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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Грамматика английского языка



Красноярск 2024

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ КРАСНОЯРСКОГО КРАЯ

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И ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА»

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Part 1

The Article

Артикль – это служебное слово, поясняющее существительное.

В английском языке два артикля: неопределённый **a (an)** и определённый **the**. Форма **a** употребляется перед существительными единственного числа, начинающимися с согласной буквы, форма **an** – с гласной, например: a season, a pencil; an apple, an hour. Артикль **the** употребляется с существительными как единственного, так и множественного числа.

Артикль относится непосредственно к существительному, но если у существительного есть определители, то артикль ставится перед ними. Например: an old man, a modern building.

Неопределённый артикль при существительном обычно обозначает, что имеется в виду какой-то неопределённый, **любой** предмет из класса однородных предметов. Например, в предложении “Give me a pen, please” речь идет о любой ручке, а не о какой-то конкретной. Неопределённый артикль обычно не переводится на русский язык. Иногда ему могут соответствовать слова *один, какой-то, любой*. Например:

A small boy came up to me and
asked: “What’s the time?”

Какой-то маленький мальчик
подошёл ко мне и спросил:
«Который час?»

Определённый артикль при существительном обозначает, что имеется в виду определённый конкретный предмет или явление, выделяемое из ряда подобных ему предметов или явлений. Определённый артикль обычно не переводится на русском языке; иногда ему соответствует в русском предложении слова *этот (эти), тот (те)*. Например:

Who can answer the question?

Кто сможет ответить на (этот) вопрос?

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННОГО АРТИКЛЯ.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) с исчисляемыми существительными, когда они упоминаются впервые; | I can see a book on the table. |
| 2) с существительными, являющимися частью составного именного сказуемого; | My brother is a doctor. He is a clever young man. |
| 3) с существительными после оборота there is ..., а так же после it is ..., this is ... | There is a new music school in our street. It is a pen. This is a pencil. |
| 4) после слов such, quite, what; | Tom is such a nice boy. |
| 5) с существительными в роли приложения; | My grandmother, a school teacher, is on pension now. |
| 6) перед числительными a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, a million; в выражениях a lot(of), a great many of; | I've read a lot about this author. |
| 7) в некоторых оборотах: it is a pleasure, as a result, as a matter of fact, as a rule, to be in a hurry, it's a pity; | |
| 8) в сочетаниях с глаголами to have, to take, to give: to have a cold, to have a good time, to have a toothache, to have a rest, to have a smoke, to take a shower, to give a hand. | |

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО АРТИКЛЯ.

- 1) с существительными в единственном и множественном числе, когда говорящему ясно, о каком предмете идет речь;
- 2) с существительным, которое упоминается в контексте второй раз;
- 3) когда перед существительным стоит:
 - a) порядковое числительное
 - b) прилагательное в превосходной степени
 - c) названиями некоторых стран, местностей, сторон света
 - d) названиями некоторых исторических зданий(учреждений), музеев, библиотек, организаций, английских газет, за исключением названий университетов и колледжей, которые имеют в своем названии имя собственное
 - e) названиями сторон света: the North, the South, the West, the East, но без артикля: from North to South, from East to West;
 - f) с фамилиями для обозначения всей семьи в целом.

Here is the magazine you want to read. Open the window, please.

I saw a new film on TV yesterday. The film was not very interesting.

Gagarin was the first cosmonaut of the world.

Minsk is the largest city in Belarus.

the United States (the USA), the Crimea

the Kremlin, the British Museum, the National Gallery, the United Nations Organization, the Times the University of London,

но: London University, Oxford University, Cambridge University

He works in the North.

Have you ever been to the South?

The Browns spend their holidays in Italy.

ОТСУТСТВИЕ АРТИКЛЯ

- 1) если у исчисляемого существительного имеется определение, выраженное местоимением (притяжательным, указательным, вопросительным, неопределенно-личным), именем собственным в притяжательном падеже или количественным числительным;
- 2) с существительным во множественном числе, которые являются частью именного сказуемого;
- 3) с неисчисляемыми существительными, если они не имеют ограничительных или уточняющих определителей;
- 4) если существительное является обращением;
- 5) перед словами father, mother, uncle, aunt в высказываниях членов семьи;
- 6) с названиями дней недели, месяцев и времени года;
- 7) перед существительными breakfast, dinner, lunch, supper;
Примечание: В конкретных ситуациях эти существительные, также как и названия дней недели, могут употребляться с определённым артиклем.
- 8) с именами собственными;
- 9) с существительными, обозначающими названия наук и учебных предметов;

Give me your plan, please. There are some books on the table. This man is John's father. Where is room six? I have five English books. Open your books at page 5 and do exercise 10.

We are friends. Nick and Tom are doctors.

Do you like tea or coffee?

Ho: The coffee is cold.

Children, don't speak at the lesson.

Is Father at home?

Winter begins in December. My day off is Sunday.

What will you have for dinner? I have breakfast at 8 o'clock.

I cooked the dinner myself. There years ago the summer was rainy.

Mary, London, Pushkin street.

My favourite subject is history. My brother is good at physics.

10) в ряде устойчивых
словосочетаний:

in time, for example, to be at home, to go home, by bus (train), at work, at night, at dinner, by heart, for instance, on foot, by chance, out of doors.

to leave (finish) school, to go to bed, to be out of town, by name, by mistake, at present, from beginning to end, at first sight, etc.

Exercise 1

Put **a/an** or **the**. Translate the sentences

1. This morning I bought newspaper andmagazine, ...newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where I putmagazine.
2. I sawaccident this morning.car crashed intotree.driver ofcar wasn't hurt butcar was badly damaged.
3. My friends live inold house in small village. There is ... beautiful garden behindhouse. I would like to have.....garden like theirs.
4. There are two cars parked outside:blue one belongs to our neighbors: but I don't know who owner ofgrey car is.

Exercise 2

Correct the sentences if it is necessary. Put in **a/an** or **the**.

Pattern: *Would you like_ apple? – Would you like an apple?*

1. Could you close_ door, please?
2. I am sorry. It was _ mistake.
3. Excuse me, where is _bus stop, please?
4. There were no chairs in_ room, so we sat on _floor.
5. I live in _small flat not far from _city center.
6. There is_ supermarket on _street I live in.
7. _Salt is not expensive.
8. Are you looking for_ job?
9. I never drink_ milk.
10. Do you want _cup of caffee?
11. Everybody needs _food.

Exercise 3

Say what article is used with the following proper names if any.

United States, America, Mars, University of Texas, Earth, Thames, South of Russia, British Isles, Rocky Mountains, northern France, Great Britain.

Pronouns

Личные местоимения в именительном падеже	Личные местоимения в объектном падеже	Притяжательные местоимения	Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений	Возвратные местоимения
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

Указательные местоимения

Ед. число	This- этот	That- тот
Множественное число	These-эти	Those- те

Неопределенные местоимения

Much	Много- с неисчисляемыми существительными Much time, much money.
Many	Много с исчисляемыми существительными Many students, many lessons.
Little	Мало с неисчисляемыми существительными Little water, little light.
Few	Мало с исчисляемыми существительными Few boors, few flavors.
A little	Немного I have a little time.
A few	Несколько I want to tell you a few words.

Some, no, any и их производные

В утвердительном предложении	В вопросительном предложении	В отрицательном предложении
Some-какой-то, какой-ни будь, несколько	Any- какой- ни будь, сколько-нибудь	No- никакой, несколько
Something – что-то, что-нибудь	Anything- что- либо, что-нибудь	Nothing- ничего
Somebody, someone кто-то, кто-нибудь	Anybody, ony-one кто-либо, кто-нибудь	Nobody, no one, none никто, ни один

Вопросительные местоимения

What? – что? какой?

Who? – кто?

Whom? – кого? кому?

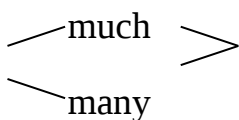
Where? – где? когда?

Why? – почему?

Which – который?

How? – как?

When? – когда?

How  much > Сколько?
many

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with:

a) Some, any, no and their derivatives.

1. You must askto help you in this work. 2. Have you heardabout this book? 3. Did you say...? 4. Do you haveclasses today? - No, we have classes today. 5. Have you gotquestions? 6. Is thereinteresting in today's paper? 7. There is light in the flat,is at home. 8.knows their new address. 9. There is coffee at home. Go and buy 10. Are there ... foreign students in your university?

b) Much, many, little, few.

1. HowEnglish words do you know?
2. I am busy now. I havetime.
3. There areclasses in our university.
4. Is thereorfurniture in your new flat?
5. She hasfriends.
6. We have milk.

7.people learn English.

Exercise 2

Use suitable pronouns:

1. I have lostpen, may I take?
2. If you have leftdictionary, you may take
3. Help, please.
4.often meethere.
5. He always makes breakfast
6. They can do it
7.of you knows his address?
8. I don't wantto drink. I am not thirsty.
9. Howstudents are there ingroup?
10. We don't havetime to stay here long.
11. Will you have dinner with.....?

Exercise 3

Translate into English:

1. Я знаю его и его брата.
2. Мы часто встречаем их здесь.
3. У нас сегодня много работы.
4. Подождите немного.
5. Кто-то звонил тебе сегодня утром.
6. Никто ничего не знает об этом.
7. Она ничего не ответила.
8. Он читает много английских книг в оригинале.
9. Это мой словарь.
10. Куда ты спешишь? У нас много времени.

Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs

Прилаг.\степень	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
Одно-сложные и некоторые двусложные	big	bigger	the biggest
	warm	warmer	the warmest
	easy	easier	the easiest

Многосложные	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
	dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous

Исключения: good –better –the best

bad –worse –the worst

old

- older –the oldest (сравнение по возрасту)
- elder –eldest (сравнение в семье)

far

- farther (дальше) -the farthest
- further (далее) –the furthest

little- less –the least

Для выражения сравнения существует целый ряд конструкций, таких как:

asas.....такой же, как.....

It is as cold as in winter

not soas...не такой....как...

She was not so young as he thought.

thethe.....чемтем.

The more we study the more we know.

much + сравнительная степень - намного + срав.-ная степень.

Much better намного лучше.

still + сравнительная степень - еще + сравнительная степень.

Still more difficult еще труднее.

Exercise 1

Supply the missing forms of the adjectives and adverbs

Positive			bad		near		little
Comparative	further					bigger	
Superlative		eldest		best			

Positive	comfortable		
Comparative			more famous
Superlative		the most interesting	

Exercise 2

Use the appropriate form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Which is (long) day of the year?
2. Winter is (cold) season.
3. Moscow is (large) than St. Petersburg.
4. My friend's car is not so (new) as mine.
5. Where is it (beautiful), in the mountains or near the sea?
6. It was (good) meal, I've ever had.
7. In spring the days are (long) than in winter.
8. It is (cold) today than it was yesterday.
9. Health is (good) than wealth.
10. Who is (old) in your family?
11. New York is as (beautiful) as Moscow.

Exercise 3

Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use degrees of comparison.

Pattern: *Yesterday the temperature was mine degrees. Today it is only six degrees.*
—It is colder today than it was yesterday.

1. Cris and Joe are group mates. Cris passed all the exams successfully. Joe passed only 2 exams. So Joe studies
2. I saw these films and I liked them all. But I think this film is
3. I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o'clock. In fact, they arrived at 15.20. My friends arrived
4. This shop is very nice, but the prices are very expensive. It is
5. You can go by bus or by train. The buses run every 30 minutes. The trains run every hour. The buses.....
6. Dave and I went for a run. I ran ten kilometers. Dave stopped after eight kilometers. I ran

Translate into English.

Глагол «to be »

He	is	at home now.
Is	he	at home now?
Is	he	at home or at school now?
Where is	he	now?
He	is	at home now, is not he?
He	is not	at home now.

Оборот there + to be

Оборот there + to be употребляется, когда мы говорим о наличии или отсутствии кого-либо или чего-либо в определенном месте в определённое время. На русском языке такие предложения переводятся, начиная с обстоятельства места.

	There	are	some institutes in our city.	
	There	are no	institutes in our city.	
	Are	there	any institutes in our city?	
	Are	there	any institutes in our city or not?	
How many institutes	are	there	in our city?	
	There	are	some institutes in our city,	are not there?

Глагол “ to have ”

He	}		I	}	have
She	}		you	}	have
	}		they	}	
		has			

It

	He	has	two children.	
	They	have	a large flat.	
	Has	he	two children?	
	Have	they	a large flat?	
What	has	he?		
	have	they?		
	He	has	two children,	hasn't he?
	They	have	a large flat,	haven't they?

Exercise 1

Use the right form of “to be “, “to have”.

1. Itdifficult to find a job now, not it?
2. I want to be an engineer, that's why Ia student of Siberian State University of Technology.
3. How oldyou? –I18.
4. There9 faculties at our institute.
5.you English classes twice a week?
6. Ino time to help you. I.....sorry about it.
7. There little milk in the bottle. Go and buy some.
8. Hemuch work to do today.

Exercise 2

Make the sentences –negative;

-interrogative.

1. He is good at physics.
2. My father usually has holidays in summer.
3. I have a lot of English books.
4. My house is far from the university.
5. This dog has a funny name.
6. The weather is usually fine in summer.
7. There are 25 students in our group.
8. I am a first –year student now.

Exercise 3

Translate into English.

1. Наш дом находится на улице Кирова. Около дома есть школа.
2. В нашей библиотеке много разных книг.
3. Ты сейчас свободен?
4. Результаты этой работы очень важны для нас.
5. Этот текст очень трудный.
6. Сколько книг зарубежных писателей в твоей домашней библиотеке?
7. У неё два брата, но нет сестры.
8. Обычно у нас три занятия в день.

Modal verbs.

Модальный глагол	значение	примеры
can (could) to be able	1. способность, возможность, умение 2. сомнение, предполо- жение	1. He can speak English. Will you be able to come tomorrow? 2. It can rain.
may	1. возможность, разрешение 2. сомнение,	1. May I come in? She might go for a walk.

(might) to be allowed	предположение	2. They may come soon.
must mustn't	1. необходимость 2. предположение (уверенность) 3. запрещение	1. You must know your subject. 2. She must be still working. 3. You mustn't go out today.
have to	необходимость, вызванная обстоятельствами	I have to get up early.
to be to	необходимость, связанная с планом или договорённостью	Am I to come at 5 p.m.?

Exercise 1

Make up sentences using **can**, **could**, or **be able to**.

Pattern: *You are carrying a lot of things. You want me to open the door for you – You say to me: – “Can you open the door, please?”*

1. We are having dinner. You want me to pass the salt. You say to me: “.....”
2. You want me to turn off the radio. You say: “.....”
3. You want to use my dictionary you say to me: “.....”
4. You want me to give you my address. You say: “.....”
5. You are in my house and you want to use my phone. You say to me: “.....”
6. You want me to come to the university earlier tomorrow. You ask me: “.....”
7. You want to invite me to your party next Saturday. You want to know if I'll come. You ask me: “.....”

Exercise 2

Translate into English using **can**, **could** or **to be able to**.

1. Я не могу его ждать.

2. Можешь ли ты ответить на этот вопрос?
3. Кто может перевести это предложение?
4. Я не смогу придти на следующее занятие.
5. Вы могли сделать это без моей помощи?
6. Я смогу начать работу завтра утром.
7. Мы не смогли перевести этот текст. Он слишком трудный.
8. Я никогда не смогу говорить на английском быстро.

Exercise 3

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

Use **may** or **might**.

Pattern: *I can't find George anywhere. I wonder where he is.*

a) *He /go/ shopping –He may have gone shopping.*

b) *He /play/ tennis –He might be playing tennis.*

1. I am looking for Helen. Do you know where she is?

a) She /watch TV/ in her room.

b) She /go/ out.

2. I can't find my umbrella. Have you seen it?

a) It /be/ in the car.

b) You /leave in the restaurant/ last night.

3. Why didn't Tom answer the door bell? I am sure he was in the house at the time.

a) He /be/ in the bath.

b) He /not/ hear the bell.

Exercise 4

Translate into English using **may** or **might**.

1. Можно мне задать Вам вопрос.
2. Вы можете подождать в коридоре.
3. Он сказал, что мне можно остаться там.
4. Учитель сказал, что мы можем идти домой.
5. Могу я сходить к врачу?
6. Вы можете придти по-позже.
7. Когда мы сможем пойти домой?

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks using **must**, **had to** or **shall / will have to**.

1. I go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
2. The windows are very dirty. Youclean them.
3. You learn this grammar rule for the next lesson.
4. Iget up early tomorrow. I 've got a lot of things to do.
5. Come on! Wehurry. We haven't got much time.
6. I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. I.....run to get there in time.
7. Yourewrite the exercise once more.
8. We arrived home late last night. Wewait half an hour for a taxi

Exercise 6

Make up sentences using **to have to**, **to be to** as modals.

Pattern 1: *I **have to** work very hard.*

to leave home early;

to make a report;

to buy a new pen;

to have tea instead of coffee;

to have lunch in the canteen.

Pattern 2: *I **was to** come to the exam at 10 o'clock.*

to have an English class on Tuesday;

to do exercise 5;

to write a composition;

to clean my room.

Exercise 7

Translate into English using **to have to**, **to be to**.

1. Мне приходится вставать рано. Я должен быть в институте в 8 часов.
2. Поезд должен прибыть в 12.
3. Мне нужно поговорить с вами.
4. Ей надо было уйти по-раньше.
5. Им не пришлось долго ждать.
6. Нам придётся взять такси.
7. Вам придётся подождать, он сейчас занят.
8. Мне нужно было всё хорошо обдумать.

Exercise 8

Chose the right modal verb.

1. You will.....speak English in another few months.
a) can b) have c) be able to
2. Iget up early on Mondays.
a) am able b) have to c) must d) may
3. My sight is going worse. Next year, I am afraid, I read without glasses.
a) can't b) may not c) won't be able to
4.I come in and sit down?
a) can b) may
5. Excuse me, ... you tell me the way to the Houses of Parliament, please?
a) could b) may c) must
6. At home you ... to do ex. 20.
a) must b) had c) were
7. You ... use my book if you need.
a) may b) must c) might
8. I ... find this book yesterday.
a) mustn't b) couldn't c) may not
9. You ...find this magazine at any shop.
a) may b) can c) might

Test №1. Variant № 1.

1. Where is ... your note - book?
a) a (an); b) the; c) -.

2. London is situated on ... River Thames.
a) the; b) a (an); c) -.
3. At all technical institutes ... is an Obligatory subject.
a) a foreign language; b) foreign languages.
4. In summer we eat a lot of
a) fruit; b) fruits.
5. More than 10 ... students study at our University.
a) thousands; b) thousand.
6. Can you please repeat that ... ?
a) slow; b) slowly.
7. Your reading is very
a) good; b) well.
8. New York is ... city of the USA.
a) the largest; b) the larger; c) largest; d) most largest.
9. They ... the students of our group.
a) am; b) is; c) are.
10. My hair ... clean.
a) am; b) is; c) are.
11. There ... many students in our University.
a) is; b) are.
12. Margie and her sister ... wonderful voices.
a) have; b) has.
13. Does he ... a family of his own?
a) has; b) have.
14. You will ... speak English in another few months.
a) can; b) have; c) be able to; d) ought.
15. ... I speak to Yane, please?
a) could; b) shall; c) must; d) ought.

Test №1. Variant №2.

1. Mary lives in ... Coronation Street.
a) a (an); b) the; c) -.
2. ... English is the language of international business.
a) a (an); b) the; c) -.
3. You can see new English ... on the blackboard.
a) word; b) words.
4. Last Sunday we went fishing but we didn't catch many ...
a) fish; b) fishes.
5. The population of the U.K. is nearly 60 ... people.
a) millions; b) million.
6. Yane is studying ... for her examination.
a) hard; b) hardly.
7. He wrote his dictation
a) bad; b) badly.
8. I think that he speaks English ... that Ann.
a) bad; b) worst; c) badly; d) worse.
9. I am sorry, I can't come. I ...busy today.
a) am; b) is; c) are.
10. Mathematics ... exact science.
a) am; b) is; c) are.
11. There ... a hair in my soup.
a) is; b) are.
12. The Browns ... a nice house in the country.
a) has; b) have.
13. He doesn't ... any ideas.
a) have; b) has.
14. Nobody answers the phone. They ... be out.
a) should; b) would; c) can; d) must.
15. My sister studies English. She ... already read and speak English a little.
a) may; b) must; c) can; d) need.

Test № 1. Variant № 3.

1. This is ... very good idea.
a) the; b) a (an); c) -.
2. ... Europe is not a large continent but it has a large population.
a) the; b) a (an); c) -.
3. My sister usually speaks English with
a) a mistake; b) mistakes.
4. Bad ... travels quickly.
a) news; b) new.
5. The number of teachers and research workers of our University is about 8 ... people.
a) hundred; b) hundreds.
6. Can you tell me the ... time?
a) exactly; b) exact.
7. We have done everything
a) perfect; b) perfectly.
8. Oxford and Cambridge are ... universities in Great Britain.
a) older; b) oldest; c) the oldest; d) the most oldest.
9. ... you well?
a) are; b) is; c) am.
10. Who ... speaking?
a) am; ' b) are; c) is.
11. There ... little light in the room.
a) is; b) are.
12. Ann ... no enough money.
a) have; b) has.
13. Do you ... English classes today?
a) have; b) has.

14. I ... get up early on Mondays.
a) am able to; b) must; c) may; d) have to.
15. It is late. I ... go home.
a) need; b) can; c) must; d) may.

Test № 1. Variant № 4.

1. Alan studied history at ... London University.
a) a (an); b) the; c) -.
2. ... children learn things very quickly.
a) a (an); b) the; c) -.
3. He doesn't want ... or help.
a) advices; b) an advice; c) advice.
4. ... is an interesting subject.
a) Foreign languages; b) English.
5. ... of people study English.
a) millions; b) million.
6. I am ... to meet you.
a) happily; b) happy.
7. I don't know ... when he comes back.
a) exactly; b) exact.
8. The exam was ... than we expected.
a) difficulter; b) more difficult; c) the most difficult; d) difficultest.
9. Everybody ... ready.
a) is; b) am; c) are.
10. ... it dark in the room?
a) am; b) are; c) is.
11. There ... some foreign students in our University.
a) are; b) is.
12. She ... a lot of friends at the University.

a) have; b) has.

13. She doesn't ... English classes every day.

a) have; b) has.

14. I am sorry, I couldn't come yesterday. I ... work late.

a) had to; b) must; c) had; d) will have to.

15. Must I retell the text? - No, you ... not.

a) must; b) may; c) can; d) need.

Part 2.

Simple tense forms.

The present simple tense

1. Формы образования

	I, We, You, They,		read	news- papers	every day.
	He, She (It)		reads		
	I, We, You, They	do not (don't)	read	news- papers	every day.
	He, She (It)	does not (doesn't)			
Do	I, we, you, they			news- every	Yes, i do. No, i don't.

	Does	he, she (it)		read	papers	day?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
When	do	I, we, you, they		read	news- papers?		I read them in the evening.
	does	he, she (it)					

2. Случаи употребления:

a) The sun rises in the east.

Солнце встает на востоке (констатация факта).

b) We have four meals a day.

Мы едим четыре раза в день (обычно повторяющееся действие).

3. Следующие обстоятельства обычно соответствуют данной временной форме:

every day (evening, morning) – каждый день (вечер, утро).

every week (month, year) – каждую неделю (месяц, год).

in the evening (morning, afternoon) – вечером (утром, днем).

Note 1: Наречия этого типа в предложении употребляются после подлежащего:

always – всегда

usually – обычно

often – часто

frequently – часто

never – никогда

seldom – редко

rarely – редко

sometimes – иногда

Note 2: В англ. предложении возможно только одно отрицание, поэтому наречие never употребляется с глаголом в утвердительной форме. He never watches TV in the morning. Он никогда не смотрит телевизор по утрам.

Exercise1.

Insert **do** or **does**.

1. She not study Japanese.

2. your father smoke ?

3. You not like to come home late,not you ?
4. My grandmother not work now. -.....she keep house ?
5. you often go to the library ?
6. How long it take you to get to the University?
7. My watch not tell the right time .
8. When you have your breakfast ?
9.you study English or German ?
10. You usually go to bed before midnight, not you ?

Exercise2.

Make the following sentences- negative;

- interrogative.

1. I read books and listen to music every day.
2. Jony usually leaves home at 8 a.m.
3. It takes her half an hour to get to the University.
4. My father arrives home late.
5. It is rarely cold in Great Britain.
6. The students of our group often miss classes.
7. We are good friends from childhood.
8. I speak two foreign languages.
9. We have three lessons a day.

Exercise3.

Ask questions to the following sentences beginning with the word(s) in brackets.

Pattern : *I have breakfast in the morning (what time / usually ?)*

-*What time do you usually have breakfast ?*

1. Jim plays tennis (How often?).
2. We come to the University at the same time (Why?).
3. I often watch TV (When?).
4. My friend studies at the University (where?).
5. I am seldom free in the evening (Why?).
6. They have much work to do (When?).
7. Our University trains engineers (Who? What engineers?).
8. It is hot in summer (Why?).

Exercise4.

Read the following sentences and correct them. Make up two correct sentences.

Pattern: *The sun goes round the earth. –The sun does not go round the earth.*

The earth goes round the sun.

1. Mice catch cats.
2. Ice melts at 100C°.

3. Water boils at 0C°.
4. The sun rises in the west.
5. Exercise is bad for your health.
6. I usually get up at 5 p.m.
7. We study German.
8. Most of the shops close at 10 a.m.
9. All dogs like cats.
10. We have our English classes on Sunday.

Exercise5.

Work in pairs

Pattern: *Find out if your group-mate likes music.*

-Do you like music? (You like music, don't you?)

-Yes, I do and what about you?

-So do I / But I don't.

Find out if your group-mate:

1. lives in hostel;
lives far from the University;
gets to the University by bus or on foot;
returns home late.
2. has a large family;
lives with his / her family;
spends much time with his / her family.
3. Find out the time of his / her getting up;
having breakfast;
leaving home;
coming to the university;
returning home.

Exercise6.

Use the Present Simple Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. What time the banks (to close) in Britain ?
2. Paul (not to go) to the library very often . He (to have) a great member of books at home.
3. What you (to do)?- I (to be) an electrical engineer.
4. We (to learn) English at the university.
5. They (to live) in London ?
6. My friend (to work) at an office.
7. Ann (to know) many English poems.
8. He (to be) a handsome boy.
9. You (to have) three lessons a day, (not) you?
10. The students usually (to leave) the University late.
11. She (to have) many friends.

12. My working day usually (to start) at 8.30 .
 13. Our hostel (to be) not far from the institute.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English

		I, You, He, She, They, We	lived taught	in St. Petersburg	last year.
		I, You He, She, They, We	did not live (didn't) teach		
	Did	you, he, she, they	live teach	in St. Petersburg	last year?
Where	did	you	live teach		last year?
When	did	you	live teach	in St. Petersburg?	
Who			lived taught	in St. Petersburg	last year?

- Его родители живут в Москве и он навещает их каждый год.
- В это время она всегда занимается, и родственники стараются не мешать ей.
- Он всегда опаздывает. Наверное, он живёт далеко от института.
- Мне требуются два с половиной часа, чтобы подготовиться к урокам.
- Почему ты редко к нам заходишь ?- Я сейчас очень занят.
- Когда вы приходите домой ?- Обычно в 6 часов, иногда позже.
- Гарри обычно уходит на работу в 7 часов, так как его рабочий день начинается в 8.00.
- Как вы обычно добираетесь до университета ?- Я езжу на троллейбусе.
- Мы обедаем в институтской столовой.
- У меня много книг, но я редко пользуюсь ими.

Exercise 8.

Speak about some modern actor / actress, musician, singer, politician, etc., without mentioning his / her name. Your group mates are to guess who the person is. If your group mates fail to guess correctly, they should ask you questions.

The Past Simple Tense.

- Формы образования.

2. The Past Simple Tense обозначает действие, имевшее место в прошлом. Оно употребляется для выражения последовательно совершавшихся обычных, повторяющихся действий в прошлом.

Yesterday. Tom came to the laboratory at 8 and at once began to work. Вчера Том пришел в лабораторию в 8 и сразу начал работать.

3. Для предложений с глаголами в Past Simple Tense характерны следующие обстоятельства времени:

yesterday –вчера

the day before yesterday – позавчера

yesterday morning (evening, afternoon) – вчера утром (вечером, днем)

last week (month, year) – на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, году)

two days (weeks, years) ago – два дня (две недели, два года) назад

in 1952 - в 1952 году.

Exercise 1.

Read the sentences about the present and make up the sentences about the past.

Pattern : *Tom usually gets up at 7.30. Yesterday morning he got up at 6.30 because he wanted to do some more things.*

1. I usually get up early. Yesterday
2. I usually have a sandwich and a cup of coffee for breakfast. Yesterday....
3. It usually takes me 15 minutes to get to the university. But yesterday
4. I always come in time. But yesterday ...
5. We usually have 4 classes. Yesterday ...
6. I usually return home at 3 p.m. Yesterday ...
7. I watch video in the evening. Yesterday...
8. I go to bed late. But yesterday...

Exercise 2.

The detective alibi story.

The police believe that a certain man took part in a robbery in London last weekend. He tells them that he was not in London at the weekend. His alibi is that he was in Scotland. Fill in the missing word. Remember that the story took place in the past.

Use the following verbs: to travel, to see, to fly, to hire, to return, to cost, to buy, to stay, to have, to catch, to arrive, to pay, to drive, to go.

On Friday I ... by tube to Heathrow Airport. I ... some magazines at the airport. I then ... to Edinburgh on a British Airways flight. I ... dinner at the Taj Mahal restaurant in Edinburgh. After dinner I ... a film at the Odeon cinema. My ticket ... \$.5.00.

Then I ... at the Cumberland hotel in room 546. On Sunday morning I ... a car and ... to Sf Andrews. I ... a deposit of \$20.00. In the afternoon I ... fishing. In the evening I ... to Edinburgh. On Sunday morning I ... the 11.40 train to London. I ... back in London at 17.50.

Exercise 3.

Make . the following sentences -negative;

-interrogative.

1. We translated this text at the previous lesson.
2. I was at the seaside last summer.
3. Mendeleev was a great politician.
4. I studied at school number 138.

5. We had seven lessons yesterday and we were very tired.
6. Newton opened the Periodic table of elements.
7. After finishing school I entered the medical academy.

Exercise 4.

Ask questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

1. Last year he didn't go to the south because of the exams.
2. Yesterday I had breakfast at 8.30.
3. Paul's mother came to our Dean and had a long conversation with him.
4. She left the book at home because she was in a hurry.
5. I began to study English 6 years ago.
6. He went to school at the age of 7.
7. Marya began her studies in Paris.
8. Soon they fell in love with each other.
9. Their marriage was a very happy one.

Exercise 5.

Use the Past Simple Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

I (to get up) very late yesterday. I (to look) out of the window and (to see) that the weather (to be) bad. So I (to think) for some time and (to decide) that I (to have) time to myself. Suddenly the telephone (to ring). I (to come) up to it and (to take) the receiver. My friend Nick (to call). He (to say) that it (to be) his day off and (to invite) me to his place. I (to spend) the whole day there. We (to talk) about our problems, then we (to watch) TV, there (to be) an interesting American film, then, we (to have) tea and (to talk) again. When I (to look) at the watch I (to see) that it (to be) 8 in the evening I (to say) good-bye to Nick and (to go) home.

Exercise 6.

Translate into English.

A. Мой отец родился в 1958 году. Когда ему было 7 лет, он пошел в школу. В школе он учился хорошо и закончил её успешно. Ещё в школе отец заинтересовался химией, поэтому после окончания школы отец поступил в институт. Через пять лет он закончил его и стал инженером. Теперь он работает на заводе.

B. И вот мы продали дом и, как стая перелётных ласточек, унеслись на юг от хмурого английского лета. Мы путешествовали налегке, взяв с собой только то, что мы считали жизненно необходимым. Когда на таможне мы открыли для досмотра свой багаж, содержимое чемоданов ... продемонстрировало характер и интересы каждого из нас. Багаж Марго, например, состоял из вороха ... одежды и трёх книг с советами, как сохранить стройную фигуру. Я взял с собой в путешествие (to travel with) ... четыре книги по зоологии, сачок для бабочек и собаку.

(Дж. Даррелл)

Exercise 7.

The questions game.

One player chooses a famous person in history. The others try, to guess who he/she was by asking the first player questions. If they fail to guess correctly, the first player gives them hints.

Play this game asking: - only general questions;

- all sorts of questions.

Exercise 8.

Give a short account of:

- a) what you did yesterday;
- b) your life story;
- c) a life story of an imaginary or real person.

The Future Simple Tense

1. Формы образования

Will + 1 форма глагола

He will do it tomorrow.

He will not do it tomorrow.

Will he do it tomorrow?

- 2. The Future Simple Tense употребляется для выражения обычных, привычных действий в будущем:
I'll see you off there
- 3. Следующие обстоятельства обычно соответствуют данной временной форме:
tomorrow – завтра
the day after tomorrow – после завтра
next Monday (week, month, year) – в следующий понедельник (на следующей неделе ...).
in a day (three days) – через день (три дня).
some day / time – когда-нибудь
some other day / time – когда-нибудь в другой раз.
- 4. В придаточных предложениях времени и условия будущее время не употребляется; оно заменяется настоящим.
You will not get your scholarship, until you pass all exams.

Exercise1.

Make the following sentences negative Say the right sentences.

- 1. We shall graduate from the University next year.
- 2. I think, it will rain tomorrow.
- 3. We shall take 6 exams this session.
- 4. After holidays the students of our group will begin to study only in March.
- 5. I shall get my diploma next month.
- 6. In 4 years we shall become specialists in the field of philology.
- 7. I shall get up at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 8. I think, nobody will come to the University tomorrow.

Exercise2.

Ask all types of questions to the following sentences.

- 1. He will get a good job after graduating from the University.
- 2. All the students will be busy at that time.
- 3. Their group will go to London next month.

4. They will write a test tomorrow at their German lesson.
5. I shall return the book in a week.
6. There will be a holiday soon.
7. I shan't go to the University tomorrow.
8. He will have only two lessons tomorrow.

Exercise3.

Work in pairs. Ask the following questions and answer them. You may make up dialogues.

1. In how many years will you graduate from the University?
2. What diploma will you receive, what do you think?
3. What speciality will you get?
4. What will you become?
5. Where will you work?
6. Will you work according to your speciality?
7. Will your job be interesting?

Exercise 4.

You are 17 or 18 years old now. What will you be like in 10 years from now?

How will your life be different then? Complete the sentences using **shall** or **shan't**, **will** or **won't**.

Pattern: *I hope I shall have a job in 10 years time.*

1. I hope I / have a job in 10 years time.
2. Perhaps, it / be a good job.
3. I probably / not / be very rich.
4. Certainly I / not / look the same as I do now.
5. I think I / be married.
6. I / probably/ have children.
7. I /perhaps/ have a house of my own.
8. I hope I / have a nice car.

Exercise 5.

Use the Future Simple instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of June. We (to have) our exams.
2. You (to go) to the Opera with me tonight? They (to sing) "Faust".
3. Soon I (to know) English very well.
4. You (to help) me or not?
5. Next term we (not to study) physics.
6. You (to come) to my party, will not you?
7. In 4 years we (to become) specialists.
8. I hope, I (to use) English in my future speciality.

Exercise 6.

Translate into English.

1. Завтра у нас не будет урока физика. Учитель болеет.
2. Эта зима будет очень холодной.
3. Когда ты начнёшь писать реферат? – Думаю, сегодня. Я делаю доклад в понедельник
4. Я думаю, в моём диктанте не будет ошибок.
5. Когда ты начнешь учить английский язык?
6. Не приходи вечером. Я буду занята.
7. Мы закончим институт через 4 года.
8. Я не буду ждать тебя после занятий.
9. Когда ты будешь свободен?
10. Следующая лекция будет в четверг.
11. Какие предметы мы будем изучать в следующем семестре?
12. В январе мы будем сдавать 3 экзамена. После сессии у нас будут каникулы.

Exercise 7.

Translate into Russian.

1. **If** everything is all right, my son will graduate from college next year.
2. I shall not do what you want **unless** you do what I asked you to.
3. We shan't have dinner **until** father comes back from work
4. **As soon as** John gets a good job, he will get married and will have a family of his own.
5. Come to see me **before** you leave for the south.
6. **When** I arrive in London, I'll see the Tower first of all.
7. I'll come and see you **after** I have finished my work.
8. Let's wait **till** the Professor comes.

Exercise 8.

Say what you will do:

1. If I know English very well, I'll
2. If I am a millionaire, I'll
3. Before I go to New York, I'll.....
4. We shall go to the country, if the weather
5. We shall go to the bar, if
6. I'll help you with your English, if

Exercise 9.

Use the Present Simple or the Future Simple Tense.

1. It (to take) you ten minutes if you (to take) a taxi.
2. We (to catch) the train, if you (to hurry up).

3. Let's wait till the green light (to be) on.
4. If you (to come) at five o'clock, we (to see) an interesting TV programme.
5. As soon as you (to get) my letter, send me some money.
6. When I (to enter) this university, I (to study) two foreign languages.
7. If you (to read) this text, you (to know) why English is important to you.
8. Before you (to begin) to do this exercise, review the vocabulary. It (to help) you.

Exercise 10.

Translate into English.

1. Когда я приду домой, я буду отдыхать.
2. Перед тем, как он поедет в Лондон, он позвонит вам
3. Если я получу хорошую работу, я останусь в этом городе.
4. Он не переведёт этот текст, если ты не поможешь ему.
5. Вы не будете говорить по-английски очень хорошо, если не будете знать грамматику.
6. Подождите пока не придет преподаватель.
7. Когда я закончу институт, я пойду работать в крупное научно-исследовательское учреждение.
8. Вы не получите стипендию если не сдадите все экзамены вовремя.

Exercise 11.

Choose the right variant.

1. I ... late last night.
a) arrive b) arrived c) will arrive
2. She always ... much work to do.
a) has b) had c) will have
3. I ... my book at home because I was in a hurry.
a) leave b) leaved c) left
4. I promise I ... you soon.
a) phone b) phoned c) shall
5. When ... you ... from the University?
a) will ... graduate b) do ... graduate
6. My boy-friend ... English well.
a) don't know b) not know c) doesn't know

Progressive Tense Forms.

The Present Progressive Tense

1. Формы образования предложения:

	I	am	reading a book now.	
	He, She, (It)	is	eating apples now.	
	We, You, They,	are	not working in the laboratory now.	
Am	I		reading a book now?	Yes, I am No, I am not
Is	he, she, (it)		eating now?	Yes, he /she/ it is No, he isn't
Are	we, you, they		working in the lab?	Yes, we /you/, they are. No, we aren't.
What	are	you	doing now?	I'm reading a book. We are working in the laboratory.

2. Данные формы употребляются для выражения действия, которое совершается в момент речи и длится как процесс.

Note 1: Следующие глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятие и умственную деятельность, обычно не употребляются в формах continuous: hear, see, know, understand, (dis) like, want, seem, wish.

Note 2: С глаголами движения go, start, come, leave the Present Continuous Tense Forms употребляются для выражения будущего действия.

She is coming in a day or two. Она приезжает через день или два.

Are you leaving tomorrow? Вы уезжаете завтра.

3. Глагол в форме Continuous может употребляться с обстоятельствами, обозначающими:

- a) длительность, незаконченность Still – ещё.
- b) длительность действия, ограниченного каким-либо отрезком времени all day long – весь день, throughout the year – в течении всего года, the whole week – всю неделю и т.д.

Exercise 1.

Change the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: *He usually has breakfast at seven, but today he is having breakfast at eight.*

1. She usually drinks coffee in the morning, but today she tea.
2. I usually read books in the evening, but now I a newspaper.
3. They usually have dinner at home, but today they..... dinner in the restaurant, because it is their anniversary.
4. Martin usually drives to college, but today he on foot, because something's wrong with his car.
5. Am usually drinks tea with sugar, but today she..... tea without it. She is on a diet.
6. We usually do exercises and read texts in English, but today wea test.
7. I usually do my homework every day, but today I my homework. I'm not well.

Exercise 2.

Make the following sentences:-negative;

-interrogative.

1. The sun is shining brightly today.
2. We are having physics now.
3. The lecturer is explaining some new material now.
4. The students of group 2 are writing a composition now.
5. Our family is having dinner at the moment.
6. He is asking you questions now.
7. Student Ivanov is standing at the blackboard at the moment.
8. The teacher is speaking German now.
9. We are writing new words in our note – books at the moment.

Exercise 3.

Ask questions to the following sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

1. They are writing a composition now (What? Who?).
2. He is translating an English article (What kind of ?).
3. We are having dinner in the canteen now (Where?).
4. I am learning a vocabulary by heart at the moment (What? Why?).
5. You are talking too fast (How? Why?).
6. We are trying to do this exercise (Who? What?).
7. It is raining heavily outside (How?).
8. I am dreaming about summer (Who?).

Exercise 4.

Use the Present Progressive Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Look! It (to rain).
2. Why you (not to wear) your coat today? It's so cold.
3. You (to make) a lot of noise.
4. You (to read) any English books now?
5. They (to have) an English lesson. The teacher (to write) new words on the blackboard and (to explain) their meanings. The students (to sit) at the tables and (to make) notes.
6. He constantly (to forget) things.
7. Excuse me. I (to look for) the library. Is there one near here?
8. All the town (to talk) about this story.

Exercise 5.

Use the Present Simple or the Present Progressive Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Our teacher (to speak) two foreign languages.
2. I (to read) a very interesting book .
3. Usually my friend (to read) a lot.
4. What you (to do) tonight? Let's go to the cinema.
5. He always (to do) his morning exercises with the window open.
6. The dynamo team (to play) very well today.
7. We never (to play) football in the gym.
8. I'd like to see Professor Smith. – Sorry. He is out at the moment. He (to give) a lecture.
9. Sometimes he (to give) his lectures in English for the students of the English section.
10. Look! Somebody (to swim) over there.
11. Ann hardly ever (почти никогда) (to eat) anything before going to bed.
12. Hello. This is Brown speaking. – Sorry. I don't hear you well. Who (to speak)?

Exercise 6.

Translate into English

1. Ты торопишься на занятие? – Да. В 11.00 у нас лекция.
2. Твой брат сейчас дома? – Да, но он занят. Он делает уроки.
3. Не входите в аудиторию. Студенты пишут там контрольную работу.
4. Какой урок вы сейчас проходите? – Мы проходим пятый урок.
5. Не мешайте мне, я готовлюсь к докладу.
6. Почему она плачет? – Я не знаю, я пытаюсь её успокоить.
7. Делегация приезжает завтра.
8. Куда вы идёте? – Я иду в библиотеку. Я всегда хожу туда в это время.

Exercise 7.

The hidden picture game.

One of the players draws a sketch of some – one doing something. Do not let anyone see what you are drawing. The others are to try to guess what the person you've drawn is doing. Ask general questions. The person who guesses correctly draws the second picture. Here are some of the pictures that you can use.



Exercise 8.

The verb game. Write down as many sentences as you can in the five minute time limit. The player with the most correct sentences is the winner.

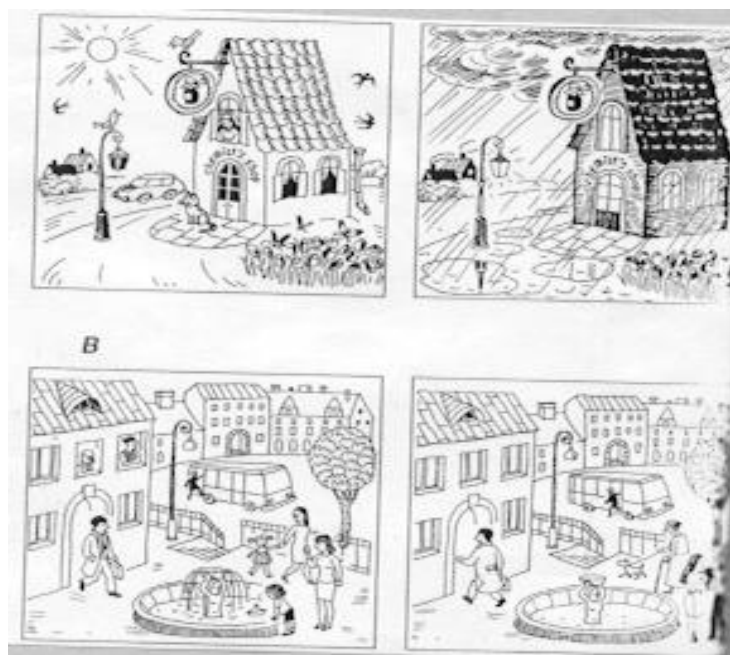
Use the following verbs:

watch, make, clean, eat, listen to, write, play, have, wash up, read.

Pattern: *He is reading a book in the living room.*

Exercise 9

Compare the pictures. Use the Present Progressive Tense.



Exercise 10.

Chose some well – known picture by a Russian or foreign painter and describe it using as many Present Progressive forms as possible.

The Past Progressive Tense

1. Формы образования:

	I	was	working at 6 yesterday.
	He	(wasn't)	
	She		
	It		
	We	were	working at 6 yesterday.
	You	(weren't)	
	They		
Was	I, he she, it		working at 6 yesterday?

	Were	we, you, they		working at 6 yesterday?
What	were	you		doing at 6 yesterday?

2. The Past Progressive Tense употребляется для выражения длительного действия, происходящего в прошлом в определённый момент или период, на что часто указывают такие обстоятельства, как:
- at 6 yesterday – вчера в 6
- from 5 to 6 – с 5 до 6
- all the time – всё это время.

Exercise 1.

Make the following sentences: -negative;

-interrogative.

1. It was snowing all day yesterday.
2. They were doing their homework when. I came to see them.
3. I was working on that text all Sunday.
4. My friends were waiting for me though I was late.
5. We were working at that time.
6. The lecture was getting rather dull.
7. I was having my English from 4 till 5.30 p.m. yesterday.
8. He was reading a newspaper during his dinner.

Exercise 2.

Look at the list of the things Nick did yesterday.

-8.30. had breakfast

-9.30. watched TV

9.30.-10.00. cleaned the flat.

12.30 –13.00. had lunch

13.00 –13.20. talked on the phone

13.20-13.30 finished his lunch

13.30-14.00 watched TV

14.00-15.00 did exercises

15.00-15.15 took a shower

15.15-16.40 slept

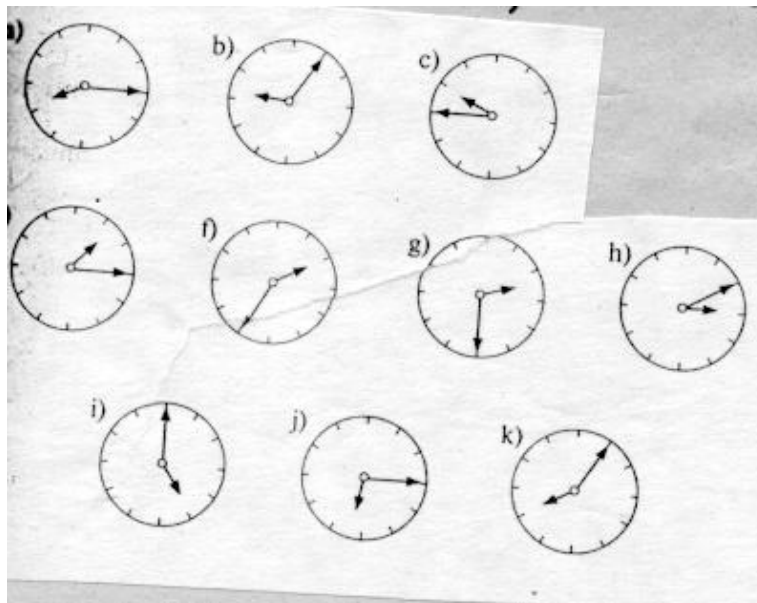
16.40-18.00 read books

18.00-19.30 watched video

19.30-20.30 walked his dog

A. What was Nick doing at these times?

Pattern: *He was having breakfast at a quarter past eight.*



B. What was he doing when the following things happened?

Pattern: *Yesterday Nick was watching TV when his friends called him up.*

At 9.00 his friends called him up.

At 12.35 the postman came.

At 13.00 his mother phoned him

At 13.25 his sister came home
At 15.10 someone phoned him
At 17.00 his friend brought Nick an interesting film
At 20.00 he met his former class-mate.

Exercise 3.

Say what you were doing yesterday when:

- your mother came home;
- your favourite TV programme (film) began;
- the supper was ready;
- your friend(s) came to see you or called you up.

Exercise 4.

Complete the following sentences.

1. At three o'clock yesterday the students of our group...
2. When the teacher came in, the students...
3. I met my friend, when I ...
4. When the alarm-clock began to ring, I ...
5. Someone phoned me, when I ...
6. We were watching TV news, when ...
7. Yesterday, when I was doing my homework, ...

Exercise 5.

Ask questions to the following sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

1. Yesterday at 11.40 she was having breakfast at the canteen (What? When? Where?).
2. It was raining heavily yesterday in the morning (When?).
3. The teacher was explaining new material when one of the students interrupted him (Who?).
4. We were running quickly because we were afraid to miss our train (Why? What?).
5. She was waiting for a very important phone call yesterday at noon (What? When?).
6. The students were writing a composition when the Dean came to make an announcement (Who? When?).
7. I was reading an English text, when you called me up (What?).

Exercise 6.

Use the Past Progressive Tense instead of the infinitive in brackets.

1. What you (to do) yesterday at 15.00 p.m.? – I (to play) football in the yard.
2. It (to snow) when we went out.
3. While he (to learn) to drive he had many accidents.
4. Who you (to talk to) as I came in? – I (to talk) to my new secretary.
5. Whose book you (to read), when I entered the room?
6. Tears (to run) down the face of the Happy Prince.
7. They (to sit) at the open window of a small room looking out west onto the garden.
8. While we (to walk) someone came into the house and left this note.

Exercise 7.

Use the Past Progressive or the Past Simple Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. He often (to go) to the library when he (to study) at the University.
2. The sun (to rise) when I (to wake up) that morning.
3. We (to listen to) the radio yesterday when the bell (to ring).
4. Someone (to sing) next door while I (to try) to get some sleep.
5. While my mother (to pay) for the things I (to buy) a bar of chocolate for myself.
6. When I (to walk) in the park yesterday I (to see) a small dog who (to lie) under a tree and (to look) at me. I (to decide) to take it home.
7. The woman (to put) some perfume into her bag when the shop-girl (to see) her.
8. When I entered the shop, the shop-girl (to show) a nice dress to an elderly lady.

Exercise 8.

Use the suitable tense-form.

It (to be) summer time. The sun (to shine) brightly and lots of people (to swim) in the river. Two men (to be) in the water. One of them (to wear) evening dress. The other man (to look) at the man in evening dress.

He (to be surprised) to see the man. He asked the man: “Why you (to wear) evening dress while you (to swim)? “I (not to swim)”-said the man. –“I (to drown).”

Retell the text.

Exercise 9.

Translate into English:

1. Вчера в 9 часов вечера я смотрел новости.
2. Когда мы вышли на улицу, шёл снег.
3. Когда я впервые встретил свою будущую жену, она работала в школе.
4. Вчера он занимался английским с 4х до 6-ти.
5. Что вы делали в прошлую субботу? - Я не помню. Кажется, я что-то читал.
6. Я ждал вас с 4х до 6-ти, а потом ушёл.
7. Мы сели на скамейку. Рядом с нами 2 мальчика о чём-то громко разговаривали. Один задавал вопросы, другой отвечал.
8. Становилось жарко, мы решили пойти на реку.
9. Почему Вы разговаривали с ним так долго?
10. Когда Пол открыл дверь, его жена сидела в кресле. У неё на коленях лежала открытая книга, но она не читала.

The Future Progressive Tense

1. Способы образования предложений:

	We	shall	be waiting	for Julia at 10 o'clock.
	He, She, (It), You, They	will	be waiting	for Julia at 10.
Will	they		be waiting	for Julia at 10?

When	will	they		be waiting	for Julia?
		They	will not	be waiting	for Julia at 7.

2. The Future Progressive Tense употребляется для выражения длительного действия, которое состоится в определенный момент в будущем.

Exercise1.

Make the following sentences: -negative;

-interrogative.

1. I'll be waiting for you. Come back.
2. It'll be getting dark in an hour or so.
3. I'll be waiting for your call this time on Sunday.
4. We shall be having our English lesson from 11 to 12.
5. She will be staying at home all day long tomorrow.
6. Tomorrow they will be coming to see us.
7. I'll be sleeping at 6 in the morning. Don't call me up.
8. The birds will be going South in a couple of days.
9. Now he will be looking for a new job.

Exercise2.

Extend the statements using the Future Progressive Tense of the words in brackets.

Pattern: *Don't write to us in July (to travel).*

We'll be travelling.

1. Don't come to see her after lunch (to revise).
2. Don't expect that he will come next Sunday (to work).
3. Don't tell your parents about it (to grumble).
4. Don't leave the children alone (to fight).

5. Don't expect she will come to the University tomorrow (to stay in bed).
6. Don't think I will help you with your Maths tomorrow (to pack things).
7. Don't read this book (to have problems with unknown words).
8. Don't watch that film (to have nightmares).
9. Don't waste your time waiting (to talk to you later).
10. Don't come to the session tomorrow (to not miss anything).
11. Don't worry about his health (to get better).

Exercise3.

Ask questions to the following sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

1. They will be having an English lesson at 10.00 a.m. in room 31.(What? Where? When? Which?).
2. The students will be revising for their exam the whole May. (Who? What? What ... for?)
3. They will be staying at home all day long tomorrow. (Who? Where?)
4. Tomorrow at this time they will be coming to see you. (When? Who? What?)
5. My sister will be waiting for you at the station. (Who? Where?)
6. They will be listening to my story and wondering. (Who? What?)
7. Don't explain it to me. Tomorrow you will be talking with the headmaster. (Who? What? Who ... to?)
8. I believe they'll be arriving in to time. (Who?)
9. Don't come back. No one will be expecting you. (Why?)
10. I expect Marc will be telling the same story all over again. (Who? What? What?)

Exercise4.

Ask your group-mates what they will be doing at these times tomorrow. Let them answer your questions:

7.00, 10.20, 12.40, 15.15, 18.00, 20.45, 23.30.

Exercise 5.

Use the Future Progressive Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. This time next month I (to have rest) in Florida.
2. She (to wait) for you when you come out.
3. I (to stay) outdoors tomorrow because my brother (to practise) the piano all day.
4. When you (to see) him?

5. 'Why don't you ever go out?'
'If I'm out for long, my child (to cry).'
6. In a hundred years people (to go) to Moon and Venus for their week-ends.
7. We (to land) in a few minutes.
8. He (to look for) a new secretary now.
9. 'He will arrive at 10.30.'
'OK, I (to expect) him.'
10. When you (to wear) your new dress?
11. He doesn't want to retire. I think he still (to work) when he is eighty.
12. Who (to work) here next year?
13. They (to make) an official announcement next week.
14. I (to see) you tomorrow?

Exercise 6.

Translate into English.

1. Завтра он весь день будет готовиться к экзаменам.
2. Не опаздывайте. Я буду ждать вас в читальном зале в девять.
3. Не звони мне завтра. Я весь день буду заниматься.
4. Что вы будите делать завтра в восемь.
5. Они будут работать весь июнь, а потом будут отдыхать.
6. Через неделю в это время я уже не буду заниматься. Я буду купаться и лежать на пляже!
7. Ты будешь сегодня вечером смотреть телевизор?
8. Завтра в одиннадцать у нас лекция по истории.
9. Он придет через три дня примерно в это же время.
10. Послезавтра у моей сестры экзамен в музыкальной школе. Завтра она весь день будет играть.

Exercise 7.

Use the Continuous Tense Forms.

1. Where you (to go)? – I (to go) to the supermarket. I want to buy some food.
2. The Browns are coming to see us tonight.
3. What you (to do) when I rang you up yesterday? – I (to draw) pictures for my little daughter.
4. Tomorrow we'll have a party. What dress you (to wear)? – I don't know yet.
5. Where is Ann? – She (to do) the flat. Tomorrow is Nick's birthday.

6. He (to choose) an umbrella too long but didn't buy any.
7. He (to celebrate) his birthday tomorrow. Let's go and buy him some present.
8. We (to drive) too fast and didn't see the traffic lights.

Perfect Tense Forms.

The Present Perfect Tense.

1. Формы образования.

		I, You,	have	looked through	the paper.		
		We, They					
		He, She	has	looked through	the paper		
		I, You,	have				
		We, They	not				
		He, She	has not				
	Have	I, you, we, they		looked through	the paper?	Yes, I have.	
	Has	he, she				No, I haven't.	
	When	have	I, you, we, they		looked through	the paper?	Yes, he has.
		has	he, she				
		I, You, We, They	have	looked through	the paper,	have not I?	
		He, She	has			hasn't he?	

2. Present Perfect употребляется:

- а) когда действие завершилось к настоящему моменту или связано с настоящим своим результатом:

We have never seen this man before.

b) если говорящего интересует не время действия, а факт совершения или результат (хотя само действие имело место в прошлом):

Who has taken my book?

c) факт или действие не завершено к настоящему, а продолжается:

They have been married for 10 years.

d) с обстоятельствами времени ever, never, just, long, for a long time, recently, lately, since that time, this year (month, week):

You have made good progress in English lately.

3. Сравнение прошедшего времени группы **Indefinite** с настоящим временем группы **Perfect**. Обе временные формы обозначают действие, имевшее место в прошлом. Однако форма **Past Indefinite** просто называет факт, имевший место в прошлом, безотносительно к настоящему моменту, факт, никаким образом не связанный с настоящим, тогда как форма **Present Perfect** обозначает действие, совершившееся в прошлом, но имеющее результат в настоящем.

I have broken my pen. – Я сломал (имею сломанной) свою ручку (т.е. вот результат этого действия – сломанная ручка, и мне надо чинить ее или покупать новую).

Сравните:

Настоящее время группы Perfect

1. Отдыхали ли вы когда-нибудь зимой? **Have you ever had** your holiday in winter?

2. Мы еще **не читали** книг этого писателя.

We **have not yet read** any books by this writer.

3. **Были ли** вы когда-нибудь в Англии?

Have you ever been to England?

Прошедшее время группы Indefinite

Вы отдыхали на юге этим летом? **Did** you have your holiday in the South in the summer?

В прошлом году мы не умели читать по-английски и **не читали** английских книг.

Last year we could not read English and

did not read English books.

Когда **вы были** в Англии?

When **were** you in England?

Как видно из примеров, настоящее время группы **Perfect** часто употребляется с наречиями неопределенного времени: **ever** *когда-либо*, **never** *никогда*, **often** *часто*, **already** *уже*, **yet** *еще*, **just** *только что*, **lately** *недавно, за последнее время*.

Однако это не значит, что с наречиями неопределенного времени не могут употребляться и другие временные формы, например, времена группы **Indefinite**.

Сравните:

I have never seen him.

Я никогда не видел его.

I never came late to the lessons last year.

В прошлом году я **никогда не опаздывал** на уроки.

I often see him in our club.

Я часто вижу его в нашем клубе.

Примечание. Наречие неопределенного времени **yet** *еще* употребляется в отрицательных предложениях, причем может ставиться либо после вспомогательного глагола с отрицанием, либо в конце предложения:

He hasn't **yet** passed his examination in English.

Он не сдал **еще** экзамена по-английскому языку.

We haven't moved into our new flat **yet**.

Мы **еще** не переехали на свою новую квартиру.

Exercise 1.

Translate into Russian and comment on the use of the Present Perfect Tense.

1. I haven't seen him for several days.
2. Have you bought anything interesting lately?
3. I've never seen her in my life.

4. Who hasn't eaten his/her breakfast yet?
5. He has come here this morning, I think ... But he has already gone.
6. I haven't seen him since the evening at Mr. Brown's.
7. She hasn't visited me since she was nine. But she hasn't forgotten me, no.
8. I've just mentioned it. Please be more attentive.
9. 'Sorry, I've left my book at home.'
- 'OK. Who else has left his or her books?'
10. They've just finished whitewashing the attic, haven't they?
11. She hasn't written to her mother for two months.
12. She hasn't been the same since he walked out on her.

Exercise 2.

Make the following sentences: - negative;

- interrogative.

1. I've already posted the letter.
2. She has already started her new job.
3. He's gone to America.
4. They have visited India twice.
5. He has smoked five cigarettes today.
6. My mother has always worked hard.
7. I've seen a lot of my former classmates recently.
8. Tom has lost all his money.
9. Oh, I have forgotten about my Dad's birthday!
10. Mr. Jenkins has just retired from his job.
11. They've always been too strict with their children.
12. I have written ten postcards (and he has never answered).

Exercise 3.

Imagine you are writing a letter to a friend giving news about people you both know. Make up sentences using the words given below.

Pattern: *Mark/go to Canada.*

Mark has gone to Canada.

1. Ann/pass her exams.
2. Mary/take up jogging
3. Larry and Monica/decide/to get divorced

4. Barry/go to England
5. Dinny/lose her job/find a new one
6. Margie/buy a new car
7. Antony/break his arm
8. Milly/fall in love
9. Tony/give up smoking
10. Lucy and Cavin/decide to get married.

Imagine that you are writing a letter to a friend. What news would you tell him/her about?

Exercise 4.

Paraphrase the following sentences using the Present Perfect with FOR or SINCE.

Pattern: a) *I saw Tom last on wedding day.*

I haven't seen Tom since his wedding day.

b) *It's three years since I wrote her a letter.*

I haven't written her a letter for three years.

1. It's ten years since I last was in Paris.
2. I last smoked three years ago.
3. It's years since I wrote any poetry.
4. He last drank wine at his wife's birthday.
5. He last ate caviar when he was in Russia.
6. It's years since Tony last spoke Chinese .
7. It's ages since I last had a good night's sleep.
8. They last paid me six month ago.
9. I was last abroad in winter 1983.
10. My father last took photographs in summer.
11. It's a year since I had my last holiday.
12. We had a family reunion five years ago.

Exercise 5.

Ask questions to the underlined parts of the following sentences.

1. I have read that book twice.
2. I have known him for three years.
3. I have only received two letters from him since September.
4. He has finished his breakfast already.

5. She's typed two letters since morning.
6. I haven't heard from him since 1992.
7. He has gone to the USA.
8. He has been in the USA since spring.
9. She hasn't written to him for years.
10. I've been late several times this month, I think.

Exercise 6.

Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. 'Where you (to be) since you (to come) to Britain?'
 'I (to be) to London, Oxford and Brighton.'

 'When you (to go) to Brighton?'

 'Yesterday.'
2. 'How long you (to know) Jack?'
 'I (to know) him for two years.'

 'Where you (to see) him first?'

 'At his sister's wedding.'
3. 'I just (to have) my first French lesson.'
 'How it (to go)? You (to enjoy) it?'

 'Yes, I ...'
4. 'Father (to come) back yet?'
 'Yes. He (to go) straight to his room.'

 'Oh, I (not to hear) him.'
5. I (to buy) a new car last summer, but I (not to sell) my old car yet, so now I've got two cars.
6. 'I (not to see) your brother for some time.'
 'He (to be) ill. He (to collapse) a week ago. He (not to come) back to work yet, but he (to recover) already.'
7. 'I just (to buy) a copy of *The Dangerous Corner*. You (to read) it?'
 'Oh no, I even (not to see) the film.'

8. 'I can't find my pen. You (to see) it?'
'Yes, you (to leave) it in the study. I (to put) it back on your table.'

Exercise 7.

Translate into English using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple Tense.

1. Мы познакомились месяц назад, но с тех пор я ничего о нём не слышал.
2. Я не смотрела этот фильм, как окончила школу.
3. Я ещё не говорил с ним об этом. Я не видел его с утра.
4. Мы только что познакомились.
5. – Вы когда-нибудь были в Австралии?
– Нет, но я всегда мечтала там побывать.
6. Вы опаздываете уже третий раз за эту неделю.
7. Том ещё никогда не бывал в Нью-Йорке.
8. – Кто разбил эту чашку?
– Не знаю, я с утра не был на кухне.
9. Вы уже попробовали этот пирог?
10. Она уже сообщила родителям о своём отъезде?
11. – Сколько Ваш племянник пробыл в Англии?
– Он пробыл там два года.
12. – Сколько лет они женаты?
– Десять или одиннадцать, не помню точно.
13. – Концерт уже начался?
– Да, десять минут назад.
14. – Ты уже дал им наш новый номер телефона?
– Да, неделю назад.
– Почему же они нам ещё не позвонили?
15. – Статья уже готова?
– Да. Она была готова ещё вчера, но я забыл отдать её вам.

The Past Perfect Tense.

1. Прошедшее время группы **Perfect** употребляется для обозначения действия, уже совершившегося до определённого момента в прошлом и

соотнесённого с этим моментом в прошлом, а не с моментом речи. Поэтому прошедшее время группы **Perfect** называют *относительным* временем.

Данный момент в прошлом может быть выражен точным указанием времени (года, числа, часа и т.д.) с предлогом времени **by** к или другим прошедшим действием, событием или ситуацией.

В прошедшем времени группы **Perfect** вспомогательный глагол **to have** стоит в прошедшем времени:

My friend **had read** the book **by five o'clock** yesterday.

Вчера к пяти часам мой друг (уже) прочитал книгу.

My friend **had** already **read** the book **when I rang him up** (= by the time I rang him up)

Мой друг **уже прочитал** книгу, **когда я позвонил ему** (= к тому времени, когда я позвонил ему).

2. В повествовании, при описании последовательных событий в прошлом в английском языке, как известно, употребляется прошедшее время группы **Indefinite**. Если же последовательное изложение событий нарушается, т.е. если указывается действие, которое произошло ранее, оно выражается прошедшим временем группы **Perfect**:

We hurried to the theatre. We entered the hall at a quarter to eight and took our seats near the door. The concert **had** already **begun**. My friend looked around. He **had** never **been** to this theatre before and wanted to see what the hall looked like ...

Мы поспешили в театр. Мы вошли в зал без четверти восемь и заняли свои места около двери. Концерт **уже начался**. Мой друг посмотрел вокруг. **Раньше** он никогда **не был** в этом театре, и ему хотелось увидеть, что представляет собою зал ...

3. В сложноподчиненном предложении с придаточным предложением времени прошедшее время группы **Perfect** может употребляться как в главном предложении, так и в придаточном в зависимости от того, какое действие совершилось раньше. Если сказуемое главного предложения обозначает действие, совершившееся ранее действия, обозначенного

сказуемым придаточного предложения, то первое ставится в прошедшем времени группы **Perfect**, причём придаточное предложение времени вводится союзами **before** *до того, как; перед тем, как* или **when** *когда*:

My friend **had rung** me up **before** he went home.

Мой друг позвонил мне перед уходом домой. (Перед тем, как пошёл домой).

We **had** already **reached** the village **when** it began to rain.

Мы уже добрались до деревни, когда пошёл дождь.

Если же сказуемое придаточного предложения обозначает действие, которое совершилось ранее действия, выраженного сказуемым главного предложения, то сказуемое временного придаточного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени группы **Perfect** и вводится в этом случае союзами **after**, **as soon as**, **when**:

As soon as they **had had** dinner, they went for a walk.

Как только (они) **пообедали**, они пошли погулять.

They went for a walk **after** they **had written** letters to their friends.

Они пошли погулять **после того, как написали** письма друзьям.

Примечание. Когда одно действие быстро следует за другим, особенно действия, выражаемые глаголами типа **to come**, **to enter**, **to finish**, после союзов **when**, **as soon as**, **after** употребляется сказуемое в прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite**:

As soon as I **finished** work, I went home.

Как только я **закончил** работу, я (сразу) пошёл домой.

4. В повествовании прошедшее время группы **Perfect** употребляется в тех же случаях, когда в диалогической речи употребляется настоящее время группы **Perfect**:

When I was going along the street, I met an old friend of mine whom I hadn't seen since he left for Leningrad.	Когда я шёл по улице, я встретил одного из своих старых друзей, которого я не видел с тех пор , как он уехал в Ленинград.
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5. Прошедшее время группы **Perfect** употребляется также для обозначения действия, которое ещё не успело совершиться до данного момента в прошлом. Этот момент часто обозначается другим прошедшим действием. В этом случае сказуемое в прошедшем времени группы **Perfect** стоит в отрицательной форме:

They had not yet got on the tram when it started off.	Они ещё не успели сесть в трамвай, как он тронулся.
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Exercise 1.

Read the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. I had done my task by 5 o'clock.
2. He told me that he had almost finished translating the article.
3. By the end of the year she had learnt to speak French.
4. I didn't talk to Tom. When I came, he had just left.
5. They hadn't completed the task when the teacher came.
6. No sooner had I come than the lecture began.
7. The whole family had gone to bed when Tony returned.
8. Hardly had I answered the phone when my mother came.

Exercise 2.

Work in pairs. Look at the list of things Jane and Pete had(*)/hadn't done before they went to the airport. Imagine that one of you is Jane, the other is Pete. Say what you had/hadn't done.

Pattern: *Jane: Before I left the house I hadn't turned off the cooker, I think.*

Jane	Pete
1. turn off the cooker 2. take the passports* 3. close the kitchen window 4. shut the door* 5. take the plants to the neighbors* 6. turn off the radio 7. phone parents	1. take the camera* 2. turn off the TV* 3. take the umbrella 4. take the tickets* 5. turn on the security system 6. take the cat to his friend Nick*

Exercise 3.

Complete the following sentences using the Past Perfect Tense of the verbs suggested in brackets.

Pattern: *When she left, she remembered that she (not to lock the kitchen window) – When she left she remembered that she had not locked the kitchen window.*

1. I was very sorry to hear that he (to leave).
2. When they got to the University the lecture (to start already).
3. He didn't return to his work until he (to spend all his money).
4. I didn't know what to do when I understood that I (to leave my purse at home).
5. When I met her I understood why David (to refuse to marry her).
6. She understood the main idea of the article only after she (to read it twice).
7. When she got to the University she remembered that she (to leave her English note book at home).

Exercise 4.

Join the following parts of sentences by marking one of them a clause with the verb in the Past Perfect Tense. Use the conjunctions given in brackets.

Pattern: *They went for a walk. They did their work (after) – They went for a*

walk after they had done their work.

1. She didn't talk to him. He finished revising for his exams (until).
2. He left the room. I turned off the TV (after).
3. Alice didn't think about time. She understood she was late (until).
4. Alan read the newspaper. He went downstairs to tell the news to his wife (after).
5. She tore up the note. She read it carefully (as soon as).
6. The Browns left their house. They sold it (when).
7. Larry got that job. He managed to buy a new car (after).
8. Maggie read the contract. She signed it (after).

Exercise 5.

Ask question to the following sentences.

1. You had studied English before you entered the University.
2. James had finished doing his tasks by 6 o'clock.
3. The teacher had given the students their homework before the lesson was over.
4. The lecture had begun by the time I entered the room.
5. She hadn't done her work before the film began.
6. We had read 3 texts by the end of the lesson.
7. The children had fallen asleep before their father came home.
8. I had packed my case by the time the taxi arrived.

Exercise 6.

Use the Past Perfect Tense instead of the infinitives.

1. She hoped that I (to pay) for the tickets already.
2. When we came, the performance (to begin).
3. He went to bed as soon as he (to switch off) the TV set.
4. When I came home the football match (to finish).
5. She went for a holiday after she (to pass) the exams.
6. He didn't start eating until he (to wash) his hands.
7. He didn't know the way there because he never (to be) there.
8. They were upset as they (to fail) at the exams.
9. The cake was too sweet because she (to put) a lot of sugar into it.
10. She felt tired because she (to work) hard the day before.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English:

1. Я ещё не начал готовиться к экзамену, когда узнал, что вопросы изменились.
2. Джейн была не голодна, т.к. она только что позавтракала.
3. К 7 часам все уже прибыли на вокзал.
4. Сколько упражнений вы сделали к концу урока?
5. Кто уже сдал экзамен к этому времени?
6. Дождь уже прекратился, когда мы вышли из дома.
7. Вы изучали немецкий перед тем, как начали изучать английский язык, не так ли?
8. Наконец-то, я получил от него письмо вчера. Я не получал писем от него целую вечность.
9. Кейт не захотела пойти с нами в кино. Она уже видела этот фильм раньше.

The Future Perfect Tense.

(will have + 3 форма глагола).

Будущее время группы *Perfect (Future Perfect Tense Form)*. Будущее время группы **Perfect** употребляется для обозначения действия, которое уже совершится и будет закончено ранее определённого момента в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен точным указанием времени, другим действием или событием в будущем, причём в английском языке это действие во временном придаточном предложении выражается настоящим временем группы **Indefinite**, но имеет значение будущего времени. Действие в будущем времени группы **Perfect** соотносится с определённым моментом в будущем, а не с моментом речи и также называется относительным временем.

В будущем времени группы **Perfect** вспомогательный глагол **to have** стоит в будущем времени, т.е. **shall have** или **will have**:

I shall have read the book **by** the time you **come**.

Я уже прочитаю книгу к вашему приходу (к тому времени, когда вы придёте).

He **will have done** this work **by** the end of the month. Он **сделает** эту работу **к** концу месяца.

Exercise 1.

Read the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. By ten they will have gone, come earlier if you can.
2. Hurry up! The plane will have taken off when we get to the airport.
3. If you come at 5 I'll have already translated the article.
4. We won't have written the composition by the time the teacher comes.
5. I hope the rain will have stopped by the evening.
6. They will have had dinner by the time I come home.
7. By the time he comes we'll have done the work ourselves.\

Exercise 2.

Make the following sentences -negative;

-interrogative.

Pattern: *He will have forgotten about it by the end of the day.*

He won't have forgotten about it.

Will he have forgotten about it by the end of the day?

1. They will have done everything by Sunday.
2. Ann will have bought the tickets by the time you arrive at the station.
3. Tom will have ordered everything when we come to the restaurant.
4. By the end of the autumn they will have built a new store in this district.
5. At 9.50 the match will have finished.
6. Next year they will have been married for 25 years.
7. The teacher will have looked through all our exercise – books by the end of the week.
8. My parents will have gone to bed when we come back from the theatre.
9. The students will have passed their exams by July.

Exercise 3.

What do you think will have happened on Earth by 2010? 2050? etc. Make up sentences according to the pattern.

Use some of the ideas from the list given below, but think of your own ideas too.

Pattern: *By 2050 people will have found cure against AIDS.*

- construct colonies on the Moon;
- design a common language;
- improve medical care system;
- improve educational system;
- stop global heating;
- invent time-travel.

Exercise 4.

Use the Future Perfect Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. I hope you (to go) to bed by eleven.
2. They (to take) their last exam by the first of July.
3. By the beginning of the lesson the students (to prepare) everything.
4. Before you learn to speak English fluently you (to do) many exercises and (to read) many texts.
5. By the time you get your pay, she (to spend) all the money.
6. He (to look through) many books before he finds some useful information.
7. Computers (to take over) many of the jobs that people do today.
8. The climate (to change) greatly?
9. She (to cook) dinner by the time we come.

Exercise 5.

Translate into English:

1. Они напишут тест к приходу учителя.
2. Завтра исполняется 5 лет с тех пор, как она начала работать в этой фирме.
3. Что ты успеешь сделать к тому времени, как я приду?
4. Мы уберем квартиру и накроем на стол до того, как придут гости.
5. К тому времени я уже сойду с ума, если не узнаю хоть что-нибудь.
6. Я думаю, я уже сдам все зачёты к тому времени, как начнется сессия.
7. Мы напишем 2 курсовых проекта к концу года.

8. Приди пораньше, я уже уйду к тому времени.

Perfect Progressive Tense-forms.

The Present Perfect Progressive Tense.

Форма		
Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
We You They He } have been writing. I	We You They He } have not been writing. I	I We You They He } Have been writing? I
She It } has	She It } has not	He She It } Has

The Present Perfect Progressive Tense употребляется для выражения:

- длительного действия, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось какое-то время и закончилось к моменту речи.
He is out of breath. He has been running fast.
- длительного действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается в момент речи.
I've been watching TV since 5 o'clock.
- повторяющихся действий, совершающихся в настоящий момент времени.
I have been learning English for 5 years.

Exercise1.

*Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make them - negative;
- interrogative.*

- Our relatives have been staying with us for three weeks.
- It has been raining since morning.

3. I've been working here since 1998.
4. We have been waiting for you since 4 p. m.
5. I have been preparing for my lessons for two hours.
6. He has been talking over the phone for almost half an hour.
7. It has been snowing heavily during the whole night.
8. We have been writing this composition since the lesson began.
9. I have been buying food here since I came to this city.

Exercise 2.

Complete the following using the Present Perfect Progressive Tense.

Pattern: *His clothes are dirty (He / to play football) -*

He has been playing football.

1. She is very tired. (She / to work / in the garden).
2. The boy's eyes are red and watery. (He / to cry).
3. They know this place very well. (They / to travel around / a lot).
4. Ann speaks English very well. (She / to learn English / since she was 10).
5. The tourists are angry. (They / to wait for their guide / for an hour).
6. Jack is very nervous. (He / to drive / for 6 hours without any rest).
7. The children are excited. (They / to fight / since morning).

Exercise 3.

Make up small dialogues according to the pattern.

Pattern: a) *-It has been raining.*

-Since when has it been raining?

-It has been raining since evening.

b) *-The child is crying.*

-How long has he been crying?

-He has been crying for half an hour.

1. I am waiting for the train.
2. The boy is watching TV.
3. She is listening to music.
4. We are discussing the same problem.

5. I am trying to find the look.
6. The mother is cooking dinner.
7. The speaker has been doing his report for a long time.

Exercise 4.

Use the Present Perfect Progressive instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. I (not to sleep) for twenty-three hours.
2. She (to work) in the library for 3 hours.
3. She (to have) a toothache since morning.
4. Since when you (to wait) here?
5. How long you (to look for) me?
6. I (not to feel) well recently.
7. The cat (to try) to catch a mouse since breakfast.
8. My mother (to teach) at this school for twenty years.
9. I (to ask) myself that question for many years.
10. That man (to follow) me since the very moment I left the house.

Exercise 5.

Use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Progressive.

1. She (to walk) in the park since morning. It's time to have dinner, but she (not to come) yet.
2. I (to read) this book for three days and (to read) 300 pages already.
3. Mike (to collect) stamps since he was nine. He (to collect) so much he doesn't know what to do.
4. I (not to do) my test yet. – How long you (to write) it?
5. How long you (to learn) French? – I (to learn) it since my childhood.
6. Mary is still in the kitchen. She (to clean) it all morning.
7. I just (to clean) my room and now it looks tidy and nice.
8. I (to collect) a lot of material for my paper, so I am ready to write it.

Exercise 6.

Translate into English:

1. Он сидит здесь уже несколько часов. С самого утра сидит на скамейки и ждёт кого-то.
2. Они спорят с тех пор, как учитель вышел из класса.
3. Эта семья живёт здесь с весны.
4. Я жду эти документы уже целый месяц.

5. Виктор опять смотрит телевизор. По-моему, он смотрит его с самого утра.
6. Сколько времени она уже говорит по телефону?
7. Она опытная няня. Она работает в больнице уже 12 лет
8. Сколько времени он берёт уроки французского?

The Past Perfect Progressive Tense.

Данная форма образуется также, как формы Present Perfect Progressive, только вспомогательный глагол have употребляется в форме прошедшего времени (had).

The Past Perfect Progressive употребляется для выражения:

1. длительного действия, которое началось в прошлом и закончилось к определённом моменту в прошлом.
He was tired. He had been working hard.
2. длительного действия, которое началось раньше момента в прошлом и продолжалось в определённый момент в прошлом.
She had been teaching English for 10 years when we met.

При этом может быть обозначен как весь период (предлог for), в течении которого длилось действие, так и начальный момент (since).

We had been sitting in silence for a few minutes before he spoke again.

He had been studying foreign languages since he became a student.

Exercise 1.

Use the Past Perfect Progressive Tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. There was a smell of cigarettes in the room. Somebody (to smoke) there.
2. It (to snow) heavily and the telephone was cut down.
3. He (to study) the problem for a few hours before he could solve it.
4. Mike tried to stop Dinny who (to talk) for the last ten minutes.
5. She (to learn) English for five years before she could speak fluently.
6. How long you (to save up) money before you bought a car?
7. He (to train) for many years before he set a record.
8. They (to meet) for 6 months before they got married.

Exercise 2.

Make up sentences with the Past Perfect Progressive Tense from the words given below.

Pattern: *Mother / teach mathematics for 20 years / retire. –*

Mother had been teaching mathematics for 20 years before she retired.

1. My friend / live in Siberia for 5 years / move to the Far East.
2. She / take this medicine for a week / recover.
3. Kasparov / play chess for five years / become the world chess champion.
4. He / work as an engineer for 10 years / become a good specialist.
5. The students / listen to the record for an hour / catch the information.
6. I / feel poorly for some time / fall ill.
7. They / write a test for 2 hours / finish it.
8. He / look for a job for some months / find a good one.

Exercise 3.

Make up the sentences complete, combining the suitable parts from the right and left hand columns.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They had been repairing the museum for a few-years. | before she could buy a fur-coat. |
| 2. I had been living in London for a year. | |
| 3. He had been working very hard for a few years. | before she went to Spain as a tourist. |
| 4. We had been studying the Perfect Continuous Tense for a month | before we wrote a test-paper. |
| 5. She had been saving up money for some time. | |
| 6. She had been studying Spanish for three years | when I met my old friend. |
| | before the museum was open for the public. |
| | before he could keep his family. |

Exercise 4.

Use the Past Perfect Progressive, the Past Simple or the Past Progressive.

1. When I (to come) into the room, Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor, he (to look) for his pen.
2. When I arrived she (to wait) for me. But she looked angry as she (to wait) for a very long time.
3. The children were tired. They (to walk) since early morning.
4. The telephone (to ring) for a few minutes before somebody picked up the receiver.
5. They (to walk) along the street for half an hour before they (to find) a cafe.
6. I (to have) breakfast when the bell (to ring).
7. How long you (to write) before I came?
8. She (to cook) dinner when her husband (to return) home.

The Future Perfect Progressive Tense.

Форма		
Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
He She It You They I We shall will have been writing	I We He She It You They shan't have been won't writing	I He She It You They Shall We have been writing

The Future Perfect Progressive обозначает действие, которое начинается до определённого момента в будущем и будет продолжаться до этого момента и в этот момент в будущем.

In 15 minutes the students will have been writing the test for two hours.

Exercise 1.

Translate the sentences. Make them negative and interrogative.

1. In 15 minutes we shall have been writing the composition for 2 hours.
2. Next year Jim will have been studying chemistry for 3 years.
3. By the first of December he will have been working here for 8 years.
4. Next summer I'll have been studying here for 2 years.
5. The students will have been answering for a whole hour already by twelve o'clock.
6. In a month they will have been travelling abroad for a year.

Exercise 2.

Use Future Perfect Progressive Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Next year we (to study) English for three years.
2. It (to snow) for a week tomorrow.
3. In a month he (to play) football for seven years.
4. In ten minutes they (to discuss) this question for 2 hours.
5. He (to write) a letter for an hour when you come.
6. I (to live) here for 5 years by July 1.

Exercise 3.

Use the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Progressive.

1. They (to complete) the new building by the end of the year.
2. By the end of the week we (to wait) seventeen weeks for our telephone to be repaired.
3. I hope you (to finish) this report by the end of the day.
4. She (to leave) for work before the children get home from school.
5. They (to be married) for 25 years next month.
6. In two day I (to read) this book for a month.

Exercise 4.

Read the following extract and comment on the tenses that are used in it.

The nurse was reading a big book. She had been reading it since eight in the morning and now it was late in the afternoon.

“What's it about?” he asked her.

“Fellow named Rhett Butler”, the nurse said.

“What about him?”

“It’s about people down South”

“Tell me about them”, he said

“I’ve just started reading it. It’s a very long look”, the nurse said.

“Well”, he said. “I guess I’ll never know then”

“You’ll be all right”

“I am all right now”

“Just rest”

“I am resting all the time”, he said

“I fell so at peace with the world. I am living in my memories all the time”

Test №2. Variant №1.

1. The students of the University different subjects during their five year course of studies.

a) study b) studied c) studies

2. How long it take you to get to the Institute?

a) do b) does

3. Did he the week-end in the country?

a) spend b) spent c) spends

4. I a report on this subject when I studied in the 11 form.

a) wrote b) have written c) have been writing

5. he meet us at the station tomorrow?

a) Does b) Do c) Will

6. She wants to be a specialist in the field of economics when the University.

a) leave b) leaves c) left

7. We a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?

a) are having b) have c) had

8. I a grammar test now.
a) write b) have been writing c) am writing
9. When I arrived my sister dinner.
a) was having b) had c) is having
10. It all day yesterday.
a) rained b) will rain c) was raining
11. Probably I an English lesson at this time tomorrow.
a) shall have b) shall be having c) have
12. When we come to Moscow they us at railway station.
a) will be meeting b) meet c) are meeting
13. I this article yet.
a) didn't translate b) haven't translated
14. I am afraid, I my book at home.
a) have forgotten b) forgot c) had forgotten
15. We the letter before we learnt the news.
a) have sent b) sent c) had sent
16. We were hurrying because we thought that the bell
a) has already rung b) had already rung c) had already rang
17. I hope, you all your exams by the 25 of December.
a) will have passed b) will pass c) have passed
18. Julia all the housework by 3 o'clock and we'll go for a walk.
a) will finish b) has finished c) will have finished
19. I English since last December.
a) am learning b) have been learning c) learn d) learnt
20. I was very tired when I arrived. I hard all day.
a) worked b) was working c) had been working

Test №2. Variant №2

1. Nobody going to the dentist.
a) enjoy b) enjoys
2. It doesn'tme long to wash and dress in the morning.
a) take b) takes
3. Mozart playing the piano at the age of 4.
a) has begun b) had begun c) began
4. Were you tired after your working day yesterday? - Yes, I
a) were b) was c) did
5. We from the institute in five years.
a) graduate b) graduated c) shall graduate
6. I shall ring you up as soon as I home.
a) come b) came c) shall come
7. Can you come to me on Friday? - Sorry, I'd love to, but I for London tomorrow.
a) leave b) am leaving c) will leave
8. Who with John at the moment?
a) is speaking b) speaks c) are speaking
9. When we came into the hall, they this problem.
a) discussed b) have discussed c) were discussing
10. We for an hour, but he didn't come.
a) waited b) were waiting c) are waiting
11. This time tomorrow they in the train on their way to Chicago.
a) will be sitting b) will sit c) sit
12. I when you return.
a) shall work b) work c) shall be working
13. I the dean today.
a) didn't see b) haven't seen c) don't see

14. Theyjust..... the new words.
a) had learnt b) were learning c) had been learning d) have learnt
15. He quickly forgot everything he at school.
a) learnt b) was learning c) had learnt
16. We arrived five minutes late. The train
a) had gone b) has gone c) went
17. I this course in June.
a) will have finished b) have finished c) will finish
18. I hope you all the words when I come back.
a) will learn b) have learnt c) will have learnt
19. My brother music lessons for 3 years now.
a) has taken b) has been taking c) took
20. I the article for an hour when you came.
a) had been translating b) was translating c) had translated

Test №2. Variant №3

1. Everybody about this.
a) know b) knows
2. Who to answer this question?
a) does want b) do want c) want d) wants
3. They the institute three years ago.
a) enter b) have entered c) entered
4. When in London?
a) have you arrived b) did you arrive
5. Who of your school teachersall your life?
a) do you remember b) did you remember c) will you remember
6. We shall discuss the results when we our experiments.

a) shall finish b) finished c) finish

7. Have you written the letter yet? - No, I haven't. I it.

a) have written b) am writing c) was writing

8. I the dictionary this evening, so you can have it.

a) am not using b) don't use c) won't be using

9. When you rang me yesterday, Imy homework.

a) did b) have been doing c) was doing

10. Last year at this time I exams.

a) was taking b) took c) have been taking

11. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. I an English lesson.

a) shall have b) was having c) shall be having

12. I for you when you come out.

a) shall be waiting b) shall wait c) wait

13. I at any lecture this month.

a) had not been b) wasn't c) haven't been

14. They already for Manchester.

a) have left b) had left c) have been leaving

15. I in Moscow before I moved to St.Peterburg.

a) lived b) live c) had lived

16. The students entered the classroom five minutes after the bell

a) had rung b) has rung c) rang

17. By the time we get there, the lesson

a) will have finished b) will finish c) has finished

18. I hope, you this work by tomorrow.

a) will finish b) will have finished c) have finished

19. How long English?

a) have you been learning b) are you learning c) have you learnt

20. I English for 5 years before I entered the Institute.

a) have studied b) had been studying c) had studied

Test №2. Variant №4

1. This is a restaurant that Chinese food.

a) serve b) served c) serves

2.he study any foreign language?

a) Do b) Does

3. When my mother was young she to become an actress.

a) wanted b) had wanted c) wants

4. Who America?

a) discover b) did discover c) discovered

5. The first-year studentsphilosophy next term.

a) study b) will study c) studied

6. We'll be late if the bus

a) doesn't arrive b) won't arrive c) hasn't arrived

7. What are you doing on Saturday? - We the Tower.

a) visit b) shall be visiting c) are visiting

8. Whoa report now? Do you know him?

a) makes b) is making c) will make

9. We about him when he suddenly came in.

a) just talked b) were just talking

10. At 6 o'clock Ifor Jennie at the station.

a) was waiting b) waited c) have waited

11. The studentsto the lecture at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

a) listen b) are listening c) will be listening

12. If you call him at 7 hethe news.

a) will be watching b) will watch c) watches

13.youthis film before?

a) Did ... see b) Had ... seen c) Have ... seen

14. I the sentences. Check them, please.

a) have translated b) translated c) had translated

15. When I saw the girl I was sure I her before.

a) met b) have met c) had met

16. When he his work, he called his friend.

a) finished b) had finished c) has finished

17. I think, I all these rules by tomorrow.

a) will have forgotten b) will forget c) have forgotten

18. He his homework by 7 p.m.

a) has done b) will do c) will have done

19. I this article since Monday.

a) translated b) have been translating c) am translating

20. Ken gave up smoking. He for 10 years.

a) had been smoking b) smoked c) was smoking

The Passive Voice.

В английском языке глагол имеет два залога: действительный (the Active voice) и страдательный (Passive Voice).

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью глагола **to be** в соответствующей видо-временной форме и причастия II (Participle II) смыслового глагола.

Aspect \ Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	Am is are } told	was were } told	shall will } be told
Progressive	am is are } being told	was were } being told	_____
Perfect	have has } been told	had been told	shall will } have been told

Глагол в страдательном залоге в английском языке можно переводить на русский язык следующими способами:

1. сочетанием глагола “быть” с краткой формой страдательного причастия;
2. глаголом оканчивающимся на -ся(-сь);
3. глаголом в действительном залоге в 3-м лице мн. числа в составе неопределённо-личного предложения.

Страдательный залог употребляется:

1. когда нам неизвестно лицо, совершающее действие, или по каким-то причинам мы не хотим упоминать его:
A lot of books are published in our country every year.
2. когда предмет действия представляет для нас больший интерес, чем действующее лицо:
The picture was bought yesterday.

Exercise1.

Here are the Passive forms of the Indefinite Tenses. Study the sentences, translate them into Russian, guess the tense-form.

1. This problem will be discussed later.
2. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
3. Will the translation be done tomorrow? – I hope, it will.

4. Young people from many foreign countries are taught in Moscow University.
5. It is stuffy here. The room was not cleaned.
6. You are not allowed to miss classes.
7. At noon the sky was covered with heavy clouds.
8. English is spoken in many countries of the world. A very interesting photo was shown to me.
9. In New York the streets running north and south are called "Avenues", the streets going east and west are called "Streets".

Exercise 2.

Use the right form of the verb "to be".

1. Newspapers ... brought every day.
2. This book ... sold in every shop of the city.
3. This paper ... delivered only yesterday.
4. By whom ... this article translated?
5. The President of the U.S. ... elected every four years.
6. Moscow ... founded in 1147.
7. The telephone ... fixed tomorrow.
8. An interesting film ... shown tomorrow evening. Are you going to watch it?

Exercise 3.

Rewrite the sentences in the Passive Voice.

Pattern: *The doctor carefully examined the children. – The children were carefully examined by the doctor.*

1. Our mother will make many tasty things for the party.
2. The teacher explained this rule yesterday.
3. The tourists asked the guide a lot of questions about this part of the city.
4. Everybody discusses a new film.
5. Our teacher gives us much home-work.
6. The librarian showed the students how to find necessary books.
7. The students will take their exam in room 305.
8. Students write tests every month.
9. She will give your money back to you.

Exercise 4.

Supply the Passive forms of the verbs given below using Present, Past or Future Simple Tenses.

Verbs: give, build, paint, export, ask, read, watch, discover.

1. The picture Mona Lisa ... by Leonardo da Vinci.
2. Millions of cars ... from Japan every year.
3. This lecture ... to you next week.
4. I think, I ... at the next lesson.
5. The first pyramid of Egypt ... around 3000 BC.
6. Scholarship ... to students who study well.
7. This TV programme is very popular. It ... by millions of people.
8. When ... America ...?

Exercise 5.

Translate into English; using the Passive forms of Simple Tenses.

1. Его часто отправляют за границу (abroad).
2. Скоро в нашем городе будет построено метро.
3. Кому дали эту работу?
4. Когда будет переведена эта статья?
5. Вам много задают домашних заданий?
6. Телеграмма была получена только вчера.

Exercise 6.

Study the following sentences. Translate them into Russian. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My car is being repaired at the moment.
2. We are being shown a new video film in English now.
3. The director was being interviewed when I came in.
4. When her husband returned home, the supper was being cooked.
5. The home task was being given to us when the bell rang.
6. A lot of questions are still being asked about it.

Exercise 7.

- A. Look out of the window and say what you see. Make up sentences describing what is going on now using the Present Progressive Passive

Pattern: *Some car is being washed.*

- B. Say what you saw on your way to the Institute. Use the Past Progressive Passive

Pattern: *The street was being cleaned.*

Exercise 8.

Translate into English using Present and Past Progressive Passive.

1. Не входите и комнату. Её убирают.
2. Какой вопрос обсуждали, когда вы вошли?
3. Ваша работа проверяется, подождите немного.
4. Вас ждут внизу (downstairs.)
5. В нашем городе сейчас строится много новых домов, не так ли?
6. Меня как раз спрашивали, когда прозвенел звонок.

Exercise 9.

Study the sentences with the Present, Past, Future Perfect Passive. Translate the sentences. Make them negative and interrogative.

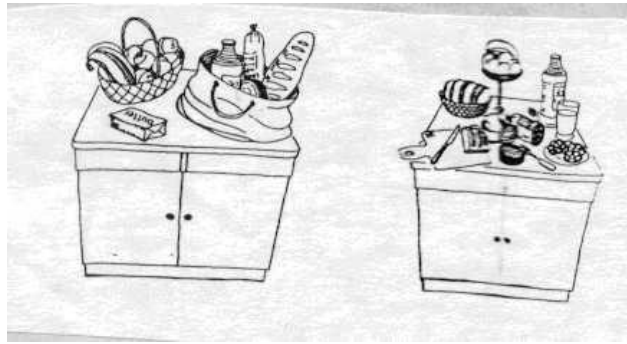
1. The boy has just been sent to bed.
2. A new park will have been laid by summer.
3. All the affairs will have been settled before they get married.
4. He said that detailed instructions had been given.
5. The old church has been reconstructed lately.
6. Our luggage had been taken out before the car arrived.

Exercise 10.

- a) What has been changed in this room? Use the Present Perfect Passive



- b) What has been done to the various things on the table? Use the Present Perfect Passive



Exercise 11.

Imaginary game.

Brian came home last night and found that his flat had been broken into. He made a list for the police describing all the things that had happened. Make up sentences using the Past Perfect Passive.

Pattern: *clothes / throw on the floor.*

When Brian came home he found that his clothes had been thrown on the floor.

1. Front door lock / break
2. Mirror / smash
3. Television / steal
4. Money / take
5. Furniture / move
6. Books / remove from the shelves
7. Food / eat
8. Dog / put to sleep

Exercise 12

Look at the first picture. Here is a picture of an island as it looks now. The second picture is a plan how it will have been looked by next year. Say what will have been done there by this time. Use the Future Perfect Passive of the verbs: to build, to create, to enlarge, to surround, etc.



Exercise 13.

Choose the correct form: Active or Passive.

1. This problem will discuss/ will be discussed at the conference.
2. Students have given/ have been given a new pay rise by the government.
3. Walt Disney created/ was created the cartoon character of Mickey Mouse.
4. This firm was established/ established by my father.
5. Many new houses have built/ have been built in our district this year.
6. The test had been written/ had written by the students for the bell rang.
7. The children are being played/ are playing football in the yard.
8. The suit-case had been packed/ had packed by 6 o'clock as the train started/ was started at 7.
9. The house was very old and it was lived in/ lived in only in summer.

Exercise 14.

Open the brackets using the right form of the verb in the Passive Voice.

The Loch Ness Monster.

The story of the Loch Ness Monster begins in 1933 when it (to see) for the first time. Since then it (to see) at last once every year and (to photograph) many times. The first photograph (to take) by a local man in November, 1933. On one occasion large brown eyes (to see) and horns (to report) several times. Ears (not to mention) yet.

The monster, however, (not to forget) and probably never (to forget). It is known that it sometimes leaves the loch and few years ago it (to see) running along the main road not far from a cafe. Occasionally two monsters (to see) at the same time. It (not to know) whether they are father and son, husband and wife, or

perhaps monster and girl-friend. But the monster and its activities (to consider) still a mystery.

ИТОГОВЫЙ ТЕСТ
Variant №1

1) The student ... to translate this article without a dictionary.

- a) can b) is able c) must

2) The book ... by the end of September.

- a) would been published
b) will have been published
c) will been published

3) Our Teacher ... two foreign languages

- a) speaks b) is speaking c) speak

4) She ... him do the job again.

- a) did b) made c) make

5) We ... late if the bus doesn't arrive.

- a) shall be b) will c) will be

6) ... anything tomorrow morning? - No, I am free.

- a) Do you do b) Are you doing c) Will you do

7) I ... tell you something yesterday, but I forgot

- a) am going to b) wanted c) was going to

8) Tomorrow we'll have a meeting. What report ... ?

- a) will you be doing
b) were you doing
c) do you do

9) I ... two tickets for "The Marriage of Figaro".

- a) just bought b) have just bought c) bought just
- 10) I ... in Moscow before I moved to St. Petersburg.
- a) had lived b) lived c) has been living
- 11) We ... a lot by that time.
- a) shall learn b) shall have learned c) have learned
- 12) I ... English since last December
- a) will be learning b) am learning c) have been learning
- 13) It ... for three hours when I left home.
- a) had been raining b) has rained c) rained
- 14) Alice said that her parents ... in a week
- a) will come back b) come back c) would come back
- 15) Lions ... to guard the Tower of London up 1781
- a) have used b) were used c) are used

Variant №2

- 1) The children ... left alone. They are too young to look after Themselves.
- a) mustn't b) mustn't to be c) shouldn't be
- 2) The problem ... for three years, but they haven't got any results.
- a) has been studied b) has being studied c) was studied
- 3) Does she ... in London?
- a) lives b) lived c) live
- 4) I heard, you had had an accident. When ... ?
- a) it happened b) did it happen c) has it happened
- 5) If they .. the examination, they will be very happy.

- a) pass b) will pass c) have passed

6) The delegation ... tonight.

- a) will arrive b) arrive c) is arriving

7) your report when I phoned you?

- a) Were you preparing b) Did you prepare c) You were preparing

8) I hope, it ... tomorrow.

- a) will not rain b) won't be raining c) doesn't rain

9) I've heard about the film but I ... it yet.

- a) don't see b) didn't see c) haven't seen

10) She ... hard before she entered the University.

- a) had worked b) worked c) has worked

11) I think we ... the article by Monday.

- a) have translated b) shall have translated c) shall translate

12) You ... to your friend on the telephone since I came in.

- a) talked b) have been saying c) have been talking

13) I ... for a long time, when the teacher came into the lab.

- a) have been working b) had been working c) worked

14) Tom said that he ...

- a) had never been to Disneyland
b) has never been to Disneyland
c) was never in Disneyland

15) Many of Agatha Christie's novels ... into films

- a) made b) have made c) have been made

Variant №3

1) You to smoke here.

- a) can't b) may not c) are not allowed

2) Our gym ... now

- a) is being repaired
b) is been repaired
c) has being repaired

3) You can speak English and French, ... ?

- a) isn't it b) don't you c) can't you

4) Someone ... a mistake.

- a) did b) made c) was d) make

5) If you go to Paris, you ... the Eiffel Tower

- a) will see b) would see c) see

6) I wonder what my younger brother ... now

- a) is doing b) was doing c) does

7) At 5 o'clock all the students ... a meeting.

- a) had b) had been having c) were having

8) We ... for you at the library at five tomorrow.

- a) shall be waiting b) shall wait c) were waiting

9) Elizabeth II ... the Queen since 1952.

- a) was b) has been c) is

10) I ... into the room just before the teacher came in.

- a) had run b) ran c) have run

11) I hope the rain ... by the evening.

- a) will stop
- b) has stopped
- c) will have stopped

12) I know you're looking for a job - Yes, I ... for another job for a year.

- a) was looking
- b) looked
- c) have been looking

13) She ... for three hours when we returned.

- a) had been sleeping
- b) slept
- c) was sleeping

14) The weather forecast said that it in the afternoon.

- a) will rain
- b) would rain
- c) will be raining

15) I am not sure who ... president.

- a) will be elected
- b) will be elect
- c) elect

Variant №4

1) They ... to attend lectures and seminars.

- a) are
- b) must
- c) should

2) The letter ... tomorrow.

- a) will have been posted
- b) will be post
- c) will be posted

3) The word "school" ... from Greek.

- a) comes
- b) goes
- c) take

4) These two countries have begun another round of talks. They ... them last Monday

- a) have begun
- b) began
- c) were beginning

5) I'll phone you when I ... the news.

- a) get
- b) am getting
- c) will get

6) Are you still here? Who ... for?

- a) do you wait b) are you waiting c) did you wait

7) When we went out, it

- a) was raining b) has been raining c) rained

8) She ... at 6 in the morning Don't call her

- a) will sleep b) sleep c) will be sleeping

9) ... to Britain? - No, but I'm going to visit it next summer.

- a) Did you come b) Have you been c) Were you

10) The engineer ... his experiment before it became dark.

- a) had finished b) has finished c) finished

11) We ... the work by Friday.

- a) shall do b) shall have done c) have done

12) He ... English ever since he was a little boy.

- a) was learning b) learned c) has been learning

13) He felt tired as he ... for several hours.

- a) had been working b) was working c) worked

14) She said that the exercise ... very easy.

- a) is b) was c) has been

15) Three foreign languages ... at our Institute.

- a) teach b) are teaching c) are taught

Приложение

Modal verbs

Модальный глагол	значение	примеры
can (could) to be able	3. способность, возможность, умение 4. сомнение, предполо- жение	3. He can speak English. Will you be able to come tomorrow. 4. It can rain.
may (might) to be allowed	3. возможность, разрешение 4. сомнение, предположение	3. May I come in? She might go for a walk. 4. They may come soon.
must mustn't	4. необходимость 5. предположение (уверенность) 6. запрещение	4. You must know your subject. 5. She must be still working. 6. You mustn't go out today.
have to	необходимость, вызванная обстоятельствами	I have to get up early.
to be to	необходимость, связанная с планом или договорённостью	Am I to come at 5 p.m.?

Д.Г. Ващенко, М.Н. Новоселова

Английский язык

Грамматика английского языка

Учебное пособие для студентов
