAH: Really? What's it like? (3) --- (you/enjoy) it?
BRIAN: It's all right. What about you?
SARAH: Well, actually I (4) --- (not/work) at the moment. I (5) --- (try) to find a job but it's not easy. But I'm very busy. I (6) --- (decorate) my flat.
BRIAN: (7) --- (you/do) it alone?
SARAH: No, some friends of mine (8) --- (help) me.

5.5. ***Complete the sentences using one of these verbs*****:** ***You don't have to use all the verbs and you can use a verb more than once.***

get change rise fall increase

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

6. Contrast The Present Simple and The Present Continuous Tenses

Посмотрите обучающее видео, в котором объясняется принципиальная разница между простым настоящим и настоящим продолженным временем. Затем выполните упражнения.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L7iyhqNCW7M

EXERCISES

6.1. ***Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong.***

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

6.2. ***Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present simple.***

1. Let's go out. It _____ (not/rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages. She _____ (speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up! Everybody --- (wait) for you.
4. '--- (you/listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
5. '--- (you/listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
6. The River Nile --- (flow) into the Mediterranean
7. Look at the river. It --- (flow) very fast today - much faster than usual.
8. We usually --- (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we --- (not/grow) any
9. 'How is your English?' 'Not bad. It --- (improve) slowly.'
10. Ron is in London at the moment. He --- (stay) at the Park Hotel. He --- (always/stay) there when he's in London.
11. Can we stop walking soon? I --- (start) to feel tired.
12. 'Can you drive?' 'I --- (learn). My father --- (teach) me.'
13. Normally I --- (finish) work at 5.00, but this week I --- (work) until 6.00 to earn a bit more money.

14. My parents --- (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where --- (your parents/live)?

15. Sonia --- (look) for a place to live. She --- (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.

16. 'What --- (your father/do)?' 'He's an architect but he --- (not/work) at the moment.'

17. (*at a party*) Usually I --- (enjoy) parties but I --- (not/enjoy) this one very much.

18. The train is never late. It --- (always/leave) on time.

6.3. ***Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.***

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

6.4. ***Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.***

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

6.5. ***Contrast the Simple Present with the Present Continuous Tense.***

1. He (speak) five foreign languages. 2. He now (learn) French. 3. The moon (go) round the Earth. 4. He (listen) to his favorite pop-group. Don't disturb him. 5. He always(complain) about his health! 6.I don't like any of the candidates. None of them (speak)well. 7. The term (end) in January. 8. You (understand) what he (talk) about?9. You (stand) in my way. 10. What you (try) to draw? 11. Jack is so lazy! He never(get) up before 9 o'clock. 12. Listen! Someone (sing) there! 13. I (see) what

you (mean).14. I (mean) you, David. Will you be silent please? You (talk) too much today. 15. Who is (speak) next?

6.6. ***Translate into English the following pairs of sentences.***

1. Ты много читаешь? Что ты читаешь? 2. Здесь часто идет дождь. По-моему, идет дождь. 3. Он часто пишет родителям. Он занят. Он что-то пишет. 4. Он не носит теплого пальто зимой. Он сегодня в новом пальто. 5. Ребенок просыпается несколько раз за ночь. Посмотрите, ребенок просыпается. 6. Они часто обсуждают такие проблемы. Они обсуждают что-то интересное. 7. Погода в Англии часто меняется. Возьми плащ, погода меняется. 8. — Ты можешь прийти в понедельник вечером? — Извини, к сожалению, я не смогу, я уезжаю в экспедицию. —Действительно, ты же всегда уезжаешь из города в это время. 9. Он проживает в гостинице «Космос». Он всегда останавливается в этой гостинице, когда приезжает в Москву. 10. — Послушай, по-моему, кто-то играет на пианино у соседей. — Да, это 12-летняя девочка, она всегда занимается музыкой в это время дня. 11. — Мы едем на машине? — Да, ты же знаешь, я всегда езжу на дачу на машине. 12. — Что он там делает? — Он рассказывает сыну сказку. Он всегда рассказывает ему сказки перед сном. 13. Я говорю вам правду. Я всегда говорю правду, как бы тяжела она ни была. 14. — На каком языке он говорит? — Я не уверен. Похоже на португальский. — Откуда ты знаешь? — Я знаю, что он говорит на португальском. 15. — Ты берешь с собой сына? — Да, я всегда беру его в такие поездки.

7. The Present Perfect Tense

HAVE \ HAS + V3

Форма настоящего совершённого времени употребляется для описания действия, которое уже произошло (как правило, только что). По факту, это прошедшее действие. Однако выражается формой настоящего времени, т.к. для нас важен не столько факт его совершения, сколько результат, который очевиден, актуален и важен в настоящий момент (already, yet, ever\never, just).

 # I have had lunch already. (I'm not hungry). # I haven't seen the news yet today.

Кроме того, данная форма употребляется для описания изменений, которые произошли и очевидны, а также для сообщения новой информации.

 # You look different. Have you cut you hair? # I have bought a new car.

Чаще всего употребление формы настоящего совершённого времени связано с незаконченным временным периодом (today, this year, recently, lately).

 # We have had three exams this month. # I haven't seen him lately.

Present Perfect ВСЕГДА употребляется в вопросах с «ever»: Have you ever… ?

 # Have you ever jumped with a parachute?

А также в таких структурах предложений: Pres. Perf. + since + Past Simple

 # The city has changed a lot since I last was here.

Подробно о Present Perfect тут →

1) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_7CBgVx1e9E
2) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gCretIpZk94

EXERCISES

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

Dear Chris,
Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.
1. I/buy/a new car
2. my father/start/a new job
3. I/give up/smoking
4. Charles and Sarah/go/to Brazil
5. Suzanne/have/a baby

7.2. ***Read the situations and write sentences. Choose one of the following:***

arrive break go up grow improve lose

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

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

1. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says 'Would you like something to eat?'
You say: No, thank you. I'***ve just had*** lunch. (have lunch)
2. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says 'Can I speak to Joe?'
You say: I'm afraid --- (go out)
3. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.
You say: Wait a minute! --- (not/finish)
4. You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?'
You say: No --- it. (do)
5. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a job. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her.
You say: ---? (find)
6. Ann went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks 'Is Ann still at the bank?'
You say: No, --- (come back)

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

1. (ever/ride/horse?)
2. (ever/be/California?)
3. (ever/run/marathon?)
4. (ever/speak/famous person?)
5. (always/live/in this town?)

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

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

8. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

HAVE\HAS + BEEN + V-ing

Выражает действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось некоторый период времени и длится о сих пор. Период времени обычно указывается предлогами SINCE и FOR, либо союзом SINCE + Past Simple.

В отличие от формы Present Perfect, в данном случае нас больше интересует не результат, а процесс. Но в отличии от Present Continuous - это процесс не в данный момент времени, а более длительный, охватывающий определённый период.

I have been learning English for two years / since 2019.

I have been waiting for you since morning.

She has been crying since she heard the bad news.

Present Perfect Continuous употребляется в вопросах, начинающихся с

How long …. ?

How long has she been doing gymnastics?

How long have they been working on the project?

Подробнее о Present Perfect Continuous можно посмотреть тут →

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hcKyX-bmqz8

EXERCISES

8.1. ***Write a question for each situation.***

1. John looks sunburnt. You ask: (you/sit in the sun?) *Have you been sitting in the sun?*
2. You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you. You ask: (you/wait/long?)
3. You meet a friend in the street. His face and hands are very dirty. You ask: (what/you/do?)
4. A friend of yours is now living in Baker Street. You want to know 'How long ...?' You ask: (how long/you/live/in Baker Street?)
5. A friend tells you about his job--he sells computers. You want to know 'How long ...?' You ask: (how long/you/sell/computers?)

8.2. ***Read the situations and complete the sentences.***

1. The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now. *It has been raining for two hours.*
2. We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We're still waiting now.
We --- for 20 minutes.
3. I started Spanish classes in December. I'm still learning Spanish now. I --- since December.
4. Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She's still looking now. --- for six months.
5. Mary started working in London on 18 January. She's still working there now.
--- since 18 January.
6. Years ago you started writing to a pen-friend. You still write to each other regularly now.
We --- for years.

8.3. ***Put in*** **for** ***or*** **since.**

1. It's been raining ------ lunchtime.
2. Tom's father has been doing the same job --- 20 years.
3. Have you been learning English ---a long time?
4. Sarah has lived in London --- 1985.
5. --- Christmas, the weather has been quite good.
6. Please hurry up! We've been waiting --- an hour.
7. Kevin has been looking for a job --- he left school.
8. The house is very dirty. We haven't cleaned it --- ages.
9. I haven't had a good meal --- last Tuesday.

8.4. ***Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Progressive tense.***

1. It (rain) since morning and it looks like it's not going to stop. 2.I (mend) your socks for the last two hours. 3. I (clean) the rooms upstairs since lunchtime. 4. Lunch is not ready yet, although I (cook) all morning. 5. They are tired because they (work) at the lab since 10 o'clock. 6. She (stand) in front of the mirror for a quarter of an

hour but her hair is not done yet. 7. I (look) for the dictionary for a long time but I (not find) it anywhere. 8. — I (look) at this picture for 5 minutes, but I can't see you in it. — I am afraid you (to look) at the wrong one. 9. I am so bored. I (fold) these letters for the last two hours and I (not do) half of the work. 10.I hate doing budgets. I (work) on this one for the last two days and every time I come up with different numbers. 11. I can't understand why you like this group. I (listen) to their CD for the last 10 minutes and I (not hear) a single nice song. 12.I am sorry you have so many problems with him, but I (not tell) you that he is the wrong person for the job? 13. They (interview) the applicants for this position for the last week and they are still not satisfied with the results. 14.I (drive) this car for the last two years and it never (give) me much trouble. 15. Sorry to bother you at such a late
hour but I (try) to reach you all day today.

8.5. Ask your friends these questions in English.

1. Давно вы встречаетесь друг с другом? 2. С какого дня Нина больна? 3. Сколько времени вы делаете эту работу? 4. Давно они гостят у вас? 5. Как давно вы не получаете от него известий? 6. Давно вы не видели его? 7. Давно вы изучаете английский? 8. Сколько времени вы учитесь в этом университете? 9. Сколько времени вы изучаете эту тему? 10. Вы давно здесь сидите? 11. Вы давно читаете эту книгу? 12. Давно идет этот сериал? 13. Сколько времени вы уже собираетесь рассказать ему об этом? 14. Долго вы это слушаете? 15. Давно вы работаете на компьютере?

8.6. ***Complete the following, using the Present Perfect Progressive.***

1. My hands are covered with flour. I ... . 2. He looks pale. He ... . 3. He doesn't know the English alphabet though he ... . 4. Oh, here you are at last, I ... . 5. Let me drive now. You ... . 6. I am sorry for keeping you waiting, I .... 7. You feel tired because you ... . 8.I can't believe it's the end of the line. We ... . 9. It's my last exam of this term. I .... 10. Can we change the music to the one I like? You... . 11. Everybody is enjoying the party and I am exhausted. I.... 12. Your time is up, kids, you .... 13. You all stopped talking when I came in. I'm sure you ... . 14. Brian, you smell of tobacco. You ... . 15. The boy is dirty from head to foot. He ....

9. The Present Perfect vs. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Принципиальное различие в употреблении форм Present Perfect и Present Perfect Continuous в том, что в первом случае мы фокусируемся на результате действия, а во втором – на процессе и длительности его выполнения. Форму Present Perfect мы употребляем как правило если действие уже закончилось, а Present Perfect Continuous Tense указывает на то, что действие всё еще находится в развитии. Сравните:

 # I have been doing home exercises since morning.

#I have done four exercises.

Кроме того, Present Perfect будет употребляться вместо Present Perfect Continuous с глаголами состояния (stative verbs) – (см. п.п. 5, тема 4 - https://www.englishdom.com/blog/glagoly-sostoyaniya-v-anglijskom-yazyke/)

 # I have known him since childhood.

Подробнее об этой теме тут →

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=na-ObsU6sMY

EXERCISES

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

1. Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.

(read/for two hours) *He has been reading for two hours.*

(read/53 pages so far) *He has read 53 pages so far.*

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

(travel/for three months) She ---

(visit/six countries so far) ---

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

(win/the national championship four times)

(play/tennis since he was ten)

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

(make/ten films since they left college) They ---

(make/films since they left college)

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

1. You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask: (how long/learn/Arabic?) *How long have you been learning Arabic?*

2. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask: (how long/wait?)

3. You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask: (how many fish/catch?)

4. Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask: (how many people/invite?)

5. A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask: (how long/teach?)

6. You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask: (how many books/write?)

(how long/write/books?)

7. A friend of yours is saving money to go on holiday. You ask: (how long/save?)

(how much money/save?)

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

1. Bob is a friend of mine. I <u>know</u> him very well. **RIGHT**

2. Bob is a friend of mine. I <u>know</u> him for a long time. **WRONG: I've known him**.

3. Sue and Alan _<u>are married</u>_ since July. ---

4. The weather is awful. It<u>s raining</u> again. ---

5. The weather is awful. It's raining all day. ---
6. I like your house. How long _are you living_ there? ---
7. Graham _is working_ in a shop for the last few months. ---
8. I'm going to Paris tomorrow. I'm staying_ there until next Friday. ---
9. 'Do you still smoke?' 'No, I gave it up. I don't smoke for years.' ---
10. That's a very old bicycle. How long _do you have_ it? ---

9.4. ***Put the verb into the present continuous*** **(I am ~ing etc.)** ***or present perfect continuous*** **(I have been ~ing etc.).**

1. Maria _____ (learn) English for two years.
2. Hello, Tom. I --- (look) for you all morning. Where have you been?
3. Why --- (you/look) at me like that? Stop it!
4. We always go to Ireland for our holidays. We --- (go) there for years.
5. I --- (think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
6. 'Is Ann on holiday this week?' 'No, she --- (work).'
7. Sarah is very tired. She --- (work) very hard recently.

10. The Past Simple Tense

V2 (DID)

Простое прошедшее время используется для описания/ называния фактов, событий, явлений, которые произошли в прошлом. При этом мы просто называем, перечисляем эти факты без уточнения точного момента или периода, когда они произошли. Данная форма хорошо подходит для пересказывания, перечисления событий в их хронологической последовательности. Наречия, часто используемые в предложениях с Past Simple: yesterday, ago, last… , in (year), when I was a child.

He met me at the station yesterday.

They travelled to Europe in 2013.

We didn't go to the see last summer.

Также форма Past Simple употребляется в вопросах после **When… ?**

When did you buy your car?

When did he graduate from the university?

Подробнее о Past Simple Tense тут →

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PA-5w8TOBQ8

EXERCISES

10.1. ***Read what Sharon says about a typical working day:***

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

Yesterday was a typical working day for Sharon. Write she did or didn't do yesterday.

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

10.2. ***Put one of these verbs in each sentence:***

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

1. Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
2. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father --- me.'
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we --- it.
4. I was very thirsty. I --- the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he --- easily.
6. Don --- down the stairs this morning and --- his leg.
7. Jim --- the ball to Sue, who --- it.
8. Ann --- a lot of money yesterday. She --- a dress which --- $100.

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

1. (where/go?) Where did you go?
2. (go alone?) ---
3. (food/good?) ---
4. (how long/stay there?) ---
5. (stay/at a hotel?) ---
6. (how/travel?) ---
7. (the weather/fine?) ---
8. (what/do in the evenings?) ---
9. (meet anybody interesting?) ---

10.4. ***Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.***

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

11. ОБОРОТ “Used To…”

Оборот USED TO… используется для описания регулярных повторяющихся действий (привычек) в прошлом, которые больше не происходят в настоящее время. При переводе на русский язык используются слова «раньше», «прежде» и т.п.

 # I used to live in Moscow. (Now I live in Irkutsk).
 # I didn’t use to do sports. (Now I go to the gym regularly).
 # Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?

Подробнее тут →

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EXERCISES

11.1. ***Complete these sentences with use(d) to ... + a suitable verb.***

1. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago. He used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.
2. Liz --- a motorbike, but last year she sold it and bought a car.
3. We came to live in Manchester a few years ago. We --- in Nottingham.
4. I rarely eat ice cream now but I --- it when I was a child.
5. Jim --- my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
6. It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work since the new road was opened. It --- more than an hour.
7. There --- a hotel opposite the station but it closed a long time ago
8. When you lived in London, --- to the theatre very often?

11.2. ***Compare what Carol said five years ago and what she says today:***

FIVE YEARS A GO	TODAY
I travel a lot.	I eat lots of cheese now.
I play the piano.	I work very hard these days.
I'm very lazy.	I don't know many people these days.
I don't like cheese.	I work in a bookshop now.
I've got a dog.	I don't go away much these days.
I'm a hotel receptionist.	My dog died two years ago.
I've got lots of friends.	I read a newspaper every day now.
I never read newspapers.	I haven't been to a party for ages.
I don't drink tea.	I haven't played piano for years.
I go to a lot of parties.	Tea's great! I like it now.

Now write sentences about how Carol has changed. Use used to/didn't use to/never used to in the first part of your sentence.

1 She used to travel a lot but she doesn't go away much these days.
2. She used --- but ---
3. --- but ---
4. --- but ---

12. Contrast The Past Simple and The Present Perfect Tense

Обе формы описывают прошедшее действие, но мы используем Past Simple для описания:

1) Завершённых действий # *I moved to London 10 years ago.*
2) Завершённых действий в чьей-либо жизни (если человека уже нет в живых) # *Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.*
3) С обозначением завершённого момента\ периода времени # *I bought a car last month.*

Present Perfect употребляется если мы описываем:

1) Незаконченное действие, которое началось в прошлом и длится до сих пор # *We have been married for 25 years.*
2) Завершённое действие в чьей-либо жизни если человек еще жив (опыт). # *She has been to New York 3 times.*
3) Законченное действие с результатом в настоящем # *I have lost my keys; therefore, I cannot get into my house.*
4) Действие в незаконченный период времени (this week, month, today) # *I haven't read the news today yet.*
5) Действие, которое совершали несколько раз в прошлом и продолжаем делать в настоящем # *I have played the guitar since I was a child.*

Подробнее тут →

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oDzO_Scb89U

EXERCISES

12.1. ***What has happened in these situations?***

1. Jack had a beard. Now he hasn't got a beard. He has shaved off his beard.
2. Linda was here five minutes ago. Mow she's in bed. She ---
3. The temperature was 25 degrees. Now it is only 17. The temperature ---
4. The light was off. Now it is on. Somebody ---
5. The tree was only three meters high. Now it is four. The tree ---
6. The plane was on the runway a few minutes ago. Now it is in the air.

The plane ---

12.2. ***Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present perfect or past simple.***

1. 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've lost it.' (lose)
2. I was very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (be)
3. Mary --- to Australia for a while but she's back again now. (go)
4. 'Where's Ken?' 'He --- out. He'll be back in about an hour.' (go)
5. I did German at school but I --- most of it. (forget)
6. I meant to phone Diane last night but I --- (forget)
7. I --- a headache earlier but I feel fine now. (have)
8. Look! There's an ambulance over there. There --- an accident. (be)
9. They're still building the new road. They --- it. (not/finish)
10. 'Is Helen still here?' 'No, she --- out.' (just/go)
11. The police --- three people but later they let them go. (arrest)
12. Ann --- me her address but I'm afraid I --- it. (give, lose)
13. Where's my bike? It --- outside the house. It --- (be, disappear)
14. What do you think of my English? Do you think I ---? (improve)

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

1. Do you know about Sue? _She's given up_ her job. RIGHT
2. The Chinese _have invented_ printing. WRONG: The Chinese invented
3. How many plays _has Shakespeare written?_ ---
4. _Have you read_ any of Shakespeare's plays? ---

5. Aristotle _has been_ a Greek philosopher. ---
6. Ow! _I've cut_ my finger. It's bleeding. ---
7. My grandparents _have got_ married in London. ---
8. Where _have you been born?_ ---
9. Mary isn't at home. _She's gone shopping._ ---
10. Albert Einstein has been the scientist who _has developed_ the theory of relativity. ---

12.4. ***Put the verb into the most suitable form, present perfect or past simple.***

1. A: Look! Somebody has split (spill) coffee on the carpet.

B: Well, it wasn't (not/be) me. I didn't do (not/do) it.

2. A: Ben --- (break) his leg.

B: Really? How --- (that/happen)?

A: He --- (fall) off a ladder.

3. A: Your hair looks nice. --- (you/have) a haircut?

B: Yes.

A: Who --- (cut) it? --- (you/go) to the hairdresser?

B: No, a friend of mine --- (do) it for me.

13. The Past Continuous Tense

WAS \ WERE + V- ing

Прошедшее длительное время употребляется для описания:

1. Действия, которое происходило в прошлом и было прервано другим действием (when). # *They were playing football when their mother called them.*
2. Двух действий, которые происходили одновременно (параллельно) в прошлом (while, as). # *He was reading while his brother was watching TV.*
3. Действия, которое происходило в определенное время в прошлом. При этом, указывается, когда оно началось и закончилось (all morning \ evening, at 8 o'clock, from 10 till 12). # *At 10 o'clock last evening I was talking on the phone.*
4. Описание атмосферы, обстановки и т.п. , а также вступление к рассказу. # *The birds were singing and the sun was shining. I was sitting….*

Подробнее тут →

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GllsXVPAhhg

EXERCISES

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

1. (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening) - I was having dinner with some friends.
2. (at 5 o'clock last Saturday) - I was on a train on my way to London.
3. (at 10.15 yesterday morning)
4. (at 4.30 this morning)
5. (at 7.45 yesterday evening)
6. (half an hour ago)

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

1. Tom burnt his hand while he was cooking the dinner.
2. The doorbell rang while I ---
3. We saw an accident while we ---
4. Mary fell asleep while she ---
5. The television was on but nobody ---

13.3. ***Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.***

1. I saw (see) Sue in town yesterday but she --- (look) the other way.
2. I --- (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago. They --- (go) to Berlin and I --- (go) to Madrid. We --- (have) a chat while we --- (wait) for our flights.
3. I --- (cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man --- (step) out into the road in front of me. I --- (go) quite fast but luckily I --- (manage) to stop in time and --- (not/hit) him.

13.4. ***Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.***

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

14. The Past Perfect Tense

Прошедшее совершенное время описывает действие, которое совершилось раньше \ до другого действия в прошлом (Past Simple); в этом случае оно является как бы предпрошедшим.

 # I had written a letter to my sister before he came.

Либо действие закончилось к определенному времени в прошлом.

 # I had written a letter by 7 o'clock.

Следует отметить, что с настоящим временем \ моментом это действие никак не связано!

Подробнее тут →

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zL5heUmiThc

EXERCISES

14.1. ***Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.***

1. You went to Jill's house but she wasn't there. (she/go/out) She had gone out.
2. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (it/change/a lot)
3. I invited Rachel to the party but she couldn't come. (she/arrange/to do something else)
4. You went to the cinema last night. You arrived at the cinema late. (the film/already/begin)
5. I was very pleased to see him again after such a long time. (I/not/see/him for five years)
6. I offered Sue something to eat but she wasn't hungry. (she/just/have/breakfast)

14.2. ***Read the situations and write sentences ending with before. Use the verb given in brackets.***

1. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight. (fly) He had never flown before. OR He hadn't flown before.
2. A woman walked into the room. She was a complete stranger to me. (see) I --- before.
3. Simon played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game. (play) He ---
4. Last year we went to Denmark. It was our first time there (be) We ---

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

1. (1) Somebody broke into the office during the night. (2) <u>We arrived at work in the morning.</u> (3) We called the police	We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody had broken into the office during the night. So we ---
2. (1) Ann went out. (2) <u>I tried to phone her</u> this morning. (3) There was no answer.	I tried to phone Ann this morning but --- no answer. She --- out.

3. (1) Jim came back from holiday a few days ago. (2) _I met him the same day. (3) He looked very well.	I met Jim a few days ago. He ----just ---------. He ---------.
4. (1) Kevin wrote to Sally many times. (2) She never replied to his letters. (3) _Yesterday he had a phone call from her. (4) He was very surprised.	Yesterday Kevin ------. He ------ very surprised. He --- -----many times but she -----.

14.4. ***Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect (I had done etc.) or past simple (I did etc.).***

1. 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he had gone (go) home.'
2. I felt very tire when I got home, so I --- (go) straight to bed.
3. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody --- (go) to bed.
4. Sorry I'm late. The car --- (break) down on my way here.
5. We were driving along the road when we --- (see) a car which. --- (break) down, so we --- (stop) to see if we could help.

15. Ways of Expressing Future

В английском языке, помимо собственно будущих времен, существует несколько иных способов выражения будущих действий, в зависимости от их специфики и особенностей коммуникативной ситуации.

1. Будущее действие можно выразить формой Present Simple, если оно будет происходить по расписанию, графику, программе.
   # The film starts in 2 hours. # The train leaves at 10 p.m.
   # We have four classes tomorrow.
2. Если действие запланировано и оно обязательно произойдет, то его необходимо выражать формой Present Continuous (+ to be going to).
   # I am going to the cinema tonight. # We are meeting our uncle tomorrow.
3. Если мы говорим о будущих действиях на уровне предположений, идеи, которые зачастую только что, спонтанно пришли к нам в голову, то тогда необходимо употреблять Future Simple (WILL + V1).
   # Our granny is coming tomorrow. I will make a pie.
   # He will come to see us, I hope.
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   # Don't call him after 10 p.m. He will be sleeping at that time.
   # I will be playing tennis from 10 till 12 tomorrow.
   # They will be discussing this problem when he comes.
5. F
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   # They will have finished with the project by the end of the month.
   # The film will have already started by the time you get to the cinema.

   Подробнее о способах выражения будущего в английском языке тут →

EXERCISES

15.1. ***Put the verb into the more suitable form, Present Continuous or Present Simple.***

1. I'm going (go) to the theatre this evening.
2. Does the film begin (the film/begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
3. We --- (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
4. The art exhibition --- (open) on 3 May and --- (finish) on 15 July.
5. I --- (not/go) out this evening. I --- (stay) at home.
6. '--- (you/do) anything tomorrow morning?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
7. We --- (go) to a concert tonight. It --- (begin) at 7.30.
8. You are on the train to London and you ask another passenger:
Excuse me. What time --- (this train/get) to London?
9. You are talking to Ann:
Ann, I --- (go) to town. --- (you/come) with me?
10. Sue --- (come) to see us tomorrow. She --- (travel) by train and her train --- (arrive) at 10.15. I --- (meet) her at the station.
11. I --- (not/use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
12. You and a friend are watching television. You say:
I'm bored with this program. When --- (it/finish)?

15.2. ***Read the situations and complete the dialogues. Use going to.***

1. You have decided to write some letters this evening.
FRIEND: Are you going out this evening? You: No, I'm going to write some letters.
2. You are a smoker but you have decided to give it up soon.
FRIEND: Smoking is very bad for you.
YOU: I know. ---
3. You have been offered a job but you have decided not to take it.
FRIEND: I hear you've been offered a job.
YOU: That's right, but ---
4. You are in a restaurant. The food is awful and you've decided to complain.
FRIEND: This food is awful, isn't it?
YOU: Yes, it's disgusting. ---

15.3. ***What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.***

1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. (rain) It's going to rain.
2. It is 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes. (late) He ---
3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. (sink) The boat ---

4. Emma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away. (run out) She ---

15.4. ***Which is correct*****?**

1. 'Did you phone Ruth?' 'Oh no, I forgot. ~~I phone~~ /I'll phone her now.' (I'll phone is correct)
2. I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. _I'm playing/~~I'll play~~ tennis. (I'm playing is correct)
3. _'I meet/I'll meet_ you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'
4. 'I need some money.' 'OK, _I'm lending/I'll lend_ you some. How much do you need?'
5. _I'm having/I'll have_ a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
6. 'Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out.' 'OK. _I don't forget/I won't forget.'
7. What time _does your train leave/will your train leave_ tomorrow?
8. I asked Sue what happened but she _doesn't tell/won't tell_ me.
9. _'Are you doing/Will you do_ anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
10. I don't want to go out alone. _Do you come/Will you come_ with me?
11. It's a secret between us. I promise _I don't tell/I won't tell_ anybody.

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

1. Ann isn't free on Saturday. ~~She'll work~~/She's working. (She's working is correct)
2. _I'll go/I'm going_ to a party tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?
3. I think Jane _will get/is getting_ the job. She has a lot of experience.
4. I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine _will come/is coming_ to see me.
5. A: Have you decided where to go for your holidays?
   B: Yes, _we will go/we are going_ to Italy.
6. There's no need to be afraid of the dog. _It won't hurt/It isn't hurting_ you.

15.6. ***Complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.***

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?
   B: I'm going to watch the news. (I/watch)
2. A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.
   B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. --- you some. (I/lend)
3. A: I've got a headache.
   B: Have you? Wait there and --- an aspirin for you. (I/get)
4. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
   B: --- the car. (I/wash)

5. A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What color --- it? (you/paint)
6. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, --- something for dinner. (I/buy)
7. A: I don't know how to use this camera.
B: It's quite easy. --- you. (I/show)
8. A: What would you like to eat?
B: --- a sandwich, please. (I/have)
9. A: Did you post that letter for me?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot --- it now. (I/do)
10. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't took very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if --- down. (it/fall)
11. A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. --- a holiday for a few weeks and then --- a computer programming course. (he/have, he/do)

15.7. ***Read the situations and complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.***

1. The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to Jim.
CALLER: Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?
YOU: Just a moment. --- him. (I/get)
2. It's a nice day. You've decided to sit in the garden. Before going outside, you tell your friend.
YOU: The weather's too nice to stay indoors. --- in the garden. (I/sit)
FRIEND: That's a good idea. I think --- you. (I/join)
3. Your friend is worried because she has lost an important letter.
YOU: Don't worry about the letter. I'm sure --- it. (you/find)
FRIEND: I hope so.
4. There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first you were interested but then you decided not to apply.
FRIEND: Have you decided what to do about that job that was advertised?
YOU: Yes, --- for it. (I/not/apply)
5. You and a friend come home very late. Other people in the house are asleep. Your friend is noisy.
You: Shhh! Don't make so much noise. --- everybody up. (you/wake)
6. John has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow morning.
JOHN: Ann, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.
ANN: That's no problem. --- you. (I/take) What time is your flight?
JOHN: 10.50.
ANN: OK. --- at about 9 o'clock then. (we/leave)

Later that day, Joe offers to take John to the airport.
JOE: John, do you want me to take you to the airport?
JOHN: No thanks, Joe. --- me. (Ann/take)

15.8. ***Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).***

1. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We'll be having (we/have) dinner then.
2. Phone me after 8 o'clock. --- (we/finish) dinner by then.
3. Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, --- (we/play) tennis.
4. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?
   B: Not in the afternoon. --- (I/work).
5. B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.
   A: Will you be free at 11.30?
   B: Yes, --- (the meeting/finish) by that time.
6. Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, --- (he/spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
7. Chuck came to Britain from the USA nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years. So on Monday, --- (he/be) in Britain for exactly three years.
8. Do you think --- (you/still/do) the same job in ten years' time?
9. Jane is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, --- (she/travel) more than 3,000 miles.
10. If you need to contact me, --- (I/stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
11. A: --- (you/see) Laura tomorrow?
    B: Yes, probably. Why?
    A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her?

15.9. ***Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets. All the sentences are about the future. Use will/won't or the present simple (I see/he plays/it is etc.).***

1. I'll phone (phone) you when I get (get) home from work.
2. I want to see Margaret before she --- (go) out.
3. We're going on holiday tomorrow. I --- (tell) you all about it when we --- (come) back.
4. Brian looks very different now. When you --- (see) him again, you --- (not/recognize) him.
5. We must do something soon before it --- (be) too late.
6. I don't want to go without you. I --- (wait) until you --- (be) ready.
7. Sue has applied for the job but she isn't very well qualified for it. I --- (be)

surprised if she --- (get) it.

8. I'd like to play tennis tomorrow if the weather --- (be) nice.

9. I'm going out now. If anybody --- (phone) while I --- (be) out, can you take a message?

15.10. ***Read the situations and complete the sentences.***

1. A friend of yours is going to visit London. You want to know where she is going to stay.

You ask: Where are you going to stay when _you are in London?_

2. A friend of yours is visiting you. She has to go soon but maybe there's time for a cup of tea.

You ask: Would you like a cup of tea before ---?

3. Your friend is reading the newspaper. You'd like it after her.

You ask: Can I have the newspaper when ---?

4. You want to sell your car. Jim is interested in buying it but he hasn't decided yet.

You ask: Can you let me know as soon as ---?

5. There are serious traffic problems in your town but they are building a new road.

You say: I think it will be better when ---.

16. Transitive \ Intransitive Verbs.

Английские глаголы можно классифицировать по разным признакам: они бывают правильными (*work – worked – worked*) и неправильными (*speak – – spoken*), смысловыми (*to read*) и вспомогательными (**am** *reading*), а также переходными и непереходными.

Переходные глаголы (*Transitive verbs*) – это глаголы, после которых обязательно должно стоять дополнение (*object*), чтобы получилось полноценное, наполненное смыслом предложение.

S
animals – дополнение)

Непереходные глаголы (*Intransitive verbs*) – это глаголы, которые не требуют после себя дополнения для получения полноценного предложения.

 # The dog barked. – Собака лаяла. (barked – непереходный глагол)

Почему важно знать, является ли глагол переходным или непереходным? → *Непереходные глаголы нельзя (без предлога) пассивные конструкции в английском языке, поскольку при них нет прямых дополнений.*

Таблица непереходных глаголов → в СПРАВОЧНИКЕ (с. 83)

Подробнее о переходных \ непереходных глаголах тут →

day. – Мы бегаем каждый день. (run – непереходный глагол)

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EXERCISES

16.1. ***Decide whether the verbs are transitive or intransitive in the sentences below. Where possible, make the sentences passive.***

1. I met him in Calcutta.
2. The last train leaves at 11.00 p.m.
3. You drive too fast.
4. The manager signed the letter.
5. They escaped from the burning house.
6. I lay down after lunch.
7. Grass grows after rain.
8. He grows vegetables.
9. The sun rises in the east.
10. The dog barks.
11. The tea is hot.
12. They chose him their leader.
13. A strange thing happened yesterday.
14. My cat died.
15. The children seemed happy when they went to the zoo.

16.2. ***Complete each sentence using either transitive or intransitive verb from the brackets.***

1. They _____ a limit of four cartons per customer. (to set, to sit)
2. We _____ our plans carefully. (to lay, to lie)
3. You _____ very early for the past three weeks. (to raise, to rise)
4. We _____ in the car all afternoon. (to set, to sit)
5. They _____ four children. (to raise, to rise)
6. He _____ a record for endurance. (to set, to sit)
7. I _____ awake half the night. (to lay, to lie)
8. They _____ the table. (to lay, to lie)
9. She _____ still for fifteen minutes. (to set, to sit)
10. You _____ your standards. (to raise, to rise)
11. Your standards _____. (to raise, to rise)
12. Your gloves _____ on the table all week. (to lay, to lie)

17. **The Passive voice**

В английском языке существует два залога – активный (active voice) и пассивный (страдательный) (passive voice). В активном залоге действие выполняет подлежащее. В пассивном – действие происходит над подлежащим.
 # Mary cleans the office every morning. # The office is cleaned every morning.
Таким образом, пассивные конструкции нам нужны, когда:

- ✓ Мы не знаем, кто совершил действие (субъект неизвестен).
- ✓ Неважно, кто совершил действие.
- ✓ Субъект действия очевиден для всех.

Классические примеры очевидных субъектов — это полиция, врачи, пожарные, почта… В общем, те, кто делают уникальную работу, которую кроме них никто сделать не может.

- *The killer was caught and given a life sentence.*
  Убийца был пойман и осужден на пожизненное заключение. (Понятно, что агентом действия могли выступать только полиция и суд).
- *He was taken to the hospital where he underwent surgery and his life was saved. Он был доставлен в больницу, где ему провели операцию, и его жизнь была спасена.* (Из контекста ясно, что жизнь больному спасли врачи, дополнение *by doctors* не нужно, оно подразумевается).

Активный залог в английском строится по формуле
Субъект + глагол + объект. (SVO).

Субъект	Глагол	Объект
The rabbit	*ate*	*the carrot.*
Кролик	*съел*	*морковку.*

В пассивной конструкции на месте субъекта оказывается объект — тот (то), кто (что) подвергается воздействию. Формула меняется следующим образом:
Субъект (бывший объект) + *to be* + причастие прошедшего времени + действующее лицо (опционально).
Важный момент: именно *переходные* глаголы могут использоваться в пассивном залоге.
Таблица образования пассивных конструкций по временам → в СПРАВОЧНИКЕ (с. 86).

Подробнее о пассивном залоге тут → https://englex.ru/passive-voice/
Видео-урок тут → https://youtu.be/4i4eKlE19Ms

HYPERLINK

EXERCISES

17.1. ***Change the following active sentences into passive if possible. Keep the same tense. Avoid agents where necessary.***

1. People grow corn in Iowa.
2. Peter came here two months ago.
3. Someone made this antique table in 1734.
4. Someone stole my purse.
5. Translators have translated this book into many languages.
6. Jim's daughter drew this picture. My son drew that picture.
7. My sister's plane will arrive at 11.30.
8. When did someone invent the radio?
9. They are going to build a new hospital next year.
10. The milkman brings the milk to my door but the postman leaves the letters in the hall.
11. Why did no man inform me of the change of plan?
12. The cup fell on the floor.

17.2. ***Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody/they/people' etc. write a passive sentence.***

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. _The room is cleaned every day._
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All ---
3. People don't use this road very often. ---
4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I ---
5. How do people learn languages? How ---
6. People advised us not to go out alone. ---

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

cause damage hold include invite make overtake show translate write

1. Many accidents _*are caused*_ by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese --- from milk.
3. The roof of the building --- in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service --- in the bill.
5. You --- to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A cinema is a place where films ---
7. In the United States, elections for President --- every four years.
8. Originally the book --- in Spanish and a few years ago it
9. We were driving along quite fast but we --- by lots of other cars.

17.4. ***Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.***

1. Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?)
*When was the telephone invented*
2. Ask about glass. (how/make?) How ---
3. Ask about Australia. (when/discover?)
4. Ask about silver. (what/use for?)
5. Ask about television. (when/invent?)

17.5. ***Match the sentence parts, one from each column, to make nine passive sentences.***

Example: *The judge said the thief had been arrested several times already that year.*

The judge said the thief	was invented	when she arrived home.
Complaints	are sold	*several times already that year.*
My bag	are being knocked down	for weeks!
Next year the Championship finals	should be sent	to the manufacture.
Television	was being delivered	every year.
The piano	was won	to make way for a new road.
Yesterday's big match	was stolen	by John Logie Baird.
This car	will be held	by the better team.
The houses	*had been arrested*	from my car while I was in the shop.
Millions of new computers	hasn't been cleaned	in Paris.

17.6. ***Match the sentence parts, one from each column, and put the verb into the passive form indicated to make nine passive sentences.***

Example: *Hamlet was written by William Shakespeare.*

Hamlet	open (must not)	on the mountain since last Friday.
The concert	ask (present simple)	except in an emergency.
These doors	cancel (had to)	500 years ago.
Six climbers	complete (will future)	because the singer was ill.

German and Italian	grow (present simple)	in time for the summer holidays.
Tea	*write* (past simple)	in Switzerland.
The old castle	burgle (past simple)	to report to Gate 14 immediately.
All remaining passengers	lose (present perfect)	while we were on holiday last year.
The new swimming pool	speak (present simple)	*by William Shakespeare.*
Our house	build (past simple)	in India and China.

17.7. ***Decide which form of the passive voice to use in the following sentences and write it in the space provided.***

Orange Juice

First, the oranges (1) _____(pick) and (2) _____ (clean). Then, they (3) _____(cut) and the juice (4) _____ (squeeze out). The seeds (5) _____ (remove), of course. The orange skins (6) _____ (throw away) or (7) _____(use) for fertilizer.

Next, most of the water (8) _____ (take out) and the result is that the juice (9) _____(concentrate). Containers (10) _____ (fill) with the concentrated juice and then the juice (11) _____ (freeze).

The frozen juice (12) _____ (ship) to the market where it (13) _____ (will + buy) by the customers like me. In the last step, water (14) _____ (add) to the concentrate to make juice.

Describe some other foods or products that are made in your country (e.g. wine, cheese, suit, book, airplane, beer, etc.)

17.8. ***Put the verb into the correct form, Present Simple or Past Simple, active or passive.***

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people *_are employed_* (employ) there.
2. Water --- (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface --- (cover) by water.
4. The park gates --- (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter --- (post) a week ago and it --- (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat --- (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody --- (rescue).
7. Ron's parents --- (die) when he was very young. He and his sister --- (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I --- (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera --- (steal) from my hotel room.

10. While I was on holiday, my camera --- (disappear) from my hotel room.
11. Why --- (Sue/resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
12. Why --- (Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
13. The company is not independent. It --- (own) by a much larger company.
14. I saw an accident last night. Somebody --- (call) an ambulance but nobody --- (injure) so the ambulance --- (not/need).
15. Where --- (these photographs/take)? In London? --- (you/take) them?

17.9. ***Put the following verbs into sentences in the right tense-voice form.***

breed	finance	scrub	thread	wind
broadcast	lean	shove	smuggle	stretch
drag	mine	expose	redecorate	

1. The Clarks' living room _____in blue and white. They want it to look nice before their daughter's wedding reception.
2. Jack pricked his finger while he_____ a needle.
3. The police talked to an informant. According to him, the illegal drugs _____ into the country in a private airplane.
4. The logging industry in that country still uses animal power. After the trees are cut down, the logs _____ to the central camp by elephants.
5. On our trip to Tahiti, you _____to many interesting customs, delicious food and delightful people.
6. My hands and knees got sore while I _____the floor with soap and water.
7. The old clock was not ticking because it _____. Someone forgot to do it.
8. The news of the victory _____ throughout the country over the radio.
9. The bus was extremely crowded. I _____this way and that by the other passengers every time the bus turned a corner.
10. Oil exploration costs a lot of money. The explorations in the southern part of the country _____ by the government.
11. Frank was resting. He _____ back on the chair for several minutes with his eyes closed when he heard a knock at the door.
12. Gold _____ in several countries. The chain Elena is wearing came from Brazil.
13. We could not enter the street. A rope _____ across the street.
14. Arabian horses _____at the Bar X ranch. They are quite expensive.

17.10. ***In the following paragraph Ahmed describes the time when he was in a serious car accident. Some of the verbs use the passive voice while others use the active voice. Select the correct form of the verb in parentheses and write in the space provided.***

Did I ever tell about the time when my car (1) _____(hit) by a truck?

Well, it was something! A large truck (2) _____ (hit) the front of my car. All of the lights and the windshield (3) _____(shatter). The left fender of the car (4) _____ (crush). I was still in the car and I (5) _____ (scare)! My cousin (6) _____ (get out), but I (7) _____ (trap) inside the car. My cousin Ali called 911 and (8) _____ (tell) to go back to the car and stay with me.

When he got back, it (9) _____ (begin) to rain. The clouds (10) _____ (burst) open and the temperature (11) _____ (drop). I (12) _____(be) cold and miserable. When the ambulance came, the paramedic discovered that the impact (13) _____ (break) my wrist. It (14) _____ (break) when my hand (15) _____ (hit) the steering wheel. At the moment I promised myself never to rush to work again!

17.11. ***Directions: Change the verbs to the passive as appropriate. Discuss why you decide that certain verbs should be in the passive but others should remain active.***

(1) Paper is a common material. People use it everywhere in the world. Throughout history, people have made it from various plants, such as rice and papyrus, but today wood is the chief source of paper. In the past, people made paper by hand, but now machines do most of the work. Today people make paper from wood pulp by using either a mechanical or a chemical process.

(2) In the mechanical process, someone grinds the wood into small chips. During the grinding, someone sprays it with water to keep it from burning from the friction of the grinder. Then someone soaks the chips in water.

(3) In the chemical process, first someone washes the wood, and then someone cuts it into small pieces in a chipping machine. Then someone cooks the chips in certain chemicals. After someone cooks the wood, someone washes it to get rid of the chemicals.

(4) The next steps in making paper are the same for both the mechanical and the chemical processes. Someone drains the pulp to form a thick mass, bleaches it with chlorine, and then thoroughly washes it again. Next someone puts the pulp through a large machine that squeezes the water out and forms the pulp into long sheets. After the pulp sheets go through a drier and a press, someone winds them onto rolls. These rolls of paper are then ready for use.

(5) The next time you use paper, you should think about its origin and how people make it. And you should ask yourself this question: What would the world be like without paper? If you can imagine how different today's world would be without paper, you will immediately understand how essential paper has been in the development of civilization.

18. **“HAVE SOMETHING DONE”**

Мы часто сталкиваемся с ситуациями, когда объектом действия становимся либо мы сами, либо наши вещи. Например, нам делают прическу, красят ногти или что-то чинят. В английском языке это можно выразить при помощи конструкции- выражения – *have something done*.
Эта конструкция используется:

1) Когда речь идет об услуге, которую вам оказали по просьбе или за деньги.

 # I had my surgery done in a very good clinic. – Я сделала операцию в очень хорошей клинике.

 # She had her window repaired after the storm. – Она починила окно после грозы.

2) С вами случилось что-то плохое.

 # She had her store robbed last night. – Ее магазин обокрали прошлым вечером.

 # We had all our money stolen. – У нас украли все деньги.

В разговорном английском вместо have возможно употребление глагола get.

 # When will you get your hair done? – Когда тебе сделают прическу?

I

h

Схема образования конструкции:
Подлежащее + *have*/*has* + предмет или лицо, над которым совершается действие + глагол с окончанием —*ed* или *V3*.

t

Подробнее тут →

p

EXERCISES

18.1. Why did you do these things? Answer using 'have something done'. Use one of these verbs:

clean cut repair service

1. Why did you take your car to the garage? _To have it serviced.
2. Why did you take your jacket to the cleaner's? To ---
3. Why did you take your watch to the jeweler's? ---
4. Why did you go to the hairdresser? ---

18.2. Write sentences in the way shown.

1. Jill didn't repair the roof herself. She _had it repaired.
2. I didn't cut my hair myself. I ---
3. They didn't paint the house themselves. They ---
4. Sue didn't make the curtains herself. ---

18.3. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the structure 'have something done'.

1. We _are having the house painted_ (the house/paint) at the moment.
2. I lost my key. I'll have to --- (another key/make).
3. When was the last time you --- (your hair/cut)?
4. You look different --- (you/your hair/cut)?
5. --- (you/a newspaper/deliver) to your house or do you go to the shop to buy one?
6. A: What are those workmen doing in your garden?
   B: Oh, we --- (a swimming pool/build).
7. A: Can I see the photographs you took when you were on holiday?
   B: I'm afraid I --- (not/the film/develop) yet.
8. This coat is dirty. I must --- (it/clean).
9. If you want to wear earrings, why don't you --- (your ears/pierce)?

18.4. Now you have to use 'have something done' with its second meaning.

1. George's nose was broken in a fight.
   What happened to George? _He had his nose broken in a fight.
2. Sarah's bag was stolen on a train.
   What happened to Sarah? She ---
3. Fred's hat was blown off in the wind.
   What happened to Fred? ---
4. Diane's passport was taken away from her by the police.

19.

M

Модальный глагол *can* (могу) и его форма *could* (мог) используется для того, чтобы показать, что мы можем, умеем, способны сделать что-то.

A

*# My **friend can** speak Japanese. – Мой **друг умеет** говорить по-японски.*

*# My **friends can** dance salsa. – Мои **друзья могут** танцевать сальсу.*

Кроме того, модальный глагол CAN выражает:

- ✓ Общепринятые утверждения

 # The vacuum can frighten your cat. – Пылесос может напугать твоего кота.
 # Flowers can grow faster if they get a lot of sunshine. – Цветы могут расти быстрее, если они получают много солнечного света.

- ✓ Разрешение, просьбу, запрет.

 # – Can I take your car for the weekend? – Я могу взять твою машину на выходные?
#Could you give me glass of water, please?
#You can take my bike, I don't need it.

- ✓ Удивление, сомнение, недоверие.

 # Can these shoes cost so much money? – Неужели эти туфли столько стоят?
H
e
can't work all day round. – Не может быть, чтобы он работал круглые
Подробнее тут → https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GnXXxLw1mnE

- ❖ Обратите внимание, что для ситуационной (разовой) способности чаще всего используется выражение «to be able to»:
  # He can swim very well, but he was not able to swim the river across as the water was very cold.

EXERCISES

19.1. ***Put the verbs can/can't, could/couldn't into the gaps to express ability/disability.***

1) You don't need to shout. I _____ hear you perfectly well. 2) We_____ go to safari because the trip was too expensive. 3) He eats in restaurants because he _____ cook. 4) I had an aisle seat on the plane, so I _____see the landscape below. 5) When we used to live in China, I_____ speak some Chinese, but now I_____ say a word. 6) _____ you play the piano at the age of six? 7) He_____ speak English so fast that I_____ understand him (now). 8) I'm afraid, Nickolas _____talk to you now. He has to arrive at school in time. 9) I_____ get a good mark in Literature because I didn't know the theme. 10) I_____ retell my friend the whole story because I had read it.

19.2. ***Complete the sentences using could, couldn't or was/were able to.***

1. My grandfather was a very clever man. He ____ speak five languages.
2. I looked everywhere for the book but I ____ find it.
3. They didn't want to come with us at first but we ____ persuade them.
4. Laura had hurt her leg and --- walk very well.
5. Sue wasn't at home when I phoned but I --- contact her at her office.
6. I looked very carefully and I --- see a figure in the distance.
7. I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first shop I went to didn't have any but I --- get some in the next shop.
8. My grandmother loved music. She --- play the piano very well.
9. A girl fell into the river but fortunately we --- rescue her.
10. I had forgotten to bring my camera so I --- take any photographs.

19.3. ***Answer the questions with a suggestion. Use could.***

1. Where shall we go for our holidays? (to Scotland) We could go to Scotland.
2. What shall we have for dinner tonight? (fish) We ---
3. What shall I give Ann for her birthday? (a book) You ---
4. When shall I phone Angela? (now) ---
5. When shall we go and see Tom? (on Friday) ---
6. Where shall we hang this picture? (in the kitchen) ---

1. Едва ли Салли была дома.
2. Возможно, он навестит бывшую жену, когда приедет в Сочи.
3. Разве Николас мог такое сказать?
4. Разве Катерина отказалась ехать с тобой?
5. Василий мог бы заехать завтра.
6. Салли не могла так быстро прочесть роман.
7. Не может быть, что Грэг попал в аварию.

19.5. ***Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the meaning of the modal verb can (ability/disability, doubt, suggestion, permission/ prohibition, polite request).***

1. You can't be rude to your sister.
2. Could you drive me to work?
3. Could Greg have said this?
4. Next year I'll be able to speak English fluently.
5. I'm sorry but I can't come to the party.
6. You can take my dictionary if you need it.
7. My old grandparents are not able to look after themselves.
8. Can she still be having a shower?
9. Could you close the door?
10. I will be able to play billiards with you tonight.

20. Modals. MAY/ MIGHT

Особенности модальных глаголов *may* и *might*:

1. *Might* – это форма прошедшего времени глагола *may*, но *might* также используется как самостоятельный модальный глагол.
2. У *may* и *might* есть общие функции и есть частные: в одних случаях мы можем использовать только *may*, в других – только *might*.
3. С *may* и *might* мы можем употреблять обычный инфинитив (*may*/*might do*), длительный (*may*/*might be doing*) и перфектный (*may*/*might have done*). Обычный инфинитив (*may*/*might do*) указывает на действие в настоящем или будущем, длительный – на длительное действие в настоящем или будущем, перфектный – на действие в прошлом.

Оба глагола – may и might могут использоваться для выражения:

- ✓ Possibility, uncertainty – вероятность, неуверенность.

Самая главная функция may/might – это вероятность. В этой функции may показывает бóльшую степень уверенности, чем might. В переводе на русский мы будем использовать слова «мочь», «может быть», «должно быть», «возможно».

A
d
r
i
- ✓ *Request*, *asking for permission* – просьба, запрос на разрешение.

*# **May** I show you the papers, sir? – **Могу** я показать Вам бумаги, сэр?*

e

Только глагол MAY может использоваться в функции:

- ✓ Permission and prohibition – *разрешение и запрет.*

C
u
s
t
- ✓ *Wishes* – пожелания.

*# **May** all your wishes come true. – **Пусть** сбудутся все твои желания.*

И
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о
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и
у
а

EXERCISES

20.1. ***Write these sentences in a different way using may or might.***

1. Perhaps Margaret is in her office. _She might be in her office.___
2. Perhaps Margaret is busy.
3. Perhaps she is working.
4. Perhaps she wants to be alone.
5. Perhaps she was ill yesterday.
6. Perhaps she went home early.
7. Perhaps she had to go home early.
8. Perhaps she was working yesterday.

In sentences 9-11 use may not or might not.

9. Perhaps she doesn't want to see me.
10. Perhaps she isn't working today.
11. Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday.

20.2. ***Translate these sentences into English using the verb MAY.***

1. Давайте подождём немного. Он, возможно, еще придет.
2. Может это всех вас удивит, но я получил приглашение на собеседование в эту компанию.
3. Позвони Алику. Он, возможно, уже видел новый фильм.
4. Возможно, они ждут нас внизу.
5. Боюсь, мы можем опоздать.
6. Можно остаться дома, а можно и сходить в кино.
7. Можно мне взять еще кусочек пиццы?
8. Никто не отвечает. Может быть, он еще не вернулся с работы.
9. Я не знаю где она. Может быть в саду, а может быть ушла в магазин.
10. Возможно они подружатся.

21. Modals. MUST / HAVE TO

! Обратите внимание, что глагол MUST употребляется как обычный модальный глагол, а глагол HAVE TO требует вспомогательного глагола

В утвердительной форме у модальных глаголов must и have to есть несколько функций, которые схожи между собой. Тем не менее у каждого из этих глаголов есть свой оттенок в значении и особенности употребления.

- ✓ Обязанность и принуждение

Используя модальный глагол must, говорящий как бы подчеркивает свою собственную веру в то, что что-то нужно обязательно выполнить. Он убежден в том, что это необходимо и правильно.

I m u s t f i n i s h t h e r e p o r t t h i s e v e n i n g. — Мне необходимо закончить отчет сегодня вечером. (я так решил)

Have to используют, когда внешние обстоятельства вынуждают нас что-то сделать.

 # I have to finish the report by the end of the week. My boss will be really mad if I don't. — Мне необходимо закончить отчет к концу недели. Мой босс очень разозлиться, если я этого не сделаю. (решение принято под влиянием внешних факторов)

- ✓ Совет и рекомендация

И must, и have to можно использовать, когда нужно посоветовать кому-то сделать что-то. Must — более сильный глагол, с его помощью вы можете дать настоятельные рекомендации. Have to — глагол более мягкий и не несет в себе оттенка настойчивости.

#You really must stop eating fast food. — Тебе действительно стоит перестать есть фастфуд.
#You have to try this pasta. It's so delicious! — Ты должен попробовать эту пасту. Она такая вкусная!

✓ Предположение и вероятность

Модальный глагол must используют, когда необходимо высказать предположение о чем-то. Эти предположения должны основываться на каких-то фактах, быть логическим заключением или выводом. В этом случае must переводится на русский язык как «должно быть», «скорее всего», «вероятно».

 # I saw his car. He must be at work. — Я видел его машину. Должно быть, он на работе.
 # It must be him. He has the same black jacket. — Это, скорее всего, он. У него такая же черная куртка.

Отрицательная форма must not (mustn’t) переводится как «нельзя», «запрещено». mustn’t используется, когда что-то запрещено правилами, законами или когда нужно попросить кого-то не делать что-то, так как считаете это плохой идеей.

#You must not drive so fast. There is a speed limit. — Тебе нельзя ехать так быстро. Здесь ограничение по скорости.
#You must not be here. This room is only for staff. — Ты не должен здесь быть. Эта комната только для персонала.

Отрицательная форма don’t have to выражает отсутствие необходимости что-то делать. Переводится как «не нужно», «нет необходимости». При использовании don’t have to сама возможность сделать что-то есть, но в этом нет нужды, в отличие от must.

 # You don’t have to drive so fast. We are not late, don’t worry. — Нет необходимости ехать так быстро. Мы не опаздываем, не переживай.
Y
o
u
don’t have to help me. — I can do it on my own. — Тебе не обязательно мне помогать. Я могу справиться сам.
 # You don’t have to (don’t need to) answer now. Take your time. — Тебе не нужно отвечать сейчас. Можешь не торопиться.

Подробнее тут → https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aVca6TWATRA

EXERCISES

21.1. ***Choose between MUST and HAVE TO in the meaning of necessity, lack of necessity, or prohibition.***

1. Yesterday I _____ finish my geography project.

a. must b. mustn't c. had to

2. She will _____ wait in line like everyone else.

a. must b. have to c. has to

3. All employees _____ on time for work.

a. must be b. mustn't c. have to

4. We _____ forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.

a. have to not b. must c. mustn't

5. If you are under 13 you _____ to get your parents' permission.

a. have b. must c. musn't

6. Your daughter may _____ try on a few different sizes.

a. have to b. had to c. must

7. The doctor _____ get here as soon as he can.

a. must b. mustn't c. have to

8. Do you _____ work next weekend?

a. have to b. must c. musn't

9. Bicyclists _____ remember to signal when they turn.

a. mustn't b. must c. has to

10. Angela, you _____ leave your clothes all over the floor like this.

a. mustn't b. must c. have to

21.2. ***Choose the correct modal verb to fill in the spaces in blank. Must \have to\ don't have to\ mustn't***

1. You _____ come to the meeting, but it will be nice if you are there. (mustn't- don't have to)

2. You _____ start saving money if you want to retire in few years. (must- have to)

3. We _____ to visit the doctor every year because the Social Security requires it. (must- have to)

4. I _____ call my dad every day. (must- have to)

5. My brother _____ wear a tie in his work, I do. (mustn't – doesn't have to)

6. You _____ eat healthier and stop smoking, you will feel better. (must - have to)

7. I _____ study tonight, my exam is tomorrow. (must- have to)

8. People _____ drink and drive cars. It is prohibited (mustn't - don't have to)

9. John can't come because he ____ work tomorrow. (must- has to)

10.We _____ speak when the teacher is speaking. (mustn't- don't have to)

11. I can hear you. You _____ shout. (mustn't - don't have to)

12. She has a big problem. We _____ help her. (must- have to)

21.3. ***Put in 'must + infinitive' or 'must + have + past participle' to express high degree of probability in the present or past:***

1) Keiko always does really well on exams. She _____ (study) a lot.
2) That woman drives a very expensive car. She _____(have) a lot of money.
3) You _____(practice) a lot before you gave your speech. It was really good.
4) When Lizzie got home yesterday there were flowers on the table. Her husband _____(buy) them.
5) Where is my purse? I saw it earlier, so it _____(be) in this room.
6) Sarah couldn't find her glasses. She thought she _(leave) them at her office.
7) It _____(be) cold outside. That man in the street is wearing a coat.

8) All my plants ___(be) dead! I forgot to water them before I went on holiday.
9) Susie is so late! She _____(miss) the train!
10) There's rubbish all over my garden! A fox _____(be) in the bin.
11) Anna has a huge library in her house. She _____(love) books.
12) Oh no, I don't have my keys! I _____(leave) them in the taxi.
13) When Lucy got home, she found the ice cream had melted. It _____(be) too hot in the car.
14) If you haven't eaten all day, you _____(be) hungry.
15) David _____(be) happy. His girlfriend just agreed to marry him.

21.4. ***Match 1 - 10 to a - j.***

1. It is a very good film. _____ 2. He is not sure now. _____ 3. She is so different. _____ 4. It is the last train. _____ 5. It's Sunday today. _____ 6. This exhibition is not free of charge. _____ 7. I'll prepare breakfast myself. _____ 8. The coach leaves tonight and it takes twelve hours to get here. _____ 9. Your address is the same. _____ 10. We have plenty of time. _____	a) You needn't get up early. b) You don't have to get up early. c) We can't miss it. d) We mustn't miss it. e) You can be her sister. f) You can't be her sister. g) I have to buy a ticket. h) I must buy a ticket. i) He may come tomorrow. j) He must come tomorrow

22. Modals. SHOULD.

Модальный глагол Should переводится как «следует». Как правило, используется в советах и рекомендациях, зачастую это мягкий способ указать кому-то, что ему нужно сделать.

 # You should sleep more if you want to be healthy. — Тебе следует спать больше, если ты хочешь быть здоровым.
 # They shouldn't lie to him — he'll find out about it anyway. — Им не стоит ему лгать, он все равно узнает об этом.

- ✓ Кроме того, он может выражать моральное обязательство*:*

 # We should think about wild life more often. — Нам следует почаще задумываться о дикой природе.

- ✓ Использоваться в инструкциях:

 # You should mix the flour and the yeast. — Смешайте (вам следует смешать) муку и дрожжи.

- ✓ В формальных предложениях со значением условия — обычно в деловой переписке:

— Если вам потребуется дополнительная информация, обращайтесь.

Подробнее тут → https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOjnqiyGB2g

EXERCISES

22.1. ***Work with a partner. Answer the questions giving advice.***

1. I want to improve my English. What should I do?
2. I am afraid of cats. What should I do?
3. I want to become rich. What should I do?
4. I want to have more friends. What should I do?
5. I often argue with people. What should I do?
6. I am often late for class. What should I do?
7. I want to lose weight, but it's difficult. What should I do?
8. I often get lost. What should I do?

22.2. ***Complete the sentences with SHOULD\SHOULDN'T expressing advice + your own ideas.***

1. If you are tired, you …..
2. Cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health. You ….
3. A good driver …..
4. A teacher …….
5. A student …….
6. Littering is against the law. You ……
7. It is important to be punctual. You ……..
8. Animals have feelings, too. You …….
9. If you are invited to someone's house for dinner, you….
10. If you don't hear or understand what someone says, you….

22.3. ***Jack had a party at his house, and many things went wrong. Make comments with SHOULD HAVE.***

He invited a lot of people to his party, and there was no room to move. – *He shouldn't have invited so many people.*

1. He didn't prepare enough food. Some of the guests didn't get anything to eat.
2. He invited some of the people from work but not others. When the others found out, they were upset with him.
3. One couple brought their children to the party, and the children were bored.
4. He party became noisy, and the neighbors called the police.
5. One woman came very late. Most of the guests had already left.
6. He didn't give good directions on how to get to his party. Several people got lost and never found the party.

СПРАВОЧНИК В ТАБЛИЦАХ

Таблица 1

The Subject (ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ)	
1. Существительное	**The dog** barks.
2. Местоимение: а) Личные (И. п.)	**They** study English.
б) Притяжательные (абсолютная форма)	My room is large**, yours** is larger.
в) Указательные	**This** was wonderful.
г) Неопределённые	**Everybody** has read it.
д) Относительные и соединительные	The man **who** is sitting next to me is my uncle.
е) Вопросительные	**Who** knows the story?
3. Числительные: а) Количественные	**Two** went there.
б) Порядковые	**The first** was my friend.
4. Инфинитив	**To walk** is useful.
5. Герундий	**Walking** is useful.
6. Придаточное подлежащее	**Who has done** it is not found.
Формальное подлежащее	
It (is)	**It** is cold.
One (can) (must)	**One** must do it. **One** can know it.
There (is)	**There** is a flower in the vase.

Таблица 2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">The Predicate (СКАЗУЕМОЕ)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. Простое:
Личная форма глагола
а) изъявительное наклонение</td><td>I read a book. I have read it.
I am reading a book.
I was given a book.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">б) сослагательное наклонение</td><td>I would do this work if I had time.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. Составное:

Глагол-связка + именная часть</td><td rowspan="2">He is a research worker.
He has become a research worker.

My house is new.

It was well done.
He seemed tired but kept working.
That was he.

The paper is his.

It was that.

It’s too much for me.

The question is who will go there.

What has she become?

They were five.

She was the first to do it.

Our aim is to master English.

Our aim is mastering English.

She was out.

When I am at work, I never answer private phone calls.

It is for him.

The question is if he will come.</td></tr>
<tr><td>be

feel

keep

become

grow

get

turn

seem

appear

и др.</td><td>1. Существительное
2. Прилагательное
3. Причастие (I, II)
4. Местоимение:

а) личное (И.п.)

б) притяжательное (абсолютная форма)

в) указательное

г) неопределённое

д) относительное и соединительное

е) вопросительное

5. Числительное

а) количественное

б) порядковое

6. Инфинитив

7. Герундий

8. Наречие

9. Существительное или местоимение (с предлогом)

10. Придаточное сказуемое</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3. Сложное
(модальный глагол + инфинитив)</td><td>I can do it.
He must go there.</td></tr>
</table>

Таблица 3

PRESENT SIMPLE

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTONS
I / you / we / they + **do / work / study** he / she / it + **does / works / studies**	I / you / we / they + **don't** + **do / work / study** he / she / it + **doesn't** + **do / work / study**	**Do** + I / you / we / they + **do / work ? / study** **Does** + he / she / it + **do / work ? / study**
I usually work at home. *He usually works at home.*	*They don't live near here.* *She doesn't live near here.*	*Do you smoke? Yes, I do.* *Does Jim smoke? No, he doesn't.*

PRESENT SIMPLE IS USED FOR

- permanent situations	- repeated or habitual actions in the present	- general truths and laws of nature	- timetables or programmes
She works in an office.	*He often buys her flowers.*	*The Sun sets in the west.*	*The lesson starts at 10am.*

Таблица 4

Present Continuous

Употребляется:

1. когда действие происходит **сейчас, в данный момент.**

She is sleeping now. Don't go there!

2. для **запланированных действий в будущем.**

We are getting married in March.

I you/we/they she/he/it	am are is	listening listening listening
I you/we/they she/he/it	am not ('m not) are not (aren't) is not (isn't)	listening listening listening
am are is	I you/we/they she/he/it	listening? listening? listening?

Таблица 5

Present Perfect

Утверждение

Полная форма		Краткая форма	
I	have	've	Ved (V_3)
He/She/It	has	's	
You/We/They	have	've	

Вопрос

Have	I	Ved (V_3)?
Has	he/she/it	
Have	you/we/they	

Отрицание

Полная форма		Краткая форма	
I	have not	haven't	Ved (V_3)
He/She/It	has not	hasn't	
You/We/They	have not	haven't	

Употребление

- законченное действие, произошедшее в прошлом в неустановленное время, связанного с настоящим через результат;
- действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжавшееся до сих пор, особенно с глаголами состояния;
- действия, которые завершились совсем недавно и их результаты ощущаются в настоящем;
- со словами «today, this morning/ afternoon», когда обозначенное ими время еще не истекло, а действие уже совершилось;

Слова сигналы/ маркеры/указатели времени

- for, since, already, just, always, recently, ever, how long, yet, lately, never, so far, today, this morning/afternoon/week/month/year.

Таблица 6

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

+	Have (has) been + V-ing
-	Have (has) not been + V-ing
?	Have (has) + subject + been + V-ing

Употребляется, когда:
- подчёркивается значение длительности действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается до настоящего времени
- обозначается действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжающееся некоторое время. Оно может ещё длиться или быть завершено, но обязательно иметь видимый, ощутимый результат.

For, since, how long

Таблица 7

PRESENT PERFECT / PRESENT PPERFECT CONTINUOUS	
Present Perfect **Have / has + Ved (V3)**	**Present Perfect Continuous** **Have / has + been Ving**
1. a complete action (finished) She has painted the room.	**1. an incomplete action (repeated activities)** She has been painting the room.
2. the stress is on how much, how many, how many times (facts) How many pages of the book have you read?	**2. the stress is on how long (process)** How long have you been reading this book?
3.a permanent action (постоянное) I have lived here all my life.	3. **a temporary action (временное)** I have been staying here for 2 weeks.

Таблица 8

NOTE: State verbs are not used in the Present Perfect Continuous

(love, like, hate, see, hear, want, understand…)

 # I have known John for years.

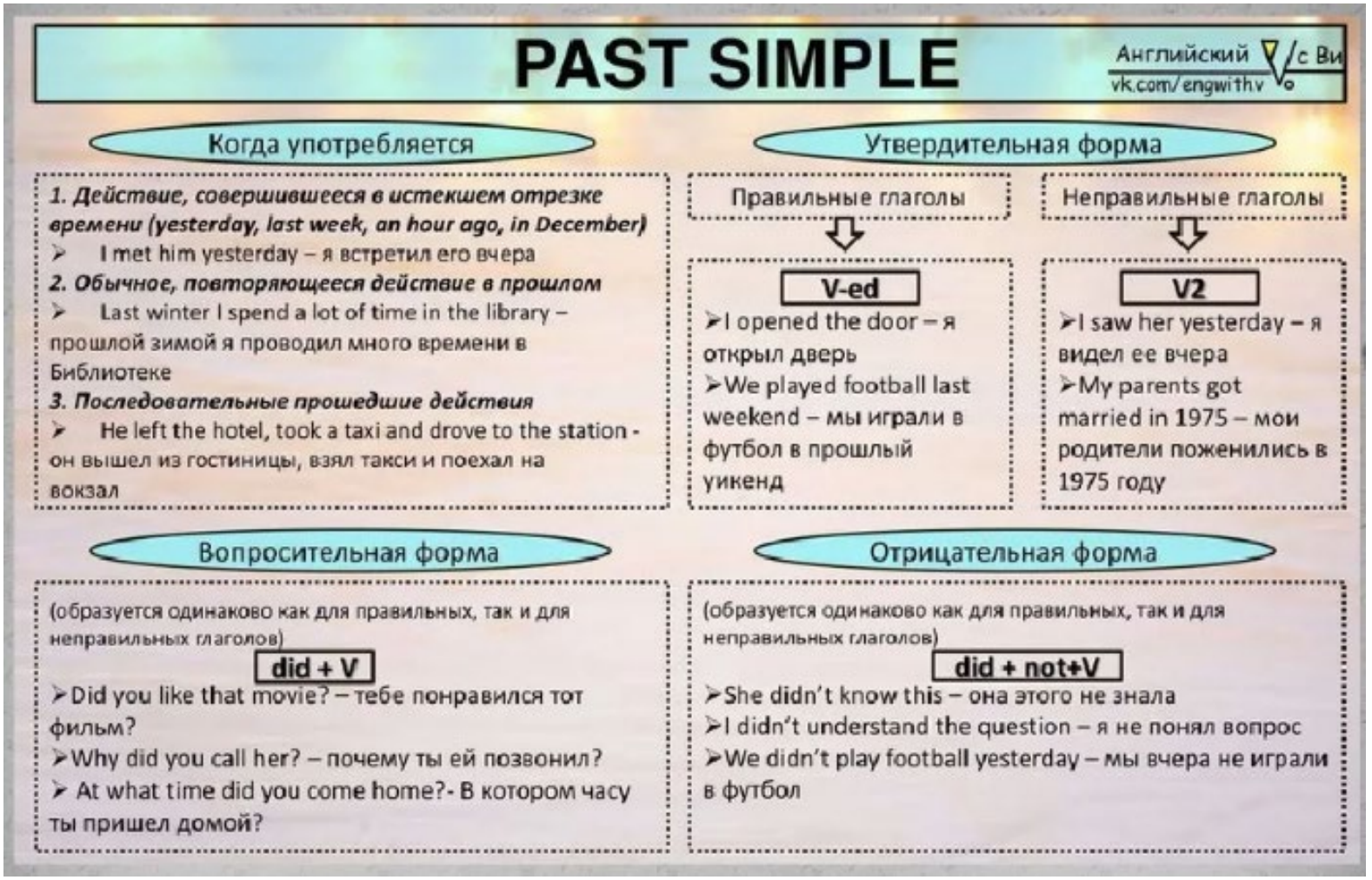

PAST SIMPLE
Английский с Ви
vk.com/engwithv
Когда употребляется
1. Действие, совершившееся в истекшем отрезке времени (yesterday, last week, an hour ago, in December)
➢ I met him yesterday – я встретил его вчера
2. Обычное, повторяющееся действие в прошлом
➢ Last winter I spend a lot of time in the library – прошлой зимой я проводил много времени в Библиотеке
3. Последовательные прошедшие действия
➢ He left the hotel, took a taxi and drove to the station - он вышел из гостиницы, взял такси и поехал на вокзал
Утвердительная форма
Правильные глаголы
Неправильные глаголы
V-ed
➢I opened the door – я открыл дверь
➢We played football last weekend – мы играли в футбол в прошлый уикенд
V2
➢I saw her yesterday – я видел ее вчера
➢My parents got married in 1975 – мои родители поженились в 1975 году
Вопросительная форма
(образуется одинаково как для правильных, так и для неправильных глаголов)
did + V
➢Did you like that movie? – тебе понравился тот фильм?
➢Why did you call her? – почему ты ей позвонил?
➢ At what time did you come home?- В котором часу ты пришел домой?
Отрицательная форма
(образуется одинаково как для правильных, так и для неправильных глаголов)
did + not+V
➢She didn't know this – она этого не знала
➢I didn't understand the question – я не понял вопрос
➢We didn't play football yesterday – мы вчера не играли в футбол

Таблица 9

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR:
Употребление *Present Perfect* и *Past Simple*

The Present Perfect Tense	The Past Simple Tense
Слова и выражения, часто используемые с этой формой	
already, always, just, ever, never, yet, since (с / с тех пор как), how long (сколько времени)	yesterday, last night/week/month/year, ago, then, when, in 1961 и т. д.
A. Описание действий и состояний, которые совершились **в неопределённый момент** в прошлом. I **have been** to the USA.	**C.** Описание действий и состояний, которые совершились **в определённый момент** в прошлом. I **was** in the USA last year.
B. Описание действий и состояний, которые **начались в прошлом и продолжаются в настоящий момент.** She **has worked** at this school for 3 years. (She is still working here.)	**D.** Описание действий и состояний, которые **завершились в прошлом.** She **worked** at this school for 3 years. (Now she is a TV star.)

Таблица 10

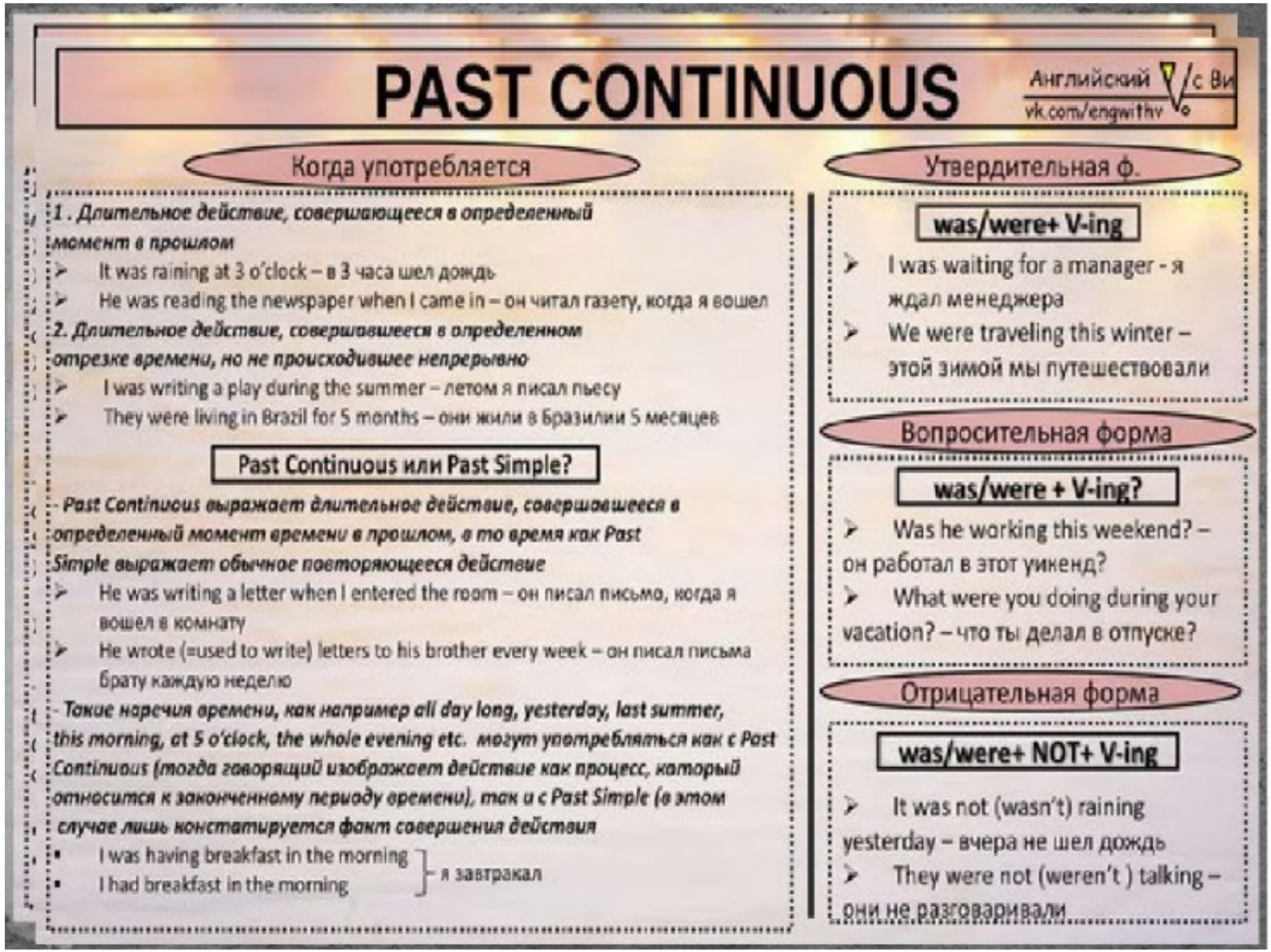

PAST CONTINUOUS
Английский с Ви
vk.com/engwithv
Когда употребляется
1. Длительное действие, совершающееся в определенный момент в прошлом
It was raining at 3 o'clock – в 3 часа шел дождь
He was reading the newspaper when I came in – он читал газету, когда я вошел
2. Длительное действие, совершавшееся в определенном отрезке времени, но не происходившее непрерывно
I was writing a play during the summer – летом я писал пьесу
They were living in Brazil for 5 months – они жили в Бразилии 5 месяцев
Past Continuous или Past Simple?
- Past Continuous выражает длительное действие, совершавшееся в определенный момент времени в прошлом, в то время как Past Simple выражает обычное повторяющееся действие
He was writing a letter when I entered the room – он писал письмо, когда я вошел в комнату
He wrote (=used to write) letters to his brother every week – он писал письма брату каждую неделю
- Такие наречия времени, как например all day long, yesterday, last summer, this morning, at 5 o'clock, the whole evening etc. могут употребляться как с Past Continuous (тогда говорящий изображает действие как процесс, который относится к законченному периоду времени), так и с Past Simple (в этом случае лишь констатируется факт совершения действия
I was having breakfast in the morning
I had breakfast in the morning
я завтракал
Утвердительная ф.
was/were+ V-ing
I was waiting for a manager - я ждал менеджера
We were traveling this winter – этой зимой мы путешествовали
Вопросительная форма
was/were + V-ing?
Was he working this weekend? – он работал в этот уикенд?
What were you doing during your vacation? – что ты делал в отпуске?
Отрицательная форма
was/were+ NOT+ V-ing
It was not (wasn't) raining yesterday – вчера не шел дождь
They were not (weren't) talking – они не разговаривали

Таблица 11

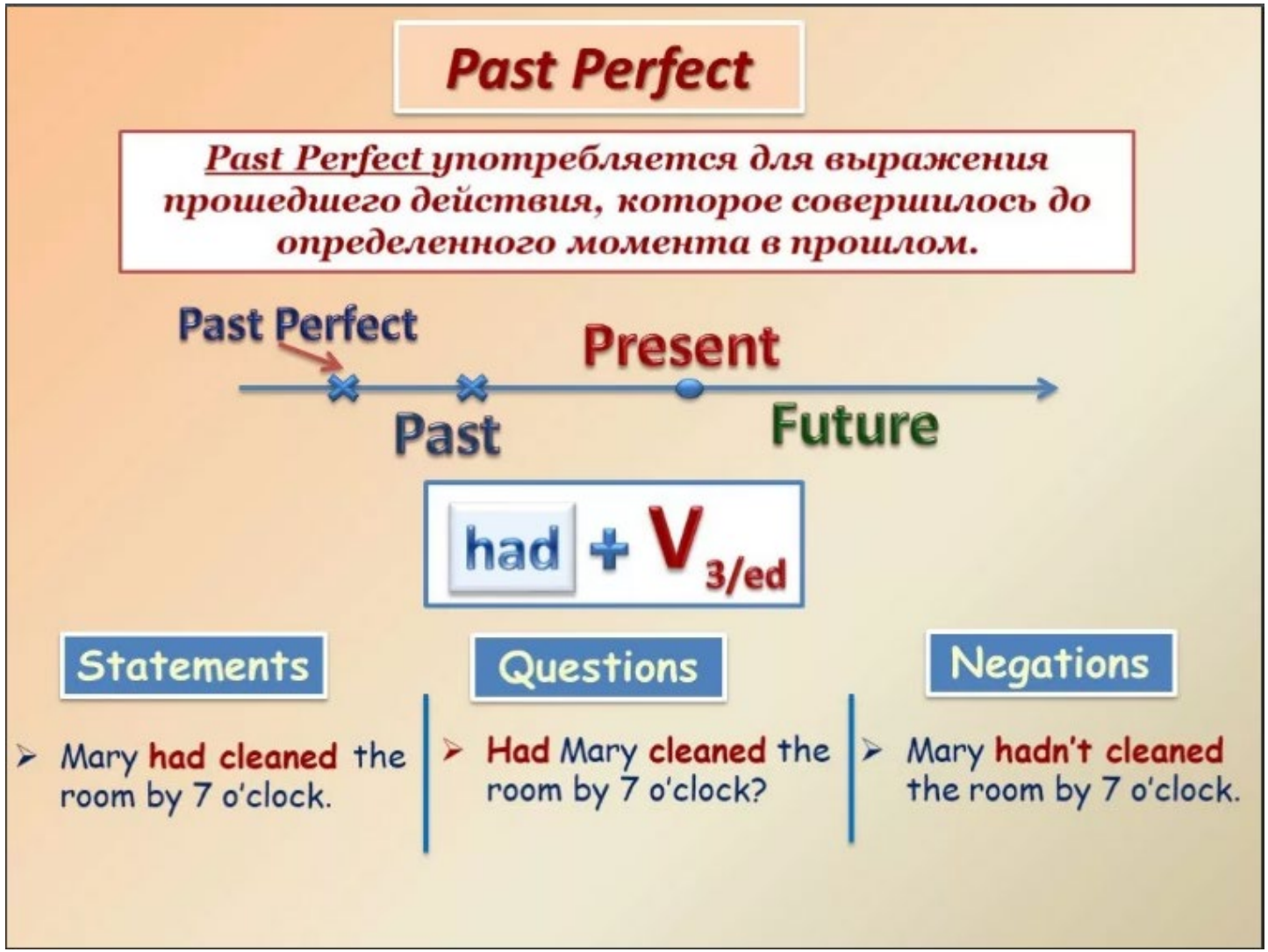

Past Perfect
Past Perfect употребляется для выражения прошедшего действия, которое совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом.
Past Perfect
Present
Past
Future
had + V 3/ed
Statements
Mary had cleaned the room by 7 o'clock.
Questions
Had Mary cleaned the room by 7 o'clock?
Negations
Mary hadn't cleaned the room by 7 o'clock.

Таблица 12

Ways of expressing future actions

Способы выражения будущих действий	**Future Simple (Будущее простое время)**	***Обороты* to be going to (do something)**	**Present Simple (Настоящее простое время)**	**Present Continuous (Настоящее продолженное время)**
Указатели времени	tomorrow; the day after tomorrow; next week / month / year; in 2025; in … 93 hours / 5 days / 10 years)			
Форма	**shall / will + V_1**	**am / is / are + going to + V_1**	**V_1 / $V_{(e)s}$**	**am / is / are + V_{ing}**
Значение	1) будущие действия, решение о совершении которых принимается в момент разговора; *Ann is speaking to her Granny on the phone.* *Granny:* When will you come to see us? *Ann:* I think I will come next Saturday.	1) будущие действия, решение о совершении которых говорящий принял до того, как сообщил об этом *In the evening Ann meets her friend Alex.* *Alex:* Would you like to go to the cinema next Saturday? *Ann:* Sorry, but I'm going to see my grandparents on Saturday.	будущие действия, происходящие в соответствии с расписаниями, программами, календарными графиками и т.д. *The next day Ann goes to the railway station to book a ticket to Glasgow where her grandparents live.* *Ann:* I'd like to book a return ticket to Glasgow next Saturday. When does the train leave? *Booking-office clerk:* The train to Glasgow leaves at 14.45 from Platform 3.	личные планы на будущее, в реализации которых говорящий уверен и уже предпринял определенные действия для их осуществления *In the evening Ann speaks to her friend Lucy.* *Lucy:* We are having a party next Saturday. Will you come? *Ann:* I'm afraid I won't. I'm going to my grandparents on Saturday.
	2) предсказание событий, которые, по мнению говорящего, произойдут в будущем I think it will probably rain tomorrow.	2) предсказание будущих событий, если в настоящем есть ряд факторов, свидетельствующих о том, что данные события произойдут Look at the sky. It is covered with black clouds. I think it is going to rain this afternoon.		

Таблица 13

Способы передачи будущего времени в английском

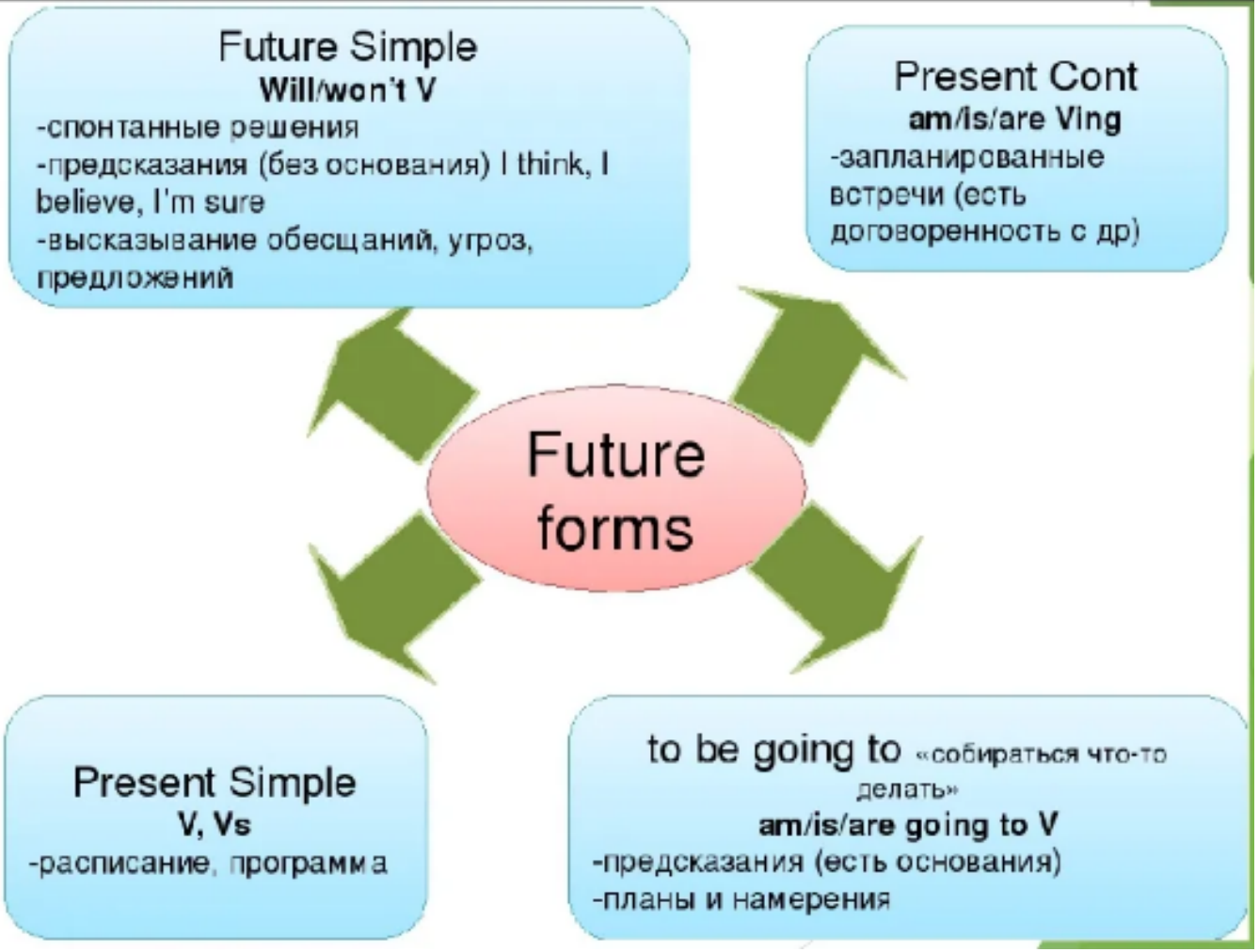


Таблица 14

ТАБЛИЦА НЕПЕРЕХОДНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Глагол	Пример	Перевод
appear	*One day he appeared on my doorstep*.	Однажды он появился у меня на пороге.
arrive	*We will arrive on Sunday*.	Мы приедем в воскресенье.
belong	*The book belongs on the shelf*.	Книга должна быть на полке.
collapse	*The roof of our house collapsed yesterday*.	Крыша нашего дома обвалилась вчера.
die	*He died last night*.	Он умер прошлой ночью.
disappear	*Suddenly, she disappeared*.	Внезапно, она исчезла.
exist	*Dinosaurs don’t exist*.	Динозавры не существуют.
fall	*Snow began to fall quietly*.	Снег начал потихоньку падать.

go	*Where did you go*?	Куда ты пошел?
happen	*It happens to him all the time*.	Это происходит с ним все время.
laugh	*They laughed a lot*.	Они много смеялись.
lie	*The village lies in a valley*.	Деревня находится в долине.
look	*Don't look at me like that*.	Не смотри на меня так.
last	*The lesson lasts 60 minutes*.	Урок длится 60 минут.
occur	*Such things have never occurred in this town*.	Подобные вещи никогда не происходили в этом городе.
remain	*You must remain in bed for 3 days*.	Вы должны оставаться в постели 3 дня.
rise	*The aircraft rose fast in the air*.	Самолет быстро взлетел в воздух.

sit	*They were sitting in silence*.	Они сидели в тишине.
sleep	*He never sleeps more than 6 hours*.	Он никогда не спит более 6 часов.
sneeze	*She sneezed very loudly*.	Она очень громко чихнула.
stand	*The bus was full and we had to stand all the way*.	Автобус был полон, и мы были вынуждены стоять всю дорогу.
stay	*Stay right here, please*.	Оставайтесь здесь, пожалуйста.
vanish	*Everything vanished in a second*.	Все исчезло через секунду.
wait	*Let's wait until 11 o'clock*.	Давайте подождем до 11 часов.

Таблица 15

Passive - страдательный залог

	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
PRESENT	**am / is + V3 / are**	**am / is + being + V3 / are**	**have / has + been + V3**
	Usually houses are built 8 months.	This house is being built now.	This house has been already built.
	Обычно дома строят 8 месяцев.	*Этот дом строится сейчас.*	*Этот дом уже построен.*
PAST	**was / were + V3**	**was / were + being + V3**	**had + been + V3**
	This house was built last year.	When I came last year this house was being built.	This house had been built before I came.
	Этот дом был построен в прошлом году.	*Когда я в прошлом году приехал, этот дом строился.*	*Этот дом был построен до того, как я приехал.*
FUTURE	**will + be + V3**	**x**	**will + have + been + V3**
	This house will be built next year.		This house will have been already built by January.
	Этот дом будет построен в следующем году.		*Этот дом уже будет построен к Январю.*

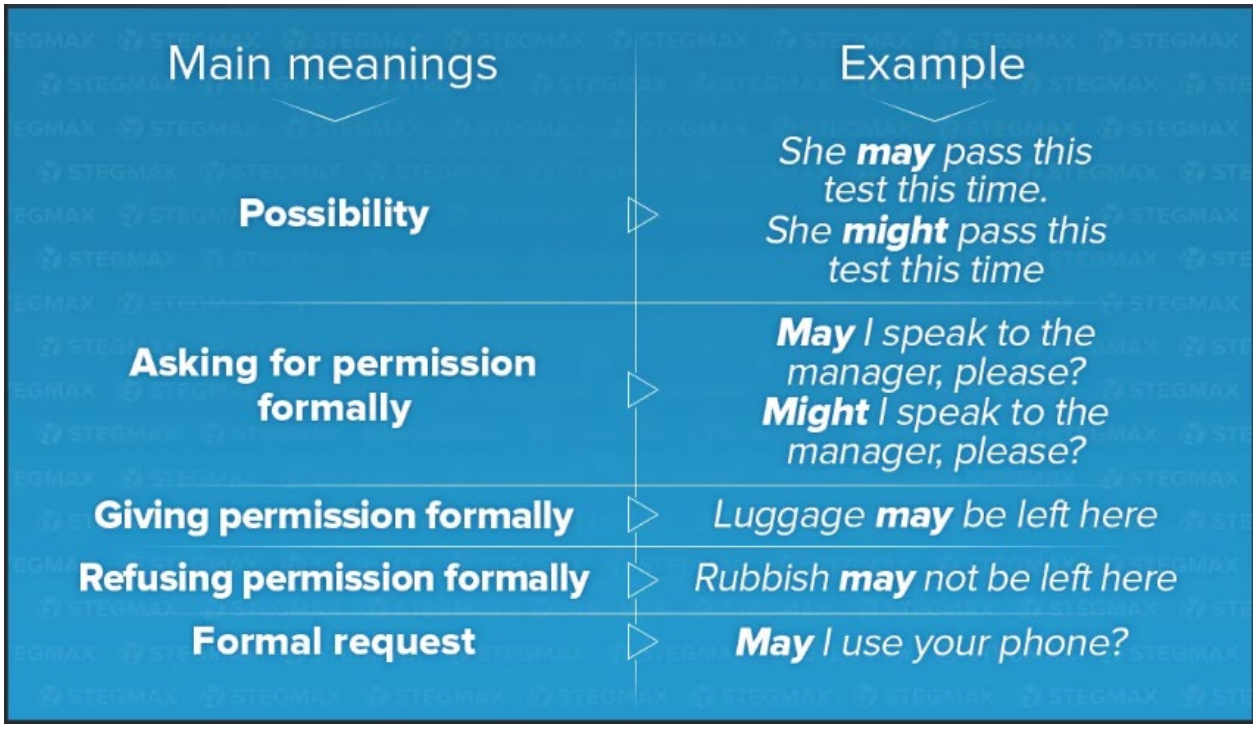
Таблица 16

Внимание! Следующие времена: Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous, используются только в активной форме! Иначе получаются слишком громоздкие конструкции. ВМЕСТО ФОРМ **PERFECT CONTINUOUS** ИСПОЛЬЗУЮТСЯ **ФОРМЫ PERFECT** и **SIMPLE.**

MODAL VERBS

Таблица 17

MAY / MIGHT



Main meanings	Example
Possibility	*She **may** pass this test this time. She **might** pass this test this time*
Asking for permission formally	***May** I speak to the manager, please? **Might** I speak to the manager, please?*
Giving permission formally	*Luggage **may** be left here*
Refusing permission formally	*Rubbish **may** not be left here*
Formal request	***May** I use your phone?*

Таблица 18

Remember

Must	**Обязательство, необходимость:** решение говорящего ***Obligation, necessity:*** *speaker's decision*	**Запрет** ***Prohibition*** *= can't*
Have to	**Обязательство, необходимость:** требование ситуации, обстоятельств ***Obligation, necessity:*** *rules, circumstances, requirements*	**Отсутствие необходимости** ***Lack of necessity*** *= don't need to*

Таблица 19

Modal Verbs of Obligation

Must (приказ)	You **must** lay the table. Be quick!	You **mustn't** steal.
Have to (has to) (необхо-димость)	You **have to** get ready for your test on literature(обязан).	You **don't have to** study at school on holidays.
	He (she) **has to** get ready for his (her) test on literature (обязан).	He (she) **doesn't have to** study at school on holidays.
Should (совет)	You **should** see the film. It's very good.	You **shouldn't** watch TV so much .

Таблица 20

СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА ЗНАЧЕНИЙ МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

обязательность	личная. *I **must** learn English.* вынужденная. *I **have to** work 5 days a week.*
совет	настойчивый. *You **must** learn English.* мягкий. *You **should** drink more gree tea.*
запрет	строгий. *You **must not** park here.* мягкий. *You **should not** drink Cola.*
ненужность	мягкая. *You **do not have to** go to Konotop.*
способность	универсальная. *I **can** take this bag.* значительная. *I **am able to** take 5 bags.*
разрешение	универсальное. ***Can** I email you?* формальное. ***May** I call you?* вежливое. ***Could** I use your phone?*
просьба	универсальная. ***Can** you show me the way?* формальная. ***Will** you open your bag?* вежливая. ***Could** you borrow me your phone?*
предложение	универсальное. *We **can** cook something.* неформальное. *We **could** go to a restaurant.* запрос: мне делать? ***Shall** I reserve a table?*
вероятность © 1way to English	сильная. *He **must** be at work now.* средняя. *He **may** be busy at the moment.* слабая. *He **might** come home late.*

Таблица 21

Modal	Examples	Uses
CAN	He can find any street in London. You can take a taxi. Can you take me to Victoria Station?	Ability Suggestion Request
BE ABLE TO	He is able to find any street in London.	Ability
CAN'T	That story can't be true.	Certainty that something is impossible
COULD	I could play tennis when I was younger. Could you take me to Victoria Station? You could take a taxi.	Ability Request Suggestion
MAY	It may be quicker to travel by train. May I come in?	Possibility Formal request/Permission
MIGHT	It might be quicker to travel by train.	Possibility
MUST	You must be back at 10 o'clock. Look at the snow. It must be cold outside.	Obligation Certainty that something is true.
HAVE TO	You have to be back at 10 o'clock.	Obligation
NEED TO	You need to study a lot.	Obligation.
NEEDN'T	You needn't have a university degree.	Lack of obligation.
MUSN'T	You mustn't drive without a license.	Prohibition
DON'T HAVE TO	You don't have to call a taxi.	Lack of obligation
SHOULD	You should drive more carefully.	Opinion/Advice

Таблица 22

Таблица неправильных глаголов

Infinitive	*Past Simple* (*V2*)	*Participle* II (*V3*)	Перевод
arise	*arose*	*arisen*	подниматься
awake	*awoke*	*awoken*	пробуждать
be	*was (were)*	*been*	быть
bear	*bore*	*born*	рожать, переносить
beat	*beat*	*beaten*	бить
become	*became*	*become*	становиться
begin	*began*	*begun*	начинать
bend	*bent*	*bent*	наклонять
bet	*bet*	*bet*	заключать пари
bind	*bound*	*bound*	связывать
bite	*bit*	*bitten*	кусать

bleed	*bled*	*bled*	кровоточить
blow	*blew*	*blown*	дуть
break	*broke*	*broken*	ломать
breed	*bred*	*bred*	разводить животных
bring	*brought*	*brought*	приносить
build	*built*	*built*	строить
buy	*bought*	*bought*	покупать
catch	*caught*	*caught*	ловить
choose	*chose*	*chosen*	выбирать
cling	*clung*	*clung*	цепляться
come	*came*	*come*	приходить
cost	*cost*	*cost*	стоить
cut	*cut*	*cut*	резать

deal	*dealt*	*dealt*	вести дела
dig	*dug*	*dug*	копать
do	*did*	*done*	делать
draw	*drew*	*drawn*	рисовать, тянуть
drink	*drank*	*drunk*	пить
drive	*drove*	*driven*	водить автомобиль
eat	*ate*	*eaten*	кушать
fall	*fell*	*fallen*	падать
feed	*fed*	*fed*	кормить
feel	*felt*	*felt*	чувствовать
fight	*fought*	*fought*	бороться
find	*found*	*found*	находить
flee	*fled*	*fled*	сбегать

fly	*flew*	*flown*	летать
forbid	*forbade*	*forbidden*	запрещать
forget	*forgot*	*forgotten*	забывать
forgive	*forgave*	*forgiven*	прощать
freeze	*froze*	*frozen*	замораживать
get	*got*	*got (gotten)*	получать
give	*gave*	*given*	давать
go	*went*	*gone*	идти
grow	*grew*	*grown*	расти
hang	*hung*	*hung*	висеть
have	*had*	*had*	иметь
hear	*heard*	*heard*	слышать
hide	*hid*	*hidden*	прятать

hit	*hit*	*hit*	ударять, попадать
hold	*held*	*held*	держать
hurt	*hurt*	*hurt*	причинять боль
keep	*kept*	*kept*	сохранять, соблюдать
know	*knew*	*known*	знать
lay	*laid*	*laid*	класть
lead	*led*	*led*	вести, лидировать
learn	*learnt (learned)*	*learnt (learned)*	учиться, узнавать
leave	*left*	*left*	покидать, оставлять
lend	*lent*	*lent*	давать взаймы
let	*let*	*let*	позволять
lie	*lay*	*lain*	лежать

light	*lit*	*lit*	зажигать, освещать
lose	*lost*	*lost*	терять
make	*made*	*made*	делать, мастерить
mean	*meant*	*meant*	значить
meet	*met*	*met*	встречать, знакомиться
pay	*paid*	*paid*	платить
put	*put*	*put*	класть, ставить
read	*read*	*read*	читать
ride	*rode*	*ridden*	ездить верхом
ring	*rang*	*rung*	звонить
rise	*rose*	*risen*	возрастать, подниматься
run	*ran*	*run*	бежать

say	*said*	*said*	сказать
see	*saw*	*seen*	видеть
seek	*sought*	*sought*	искать
sell	*sold*	*sold*	продавать
send	*sent*	*sent*	посылать
set	*set*	*set*	устанавливать
shake	*shook*	*shaken*	трясти
shine	*shone*	*shone*	светить, сиять
shoot	*shot*	*shot*	стрелять
show	*showed*	*shown*	показывать
shrink	*shrank*	*shrunk*	сжиматься
shut	*shut*	*shut*	закрывать, затворять
sing	*sang*	*sung*	петь

sit	*sat*	*sat*	сидеть
sleep	*slept*	*slept*	спать
slide	*slid*	*slid*	скользить
smell	*smelt*	*smelt*	пахнуть, нюхать
speak	*spoke*	*spoken*	говорить
spell	*spelt (spelled)*	*spelt (spelled)*	произносить или писать по буквам
spend	*spent*	*spent*	тратить, проводить время
spill	*spilt (spilled)*	*spilt (spilled)*	разлить
spin	*spun*	*spun*	крутить
split	*split*	*split*	разделять, раскалывать
spoil	*spoilt (spoiled)*	*spoilt (spoiled)*	портить

spread	*spread*	*spread*	разворачивать, распространять
stand	*stood*	*stood*	стоять
steal	*stole*	*stolen*	воровать
sting	*stung*	*stung*	жалить
stink	*stank*	*stunk*	вонять
strike	*struck*	*struck*	бастовать, ударять
swear	*swore*	*sworn*	клясться, ругаться
sweep	*swept*	*swept*	подметать
swell	*swelled*	*swollen (swelled)*	опухать
swim	*swam*	*swum*	плавать
take	*took*	*taken*	брать
teach	*taught*	*taught*	обучать

tear	*tore*	*torn*	рвать
tell	*told*	*told*	рассказывать
think	*thought*	*thought*	думать
throw	*threw*	*thrown*	бросать
understand	*understood*	*understood*	понимать
wake	*woke*	*woken*	будить
wear	*wore*	*worn*	носить (одежду)
win	*won*	*won*	побеждать
wind	*wound*	*wound*	обматывать, изгибаться
write	*wrote*	*written*	писать

Таблица 23