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Гуманитарный
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Дистанционное образование

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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА**

ЮНИТА 4

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

Юниты 1-12: Грамматический строй английского языка.
Морфология, пунктуация, синтаксис.

ЮНИТА 4

Глагол. Общие сведения. Основные формы глагола. Правильные и
неправильные глаголы. Настоящие времена глагола.

Для студентов факультета лингвистики СГУ

Юнита соответствуют профессиональной образовательной программе №4

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* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Глагол: общие сведения временах глагола в английском языке. Основные формы глагола. Правильные и неправильные глаголы. Present Simple Tense. Образование и случаи употребления.

The Present Continuous Tense. Образование и случаи употребления. Present Continuous Tense глагола to go + инфинитив.

The Present Perfect Tense. Образование и случаи употребления.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Образование и случаи употребления.

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Базовый учебник

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Примечание. Знаком (*) отмечены работы, на основе которых составлен научный обзор.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

№ п/п	Умение	Алгоритм
1.	Образование формы глагола Present Simple Tense в предложении	1. Определите подлежащее предложения. 2. Определите, является ли подлежащее существительным или местоимением. 3. Определите число существительного, число и лицо местоимения. 4. Образуйте форму Present Simple, прибавив окончание –s (-es) к инфинитиву глагола (без to), если подлежащее является существительным в единственном числе или местоимением ед. числа 3-го лица, в остальных случаях употребите форму инфинитива глагола без to.
2.	Образование формы глагола в Present Continuous Tense в предложении	1. Определите подлежащее предложения. 2. Определите, является ли подлежащее существительным или местоимением. 3. Определите число существительного, число и лицо местоимения. 4. Определите форму глагола to be, соответствующую форме подлежащего. 5. Образуйте причастие настоящего времени от смыслового глагола при помощи суффикса -ing. 6. Образуйте форму Present Continuous, расположив сначала подлежащее, затем вспомогательный глагол to be в соответствующей форме, затем причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола.
3.	Употребление since/for в предложении, в котором употребляется Present Perfect Tense	1. Определите, с каким словом будет употребляться since или for (слово указывает на время). 2. Определите, что означает данное слово: промежуток времени или определенную дату. 3. Если слово означает промежуток времени, употребите предлог for, если определенную дату, то наречие since. 4. Употребите данное слово с since или for в предложении.

№ п/п	Умение	Алгоритм
4.	<p>Употребление</p> <p>Present Perfect Continuous</p> <p>просительных предложений в предложениях</p>	<p>Определите подлежащее предложения.</p> <p>1. Определите, является ли подлежащее существительным или местоимением.</p> <p>2. Определите место подлежащего: подлежащее и лицо местоимения.</p> <p>3. Определите форму глагола соответствующую подлежащему.</p> <p>4. Определите смысловой глагол в предложении.</p> <p>5. Образуйте форму Present Perfect Continuous: глагола to be + Present Perfect Continuous: to be +</p> <p>6. Употребите форму Present Perfect Continuous: в вопросительном предложении: вопросительное слово (если есть), форма вспомогательного глагола, остальные члены предложения.</p>

ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ НА УМЕНИЯ

1. Образуйте форму *Present Simple* от глагола в скобках в предложении : *She (drive) to New York once a week.*

- 1) She – подлежащее
- 2) She – местоимение
- 3) She – ед.ч., 3-е лицо
- 4) She drives to New York once a week.

2. Образуйте форму *Present Continuous* от глагола в скобках в предложении: *She ... (hurry) to catch the train.*

- 1) She – подлежащее
- 2) She – местоимение
- 3) She – ед. ч., 3-е лицо
- 4) форма глагола to be – is
- 5) to hurry – hurrying
- 6) She is hurrying to catch the train.

3. Употребите *since* или *for* в предложении: *I've been here (Monday).*

- 1) Since или for будет употребляться со словом Monday.
- 2) Monday указывает на определенную дату.
- 3) since Monday
- 4) I've been here since Monday.

4. Употребите *Present Perfect Continuous* в вопросительном предложении: *What (you do) all the evening?*

- 1) you – подлежащее
- 2) you – местоимение
- 3) you – ед. ч., 2-е лицо
- 4) to be – have been
- 5) to do – смысловой глагол
- 6) to do – doing
- 7) have been doing
- 8) What have you been doing all the evening?

ГЛАГОЛ (THE VERB)

1. Общие сведения о временах глагола в английском языке

Глаголом (The Verb) в английском языке называется часть речи, которая обозначает действие или состояние, представленное в виде действия:

My sisters **study** at Moscow University.

Мои сестры *учатся* в Московском Университете.

Steve **left** for England yesterday.

Стив *уехал* в Англию вчера.

Глагол в английском языке отвечает на вопросы: *What does the person (thing) do?* (Что делает лицо или предмет?) *What is done to the person (thing)?* (Что делается с лицом или предметом?)

Глаголы бывают *простые, производные, сложные* или *составные*.

Простые глаголы – глаголы, не имеющие в своём составе ни префиксов, ни суффиксов: to read (читать), to do (делать).

Производные глаголы – глаголы, имеющие в своем составе суффиксы или префиксы: to shorten (укорачивать), to unload (разгружать).

Наиболее употребительные суффиксы глаголов:

-en — to widen (расширять), to sharpen (точить) (часто со значением делать или делаться, становиться)

-fy — to purify (очищать), to simplify (упрощать) (обычно образует глаголы от прилагательных);

-ize — to sympathize (сочувствовать), to characterize (характеризовать) (обычно образует глаголы от существительных).

К наиболее распространенным префиксам глаголов относятся:

re- (со значением *снова, давно, вновь* — во многих случаях соответствует русской приставке *пере-*) to reread (перечитать), to reconstruct (перестраивать);

dis- присоединяясь к глаголам, выражает противоположное действие. to disappear (исчезать), to discover (открывать);

un- выражает противоположное действие: to undress (раздеваться), to unpack (распаковывать);

mis- со значением *неправильно, неверно*: to misunderstand – (неправильно понимать), to misinform – (неправильно информировать).

К **сложным глаголам** относятся глаголы, образованные из соединения двух слов в одно: to whitewash (белить), to broadcast (передавать по радио).

Составные глаголы представляют собой сочетания глаголов с наречиями: to take off (снимать), to ring up (звонить)

2. Формы английского глагола

Формы глагола делятся на *личные* и *неличные*.

Личные формы глагола выражают лицо, наклонение, время, залог. К ним относятся глаголы в 3-х лицах ед. и мн. числа во всех временах действительного и страдательного залога в изъявительном и сослагательном наклонении. Они служат в предложении сказуемым и согласуются с подлежащим в лице и числе.

Ann *lives* in Moscow.

Энн живет в Москве.

They *were invited* to the party. Они были приглашены на вечеринку.

К личным формам глагола относится форма *повелительного* наклонения, поскольку она служит сказуемым, при котором подразумевается подлежащее **you**:

Close the door, please.

Закройте дверь, пожалуйста.

К *неличным формам глагола* относятся **инфинитив** (The Infinitive), **герундий** (the Gerund) и **причастие** (the Participle). Они выражают действие без указания лица, числа, наклонения. Они не являются в предложении сказуемым, а выполняют другие функции (дополнения, обстоятельства, определения).

Неличные формы глагола

I've come here <i>to speak</i> to you. (инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели)	Я пришел сюда поговорить с вами.
The students discussed different methods of <i>studying</i> English. (герундий в функции определения)	Студенты обсуждали различные методы изучения английского языка.
The book <i>lying</i> on the desk belongs to me. (причастие в функции определения)	Книга, лежащая на парте, принадлежит мне.

3. Правильные и неправильные глаголы (Regular and Irregular Verbs)

По способу образования прошедшего времени (Past Simple) и причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle) глаголы делятся на две группы: правильные и неправильные. **Правильные** глаголы образуют Past Simple и Past Participle путем прибавления к форме инфинитива окончания **-ed**.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
to open to work	opened worked	opened worked

Окончание **-ed** произносится:

[d] – после звонких согласных (кроме d) и гласных:

lived [lɪ'vd]

followed ['fɒləʊd]

[t] – после глухих согласных (кроме t):

helped [helpt]

asked [ɑ:skt]

[ɪd] – после d, t.

waited ['weɪtɪd]

intended [ɪn'tendɪd]

Необходимо помнить следующие правила орфографии:

а) если глагол оканчивается на немое **-e**, то он теряет эту гласную при прибавлении окончания **ed**:

to live – lived

to die – died

б) если глагол оканчивается на **y** с предшествующей согласной, то **-y** меняется на **-i**.

to study – studied

to copy – copied.

Если перед **y** стоит гласная, то **y** не меняется:

to play – played

to stay – stayed

с) если односложный глагол оканчивается на одну гласную, перед которой стоит *одна* гласная, то конечная согласная удваивается:

to nod – nodded

to stop – stopped

д) двусложные и многосложные глаголы, оканчивающиеся на одну согласную, перед которой стоит одна гласная, удваивают конечную согласную только в том случае, если ударение падает на *последний слог*:

to refer – referred
to submit – submitted
но: to develop – developed
to order – ordered

е) если глагол оканчивается на **l**, то **l** удваивается независимо от того, падает ли ударение на последний слог или нет. (В американском английском **l** после безударной гласной удваивается.)

to travel – travelled
to cancel – cancelled
to compel – compelled

Неправильные глаголы — глаголы, образующие Past Simple Tense и Past Participle не путем прибавления окончания **-ed** к форме инфинитива, а различными другими способами, например, путем изменения корневых гласных формы инфинитива:

1) to meet – met (Past Simple Tense) – met (Past Participle)

2) путем прибавления окончания к форме инфинитива:

to speak – spoke – spoken

3) путем изменения конечных согласных формы инфинитива:

to send – sent – sent

У некоторых неправильных глаголов все три формы одинаковы:

to put – put – put
to cut – cut – cut

Глаголы **to be** и **to go** образуют Past Simple Tense от другого корня:

to be – was/were – been
to go – went – gone

Неправильные глаголы рекомендуется заучивать в 3-х основных формах: инфинитив — форма прошедшего времени — Participle II.

4. Образование личных форм глагола

Личные формы глагола употребляются в единственном и множественном числе и в трёх лицах – первом, втором, третьем. Форма 2 лица ед. числа вышла из употребления, вместо нее пользуются формой 2 лица множ. числа (you).

Глагол **to be** в настоящем времени имеет отдельные формы для 1-ого и 3-его лица ед. числа, а также особую форму (2-го лица) мн. числа:

I am
you are
he is
we/they are

В прошедшем времени:

I was
he/she/it was
we/you/they were

В настоящем времени глагол **to have** имеет отдельную форму для третьего лица ед. числа.

He (she, it) has
I (we, you, they) have

В настоящем времени всех глаголов, кроме модальных сохранилось окончание **-s**, являющееся признаком 3-его лица ед. числа: *He (she, it) writes.*

Следовательно, личное местоимение, выполняющее функцию подлежащего, никогда не опускается, так как его отсутствие не дало бы возможности определить лицо и число глагола.

1 лицо	<i>I, we work</i>
2 лицо	<i>you work</i>
3 лицо	<i>she, he, it works they work</i>

5. Образование Simple Present Tense

Это время образуется от инфинитива без частицы **to**.

Окончание **s (-es)** добавляется к основной форме смыслового глагола в 3-ем лице ед. числа. Произносится это окончание как:

[s] после [f], [p], [k], [t]: laughs, puffs, drops, nicks, lets.

[ɪz] после [z], [dz], [s], [ʃ], [tʃ], [ks]: loses, manages, pushes, catches, mixes.

[z] после [b], [d], [g], [l], [m], [n], [ŋ], после гласной + w или r, гласных: robs, adds, digs, fills, dreams, stirs, loves, sees, pays.

Says обычно произносится как [sez], *does* — [dʌz].

Написание глаголов в 3-ем лице ед. числа:

К большинству глаголов добавляется **-s**:

to work — works, to play — plays

Добавляется окончание **-es**, если глагол заканчивается на:

на -o: to do — does

на -s: miss — misses

на -x: to mix — mixes

на -ch: to catch — catches

на -sh: to push — pushes

Если основная форма глагола заканчивается на **y** и перед **y** стоит согласная, то **y** меняется на **-ies**: to cry — cries, а если гласная — то не меняется: buy — buys, to obey — obeys.

6. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы Present Simple Tense

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в настоящем времени и формы инфинитива (без **to**) смыслового глагола, причем вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Do I work?

Does she (he) work?

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I work. He (she, it) works. We work. You work. They work.	Do I work? Does he (she, it) work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	I do not work. He (she, it) does not work. We don't work. You don't work. They don't work.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в настоящем времени (**do** и **does**), частицы **not** и формы инфинитива смыслового глагола (без **to**): I do not work, she does not work.

Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<div> <div> I don't He/she/it doesn't We don't You don't They don't </div> <div>}</div> <div>work.</div> </div>	<div> <div> Don't I Doesn't he/she/it Don't we Don't you Don't they </div> <div>}</div> <div>work?</div> </div>

7. Употребление Present Simple Tense

1. Для выражения обычного постоянного действия, свойственного лицу (или предмету), выраженному подлежащим, т. е. действия, происходящего вообще, а не в момент речи:

She *speaks* English well.

Она хорошо говорит по-английски.

Summer *follows* spring.

За весной приходит лето.

2. Для выражения действия, совершающегося в момент речи (вместо Present Continuous Tense), с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous – глаголами, выражающими чувства, восприятие, умственную деятельность.

to hope	to bet	to hear	to want
to assume	to say	to love	to understand
to suppose	to declare	to hate	to know
to promise	to see	to agree	to forget
to seem	to appear	to consist	

Don't talk so loudly, I *hear* you. Не говорите так громко, я слышу вас.

I *don't understand* you. Я не понимаю Вас.

3. Для выражения действия в будущем, когда речь идет о заранее намеченном действии. В этом значении часто употребляются глаголы, обозначающие движение: *to leave* (уезжать), *to start* (отправляться), *to sail* (отплывать), *to arrive* (приезжать), *to return* (возвращаться), *to go* (уезжать, уходить), *to come* (приходить, приезжать). Также это время употребляется при разговоре о расписаниях, программах или календарных событиях.

We *leave* London at 10.00 next Monday and *arrive* in Paris at 13.00.
 We spend two hours in Paris and *leave* again at 15.00.
 We *arrive* in Rome at 19.30 and spend 5 hours there.
 The exhibition *opens* on March 1st and *closes* on March 31st.
 The show *begins* at 8.00 and *ends* at 12.00.

4. Для выражения действия в будущем (вместо Future Simple Tense) в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях *условия* и *времени*, которые вводятся союзами **if** (если), **untill/till** (до тех пор пока), **as soon as** (как только), **before** (прежде чем) и т. д.

If he <i>comes</i> , I'll talk to him.	Если он придет, я поговорю с ним.
I'll stay here until he <i>returns</i> .	Я останусь здесь, пока он не вернется.
He'll write you as soon as he <i>has</i> free time.	Он напишет вам, как только у него будет свободное время.
She'll go for a walk when she <i>finishes</i> her work.	Она пойдет на прогулку, когда закончит работу.

5. Для выражения своих чувств и наблюдений.

I <i>hope</i> so.	Я надеюсь на это.
I <i>love</i> you.	Я вас люблю.

6. В инструкциях:

First you <i>read</i> the text.	Вначале Вы читаете текст.
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7. В комментариях:

Becker serves to Lendl.	Беккер <i>подает</i> Лендлу.
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SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

Uses of the Present Simple Tense: "I work/he works"

There are seven basic uses of the Simple Present Tense. We use it for:

1. Permanent truths: Summer **follows** spring. Gases **expand** when heated.
2. "The present period" (= "this is the situation at present"): My sister **works** in a bank.
3. Habitual actions: I **get up** at 7. I sometimes **stay up** till midnight.
4. Future reference (for timetables, etc.): The concert **begins** at 7.30 next Friday evening.

5. Observations and declarations: I **hope** so. It **says** here that ... I **love** you. I **hate** him.
6. Instructions: First you **weigh** the ingredients.
7. Commentaries: Becker **serves** to Lendl.

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Give the 3rd person forms of the verbs in this sentences and show whether you would pronounce the 3rd person form as [s], [z], [ɪz].

Model: The boys laugh a lot. *He laughs.* [s]

1. I cry at sad films. She _____ . []
2. I rush around a lot. He _____ . []
3. I often pass your stop. She _____ . []
4. I always see him. He _____ . []
5. They manage all right. She _____ . []
6. We often drink a lot of tea. He _____ . []
7. I love sweets. She _____ . []
8. I often forget things. He _____ . []
9. They have old clothes at home. She _____ . []
10. You often see them. He _____ . []
11. We often drop things. She _____ . []
12. They pay J100 a week rent. He _____ . []

Exercise 2. Put these verbs in 3 groups: (1) with the sound [s], (2) with the sound [z], (3) with the sound [ɪz].

washes, shaves, works, sleeps, dresses, finishes, smokes, crosses, leaves, walks, gets, knows, belongs, ends, tries, lifts, reaches, helps, pushes, combs, uses, shakes

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
_____	_____	<i>washes</i>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Exercise 3. Give the correct form of the simple present of each verb.

Model: It ... (say) in the news it'll be cold. *It says in the news that it'll be cold.*

1. She (drive) to York twice a week.
2. Ann never (get) up very early.
3. Water (boil) at 100°C.
4. Can Steve manage? – I (hope) so.
5. John and Sue (wear) glasses.
6. I occasionally (eat) meat.
7. My mother always (go) out on Saturday with me.
8. The coach (leave) at 5.30 tomorrow.
9. My aunt (work) at this company.
10. I (see) Barcelona won again.
11. It's not right, you (know) – I (agree).
12. The concert (start) at 7 this evening.
13. Hot air (rise).

Exercise 4. *Tick the sentences that are right. Cross out the verbs that are wrong and correct them.*

1. You're never ill. I envy you ____
2. She weights 60.5 kilos. ____
3. Something smells strange. ____
4. You're knowing what I mean. ____
5. Are you seeing Alex tomorrow? ____
6. I am understanding English well. ____
7. Is he seeming unfriendly? ____
8. Do you see the bird over there? ____
9. I am preferring fish to meat. ____
10. She loves her baby more than anything. ____

Exercise 5. *Rewrite with **not**.*

Model: This is a desk. *This is not* a desk.

1. It is in the box.
2. The cat is on the floor.
3. There are glasses.
4. Those are boxes.
5. Those are small letters.
6. There is a boy in the picture.
7. The dog is under the table.
8. There are some boxes on the floor.

Exercise 6. *Write this sentences with **not**. Make any other necessary changes.*

Model: Mary reads without glasses. *Mary doesn't read without glasses.*

1. Miss Green types a lot of letters.

2. I see the clock from here.
3. Mr. White has a lot of money.
4. I have a lot of wine in my house.
5. Miss Bleak has a lot of meat on her plate.
6. There are a lot of books in this room.
7. He has some money in this pocket.
8. We have a lot of friends in this town.
9. He reads many magazines every month.

Exercise 7. Rewrite in the interrogative.

Model: The sun rises in the east. *Does the sun rise in the east?*

1. The sun shines during the day.
2. The stars shine during the night.
3. Water freezes at 28°C.
4. Mary speaks German.
5. Kate and Pete speak Spanish.
6. She knows two thousand Spanish words.
7. Miss Clark works in an office.

Exercise 8. Rewrite in the negative.

Model: Mr. Braundford often listens to the radio. *Mr. Braundford doesn't often listen to the radio.*

1. Mr. And Mrs. West speak Italian.
2. The wind is very cold today.
3. She goes home for lunch.
4. Mrs. White always wears white shoes.
5. I wash my hands in cold water.
6. They speak Portuguese in Brazil.
7. Summer in North America is hot.
8. Sometimes they have lunch at a restaurant.
9. He often switches the radio on.

Exercise 9. Put in *to be* or *to have*. Do the necessary changes.

The letter *is* in his hands. He a letter in his hand. We Rousseau's book *Letters from the Hills*. Our city very big. We a small house. Our works a new conveyer. The new carriages blue and yellow. The locomotive black. This place very famous. The foreign workers in that carriage. The tower which you see there a clock. As you see, the clock very big. These men our new managers. Over a hundred people now in this building. These sheets white. We often foreign

visitors here. Our city twenty libraries. The gate open. The works near the village.

Exercise 10. Ask the general questions.

Model: They know almost all the questions. *Do they know almost all the questions?*

1. The boys answer very well. _____
2. We buy these new books. _____
3. Children eat four or five times a day. _____
4. This girl dresses well. _____
5. The wind is warm. _____
6. They grow apples and vegetables. _____
7. She also likes this place. _____

Exercise 11. Ask Kate questions about herself and her family.

Model: You don't know where Kate's mother lives. Ask Kate. *Where does your mother live?*

1. You know that Kate goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask Kate. _____
2. You know that Kate plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her. _____
3. Perhaps Kate's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask her. _____
4. You know that Kate's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask her. _____
5. You know that Kate reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her. _____

Exercise 12. Fill in the blanks in the conversation below, using the correct form of the words given in brackets.

Model: She (have) a small dog. *She has a small dog.*

Tim: I (hate) spending the whole weekend at home. Let's go out.

Kay: Where (you want) to go?

Tim: Why (not we go) to the film club? Most weekends it (show)..... good films.

Kay: I (not feel) like seeing a film tonight. But look — the newspaper (say) that Abe Clampit, the jazz pianist, is

giving a concert tonight. I (know) you (like) jazz.
Why (not we go) to that?

Tim: To be honest, his playing (not appeal) to me much.

Key: Well, why (not you go) to the film on your own? It
(not matter) to me if I (stay) at
home and (watch) TV for once.

Tim: We could go and see your brother, if you (like) We
haven't seen him for ages.

Kay: That's a good idea. He's lonely where he (live) now.
He (stay) at home all the time. He (have)
..... to pass the exam soon. So he's very busy all the
time.

Exercise 13. *Translate from Russian into English.*

1. Зимой здесь идет дождь. _____
2. Как часто Вы моете волосы? _____
3. Он всегда работает ночью. _____
4. Когда Вы открываете дверь, включается свет. _____
5. Что говорит этот знак? — Он говорит, что здесь нет парковки. _____
6. Что говорится в книге? — Там говорится, чтобы готовили не торопясь. _____
7. Шекспир советует нам не занимать и не одалживать деньги. _____
8. Плакат в конце улицы предупреждает людей, чтобы они не шли дальше. _____
9. Если я увижу Тома, то спрошу его. _____
10. Пока вы не снимите ногу с тормоза, машина не поедет. _____
11. Как только он зарабатывает какие-то деньги, он тратит их. _____
12. Она отводит сына в школу перед тем, как идет на работу. _____
13. Как только окончится дождь, мы выйдем на улицу. _____

14. Джим иногда не ложится спать до 12 часов. _____
15. Как часто Вы посещаете зубного врача? — Я хожу каждые 6 месяцев. _____
16. Вы вообще едите свинину? — Я никогда не ем. _____
17. Мы уезжаем завтра в 7 и приезжаем в 11¹⁵. _____
18. Я обещаю, что все будет в порядке. _____
19. Я могу поклясться, что Вы нервничали как раз перед Вашим экзаменом на вождение машины. _____
20. Он провозглашает открытие выставки. _____
21. Мы живем в трудные времена. – Я согласен. _____
22. Я ненавижу его сейчас. _____
23. Вначале Вы взвешиваете ингредиенты. _____
24. Я часто слушаю пластинки. _____
25. Он ездит в Лондон довольно часто. _____
26. Чемпион подает мяч. Это еще один двойной неправильно поданный мяч. _____
27. Кажется, что он очень любит себя. _____
28. Большинство корреспонденции в наше время не содержит ничего, что по праву называлось бы письмом. _____
29. У меня болит спина. _____
30. Четверть заканчивается в начале июля. _____
31. На самом деле матч начинается в 3 часа во вторник. _____
32. Мисс Уолпол (Walpole) увольняется в конце года. _____

33. Многие виды растений цветут в апреле и в мае. _____

34. Летом розы овивают стены загородных двори́ков, а осенью за городом запах сжигаемых листьев витает в воздухе. _____

35. Мэр всегда засыпает во время послеобеденных речей. _____

36. Мы путешествуем (by) ночью и отдыхаем днем. _____

37. Она не сможет позволить себе поехать за границу в этом году. _____

38. До завтра. _____
39. Айрис бывает там по средам и пятницам. _____

40. Пожалуйста, пришлите мне билеты не позже следующей недели. _____

41. Сейчас почти совсем темно на улице. _____

42. Я хожу на работу 5 раз в неделю. _____

43. Заходите ко мне в любое время, когда захотите. _____

44. Манила расположена на берегу Манильского залива (Manila Bay), между морем, горами и большим озером, названным Лагуна де Бей (Laguna de Bay). _____

45. Его дом напротив моего. _____

46. Полиция стоит на страже вокруг здания. _____

47. Вокруг достаточно много лесных угодий. _____

48. Земля вращается вокруг солнца. _____

49. Королевская пара вместе поднимается по ступенькам. _____

50. Я вижу озеро за городом. _____

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Образование Present Continuous Tense Общие сведения

Это время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в настоящем времени (**am, is, are**) и формы причастия настоящего времени (**Present Participle**) смыслового глагола:

I am reading. We are reading. He is reading.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: *Am I reading? Are we reading?* Отрицательная форма – частица **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I am not reading, he is not reading.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I am working. He (she, it) is working. We are working. You are working. They are working.	Am I working? Is he (she, it) working? Are we working? Are you working? Are they working?	I am not working. He (she, it) is not working. We are not working. You are not working. They are not working.

В разговорной речи обычно употребляются следующие сокращения.

В утвердительной форме	В отрицательной форме	В вопросительной форме
I'm [aɪm] He's [hɪz] She's [ʃɪz] It's [ɪts] We're [wɪə] You're [jʊə] They're [ðeə]	I'm not He isn't He's not She isn't She's not It isn't It's not We aren't We're not You aren't You're not They aren't They're not	Isn't he Isn't she Isn't it Aren't we Aren't you Aren't they

2. Особенности образования Present Continuous Tense

1. Окончание **-ing** добавляется к большинству глаголов: to beat — *beating*, to carry — *carrying*, to enjoy — *enjoying*.

2. Если глагол оканчивается на **-e**, то **-e** опускается и добавляется **-ing**: to ride — *riding*, to use — *using*. Но если глагол оканчивается на **-ee**, то они сохраняются: to agree — *agreeing*, to see — *seeing*.

3. Если глагол заканчивается на гласную, за которой следует одна согласная, то эта согласная удваивается.

To forget — *forgetting*, to prefer — *preferring*, to upset — *upsetting*:
но: to benefit — *benefiting*, to differ — *differing*, to profit — *profiting*

Исключения: to label — *labelling*, to quarrel — *quarrelling*, to signal — *signalling*, to travel — *travelling*

4. Если глагол оканчивается на **-ic**, то когда мы добавляем **-ing**, **-ic** меняется на **-ick**:

to panic — *panicking*, to picnic — *picnicking*, to traffic — *trafficking*.

5. *Но*: to lie — *lying*, to die — *dying*, to tie — *tying*.

3. Употребление Present Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous Tense **употребляется**:

1) для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в момент речи: (чаще всего со словами *now, at the moment, just*)

What are you doing?

Что вы делаете?

I'm just tying up my shoe-laces.

Я просто завязываю шнурки.

2) для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в настоящий период времени, хотя и не в момент речи:

What's your daughter doing these days?

— She is studying English at London University.

Что делает твоя дочь сейчас? (*в эти дни?*)

— Она изучает английский в Лондонском Университете.

3) для выражения действия в будущем, когда выражается намерение совершить действие или когда речь идет о заранее намеченном действии. В этом случае в предложении всегда имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее время.

We're spending next winter in Australia.

Мы проведем следующую зиму в Австралии.

4) с глаголами **to arrive, come, go, leave** и т. д., также употребляется the Present Continuous Tense, когда речь идет о прибытиях или отправлениях:

He's arriving tomorrow on the 13.07 train.

Он приезжает завтра поездом в 13.07.

5) Наречия **always, constantly, continually, forever, repeatedly** могут употребляться с глаголами в этом времени для описания постоянно продолжающегося действия.

She is always helping people. Она постоянно помогает людям.

Некоторые глаголы чувства и восприятия употребляются в этом времени с наречием **always**.

I'm always hearing strange stories about him.

Я постоянно слышу странные истории о нем.

6) для выражения длительного действия в будущем (вместо Future Continuous Tense) в обстоятельственных и придаточных предложениях условия и времени, которые вводятся союзами **if, when, while**.

If I'm sleeping when she comes, wake me up please.

Если я буду спать, когда она придет, разбудите меня, пожалуйста.

I'll be reading the magazine while you are writing your grammar test.

Я буду читать журнал, пока вы будете писать тест по грамматике.

4. Конструкция **to go** в форме Present Continuous Tense + инфинитив

Наряду с Present Continuous Tense для выражения действия в будущем часто употребляется глагол **to go** в форме Present Continuous Tense + инфинитив.

I *am going* to work; I'm *going* to read.

Я собираюсь работать; я собираюсь читать.

I'm *going* to learn French next month.

Я собираюсь (намерен) изучать французский в следующем месяце.

В некоторых случаях значение намерения отсутствует, и выражение **to be going + Inf.** имеет значение только будущего времени.

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

Я боюсь, что он на меня рассердится.

We're *going* to have our English exam soon.

У нас скоро будет экзамен по английскому.

Present Continuous Tense глагола **to go** обычно не употребляется в сочетании с **to go, to come**. Вместо: He's going to go there. He's going to come here. – говорят – *He's going there. He's coming here.*

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

Spelling: how to add “-ing” to a verb: “wait/waiting”

1. We add **-ing** to most verbs, without changing the base form: wait/waiting:

Wait for me. ® I am **waiting** for you.

2. If a verb ends in **-e**, omit the **-e** and add **-ing**: use/using.

Use a broom. ® I am **using** a broom.

3. A single vowel followed by a single consonant doubles the final consonant:
sit/sitting **Sit** down. ® I am **sitting** down.

4. We double the last consonant of two-syllable verbs when the second syllable is stressed be'gin/be'ginning. Compare the unstressed final syllable: 'differ/'differing:

Begin work. ® I am **beginning** work.

5. **-ic** changes to **-ick**: picnic/picnicking, **-ie** changes to **-y**: lie/lying

Lie down. ® I am **lying** down.

Uses of the Present Continuous Tense: “I am working/he is working”

There are four basic uses of the Present Continuous Tense. We use it for:

1. Actions in progress at the moment of speaking: **He's working** at the moment.

2. Temporary situations/actions, not necessarily in progress at the moment of speaking.

My daughter **is studying** English at Durham University.

3. Planned actions (+ future adverbial reference): **We're spending** next winter in Australia.

4. Repeated actions with adverbs like *always*, *forever*. **She's always helping** people.

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Add **-ing** to the verbs in the sentences.

Model: I'm ... for you. (wait) *I'm waiting for you.*

1. I'm a brush. (use)
2. I'm down. (sit)
3. I'm the work. (begin)
4. I'm down. (lie)
5. I'm your case. (carry)
6. I'm abroad. (travel)
7. I'm a letter. (write)
8. I'm a sandwich. (eat)
9. I'm the bed. (make)
10. I'm always things. (forget)
11. I'm the 10.36. (catch)

12. I'm on my coat. (put)
13. I'm of thirst. (die)

Exercise 2. Write the correct present tense form. (*The Present Simple or Present Continuous Tenses*). Say what the context for each extract could be, written and / or spoken.

1. The play is set in London in 1890. The action (take) place in Sir Don Wyatt's mansion. When the curtain (go) up, the hero and heroine (sit) in the lounge. They (argue)

2. Dear Frank,

Sorry to hear about your problem at work. I (think) you (do) the right thing, but I (doubt) whether your boss really (know) his job from what you (tell) me!

3. Let me explain what you have to do. First you (take) the photos and (sort) them into categories. Then you (file) them according to subject.

4. The house is in a mess because we've got the workmen in. The plumber (put) in a new bath, the electricians (rewire) the system, and the carpenter (build) us some new bookshelves!

5. We (hope) you (enjoy) this marvellous weather as much as we are. We (sunbathe) and (go) swimming every day. Next week we (go) home.

Exercise 3. Put in the verbs in the *Present Continuous Tense*.

Model: He (run) ... the 1.500 metres in the next Olympics. *He is running the 1.500 metres in the next Olympics.*

1. Don't rush me. I (work) as fast as I can.
2. You can't believe a word she says. She (always/lie)
3. What (you/drink) ? It looks awful.
4. I (have) treatment on my bad back for 2 weeks.
5. She (always/forget) to lock the front door.
6. Sue (still/wait) to see the boss.
7. He (hurry) to catch his train.
8. (He/arrive) tomorrow?
9. You (constantly/panic) , aren't you? Calm down!
10. Young people (become) more and more politically aware these days.
11. He (always/upset) people by asking personal questions.

12. They (ride) a bike at the moment.
 13. What nowadays? (Kim / do)

Exercise 4. Put in the Simple Present or Present Continuous Tense.

Note where both forms are possible.

I (study) *am studying* English at Leed University. I'm on holiday at the moment and I (work) in a public library. I'm lucky to have this job. I (not have to) get up early. The library (open) at 9³⁰ and (close) at 8⁰⁰. It's interesting work because people (always come in) and (ask) me to help them, so I (learn) a lot about different subjects. I (enjoy) the job and (find) it very amusing, too. People (use) the strangest things as bookmarks. I have found a rasher of bacon (unlocked)..... . Matchsticks (be) common and so (be) bus tickets. My friends (always find) things too – even a 10 note, but I haven't been so lucky! I often (think) of the photo of a beautiful woman which I found. On the back were the words: "I (love) you. I (miss) you and I'll never forget you."

Exercise 5. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

Dear Mary,

I'm having/ I have a great time here in England. My University term *isn't starting/ doesn't start* until the autumn, so *I'm taking/ I take* the opportunity to improve my English. *I'm staying/ I stay* with some English friends who *are owing/ own* a farm. On weekdays *I'm catching/ I catch* a bus into Torquay to go to language classes. *I'm making/ I make* good progress, I think. My friends *say/ are saying* my pronunciation is much better than when I arrived and *I'm understanding/ I understand* almost everything now. At weekends *I'm helping/ help* on the farm. *I'm developing/ I develop* some strong muscles! *Do you come/ are you coming* to visit me at Christmas? *I'm spending/ I spend* the winter holiday here at the farm. My friends *are waiting/ wait* to meet you. But you must bring your warmest clothes. *It's getting/ It gets* very cold here in the winter.

Let me know as soon as *you're deciding/ you decide*. And tell me what *you're doing/ you do* these days.

Do you miss me?

Love,
 Paul.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in the correct tense, Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Liz McDonald is an environmentalist. She's being interviewed on the radio by Jack Hutton, a journalist.

Jack: Liz, why is it important to save the rainforests?

Liz: There are a lot of reasons. One is that many plants which could be used in medicine (grow) in the rainforests. We (not / know) all the plants yet – there are thousands of them. Researches (try) to discover their secrets before they are destroyed.

Jack: I see. What other reason are there?

Liz: Well, I'm sure you've heard of global warming?

Jack: You mean, the idea that the world (get) warmer?

Liz: That's right! The rainforests (have) an important effect on the earth's climate. They (disappear) at a terrifying rate and soon they will be gone. People (not / do) enough to save them.

Jack: But I (enjoy) when sunshine.

Liz: Well, what (happen) when you (heat) ice?

Jack: It (melt) of course.

Liz: OK. The polar ice caps (consist) of millions of tons of ice. If they (melt) the level of the sea will rise and cause terrible floods. Many scientists (believe) that temperatures (already rise) We must do everything we can preserving the rainforests.

Exercise 7. Marija and Bertrand are students in a language school. They're just getting to know each other. Read part of their conversation. Write the correct forms of the verbs in italics. (simple or continuous, positive or negative, question or statement). If the verb is already correct, write no change!

Bertrand: And where you come from in Finland, Marija?

Marija: I come from Helsinki. But I live there any more. My company, Finn – Sport has an office in Tampere, so I've moved there.

Bertrand: I've heard of Finn Sport. They make skiing equipment?

Marija: That's right – in fact, all kind of sports equipment. The company pays for me to study here.

Bertrand: You're lucky. My company sends anyone on language courses. I pay for it out of my own pocket.

Marija: What course you take here? Business English?

Bertrand: No, *I do* Business English yet. *I try* to improve my general English – especially conversation.

Marija: Well, *there seems* to be anything wrong with your conversation.

Bertrand: *I improve* By the way, *you know* about the disco *the school organises*?

Marija: No. When is it?

Bertrand: At 10.00. It's at the Orion Club.

Marija: Unfortunately, *I know* where that is.

Bertrand: It's near where *I live* Look, why *we meet* before the disco somewhere and have dinner? Then we can go to the disco together.

Exercise 8. *Put the verbs in the correct form, Present Simple or Present Continuous.*

Model: Can we stop walking soon? I (start) ... to feel tired. *I start to feel tired.*

1. Don is very untidy. He (always / leave) his things in a mess.
2. The River Nill (flow) into the Mediterranean.
3. My parents (live) in Liverpool. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where (your parents / live) ?
4. The train is never late. It (always/ leave) on time.
5. Rom is in Edinburgh at the moment. He (stay) at the Regent Hotel. He (always / stay) there when he's in city.
6. We usually (grow) flowers in our garden but this year we (not / grow) any.
7. How's your French? Not bad. It (improve) slowly.
8. (at a party) Usually I (enjoy) parties but I (not / enjoy) this one very much.
9. Can you drive? I (learn) My brother (teach) me.
10. Tom (look) for a place to live. He (stay) with his friend until he finds somewhere.
11. Hurry up! Everybody (wait) for you.
12. Usually, I (finish) work at 7.00, but this week I (work) until 8.00 to earn a bit more money.
13. Look at the river. It (flow) very fast today, much faster than usual.
14. He's very good at languages. He (speak) 6 languages very well.

Exercise 9. Read the situation and complete the dialogues. Use **going to**.

Model: You are in a cafe. The food is awful and you've decided to complain.

Friend: This food is awful, isn't it?

You: Yes, it's disgusting. *I'm going to complain.*

2. You're been offered a job but you have decided not to take it.

Friend: I hear you've been offered a job.

You: That's right, but _____.

3. You're a smoker but you've decided to give it up soon.

Friend: Smoking is very bad for you.

You: I know _____.

4. You've decided to write some letters this evening.

Friend: Are you going out this evening?

You: No, _____.

Exercise 10. What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

1. There's a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. (sink). The water

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

3. It's 9 o'clock. Alex is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 9.15, but the journey takes 30 minutes. He ...

4. There're a lot of black clouds in the sky. (rain). It

Exercise 11. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Сейчас идет дождь. _____

2. Поскольку мне холодно, я надеваю пальто. _____

3. Почему Вы сидите за моим столом? _____

4. Что делает ребенок? – Он рвет \$25 банкноту. _____

5. Он преподает английский и изучает греческий. _____

6. Сегодня я встречаюсь с Алексом, он отведет меня в дискотеку. _____

7. Вы чем-нибудь заняты завтра днем? – Да, я уезжаю в 10 часов. _____

8. Он всегда теряет ключи. _____

9. Кейт всегда делает эту ошибку. _____
10. Посмотрите! — Я смотрю, но не вижу ничего странного. _____
11. Пит слушает сейчас кассету, но он надел наушники, поэтому больше никто не слышит музыку. _____
12. Пол наслаждается отпуском в Арктике. Он ненавидит места, полные туристов, и хорошо переносит холод. _____
13. Доктор проверяет пульс ребенка. _____
14. Я ищу лучшую работу. _____
15. Почему вы принимаетесь к молоку? Оно пахнет прокисшим? _____
16. Я жду письма этим утром. _____
17. О чем вы думаете? Я думаю о разговоре, который мы вели прошлым вечером. _____
18. Что вы думаете об этом? — Я ничего об этом не думаю. _____
19. На следующей неделе Бил провожает нас в аэропорт. _____
20. Директор встречается (to see) с желающими получить эту должность утром. _____
21. В настоящее время я регулярно играю в гольф. _____
22. Мистер Андерсон ходит пешком на работу, пока его машина не будет починена. _____
23. Боб жуёт жевательную резинку всегда, когда я его вижу. _____
24. Я все ещё читаю эту книгу. _____
25. Маленький мальчик в голубом жакете идет по улице. _____
26. Алекс становится все более и более нетерпеливым. _____
27. Я верю, что политическая ситуация улучшается. _____

28. Вы выглядите смешным в этой шляпе. _____
29. Я сомневаюсь, что стандарты обучения в школах улучшаются. _____
30. Почему они смотрят так на Мэри? _____
31. Он надеется закончить подготовку (тренировку) до конца месяца. _____
32. Мы надеемся, что вы поддержите нас. _____
33. Вы бы хотели увидеть меня? _____
34. Энн говорит, что собирается быть доктором, когда вырастет. _____
35. Вы собираетесь надеть пальто? _____
36. Я боюсь, что нам придется сейчас остановить собрание. _____
37. Мне кажется, что я сейчас упаду в обморок. _____
38. Мы приглашаем нескольких людей на вечеринку. _____
39. Кейт собирается обратно в Монреаль на пару дней. _____
40. Канцлер Германии посещает Францию в этом месяце. _____
41. Семейство Биков (Bick) собирается провести воскресенье в коттедже. _____
42. Чем вы занимаетесь, бросая камни в наш двор посреди ночи? _____
43. Мои друзья останутся на ночь на острове. _____
44. Вы хорошо отдыхаете (enjoy), несмотря на то, что погода плохая. _____
45. Я приезжаю в пятницу на поезде в 7.38. _____
46. Ты постоянно смотришь телевизор. Тебе бы следовало заняться чем-нибудь более подвижным. _____

47. Моя сестра никогда не довольна. Она постоянно жалуется. ____

48. Я не могу понять, почему он ведет себя так эгоистично (to be).
Он обычно не такой. _____

49. Вы прекрасно выглядите сегодня. _____

50. Они ведут себя очень грубо (to be). Вы знаете причину? _____

LESSON 3

УРОК 3

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1. Образование Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в форме настоящего времени (**have, has**) и формы причастия прошедшего времени (**Past Participle**) смыслового глагола: *I have worked; he has worked.*

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед местоимением:

Have I worked?

Has he worked?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола.

I have not worked, he has not worked.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I have worked. He (she, it) has worked. You have worked. We have worked. They have worked.	Have I worked? Has he (she, it) worked? Have you worked? Have we worked? Have they worked?	I have not worked. He (she, it) has not worked. You have not worked. We have not worked. They have not worked.

В разговорной речи обычно употребляются следующие сокращения:

В утвердительной форме	В отрицательной форме	В вопросительной форме
I've [aɪv] He's [hɪz] She's [ʃɪz] It's [ɪts] We've [wi:v] You've [juv] They've [ðejv]	I haven't I've not He hasn't He has not She hasn't She has not It hasn't It has not We haven't We've not You haven't You've not They haven't They've not	Hasn't he Hasn't she Hasn't it Haven't we Haven't you Haven't they

2. Использование Present Perfect Tense

Это время употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося к настоящему моменту, *результат которого имеется налицо в настоящем времени*. Оно может выражать действие, совершившееся как непосредственно перед моментом речи, так и в более отдаленное время в прошлом. При употреблении этого времени говорящий обращает внимание собеседника на *результат*, вытекающий из совершенного действия, а *не на время* его совершения. Наличие результата связывает совершившееся действие, выраженное в Present Perfect Tense, с настоящим.

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

I *have broken* my pencil.

Я сломал карандаш.

Говорящий сообщает о конкретном результате действия.

My friend *has gone* to Great Britain. Мой друг уехал в Великобританию.

Говорящий указывает на результат действия, т. е. на то, что друг сейчас находится в Великобритании.

В зависимости от значения глагола результат действия, выраженный в Present Perfect Tense, может и не быть конкретным.

I *have not read* that book. Я не читал этой книги.

Говорящий хочет сообщить, что книга им еще не прочитана, следовательно он не знает её содержания.

Present Perfect Tense также может употребляться для выражения как однократного действия, так и действия, повторявшегося несколько раз:

I *have seen* that film twice. Я просмотрел этот фильм дважды.

Мы никогда не употребляем это время с наречиями **ago**, **yesterday**, а только с теми наречиями и фразами, которые соединяют прошлое с настоящим моментом.

before (now) перед (сейчас)	so far пока
It's the first time в первый раз	up to the present к настоящему моменту
up till now до сих пор	already уже
ever – (в вопросах) когда-либо	yet еще
not ever (never still) никогда	
at last наконец	

I have planted 10 roses *so far* this morning.
Я посадил пока ещё 10 розовых кустов этим утром.

She's *never* eaten a mango before. Have you *ever* eaten a mango?
Она никогда не ела раньше манго. А вы когда-нибудь ели его?

Debore hasn't appeared on TV *before now*.
Дебора до этого никогда не появлялась на телеэкране.

I have *just* tidied up the flat.
Я только что прибрал квартиру.

Have you typed my letter *already*?
Вы уже напечатали моё письмо?

Have you passed your driving test *yet*?
Вы еще не сдали свой экзамен на вождение?
I haven't passed it *yet*. – Еще нет.

I *still* haven't passed my driving test.
Я все ещё не сдал экзамен на вождение.

I have passed my driving test *at last*.
Наконец я сдал экзамен на вождение.

The Present Perfect Tense может употребляться также с обстоятельствами, обозначающими еще не истекшие периоды времени: **today, this week, this year, this month** и т. д.

Have you seen Mr. Tompson this morning?
Вы видели мистера Томпсона утром? (утро еще не прошло)

Это время также употребляется для повторения действий, вошедших в привычку: (с наречиями ***often, frequently***) и выражениями ***three (four), several times***.

I've watched him on TV *several times*.

Я видел его по телевидению несколько раз.

(И рассчитываю видеть его в дальнейшем.)

I have *often* wondered why I get such a poor reception on my radio.

Меня всегда интересовало, почему у меня так плохо работает радио.

She's attended classes *regularly*. Она регулярно посещает занятия.

She's *always* worked hard. Она постоянно работает усердно.

The Present Perfect Tense употребляется с предлогом ***since*** (с какого-то прошлого момента до настоящего времени).

I haven't heard from Jane *since* April.

Я не имел известий от Джейн с апреля.

Союз *since* (с тех пор как) употребляется с этим временем, в этом случае Present Perfect Tense употребляется в **главном** предложении, а в **придаточном** предложении, начинающимся с ***since*** чаще всего употребляется Past Simple Tense.

I haven't heard of Jane *since* she left Hastings.

Я не получал известий от Джейн с тех пор, как она уехала из Гастингса.

Наречие *since* также употребляется с этим временем:

I saw Diane in May and I haven't seen her *since*.
Я видел Диану в мае и с тех пор её не видел.

Предлог **for** + *отрезок времени* часто употребляется с Present Perfect Tense.

I have lived here *for five years* (and I still live here).
Я прожил здесь пять лет (и все еще живу здесь).
I lived here *for 5 years*.

Я жил здесь пять лет (и больше здесь уже не живу – Past Simple Tense).

Следовательно, надо быть очень внимательным при употреблении этого времени и помнить, что Present Perfect Tense употребляется вместо Present Perfect Continuous Tense с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous. В этом случае это время переводится на русский язык *настоящим* временем:

He has been here since 5 o'clock. Он (находится) здесь с 5 часов.
I have known Ann for 2 years. Я знаком с Энн (знаю) её 2 года.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

There are two basic uses of the **Present Perfect Tense**. We use it to describe:

1. Actions beginning in the past and continuing up to the present moment:
 - with time references like *before* (now), *ever*, *never... before*, *up till now*, *so far*.
I have received 20 cards so far. **I have never tasted** papaya (before).
 - with *since/for*. **I've lived** here since 1980. **I've lived** here for 20 years.
2. Actions which happened at an unspecified time in the past:
 - with no time reference at all: **Have you passed** your driving test?
(Depending on context, this could mean 'very recently' or 'at any time up to now'.)
 - with references to recent time, like *just*, *recently*, *already*, *still*, *yet*: **I've just eaten**.
 - repeated/habitual actions: **I've watched** him on TV several times. **I've often met** her.

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Copy each of these sentences using the adverbs in brackets.

Model: Has David switched the radio on? (yet) *Has David switched the radio on yet?*

1. Have the boys finished breakfast? (yet)

2. Mr. Clyde has finished breakfast. (just)

3. John has repaired the puncture. (just)

4. The cat has eaten all the sardines. (just)

5. I have asked Ann to marry me. (just)

Exercise 2. Rewrite these sentences in the Present Perfect Tense, use adverb just.

Model: Mary is going to ask Paul to wash up all the dishes *Mary has just asked Paul to wash up all the dishes.*

1. Jack is going to tell Mr. Wolton about the new TV set.

2. Stella is going to buy a new hat.

3. We are going to tell the children to go to bed.

4. I'm going to call to my friend.

5. The children are going to see a TV programme.

6. Bob is going to make some soup.

7. The milk is going to boil over.

8. They are going to have dinner at a restaurant.

9. I'm going to pump the tyres up.

Exercise 3. Supply **for** or **since**.

Model: Tom has been away from school – two weeks. Tom has been away from school for two weeks.

1. Miss Green has been in hospital – Tuesday.

2. I haven't had a letter from Ann – Christmas.

3. I haven't had my hair cut – five weeks.

4. We have lived here – We were married.

5. She has been typing letters – nine o'clock.

6. Mr. Donald has been at his table – four hours.

7. She hasn't had a new hat – three years.

8. She has not had sugar in her tea – the last three months.

9. George has been in Switzerland – the beginning of June.

Exercise 4. Supply the Present Perfect Tense of the verbs in brackets.

Model: I (be) ... in that supermarket for ages! I haven't been in that supermarket for ages!

1. They (buy) a new car.
2. She still (not answer) my letter.
3. He (travel) all over the world.
4. I (know) them for many years.
5. Jim (type) a lot of letters so far.
6. I (not drink) my coffee yet.
7. Mr. Clark (recently become) a manager.
8. They (never quarrel) like this before.
9. They (already speak) to me.
10. Liz (drive) the same car for 10 years.
11. Alex (just fly) in from Rome.
12. Up to now I (visit) 4 countries.
13. The little girl (ride) an elephant.
14. (you ever eat) couscous?
15. I (see) Mark since 1994.
16. We (not be) there since we were young.
17. I (watch) him on TV several times.

Exercise 5. Read the situations and write sentences as shown in the example.

1. Steve is driving a car but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: *Have you driven a car before?*

He says: *No, this is the first time I've driven a car.*

2. Dianna is in Liverpool. She has just arrived and it's very new for her.

You ask: _____

She says: _____

3. Anton is playing tennis. He's not very good and he doesn't know the rules.

You ask: _____

He says: _____

4. Liz is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.

You ask: _____

She says: _____

Exercise 6. Complete Andrew's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use the verbs from the list:

be try happen have play
be see meet read eat

Model:

Jane

Andrew

1. What's Mike's brother like? I've no idea. I *haven't seen* him.

Jane

Andrew

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Who's that man at the corner? | I don't know. before. |
| 3. How's Diana these days? | I don't know. I her recently. |
| 4. The car broke down yesterday. | That's the second time this week. |
| 5. Did you enjoy your holiday? | Yes, it's the best holiday for a long time. |
| 6. Can you play the piano? | Yes, but I for ages. |
| 7. What's that book like? | I don't know. I it. |
| 8. Do you like caviar? | I don't know. I it. |
| 9. Are you hungry? | Yes, I much today. |
| 10. Is Madrid an interesting place to visit? | I've no idea. I there. |

Exercise 7. Make up sentences and questions using the Present Perfect Tense.

Model: (I / give up / smoking). *I've given up smoking. Have you given up smoking yet?*

1. (most beautiful place / ever / visit)

2. (Mike and Jane / go / to Germany)

3. (ever / speak / the President?)

4. (my father / start / a new job)

5. (always / live / in this village?)

6. (he / buy / a new car)

7. (ever / be / Santa Barbara?)

Exercise 8. Read the situations and write sentences with **just**, **already**, **yet**.

1. You're going to a restaurant this evening. You call to reserve a table. Later your friend says "Shall I call to reserve a table?" You say: "No, I (do) *have already done it*".

2. Sue went to the University, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks "Is Sue still at the University?" You say: "No, she (come back)

3. Joe goes out. Some minutes later, the phone rings and the called says "Can I speak to Joe?" You say: "I'm afraid, he (go out)

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

5. After breakfast you visit a friend at his house. He says: "Would you like something to eat?" You say: "No, thank you, I (have breakfast)

Exercise 9. Make sentences using the Present Perfect Tense with **for** or **since**, according to the sentences and words given. Use positive or negative forms as indicated.

Model: Bob and I play squash every Friday night. This began when the squash court opened. *We have played squash since it was opened.*

1. Sue and Pete stopped taking useless medicines when (take / negative/, since) _____
2. Sid stopped smoking 12 years ago. (smoke / negative/, for) _____
3. Don became a vegetarian in 1995. (be / positive/, since) _____
4. Mary stopped going to bed after midnight 3 years ago. (stay up / negative/, for) _____
5. Sam gave up alcohol after his car accident. (drink /negative/, since) _____
6. Liza began to be interested in healthy eating six years ago. (be / positive/, for) _____
7. Nick started running five kilometres every morning in 1996. (run / positive/, since) _____

Exercise 10. *Mr. Barker has arrived at the office in a bad mood. Write the correct form of the verbs (questions, statements, positive or negative). If the verb is already correct, write **no change**.*

Barker: I asked for the payments list yesterday. It isn't here. Why ¹ *it has arrived* on my desk?

Norris: The people in the payments office ² *have been* very busy recently. Perhaps ³ *they have had* time to find it for you.

Barker: Humph! And you Nora. ⁴ *I have told* you always to have a cup of coffee waiting for me when I arrive?

Nora: I'm sorry, Mr. Barker. The coffee machine ⁵ *has* broken down.

Barker: Bah! ⁶ *I have had* any breakfast this morning, and now you tell me there's no coffee! And look! ⁷ *The cleaner has emptied* my ashtray. It's still full of cigarette ends from yesterday.

Dave (whispers to Nora): What a bad mood he's in! Perhaps ⁸ *his wife has gone* on a business trip again.

Nora (whispers to Dave): Or perhaps ⁹ *she has told* him how wonderful he is. ¹⁰ *He's always liked* hearing that kind of thing, you know.

Norris: Er ... Mr. Barker, ¹¹ *you have forgotten* something this morning?

Barker: What is it now?

Norris: ¹² *I've arranged* your meeting with Mr. Nashimuro, the head of Panasonic Electronics, just as you asked me to do yesterday. But ¹³ *you have put* your tie on.

Barker: Oh, dear no, you're right. ¹⁴ *I've forgotten* my tie. Can I borrow yours?

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 14. _____ |

Exercise 11. Use *since* or *for* in each sentence.

Model: We have lived here *since* 1993.

1. We have lived here 4 years.
2. We have lived there five years before that.
3. They have been here 3 months.
4. They have been here the first of April.
5. She has studied English here then.
6. She has studied English 6 weeks in all.
7. The students have been here eight o'clock.
8. Charles has worked in a shoe store a year.
9. The weather has been fine last Monday.
10. We have stayed in Canada several months.
11. Mr. Gones has lived here November, 1990.
12. I haven't seen Alex quite a while now.
13. Bill hasn't been here yesterday morning.
14. I haven't heard anything about it the electron.

Exercise 12. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Шоссе перекрыто. Произошла авария.

2. Полиция арестовала двух детей по подозрению в грабеже.

3. Здравствуй, ты только что приехал? _____
4. Дождь перестал идти? _____
5. В какое время Кларк уезжает? – Он уже уехал. _____
6. Моя младшая сестра написала письмо, но еще не отправила.

7. Джим в отпуске. Он уехал во Францию. _____
8. Вы когда-нибудь были в Китае? _____

9. За последние три дня я встретил много своих друзей. _____
10. Мы не виделись друг с другом долгое время. _____
11. Я голоден. Я ничего не ел после ленча. _____
12. Дон не очень усердно работал в этом семестре. _____
13. До этого он никогда не водил машину. _____
14. Это уже четвертый раз, когда Эндрю звонит Анессе сегодня вечером. _____
15. Вы когда-нибудь ездили на верблюде? _____
16. Где вы были? _____
17. Я прочитал инструкции, но не понимаю их. _____
18. Вы видели мою коллекцию компакт-дисков? — Да, я посмотрел её минуту назад. _____
19. Вы поужинали? – Пока еще нет. _____
20. Лифт сломался. Мы поднимаемся по лестнице. _____
21. Я вымыл машину. Она выглядит чудесно. _____
22. У Тима была авария, но сейчас он, возможно, выписался из госпиталя. _____
23. (at 4 p.m.) После обеда я не видел Джека. _____
24. (at 6 p.m.) После обеда я не видел Джека. _____
25. В последнее время ему не везло. _____
26. Мэри написала письмо с тех пор, как уехала в отпуск? _____
27. Мы позвонили Сэму на прошлой неделе и с тех пор о нем ничего не слышали. _____
28. С тех пор я изменил свою точку зрения. _____

29. Я не знаю, где Энн. Она никогда не опаздывала на работу. _____
30. Мой брат носит очки с детства. _____
31. Уже месяц, как я работаю левой рукой (to use). _____
32. Это самое лучшее вино, которое я когда-либо пил. _____
33. Это самая худшая книга, которую я когда-либо читал. _____
34. Это самая легкая работа, которая у меня когда-либо была. _____
35. Это первый раз, когда он был в каноэ. _____
36. Сэм служит в армии три года. _____
37. Эта комната не убиралась месяцами (to be cleaned), но сейчас мы убираем её. _____
38. В последнее время было очень холодно, но сейчас только-только начинает теплеть. _____
39. Мы никогда не верили его теориям. _____
40. Здравствуй! Я не знал, что ты была в Москве. Сколько ты здесь была? _____
41. Мы друзья со школьной скамьи. _____
42. У Билла семестр уже начался? — Да, он начался в среду. _____
43. Мы внимательно изучили ваш доклад, который вы отправили нам 31 марта, и решили принять следующее решение (в письме). _____
44. Он проспал 10 часов. _____
45. Снег долго шел? _____
46. Сколько времени вы знали об этом? _____
47. Я постучал 6 раз. Я не думаю, что кто-либо есть внутри. _____

48. Джек сделал много фотографий. _____
49. Куда вы положили нож? – Я положил его обратно. _____
50. Я здесь никогда не был прежде. Здесь великолепно! _____

LESSON 4

УРОК 4

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Образование Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Это время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в форме Present Perfect (**have been, has been**) и формы причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle) смыслового глагола:

I have been working; he has been working.

В вопросительной форме первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Have you been working? Has he been working?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола:

I have not been working, she has not been working.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I have been working. He (she, it) has been working. We have not been working. You have been working. They have been working.	Have I been working? Has he (she, it) been working? Have we been working? Have you been working? Have they been working?	I have not been working. He (she, it) has not been working. We have not been working. You haven't been working. They haven't been working.

В разговорной речи употребляются те же сокращения, что и в Present Perfect Tense.

2. Употребление Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Это время употребляется для выражения *длительного* действия, которое началось в прошлом и *ещё совершается в настоящее время*. При употреблении этого времени *всегда указывается период времени*, в течение которого совершается действие. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется с такими обозначениями времени, как **for an hour**, **for a month** (в течение), **for a long time**; **lately** (в последнее время), **all day** (весь день), **since yesterday** (со вчерашнего дня), **since 6 o'clock** и т. д.; а также в вопросах, начинающихся с **how long?** (как долго?), **since when?** (с каких пор?).

Это время переводится на русский язык глаголом в настоящем времени, часто с наречием **уже**:

She's been typing letters *all day*. She is very tired.

Она печатает письма уже целый день. Она очень устала.

I've been working for this company *for 10 years*.

Я работаю на эту компанию 10 лет.

I've been reading the book *since 4 o'clock*.

Я читаю книгу с 4 часов.

He has been sleeping a lot *lately*.

В последнее время он много спит.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется для того, чтобы показать, что действие совершается постоянно:

Jim has been phoning Jenny every night for the last week.

За последнюю неделю Джим названивает Дженни каждый вечер.

Надо помнить, что если *не указано*, как долго совершается действие, то Present Continuous Tense (действие совершается в данный момент) употребляется Present Simple Tense (действие обычное, постоянное, свойственное подлежащему).

Действие, совершающееся в настоящее время	
с указанием, как долго оно совершается	без указания, как долго . оно совершается
1. <i>I have been waiting</i> for Jack for a long time. <i>I'm waiting</i> for Jack.	
(действие в момент речи)	
2. <i>I have been learning</i> English since 9 o'clock. <i>I'm learning</i> English now.	
(действие в момент речи)	
3. <i>It has been raining</i> since morning. <i>It's raining</i> .	
(действие в момент речи)	
4. <i>He has been living</i> in Dublin for 2 years. <i>He lives</i> in Dublin.	
(постоянное действие)	
5. <i>She has been teaching</i> English since 1980. <i>She teaches</i> English.	

Когда речь идет о действии обычном, постоянном, то при указании продолжительности действия наряду с Present Continuous Tense употребляется Present Perfect Tense. Present Perfect Continuous Tense подчеркивает длительность действия, в то время, как Present Perfect — факт совершения действия.

He has been living in Dublin = He has lived in Dublin for 2 years.
Он живет в Дублине уже два года.

She has been teaching English since 1980. = She has taught English since 1980.
Она преподает английский язык с 1980 года.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется для выражения *длительного* действия, которое началось в прошлом и *закончилось непосредственно перед моментом речи*. В этих случаях это время переводится прошедшим временем глагола несовершенного вида:

I feel tired as I have been working in the garden for several hours.
Я чувствую себя усталым, так как я работал в саду несколько часов.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense: “I have been eating”

1. We use the **Present Perfect Continuous** in place of the Present Perfect when we want to emphasize that something has been in progress throughout a period.

Instead of saying: **I’ve typed** all day, we can say, for emphasis, **I’ve been typing** all day.

Depending on context, this may mean I’m still typing or I’ve just recently stopped.

2. Some verbs like **learn, lie, live, rain, sit, sleep, stand, study, wait, work** naturally suggest continuity and we often use them with **since** and **for**.

We can use them in the Present Perfect Tense:

I’ve waited here for two hours. **I’ve worked** here since 1987.

But we most often use them in the Present Perfect Continuous:

I’ve been waiting here for two hours. **I’ve been working** here since 1987.

The Simple Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous Compared

The Simple Present Perfect and the continuous forms mean different things here:

I’ve been painting this room. It will look good when it’s finished. (the job is unfinished)

I’ve painted this room. Doesn’t it look good? (the job is definitely finished)

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Supply the Present Perfect Continuous Tense of the verbs in brackets:

Model: What (you do) ... all evening? *What have you been doing all evening?*

1. She (study) Italian for five years.

2. You’re out of breath. (You run) ?

3. How long (you learn) English?
4. Your eyes are red. (You cry)
5. How long (you wait) here?
6. She (live) here for 5 years.
7. He's tired. He (dig) all day.

Exercise 2. *Supply the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.*

Model: Your mother is still in the kitchen. She (cook) ... all morning.
She has been cooking all morning.

1. I (cook) a lovely meal which will be serving in 10 minutes.
2. The job is done. I (type) the report.
3. I (type) the story since yesterday and I'm only half way through.
4. The Wilsons (build) this garage themselves and have just begun to use it.
5. We (build) this garage ourselves and hope to finish it within the next 4 months.

Exercise 3. *Use the words given to complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.*

Model: How many times (Jane / be) ... late for work this week? *How many times has Jane been late for work this week?*

1. Oh no! (Kate and Jill / cook), look at the state of the kitchen.
2. I'm not surprised (Anton / fail) his English exam.
3. Do you mind if I clear the table? (you / have) enough to eat?
4. Your Spanish is very good. (you / study) it long?
5. This CD player is broken (you / play about) with it?
6. I'm sorry, Klara is not here; (she / go) to the dentist (she / have) trouble with a tooth.
7. What's that dent in that side of the car? (you / have) an accident?
8. Can you translate this letter from Stockholm? I knew Swedish when I was a child, but (I / forget) it all.
9. (you tennis / really / improve) !
10. (you / practise) in secret?
11. Oh do, be quiet. (you / grumble) all day!
12. (you / ever / play) golf? You should try it.

13. This is the second time (I / lose) my glasses today.
14. I saw Julia yesterday. (she / work) in Australia for the past year. Didn't you know?
15. (Derek /not / buy) his mother a present? That's really mean of him!
16. (The pupils / do) grammar exercises all morning. They deserve a treat for lunch.
17. I want to give that cat some food. (it / sit) on the doorstep for 3 hours. I'm sure it's starving.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the box in the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses. Be careful some of the sentences are negative.

have	finish	make	see
suit	suffer	be	know
want	seem	stare	

Model: I ... with customers all day. I'm dealing with customers all day.

1. I can't find my watch you it recently?
2. We why Mary is upset, but she us for ages.
3. That coat really you. How long you your own clothes?
4. He to the doctor twice, but he's still not better.
5. Thank you, but I really any more juice.
6. I'm afraid I doing the test.
7. I two beers already.
8. Paul from headache since weekend.
9. Why you at me? I suppose you a man in a car before!

Exercise 5. Several students live together in a flat. Amanda is in charge of buying food. Make the correct Present Perfect Continuous form of the words in brackets.

Amanda: Celia, (I look) *I've been looking* in the fridge. It looks as if (someone use) a lot of food. Is it you, Celia? (you do) a lot of cooking?

Celia: No. (I not use) the kitchen much. (eat) at the canteen.

Amanda: Well, what about Vera and Pat? (they entertain)
their friends here? I'm sure I've heard them talking to friends at
night.

Celia: Well, I think (Vera discuss) politics with her
friends during the student elections. But I'm sure (she not cook)
..... . You know how she hates cooking. As for Pat,
(she stay) out late with her friends most nights.

Amanda: Anyway (are spend) a lot of money on food
recently.

Celia: It isn't surprising, is it? (Prices go up) all the time.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with suitable verbs.

Model: I'm sorry. I'm late. ... a long time? *Have you been waiting for a long time?*

1. David rarely time to visit his mother these days, but he lunch with her tomorrow.
2. I with my sister in Cardiff. I there before, but she can show me around because she there for several years.
3. I remember meeting Mr. Cronin last month, but I him these days. What since then?
4. Why for a little while? You a break since we started work.
5. I don't want to spent a lot of money today because I as much as I can until I on holiday.
6. Jane's really excited about going to Rome. She there before, although she Rome for several years.
7. We this stupid film since lunchtime. Let's switch over to the other channel.

Exercise 7. Write the most suitable Present Perfect form (simple or continuous) using the words in brackets.

Dear Sonny,

(It be) *has been* several weeks since we last had a letter from you. (I hope) to hear from you. Why (not you write) to me? You know how much your letters (always mean) to me and your daddy.

(I send) a parcel to you with warm clothes. Your father (save) the weekly sport magazines you like to read and (we put) them in the parcel too. Life (go on) as usual here. Mr. Blackstone next door, who (not enjoy)

..... good health, recently (have to) go into hospital. (He have) an operation and will be home again soon. Meanwhile, his dog (come) to us for food. I think (we manage) to look after it quite well.

(You see) anything of Jack Smith? Apparently (he leave) school now and is at the same college as you. (We get) news of him regularly from his parents. But he's two years younger than you. (He not say) whether (he meet) you or not. By now your first exams will be over. We hope (you do) well in them. Write soon.

Lots of love,
Mum.

Exercise 8. *Put the verbs into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.*

Model: We (to consider) ... your design. *We have been considering your design.*

1. The number of books sold (to increase) lately.
2. We (to expect) you.
3. So far they (to do) nothing to help me.
4. I (to think) about it all the time.
5. We (to receive) no letters from home.
6. The girl (to meet) him on her way home every day.

Exercise 9. *Read the conversation below and fill the spaces with a verb in the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

Brian and Jessica are on a training course at a company that publishes popular magazines. During their first morning, they meet for a coffee.

Brian: Jess, what have you been doing this morning?

Jess: Oh, it's been really busy. I round all the different departments to see what they do. What about you? anything interesting?

Brian: I to the finance department, accounts and personnel.

Jess: That doesn't sound very exciting!

Brian: No, you're right. But this afternoon I'm going to see the art department, where they the designs for all the magazines.

Jess: Yes, I that department already. They some fascinating pictures today, but they don't always have such good material. And the editors always things at the last moment, which everyone very irritable.

Brian: I hear that the art editor has a very short temper.

Jess: Don't worry, he's not there today. He to some exhibition.

Brian: OK. Who's that man over there? He us since we came in.

Jess: I don't know. He like a lawyer or a journalist. Perhaps he only here to look round, like us.

Brian: Careful, he this way.

Man: Sorry, are you the two trainees who the day here?

Jess: You're right.

Man: yourselves?

Brian: Yes. Thank you. But –

Man: Oh, yes. I'm Jack Sounderl. I this company.

Exercise 10. Fill the gaps in these sentences with suitable verbs. Use the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect, or the Present Perfect Continuous.

Model: We ... a wonderful time here in Brighton. We have a wonderful time here in Brighton.

1. We here for a week now and we to stay for the rest of the month because we ourselves so much.
2. We a lot of museums and this morning we around the little old-fashioned streets, looking at the shops and cafes.
3. We much money yet but we'll get some souvenirs before we leave.
4. Besides the sightseeing, we some exercise.
5. The countryside around Brighton is beautiful and we some nice long walks.
6. The weather very good so far.
7. People it can be very cold and it often for days.
8. As this is first time we to England we're just lucky.

Exercise 11. Translate from Russian into English.

1. У меня грязные руки. Я чинил машину (но еще не закончил). _
2. Они играют в гольф с трех часов. _____
3. Мне очень приятно видеть вас снова. Что вы делали с тех пор, когда мы разговаривали с вами в последний раз? _____

4. Сколько времени идет дождь? Он идет 3 часа. _____
5. В последнее время (recently) Стив чувствует себя не очень хорошо. _____
6. Мэри очень хорошая пианистка. Она играет с 7 лет. _____
7. Каждый вечер они встречаются в одном и том же кафе. Они ходят сюда уже много лет. _____
8. Я переводил текст, поэтому сейчас собираюсь навестить друзей. _____
9. Одежда Джейн в краске. Она белила потолок. _____
10. Сколько времени вы ждете? Извините, я опоздал. _____
11. Сколько времени вы водите машину? — С 18 лет. _____
12. У меня болит желудок, с тех пор как я встал утром. _____
13. Сколько лет вы знаете Майка? _____
14. Салли работает здесь шесть месяцев. _____
15. Я стучал. Не думаю, что кто-нибудь есть в доме. _____
16. Вы видите людей на том небольшом песчаном острове? Последние полчаса они машут носовыми платками. Интересно, почему? _____

17. Им нужна помощь. Приближается прилив. Вы будете продолжать спокойно сидеть и ничего не сделаете, чтобы помочь им? _____

18. Я готовлюсь к экзаменам. _____
19. Сэм регулярно посещает лекции. _____

20. Джулия объясняет мне, что вы делаете. _____
21. Мой папа ремонтирует машину сегодня утром. _____
22. Сильные ветры и сильное волнение на море сегодня наносят ещё большее разрушение. _____
23. Мы пробовали суп. Он вкусный. _____
24. Посмотри, твои ботинки порваны! — Да, я уже ношу их целую неделю! _____
25. Он ждет её два часа. _____
26. Я уже собрал целую корзину черники. _____
27. Мы играем полчаса. _____
28. Когда я приехал, моя семья сидела за столом. Они ели обед. _____
29. Эндрю и Луиза очень устали. Они путешествуют уже более 18 часов. _____
30. Ты обгорел, потому что сидел на солнце. _____
31. Они ходят по магазинам. На это у них достаточно времени. _____
32. Я ищу тебя час. _____
33. Джек читает 4 часа. За это время он прочитал 110 страниц. _____
34. Мэри путешествует 2 месяца. _____
35. За это время она посетила 7 стран. _____
36. Они снимают фильмы с тех пор, как закончили колледж. _____
37. С того момента, когда они закончили колледж, они сняли 15 фильмов. _____
38. Он играет в гольф с 15 лет. _____
39. Он выигрывал национальный чемпионат 3 раза. _____

40. Сколько денег Вы накопили? Сколько времени Вы их копили? _____
41. Сколько рыбы Вы поймали? _____
42. Сколько лет Вы преподаете, Мисс Дэвис? _____
43. Сколько лет Алан работает в аэропорту? _____
44. Моя сестра Джейн работает в Лондоне 10 лет. _____
45. Сколько лет они женаты? _____
46. Какой самый красивый город из тех, которые Вы когда-либо посещали? _____
47. Когда-нибудь раньше Вы взбирались на горы? _____
48. Сколько лет Вы живете на Оксфорд-стрит? _____
49. Этой зимой не было снега. _____
50. Вы когда-нибудь сидели на лошади? _____

LESSON 5

УРОК 5

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ

Exercise 1. Read the following sentences and write the correct word in each blank. Choose the words from the list below. Use the Present Simple Tense.

to describe to show to teach
to lecture to explain to learn

Mr. Shaw *teaches* physics at the University of Hong Kong and mostly to fourth-year students. The students like him a lot because he how things work in simple language. Mr. Shaw says that he often a lot from his students. His wife is an English teacher in a secondary school. In her lessons she

her pupils how to write short stories and people and scenes she knows in her stories.

Exercise 2. *Ask the general questions:*

Model: Victoria works at an office. *Does Victoria work at an office?*

1. Ann lives in the suburbs of London. _____
2. Bob gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning. _____
3. In the evening Mr. White works in his garden. _____
4. After dinner they usually watch TV. _____
5. Harry goes to his office by bus. _____
6. He generally leaves home at 8 o'clock. _____
7. You always do your homework. _____
8. Her friend gets to town by train. _____
9. It takes him a long time to reach the University. _____

Exercise 3. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Have you many or few friends among college students?

2. Who is your best friend?

3. Is he (she) a school boy (girl) or a student?

4. Does he (she) study or work?

5. Is he (she) 20 years old or younger?

6. Is your friend married or is he (she) single?

7. Has he (she) a large or a small flat?

8. Does he (she) walk to the place of his (her) work or does he (she) take the underground? _____
9. Do you see your friend often or seldom?

10. Does he (she) usually watch video in the evening?

Exercise 4. *Ask the questions.*

Model: 1. My brother gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

- a. *Who gets up at six o'clock?*
- b. *When does your brother get up?*

2. They sometimes go to the cinema or to the theatre.
 - a. Where _____ ?
 - b. How often _____ ?
3. His office is near the Metro station.
 - a. What _____ ?
 - b. Is _____ ?
4. These are French newspapers.
 - a. Are _____ ?
 - b. What _____ ?
5. There is little ink in the pen.
 - a. How much _____ ?
 - b. Where _____ ?
6. Paul gets to New York by train because he lives in the suburbs.
 - a. How _____ ?
 - b. Where _____ ?
7. It takes her 15 minutes to have breakfast.
 - a. How long _____ ?
 - b. What _____ ?

Exercise 5. *Finish the following sentences.*

I'm _____
 I don't have time for _____
 Every day I wait for _____
 I'm nearly late for _____
 I enter _____
 My friend sits next to _____
 She's good at _____
 She likes to _____
 Do you have _____ ?
 For lunch we have _____
 After University _____
 I come home _____
 I sit next to _____
 After break we _____
 I cannot play _____

Exercise 6. *The theatre manager is very interested in the show, and he wants to find out everything about it. Write down the questions he asks using the words given below. Use the Present Simple Tense.*

Model: How / the bird ? fly / out of the cage? *How does the bird fly out of the cage?*

1. How long / your show / last?

2. How / the balls / disappear?

3. How / you / make/ the grey mist?

4. How / you / do / the trick with the cards?

Exercise 7. *The teachers are having a staff meeting. They are discussing some everyday problems of classes and students. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple Tense. (Sometimes the negative form is necessary.)*

Jim: Mary (do) *doesn't do* all the written work.

Ann: Why _____ ?

Jim: Because she only (need) spoken English in her job.

Sue: I (use) the computer with my group.

Alex: Why _____ ?

Sue: Because the programmes for it (seem) very useful.

Kate: Paul and Tom (find) the work interesting.

Director: Why _____ ?

Kate: They (think) the level is too low for them.

Steve: Mare and I (get on) well.

Kate: Oh? Why _____ ?

Steve: The problem is we (share) the same political opinions.

John: Famta (come) to class before lunch on Wednesday mornings.

Jim: Why _____ ?

John: Because she (go) to the mosque then.

Sue: Julio and Sergio (like) each other.

Alex: Why _____ ?

Sue: Oh, it's because they (disagree) about almost everything.

Exercise 8. *Write the correct form of each verb in italics, together with its subject, in the blanks on the right. Use the short forms (e. g. I'm; you're) and make changes with capital letters, etc.*

Victor: Victor speaking.

Pauline: Hello, Victor. *It be* Pauline here. *You do* anything at the moment?

Victor: Hello, Pauline! *I do* my homework. What about

you?

Pauline: I not do anything at the moment. In fact, I'm rather bored. Your father help you?

Victor: Yes, he is. He try to explain some maths to me.

Pauline: I have a rest this evening.

Victor: You be lucky.

Pauline: Sorry. I can't hear you. There be a strange noise. Someone play a record?

Victor: Yes, my sister is. I try to write a composition, she play all her record.

Exercise 9. Use the word or words in brackets to join each pair of sentences.

Model: David Livingstone is studying hard. He wants to pass the test (to). *David Livingstone is studying hard to pass the test.*

1. I'm learning Arabic. I want to get a job with an Arabic company. (so that). _____
2. Stella is attending a short course. She wants to improve her German. (to) _____
3. Some of my friends are taking extra classes in Italian. They want to become tourist guides. (so as to) _____
4. Frank is writing to a newspaper in Scotland. He wants to find a pen-friend (in order to) _____
5. Kris has taken a part-time job as a waiter. He can earn enough money to go to University. (so that) _____
6. I'm practising speaking English a lot. I don't want to fail in the oral test. (because) _____

Exercise 10. Mara is a journalist for a music channel on TV. She's interviewing Bob Nelson, a singer who sometimes gives free concerts to get money for hungry people. Underline the correct verb phrases in the dialogue below.

Mara: Bob, you do / you're doing / are you doing a lot of work to help people at the moment. What does make / makes / is making you so interested in helping them?

Bob: I don't read / I'm reading / I read the papers like everyone else. Every week you see / do you see / you're seeing pictures of places where the people don't die / do they die / are dying of hunger. It doesn't make /

isn't making / makes me so angry when I see that! Isn't it making / Doesn't it make / Does it make you angry?

Mara: Yes, Bob. But a lot of *people are feeling / feel / do they feel* that the problem is so big that they can't do anything to help. What *do you say / don't you say / aren't you saying* to this?

Bob: Just that even the smallest gift *doesn't help / does it help / helps* someone. Just imagine that *you are living / aren't living / don't live* in a place where no rain has fallen for years. Perhaps *you don't want / want / aren't wanting* to accept help from others, but you know you must because *your children suffer / are suffering / don't suffer*. If your neighbour has food, you'll accept help from him, won't you?

Mara: Yes. But *I see / don't see / I'm not seeing* exactly what you mean. . .

Bob: What I say? *I'm saying / I'm not saying* is this: we're all neighbours on the planet, and we can help. We *aren't needing / need / don't need* to be a special kind of person to do.

Exercise 11. *The Simple Present is used for events in the future which are part of a prearranged programme or timetable.*

Mrs. Jones, Director of Studies at Eastbourne College is telling the staff about arrangements for welcoming new students to the college tomorrow.

*Use the verbs in the box in their correct form. Usually, the Simple Present is suitable, but in three blanks the future with **going to** should be used.*

enjoy	try out	divide	begin	assemble
give	make	arrive	meet	have
get	return	finish	visit	arrive

So please, everyone, listen carefully. The new students *arrive* tomorrow at 9 o'clock. We them snacks and then at 10 o'clock, Mr. Howard, the Principal of the College, the usual speech of welcome. After that we the students into groups to visit different parts of the building. This year we a new examination system, including a special project using books from the college library. So part of the programme tomorrow is that at 10 o'clock the groups in the library for a talk from Mrs. Seymour the librarian.

Now, as regards tomorrow afternoon: at 3 o'clock the bus to take students on a tour of Eastbourne. According to the radio, the weather much colder tomorrow. During the afternoon we the museums and Beachy Head, and then around 6 o'clock the bus to the college.

The party for new students at half past seven. We a very nice programme arranged for this, so I know everyone it. The party around 12 o'clock.

Exercise 12. Use the Present Perfect Tense of the verb in each sentence.

Model: We (see) that movie. We have seen that movie.

1. That man (cut) his finger. _____
2. She (tear) her new blouse. _____
3. The meeting (begin) already. _____
4. They (be) here for 5 months. _____
5. I (write) three letters to him so far. _____
6. Charles (bring) a new house here. _____
7. Liz (finish) the work already. _____
8. The Smiths (buy) a new house here. _____
9. He (fall) on these steps several times. _____
10. He (be) in this country for a long time. _____
11. They (leave) several messages for him. _____
12. The girls (thank) Mrs. Wilson for her help. _____
13. He (sell) that old car of his already. _____
14. He and the boys (reach) Houston, Texas already. _____
15. The students (tell) him about their results. _____
16. Their son (do) that lesson. _____
17. She (give) it to her sister already. _____
18. They (forget) the name of the song. _____
19. We (follow) their directions carefully. _____
20. I (hear) that song several times already. _____
21. His Spanish (improve) a great deal. _____
22. Mr. Brown (speak) to Betty about it. _____
23. I (fly) in a plane only 2 times. _____
24. Mrs. Woodstock (teach) Arabic for 15 years. _____
25. We (spend) a great deal of money already. _____
26. They (attempt) that several times so far. _____
27. She (copy) all of the words into her notebook. _____
28. Dick (take) 3 different courses in French. _____
29. He (eat) his sandwich already. _____

Exercise 13. Change these statements to questions.

Model: She has quitted her job. Has she quitted her job?

1. He has read the article. _____
2. I have been here before. _____

3. We have never eaten there.

4. I have lost my new pen.

5. He has heard the good news.

6. I have never flown across the Atlantic.

Exercise 14. *Change these statements to negatives.*

Model: She has finished it. *She hasn't finished it.*

1. They have bought some bread.

2. We have learned many new rules.

3. It has been quite warm this week.

4. His Japanese has improved very much.

5. There have been several accidents here.

6. They have had a very good time.

Exercise 15. *Change these statements to negatives.*

Model: He has a new car. *He hasn't a new car.*

1. He has taken a paper. _____

2. That man has been very helpful. _____

3. This room has very many windows. _____

4. He does all of his work with me. _____

5. They have some difficulty now. _____

6. They have taken good care of it. _____

7. The house has some bad features to it. _____

8. Their friend has some news about it. _____

9. I have done my part of the job. _____

10. Those people have enough time for it. _____

Exercise 16. *Explain why the Present Continuous Tense is used in these sentences.*

1. I'm so tired. Thank goodness I'm having almost holiday.

2. It's very difficult to do any work, the children are constantly interrupting me.

3. Look at the rain. Just think, we're generally camping by the sea at this time of year.

4. These days she's working in another shop.

5. Hurry up! They're broadcast the match at this very moment.

6. We're not having a holiday next year. It'll be too difficult with a baby.

7. At present I'm learning 3 languages at evening classes.

8. She's normally travelling home about now.

9. Don't worry, he's coming. He's putting on his hat at this very second.

10. I hate driving in London. I'm forever losing my way.

11. Right now the Queen's walking into the hall.

12. Our boss is retiring at the end of the month He is 65.

13. I'm staying at home tomorrow, so come around for tea.

14. My husband's wonderful, he's almost always giving me presents.

15. This is Jack Davidson reporting from Madrid. As I stand here, the rain is pouring down.

Exercise 17. *Read the article and find out extra details about the story not yet discovered. Decide which sentences are grammatically correct and which are incorrect.*

FBI agents believe they have caught the thief who has been stealing from the 1.5 million telephone boxes scattered across the US.

Calling through it is to British Telecom, the standard American pay phone is all but impervious to interference expect by traitor, sledgehammer and a legendary thief called James Clark.

In an 9-year spree he, an Ohio machinist, aged 50, has accumulated a steady income of \$500.000 from coin boxes in 24 states. Never too greedy and always on the move, Clark stayed ahead of the law — until last week.

But a statement by the FBI's northern Ohio office in Akron — where the suspect is likely to face charges within 10 days - revealed that a man believed to be Clark had been arrested by agents in Los Angeles where he had apparently settled after years on the move.

Clark had lived in small motels, discreetly offloading his store of stolen coins in cheap groceries.

Last year 6 local Telephone Companies put up a \$30.000 reward for his arrest. It was not known yesterday whether the reward would be collected or what kind of lock-picking device Clark used. A Pacific company spokesman said: "We are very pleased to have a suspect in custody. He's been a pain in our phones for a long while".

1. This is about the phone box mystery that have at last been solved. _____
2. The reports were always the same! The thief has just stolen from a coin box and is just gone. _____
3. The FBI've been looking for the thief for the last 9 years. _____
4. Have you heard that the police have just have their first bit of luck? _____
5. They're just arrest the thief. _____
6. He's been a pain in our phones since a long time. _____
7. Has been charged James Clark? _____
8. Now that they have arrested him, they'll probably charge him within 10 days. _____
9. The FBI have waiting many years for this moment. _____
10. He's with the police since last week. _____
11. He's never done any stealing except from coin boxes. _____
12. Clark has been given the telephone companies a lot of trouble. _____
13. James Clark must wait until the police have been holding him for another ten days before he faces charges. _____

14. He's been arrested last week. _____
15. He's been stealing from phones 9 years ago. _____
16. The suspect's address's been discovered by the police. _____

Exercise 18. *Find out which sentences contain errors and which sentences are correct.*

1. The baby is here for 4 hours. The police arrived ten minutes ago. _____
2. The daughter is here for a week - she arrived yesterday. _____
3. You can't go inside — they take photographs now. _____
4. It's a long time we haven't had a minute like this. _____
5. He's been arguing with his wife before. _____
6. Somebody came / has come earlier but nobody was at home. _____
7. This is the first time I saw / have seen so much blood. _____
8. _____
A: I found / have found the corpse at 6 o'clock. _____
B: That's nothing unusual. I have often found / often found corpses at that time. _____
9. The photographer hasn't taken / didn't take any photos yet. _____
10. _____
A: That's a terrible scar on his forehead. _____
B: Yes, he has cut / cut himself. _____
11. _____
A: Don't go near the body. _____
B: But I don't go near it. _____
12. I've checked the fingerprints with our records immediately after I've taken them. _____
13. _____
A: The body is very tanned. _____
B: Yes, he's gone on holiday. _____
14. They have this apartment since 1994. _____
15. Nobody/somebody has ever seen such a terrible crime. _____
16. Are you sure the body has been here since 2 hours? _____
17. The neighbour I spoke to yesterday knew nothing of their marital problems. _____
18. Has he lost/did he lose a lot of blood? _____
19. Apparently, somebody heard his wife saying to him: "I've been looking for you all week because I want some money for that vase you broke/have broken!" _____

20.

A: What have you found? _____

B: A gun. _____

A: Have you ever used one/did you ever use one? _____

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
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