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Гуманитарный
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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС
ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА**

ЮНИТА 5

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

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

ЮНИТА 5

Рассматриваются такие грамматические явления, как Past Simple Tense, Past Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Для студентов факультета лингвистики СГУ

Юнита соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе №4

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

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

The Past Simple Tense. Образование Past Simple Tense правильных и неправильных глаголов. Употребление Past Simple Tense.

The Past Continuous Tense. Образование и случаи употребления.

The Past Perfect Tense. Образование и случаи употребления.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Образование и случаи употребления.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Базовый учебник

1. Alexander, L.G., Longman English Grammar, Longman, 1997.
2. Murphy, R., English Grammar in Use, Cambridge, University Press, 1997.

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5. Murphy, R., English Grammar in Use, Supplementary Exercises, Longman, 1996.
6. Swan, M., Practical English Usage, Oxford University Press, 1997.
7. Leech, G., An A-Z of English Grammar and Usage, Longman, 1996.
8. Thomson, A.J., Martinet, A.U., A Practical English Grammar, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press, 1997.
9. Practice Your ... , Longman, 1997.
10. Крылова И.П., Крылова Е.В. Английская грамматика для всех. М.: Высшая школа, 1990.

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

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

№	Название	Содержание
1	Употребление глагол в форме Past Continuous Tense в повествовательном предложении	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите подлежащее предложения 2. Определите, является ли подлежащее существительным или местоимением 3. Определите число существительного; число и лицо местоимения 4. Употребите глагол to be в форме <i>was</i> с существительным в единственном числе или местоимением в единственном числе 1-м или 3-м лице; в форме <i>were</i> с существительным во множественном числе или местоимением во множественном числе или единственном числе 2-м лице 5. Образуйте причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола при помощи суффикса <i>-ing</i> 6. Образуйте форму Past Continuous Tense: соответствующая форма глагола to be + причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола 7. Употребите глагол в предложении
2	Образование формы Past Simple правильных глаголов, оканчивающихся на <i>-у</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите, что стоит перед окончанием глагола <i>-у</i>: гласная или согласная 2. Если перед <i>-у</i> стоит гласная, то образуйте форму прошедшего времени, прибавив окончание <i>-ed</i> к инфинитиву глагола 3. Если перед <i>-у</i> стоит согласная, то образуйте форму прошедшего времени, прибавив окончание <i>-ed</i> и изменив <i>-у</i> на <i>-i</i>
3	Образование вопросительных предложений от повествовательных, в которых сказуемое стоит в Past Simple	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите подлежащее предложения 2. Определите сказуемое предложения 3. Образуйте инфинитив сказуемого-глагола без частицы <i>to</i> 4. Образуйте форму прошедшего времени вспомогательного глагола <i>to do</i> 5. Образуйте вопросительное предложение: сначала вспомогательный глагол (<i>to do</i>), затем подлежащее, смысловой глагол (инфинитив), остальные члены предложения
4	Образование отрицательной формы Past Perfect Continuous глагола в словосочетании	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите, к какому слову (местоимению, существительному) относится глагол (главное слово) 2. Образуйте форму Past Perfect вспомогательного глагола <i>to be</i> 3. Образуйте причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола, прибавив окончание <i>-ing</i> к инфинитиву 4. Образуйте форму Past Perfect Continuous: сначала главное слово (существительное, местоимение), затем форма Past Perfect глагола <i>to be</i>, затем причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола 5. Образуйте отрицательную форму, поставив частицу <i>not</i>, после первого вспомогательного глагола (<i>had</i>).

ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ НА УМЕНИЯ

1. *Употребите глагол в скобках в Past Continuous Tense в предложении:*

While I (try) to find the way, my friend took a map.

1. Подлежащее: I
2. I – местоимение
3. I – единственное число, 1-е лицо
4. Форма to be – was
5. Try – trying
6. Was trying
7. While I was trying to find the way, my friend took a map.

2. *Образуйте форму Past Simple глагола to carry:*

1. Перед окончанием –y стоит согласная r.
2. Форма Past Simple: carried.

3. *Образуйте вопросительное предложение от следующего повествовательного: John sold the car.*

1. Подлежащее – John.
2. Сказуемое – sold
3. Инфинитив – sell
4. Форма глагола to do: did
5. Did John sell the car?

4. *Образуйте отрицательную форму Past Perfect Continuous Tense глагола в словосочетании: I (work).*

1. Глагол work относится к местоимению I.
2. Past Perfect to be: had been
3. Work – working
4. I had been working
5. I had not been working.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

1. Образование Past Simple Tense правильных глаголов

Past Simple Tense правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления во всех лицах окончания **-ed** к форме инфинитива:

to work — worked;

to live — lived.

Но произношение окончания *не всегда* одинаково:

a) как [d] окончание произносится, если корень слова оканчивается на [b] — rubbed, [g] — tugged, [dʒ] — managed, [l] — filled, [m] — dimmed, [n] — listened, гласный + [r] — stirred, [v] — loved, [z] — seized;

b) как [t] окончание произносится, если инфинитив заканчивается на [k] — packed, [s] passed, [tʃ] watched, [ʃ] washed, [f] laughed, [p] tipped;

c) как [ɪd] окончание произносится, если глагол оканчивается на [t] или [d]: posted, added.

Если глагол оканчивается на **-e**, то добавляется одна буква **d**: to phone — phoned, to smile — smiled, to agree — agreed, to die — died, to lie — lied.

Если в корне слова есть закрытый слог, то согласная удваивается в прошедшем времени: to beg — begged, to rub — rubbed, to stop — stopped.

Если глаголы состоят из двух слогов, то конечная согласная удваивается в том случае, если последний слог состоит из согласной и гласной, и слог находится под ударением:

to preffer — preferred

to refer — referred, *но*

to benefit — benefited

to differ — differed

Исключения: labelled, quarrelled, signalled, travelled (в американском варианте английского языка этого исключения не существует).

Если глагол заканчивается на **-y** с предшествующей согласной, то **-y** меняется на **-i** перед **-ed**: to carry — carried, to fry — fried, to try — tried, но to obey — obeyed, to play — played.

2. Образование Past Simple Tense неправильных глаголов

Past Simple неправильных глаголов образуется не путем прибавления окончания **-ed** к форме инфинитива, а другими способами.

а) путем изменения корневых гласных:

to *begin* — *began* — *begun*
to *meet* — *met* — *met*

б) путем изменения корневых гласных и прибавления окончания:

to *speak* — *spoke* — *spoken*
to *give* — *gave* — *given*

в) путем изменения конечных согласных:

to *send* — *sent* — *sent*
to *build* — *built* — *built*

У некоторых глаголов все 3 формы одинаковы:

to *cut* — *cut* — *cut*
to *read* — *read* — *read*

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

to *be* — *was (were)* — *been*
to *go* — *went* — *gone*

Количество неправильных глаголов невелико, но к ним относятся многие самые употребительные глаголы. Их рекомендуется заучивать в трех основных формах в таблице неправильных глаголов, которая дается в каждом словаре.

3. Образование вопросительной и отрицательной форм Past Simple Tense

Вопросительная форма как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в прошедшем времени (**did**) и формы инфинитива смыслового глагола (без *to*); вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в прошедшем времени (**did**), частицы **not** и формы инфинитива смыслового глагола, причем **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I worked We worked. You worked. He (she, it) worked. They worked.	Did I work? Did we work? Did you work? Did he (she, it) work? Did they work?	I didn't work. We didn't work. You didn't work. He (she, it) didn't work. They didn't work.

В разговорной речи в отрицательной форме обычно употребляется сокращение **didn't** [dɪdnt]:

I didn't speak. Didn't he come?

4. Употребление Past Simple Tense

Past Simple служит для выражения действия, происходившего в прошлом. Это время употребляется в *повествовании* (при изложении событий, имевших место в прошлом, а также в *разговоре* о прошедших событиях). Past Simple переводится прошедшим временем глагола как *совершенного*, так и *несовершенного* вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.

Past Simple употребляется:

1. Для выражения прошедшего действия с такими обозначениями времени, как **yesterday** (вчера), **last week** (на прошлой неделе), **an hour ago** (час назад), **at 5 o'clock** (в 5 часов), **the other day** (на днях), **on Sunday** (в воскресенье), **in 1996** (в 1996 году) с наречиями **always** (всегда), **often** (часто), **ever** (когда-либо), **never** (никогда), **as + наречие + as** (например, as recently as — как раз):

I spoke to her *yesterday*.

Я говорил с ней вчера.

Jack came *at 4 o'clock*.

Джек пришел в 4 часа.

She *always* liked Andrew.

Ей всегда нравился Эндрю.

He *often* saw Tina in the USA.

Он часто видел Тину в США.

Did he *ever* meet Tina?

Он когда-нибудь встречал Тину?

We saw her *as recently as* last week.

Мы видели ее как раз на прошлой неделе.

Время совершения действия может быть выражено также придаточным предложением:

I spoke to Joy about it *when we met in the hall*.

Я поговорил об этом с Джой, когда мы встретились в холле.

Время совершения действия может не указываться, а подразумеваться:

I recognised him with difficulty.

Я узнал его с трудом.

2. Для выражения нескольких действий, передаваемых в той последовательности, в которой они происходили:

Philip *left* the hotel, *took* a taxi and *drove* to the theatre.

Филипп вышел из гостиницы, взял такси и поехал в театр.

When I *arrived* at the railway station, I *went* to the booking office and *bought* a ticket.

Когда я приехал на вокзал, я пошел в кассу и купил билет.

3. Для выражения *обычного, повторяющегося* действия в прошлом:

While Tom was in London, he called on us every evening.

Когда Том был в Лондоне, он заходил к нам каждый вечер.

4. Для выражения *повторявшегося* действия часто употребляется сочетание ***used to***, которое переводится прошедшим временем несовершенного вида, часто с наречием *обычно* (имел обыкновение):

(When I was young) I *used to go* to the sea every year.

(Когда я был молодым) я обычно ездил (имел обыкновение ездить) к морю каждый год.

Мы должны помнить, что употребляя **used to**, мы подчеркиваем, что та или другая привычка была в прошлом, а в настоящее время ее не существует. Чаще всего в таких предложениях употребляются выражения **but now ...**, **but not ... any more/any longer**.

I never used to eat a large breakfast, *but I do now*.

Я не имел обыкновение много есть за завтраком, но сейчас это так.

I used to smoke, but I don't *any more/any longer*.

Я привык курить, но больше я не курю.

Used to никогда не употребляется с **since** и **for**:

I lived in the country for 4 years.

Я жил за городом 4 года.

но:

He used to live in the country.

Он жил за городом (длительный период времени).

Used to употребляется только в *прошедшем времени*. Вопросительная форма *used to* может образовываться без **did**.

Used he to live in York?

Он жил в Йорке?

You usedn't (used not) to smoke.

Вам не надо было курить.

Но, как правило, из-за трудностей в произношении *usedn't* [ju:sənt], чаще употребляется вспомогательный глагол **did**:

Did he use to live in York?

You didn't use to smoke.

В разговорном английском мы не можем определить, говорит ли человек "Did he use to ..." или "Did he used to", потому что мы слышим [ju:st], а не [ju:zd].

Used to употребляется с наречием **never** (никогда):

She *never* used to be so difficult.

С ней никогда не было так трудно.

5. Past Simple также употребляется для выражения *очень* вежливых просьб с глаголами **to hope, to think, to wonder**:

I *wonder* if you could give me that book.

Не дадите ли мне ту книгу?

I *wondered* if you could give me that book.

Не могли бы Вы дать мне ту книгу? (более вежливая просьба)

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Verbs in English are divided in two groups: regular and irregular.

The Past Form and Pronunciation of Regular Verbs

1. Regular verbs always end with a **-d** in the Simple Past Tense, but we do not always pronounce the **-d** ending in the same way. We usually add **-ed** to the base form of the verb: I play — I played, I open — I opened.

We do not pronounce **-ed** as an extra syllable. We pronounce it as [d]: I *played* [pleɪd], not *[pleɪ-ɪd]*; I *opened* [ˈəʊpənd], not *[ˈəʊpənəd]*; I *arrived* [əˈraɪvd], not *[əˈraɪvɪd]*; I *married* [ˈmæɪd], not *[ˈmæɪ-ɪd]*.

2. Verbs which end in the following sounds are pronounced [t] in the past: [k] *packed*; [s] *passed*; [tʃ] *watched*; [ʃ] *washed*; [f] *laughed*; [p] *tipped*.

3. A few verbs are pronounced and spelt [d] or [t]: *burned/burnt*, *dreamed/dreamt*.

4. Verbs ending in the sounds [t] or [d] have their past ending pronounced [ɪd].

added, decided, counted, excited, needed, posted, shouted, started, tasted, wanted.

Irregular Past Forms

1. Some irregular verbs have the same form in all parts: *hit-hit-hit*, *cut-cut-cut*.
2. Some change one part only: *keep-kept-kept*, *make-made-made*, *sell-sold-sold*.
3. Some change two parts: *break-broke-broken*, *know-knew-known*, *ride-rode-ridden*.

Uses of the Simple Past Tense: I worked/he worked

We use the Simple Past to talk about events, actions or situations which happened in the past and are now finished. We always have to say (or imply) when the action happened, so we often use time references like *yesterday*, *ago*, *last summer* We use the past:

- to describe actions which happened in the recent or distant past:

Sam *phoned a moment ago*. (Not *Sam has phoned*)

The Goths *invaded Rome in A.D. 410*. (Not "The Goths had invaded")

- to describe past habit: I smoked forty cigarettes a day till I gave up.

If we do not use time references (a moment ago, when I was young, etc.) we imply them:

I **saw** Fred in town. (i.e. when I was there this morning)

I **never met** my grandfather, (i.e. perhaps he died before I was born)

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. *Change the verbs in italics to the Past Simple Tense.*

Model: She feels fine ... She felt fine.

1. He *drinks* a lot of milk _____
2. Ann *wears* very pretty clothes _____
3. We *read* many art reviews _____
4. Tom *leaves* the office at 7 o'clock _____
5. He *rides* to work with Bob _____
6. The Clarks *buy* groceries at that store _____
7. I *see* Tim in that room _____
8. Mr. Anderson *teaches* history _____
9. I *hear* a plane _____

Exercise 2. Change the verbs in italics to the Past Simple Tense.

Model: Does Mary speak English? ... *Did Mary speak English?*

1. Do you sleep well? _____
2. *Does* Harold spend a lot of money? _____
3. *Does* the teacher give big assignments? _____
4. Do you send a lot of postcards to Miranda? _____
5. Do you feel all right? _____
6. *Does* Mr. Adams drive carefully? _____
7. Do they go there in the morning? _____

Exercise 3. Change the verbs in italics to the Past Simple Tense.

Model: We *don't* eat there. ... *We didn't eat there.*

1. Emily *doesn't* like that class. _____
2. Bill *doesn't* sing very well. _____
3. You *don't* tell us the answers. _____
4. Ralph *doesn't* take English lessons. _____
5. Miss Brown *doesn't* leave early. _____
6. I *don't* bring dictionary to class. _____
7. She *doesn't* know the name of the book. _____

Exercise 4. Write the Past Simple Tense form of each verb.

Model: Frank (go) to a museum. *Frank went to a museum.*

1. We (drive) to church this morning.

2. John (know) the answers to the questions.

3. I (eat) 3 sandwiches at lunch today.

4. The Chinese boy (bring) a friend to the party.

5. Paula (choose) a pretty dress for the party.

6. The students (shut) the back door an hour ago.

7. We (find) a purse on the chair.

8. They (take) a course in French last year.
-
9. Mr. James (buy) a new overcoat last week.
-
10. Mrs. James (wear) a new suit to a party.
-
11. I (write) several letters last month.
-
12. He (come) to class late yesterday.
-
13. Mr. Longman (teach) history last term.
-
14. William (send) the letter by airmail.
-
15. The girls (buy) several new dresses.
-
16. The French students (sing) some good songs.
-
17. Charles (feel) very bad yesterday.
-
18. He (drink) too much coffee last night.
-
19. The man (sell) the house at a low price.
-
20. I (sleep) for 10 hours last night.
-
21. The Browns (build) a new house last summer.
-
22. That tree (grow) five feet last year.
-
23. Rob (speak) to the teacher about it.
-
24. I (ride) to school this morning.
-
25. Sam (leave) for California two days ago.
-
26. The boy (hit) the ball over the wall.
-
27. Mr. Ascot (put) the umbrella beside the desk.
-
28. They (go) to work early this morning.
-

29. She (spend) \$100 over the weekend.

Exercise 5. *Change these statements to questions.*

Model: He sold the car. — *Did he sell the car?*

1. John bought a new pair of shoes. _____
2. They heard that radio programme. _____
3. We found a purse on the floor. _____
4. Tom put the money in his billfold. _____
5. Victoria chose a pretty skirt. _____
6. The train left at 6:30 p. m. _____
7. They felt very bad this morning. _____
8. John and Toby ate their dinner. _____
9. The boys held the box carefully. _____
10. They went to the baseball game. _____
11. She said some interesting things. _____
12. Greta put the money in her billfold. _____
13. He brought a boy to school. _____

Exercise 6. *Change these sentences to negative.*

Model: The Jacobs flew to Brazil last year.
The Jacobs didn't flow to Brazil last year.

1. I woke up in the middle of the night. _____
2. He leant out of the window. _____
3. The dinner was spoiled. _____
4. I dreamed about the journey. _____
5. The sun shone in the sky. _____
6. The children swam a lot. _____
7. My son liked to run in the countryside. _____
8. He cut his finger. _____
9. The students understood French well. _____
10. The players hid behind the bushes. _____
11. I'm sorry. I forgot about the meeting. _____
12. He paid a lot of money for this car. _____
13. The pupils did their homework. _____
14. Barbara swept the floor in the kitchen. _____
15. This team won the competition. _____
16. I had to call my friend. _____
17. They heard the news. _____
18. Brian hit the candle. _____
19. The cat caught a mouse. _____

Exercise 7. Use a suitable form of each verb in Past Simple.

When he (be) was a boy at school, Edison (ask) _____ a lot of questions. The teacher (think) _____ he (be) _____ stupid and she (send) _____ him home. Edison's mother (teach) _____ her son at home and he (begin) _____ to carry out a lot of experiments. He (earn) _____ money for his experiments by (garden) _____. Later he (work) _____ on a train and (continue) _____ to experiment there. Unfortunately, in one of his experiments he (set) _____ fire to the train!

Exercise 8. Read the following report from a newspaper and complete the blanks using a suitable form of each verb.

Jane Folkstone (hear) *heard* a strange sound on the phone one morning. She (not think) _____ the call (be) _____ a joke. "Do you want help?", - she (ask) _____. However, the caller (not speak) _____. "I am now saying the names of the letters of the alphabet!", - Jane said. "(Hit) _____ the phone when I come to the first letter of your street". Jane (begin) _____ to recite the letters and (hear) _____ a noise. The caller (hit) _____ the phone after a certain letter.

Next Jane (recite) _____ all the names of streets beginning with that letter. In this way she (find out) _____ the name of the street. Soon policeman and a doctor (arrive) _____ at the caller's house. The caller was an old lady. She was very ill.

Exercise 9. Write the sentences, fill in **was** or **were**.

Model: He _____ here before me.
He was here before me.

1. The text _____ complete.
2. The translation _____ easy.
3. We _____ busy.
4. His father _____ a teacher.
5. They _____ English.
6. Where _____ you last year?
7. The landowners _____ rich.
8. It was hard work carrying the bags. They _____ very heavy.
9. We went to Kay's house but she _____ at home.

Exercise 10. Do these sentences refer to the past or the present? Write "present" or "past". In a few cases both references are possible.

Model: The CNN broadcasts every day. present

1. The MTV broadcast the talk yesterday. _____
2. She always beat him at tennis. _____
3. Ned often hit him. _____
4. I often let him drive my car. _____
5. I set the table an hour ago. _____
6. The blouse cost me \$40. _____
7. He shut the door with a bang. _____
8. He often cuts himself. _____
9. She reads a lot. _____
10. We set the table every morning. _____
11. She hurt her leg. _____
12. She often hit him. _____
13. I hurt my arm yesterday. _____
14. He let me drive his car. _____

Exercise 11. Ask the general questions.

Model: He was at home yesterday.
Was he at home yesterday?

1. I was busy last week.
2. She was very happy.
3. We were very glad to hear the news.
4. They were afraid to return back at midnight.
5. He was very rich.
6. This present was dear for me.
7. Diana was late yesterday.
8. The food was very expensive.
9. The parks were near the centre of the city.

Exercise 12. Give the past forms of these regular verbs. Show whether you would pronounce these past forms as [d], [t] or [ɪd].

Model: They (travel) ... first class. [] They travelled first class. [d]

1. She (cry) _____ a lot yesterday. []
2. I (watch) _____ TV all day. []

3. Who (burn) _____ the cakes? []
4. I (lock) _____ the door before I left. []
5. We (laugh) _____ when we saw them. []
6. Joan (clean) _____ her flat on Saturday. []
7. It (include) _____ in the bill. []
8. She (stop) _____ when she saw them. []
9. You (lie) _____ to me. []
10. We (hurry) _____ into the classroom. []
11. I (finish) _____ my work early. []
12. He (obey) _____ the doctor's orders. []
13. I (dream) _____ about it yesterday. []
14. She (post) _____ my postcard yesterday. []

Exercise 13. Rewrite each of these sentences twice, first in the interrogative and then in the negative.

Example:

Miss Green went home at 5 o'clock.

a) *Did Miss Green went home at 5 o'clock?*

b) *Miss Green didn't go home at 5 o'clock.*

1. Roger woke up at a quarter to seven.

- a) _____
- b) _____

2. She wrote a letter to her parents last week.

- a) _____
- b) _____

3. They left the house together.

- a) _____
- b) _____

4. The sun rose at 6 o'clock.

- a) _____
- b) _____

5. They took the chairs into the garden.

- a) _____
- b) _____

6. We had a drink before we went out.

- a) _____
- b) _____

7. Mrs. Windsor likes sugar in her tea.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____

8. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly went into the country.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____

9. He cut himself while he was shaving.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____

10. You put the video back on the top shelf.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____

Exercise 14. Copy each of these sentences with the Past Simple Tense or the Present Perfect Tense.

Model: I (read) ... this book twice: I first (read) ... it in 1994 and I (read) ... it again this year.

I've read this book twice: I first read it in 1994 and I read it again this year.

1. This year he (climb) _____ several mountains in Scotland.
2. Harry (climb) _____ four mountains in Wales last year.
3. Mr. White and Mr. Black (go) _____ to school together when they (be) _____ boys.
4. Miss Johnson (have) _____ lunch with a friend yesterday.
5. Miss Parkinson (arrive) _____ at the office a few minutes before 9 every day.
6. I (not see) _____ you at church for a long time.
7. I (not see) _____ you at church last Sunday.
8. Alex (fly) _____ from London to Bern last month.
9. We (have) _____ a lot of rain here recently.
10. We (not have) _____ any rain here for three weeks.
11. I (not buy) _____ a new bag since 1996.
12. The First World War (begin) _____ since 1914.
13. David (read) _____ "David Copperfield" 3 times.
14. John and Mary (be) _____ married since 1995.

15. The Smiths (go) _____ to Greece last summer.
16. The Smiths (live) _____ in Italy for 2 years.
17. The Jacksons (live) _____ in the USA since 1910.
18. I (see) _____ "Hamlet" twice.
19. I (see) _____ it in London in 1990 and at Stratford-on-Avon in 1994.

Exercise 15. *Translate from Russian into English.*

1. Я узнал его с трудом.

2. Он пришел в 5 часов.

3. Она зашла, когда я была в университете.

4. Алекс легко перевел статью.

5. Прошлой зимой я провел много времени в библиотеке.

6. Мэри никогда не опаздывала на лекции.

7. Я разговаривал с Антоном на днях.

8. Ник наотрез отказался отвечать на вопрос.

9. Менеджер сел за стол и начал просматривать утреннюю корреспонденцию.

10. Я увидел Джона, но не увидел Кейт.

11. Было темно, и мальчик включил свет.

12. Том обычно не ел фруктов на завтрак.

13. Кого вы встретили в холле?

14. Сколько это стоило? — Это стоило 10 фунтов.

15. Мы вчера не сдавали экзамен.

16. Эта рубашка красивая. Где вы ее купили?

17. Мои родители часто фотографировали во время отпуска.

-
18. Я хорошо спал прошлой ночью.
-
19. Мы долго ждали поезда, но он не пришел.
-
20. Было странно, что вы совершили подобное. Почему вы сделали это?
-
21. Моя мама постирала, но не сходила за покупками.
-
22. Я потерял деньги. Я был очень несчастлив, но мой друг нашел их и вернул.
-
23. “Вчера шел дождь?” — “Нет, был прекрасный день.”
-
24. “Я смотрел фильм.” — “Он был хороший?”
-
25. Мы были очень голодны вчера вечером, поэтому нам надо было что-нибудь поесть.
-
26. Было слишком холодно, чтобы выходить на улицу.
-
27. Она говорила слишком быстро, чтобы я мог понять ее.
-
28. У вас было достаточно времени для подготовки к экзамену?
-
29. Энн всегда оставалась дома. Она очень редко выходила погулять.
-
30. “Где Кэрол?” — “Она была здесь, но вдруг ушла.”
-
31. Я давно их не встречал, и поэтому не помню их достаточно хорошо.
-
32. Те апельсины казались вкусными.
-
33. Я не хотел работать для этой компании. Они платили персоналу очень мало.
-
34. Почему ты не купил машину? У тебя было достаточно денег.
-
35. Мальчик был недостаточно высок, чтобы дотянуться до полки.
-

36. Она собиралась сказать что-то очень важное.
-
37. Она не была хорошим теннисистом, потому что не тренировалась.
-
38. Мой старший брат дал мне хороший совет.
-
39. Я чувствовал себя не очень хорошо. Я переел.
-
40. Линда была занята, когда мы навестили ее вчера.
-
41. Когда я сказал Эндрю эту новость, он не поверил мне.
-
42. Мэри обычно звонила мне по пятницам, но она не позвонила мне в прошлую пятницу.
-
43. В это время года здесь всегда была засуха.
-
44. Когда я видел вас в последний раз, вы были очень уставшей.
-
45. “Сколько времени вам требовалось, чтобы добраться до работы?” — “Обычно 40 минут, но все зависело от транспорта.”
-
46. “Вы бывали в США?” — “Нет, но я был в Канаде несколько лет назад”.
-
47. Вчера днем Шэрон поехала на машине на станцию встретить Пола.
-
48. Его поезд пришел рано.
-
49. Спортсмены пробежали 20 километров. Они запыхались.
-
50. Неожиданно я проснулся. Я не знал, где я был.
-

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Образование Past Continuous Tense

Past Continuous Tense образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в форме прошедшего времени (**was, were**) и формы причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle) смыслового глагола:

I was working, we were working.

В *вопросительной* форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Was I working? Were we working?

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

I was not working. We were not working.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I was working. We were working. You were working. He (she, it) was working They were working.	Was I working? Were we working? Were you working? Was he (she, it) working? Were they working?	I was not working. We were not working. You were not working. He (she, it) was not working. They were not working.

В разговорной речи в отрицательной форме обычно употребляются сокращения **weren't, wasn't**.

2. Употребление Past Continuous Tense

Это время выражает прошедшее действие в процессе его совершения, т.е. незаконченное длительное действие. Оно переводится прошедшим временем глагола *несовершенного вида*.

Past Continuous Tense употребляется для выражения длительного действия, начавшегося до определенного момента в прошлом и *все еще*

совершавшегося в этот момент. Момент действия может быть указан различным образом.

1) Обозначениями времени: **at 6 o'clock**, **at noon** (в полдень), **at midnight** (в полночь), **at that moment** (в тот момент), **all night** (всю ночь), **all yesterday** (весь вчерашний день), **all the afternoon** (весь день), **still** (все еще).

It was raining *all night*.

Дождь шел всю ночь.

My mum was talking to someone on the phone when I came in and was *still* talking when I went out an hour later.

Мама разговаривала с кем-то по телефону, когда я вошел, и продолжала говорить, когда я ушел час спустя.

Past Continuous употребляется с союзами **when, as, just as, while**:

We were having a talk *when* the guests came.

Мы разговаривали, когда гости вошли.

While I was trying to find the way, my friend took a map.

Пока я пытался найти путь, мой друг взял карту.

Just as I was answering the question, the professor interrupted me.

Как только я начал отвечать на вопрос, профессор прервал меня.

2) Можно подчеркнуть, что два действия совершались в одно и то же время, употребляя **while, at the time (that)**:

While I was watching TV news, my brother was preparing for his exam.

В то время, как я смотрел новости по телевизору, мой брат готовился к экзамену.

Если же констатируется факт совершения действия, то употребляется Past Simple:

While I watched TV news, my brother prepared for his exam.

3) Past Continuous Tense может употребляться как в главном, так и в придаточных предложениях. Момент совершения действия, выраженного Past Continuous, не всегда указан в том же предложении, а может быть упомянут и в другом. Это часто встречается при описании обстановки, на фоне которой совершались какие-то действия.

It was 11 o'clock when I entered the office.

Было 11 часов, когда я вошел в офис.

Some visitors *were waiting* for the manager.

Несколько посетителей ждали менеджера.

The secretary *was speaking* to somebody on the phone, and the book-keeper *was dictating* a letter to the stenographer.

Секретарша разговаривала по телефону, а бухгалтер диктовал письмо стенографистке.

4) Для выражения длительного действия, которое совершалось в истекшем отрезке времени, хотя и не обязательно непрерывно в течение *всего* этого отрезка.

He was writing a book *during the summer*.

Он писал книгу летом.

In June that firm was carrying on negotiations with Spain.

В июне эта фирма вела переговоры с Испанией.

5) Past Continuous Tense употребляется иногда наряду с Past Simple со словами ***all day long, all yesterday, all the time, the whole evening***. В данном случае мы изображаем действие как процесс:

I was reading *all yesterday*.

Я читал вчера весь день.

I was typing *from 2 till 4*.

Я печатала с 2-х до 4-х часов.

но:

I read *all yesterday*.

I typed *from 2 till 4*.

6) Past Continuous от глагола ***to go (I was going)*** в сочетании с инфинитивом употребляется для выражения имевшегося в прошлом *намерения* совершить действие:

I *was going to tell* him about it, but he didn't want to listen me.

Я собирался рассказать ему об этом, но он не захотел слушать меня.

That what I *was going to say*.

Это то, что я собирался сказать.

7) Наречие *always* употребляется в Past Continuous Tense, чтобы подчеркнуть действие, постоянно совершавшееся в прошлом (часто говорится с иронией):

When I studied at the University, my friends were *always* having parties.

Когда я учился в университете, мои друзья всегда устраивали вечеринки.

8) Для выражения вежливой просьбы употребляется Past Continuous Tense:

I was wondering if you could give me that book.

Не могли бы вы дать мне эту книгу?
(Букв. "Я раздумывал о том, не могли бы вы дать мне эту книгу?")

Это более вежливая форма, чем Past Simple Tense.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

Uses of the Past Continuous Tense: 'I was working'

- There are five basic uses of the Past Continuous Tense. We use it for:
1. Temporary actions in progress in the past: I *was living* abroad in 1987. We often use **all** to emphasize continuity (all day, all summer): It *was raining all night*.
 2. Actions which were in progress when something else happened: Just as/ When I *was leaving*, the phone rang. These are often introduced by conjunctions like **when, as, just as,** and **while**, but the shorter action can be introduced by **when**: We *were having* supper when the phone rang.
 3. Actions in progress at the same time: While I *was reading*, Joan was playing the piano.
 4. Repeated actions with, e.g., *always*: When I worked here, I *was always making* mistakes.
 5. Polite inquiries: I *was wondering* if you could give me a lift.

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Write sentences from the report, joining ideas together, and using the words given. Sometimes there's more than one possible answer, but be careful - in one sentence, the past continuous is not possible with either verb.

Model:

Dell fans enter the ground.

A group of Lee fans arrive.

(While) ...

While Dell fans were entering the ground, a group of Lee fans arrived.

1. Several of our men receive injuries.

We try to keep the groups of fans apart.

(while) _____

2. We hold our ground well.

A group of Dell fans break through our lines.

(until) _____

3. The two groups meet.

Violent fighting breaks out.

(when) _____

4. I attempt to arrest one hooligan.

A brick strikes me on the head.

(while) _____

5. Several shopkeepers complain to us.

The fans cause a lot of damage.

(because) _____

6. All this goes on outside.

Fans throw stones inside the ground.

(while) _____

7. The situation becomes serious.

We radio for extra men.

(so) _____

8. We wait for extra men.

The situation becomes calm.

(while) However, _____

Exercise 2. Circle the Simple Past and the Past Continuous verbs in this story.

It was just before the First World War. Jim was only 18 at the time and was living with his mother. He was working in the bank and travelling to New

York every day. One morning, he received a strange letter. It was addressed to Mr. James Cook! The letter, which was signed, "A friend", asked Jim to go to The Swan Inn during his lunch time. At lunch time he decided to go there. It was full of people and he couldn't recognise anyone. He was just wondering if he should leave, when a stranger introduced himself and said he had known Jim's father, who had died when Jim was a baby. The stranger explained that Jim's father, Nick, was a secret agent. Through this meeting, Jim was recruited to be a secret agent, too, and was already working in France when the First World War began.

Exercise 3. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use the Past Continuous Tense.

Model: The TV was on but nobody was watching it.

1. Mark fell asleep while he _____
2. Alex burnt his leg while he _____
3. We saw the accident while we _____
4. The doorbell rang while I _____

Exercise 4. Describe what you were doing at the following times.

Model: At 7 o'clock this morning I was sleeping heavily.

1. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening _____
2. At 4 o'clock last Sunday _____
3. Half an hour ago _____
4. At 3 a. m. this morning _____
5. At 10:30 yesterday morning _____

Exercise 5. Complete the following stories with suitable verbs. Use either the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tenses.

A. David Collins was born in London in 1971. He went to work in France when he was 20. While he _____ in a restaurant in Paris, he _____ Luisa, an Italian student. He _____ her to marry him, but she wouldn't. Heartbroken, he _____ to England. Three years later, David _____ along the street in London when he _____ Luisa. She _____ London with a friend called Stella. When David and Stella _____ they fell in love at first sight and got married the following year.

B. My friend had a terrible time last Monday. It was rather cold, but quite sunny, so after lunch he _____ into town. He _____ to buy a jacket. He _____ in the window of a clothes shop when someone

_____ his wallet. While he _____ home, it _____ to rain and he arrived home cold and miserable. He _____ to have a hot bath. He _____ ready to have his bath when the doorbell _____. It was a salesman and it took my friend several minutes to get rid of him. Unfortunately, all the time the salesman _____ to him the water _____. You can imagine the state of the bathroom.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

Thomas Edison **started**/*was starting* work on the railway when he was twelve, selling newspapers and snacks. There were long periods with nothing for him to do so he *built*/*was building* himself a little laboratory in the luggage van where he could carry out experiments when he *didn't sell*/*wasn't selling* things to passengers. Another way that he *occupied*/*was occupying* himself was by reading. He joined a library and *read*/*was reading* every single book in it.

One day, when he *waited*/*was waiting* at a station he *noticed*/*was noticing* a small boy who *played*/*was playing* by the train, unaware that the train *approached*/*was approaching*. Edison *ran*/*was running* out and *grabbed*/*was grabbing* the child just in time. The child's father was so grateful that he *offered*/*was offering* to teach Edison to be a telegraph operator. Edison accepted the offer and soon he *had*/*was having* regular lessons. After a year, he was good enough to get a job in the telegraph office. He continued to read and experiment, whenever he *had*/*was having* time. At 21 he *left*/*was leaving* the telegraph office to devote all his time to being an inventor. He *went*/*was going* on to invent the electric light bulb, the phonograph, the movie cinema.

Exercise 7. Use the verbs in the box to complete the following dialogue. Use the Present Simple or Continuous, the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tenses.

not work, do, not use, give, shake, not go, go, have, try, revise, see
--

Charles is phoning his friend Mary.

Charles: Hi, Mary, it's Charles here.

Mary: Hi, Charles. What *are you doing*?

Charles: Nothing special. I _____ but I had to stop because my computer _____.

Mary: Oh, dear. Well, I _____ mine. Would you like to come and borrow it?

Charles: Thank you, but I'd rather go out. Would you like to come to the cinema? They _____ two tickets for the price of one this afternoon.

Mary: What's on?

Charles: I don't know.

Mary: Well, I _____ if you don't know what film we'll see.

Charles: Wait. I _____ to find the right page in the paper. Oh, it's a horror film. How about it?

Mary: I'm afraid not. You know I _____ nightmares when I _____ horror films. We _____ to see one last year and by the end I _____ with terror.

Charles: All right. Well, see you on Monday, I suppose.

Mary: Yes, OK. Bye.

Charles: Bye.

Exercise 8. Complete this description of the life of a musician, using the verbs given. Use either the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tense.

Colin Boyle was born in 1973 near Dublin, Ireland. In 1983 he became seriously ill. While he *was recovering* his uncle (give) _____ him an old violin. He enjoyed playing and practised at his school every day after lessons. One day in 1987, John Leaf, the manager of several successful musicians (had) _____ a meeting with the headmaster when he (hear) _____ Colin practising. He (contact) _____ Colin's teacher and (invite) _____ Colin to appear in one of the concerts he (organise) _____ that year. However, Colin (refuse) _____ his invitation, because just then he (prepare) _____ for school exams. Colin (pass) _____ his exams and (go) _____ to college to study engineering. At college he (meet) _____ Kim O'Mally, who (study) _____ chemistry. Kim was also a hun amateur musician. Being students, they rarely (have) _____ much money and they usually (work) _____ as waiters at weekends. One evening in April 1992, while they (serve) _____ customers, the manager (announce) _____ that there would be no live music in the restaurant that night as the regular band couldn't come. Colin and Kim (persuade) _____ him to let them play to the customers . Everyone (be) _____ amazed to hear how good they (be) _____. Six month later they (decide) _____ to leave college because they (earn) _____ so much money as musicians. Their success has continued ever since.

Exercise 9. Complete each sentence with a suitable form of the verb given. Use the Present Simple or Continuous Tenses, or the Past Simple or Continuous Tenses.

Model: The children didn't want to come shopping with the parents because they (watch) ... the football on TV.

The children didn't want to come shopping with the parents because they were watching the football on TV.

1. Tea or coffee? I'm making both, so just say which you (prefer) _____.
2. Look! (you/see) _____ that man standing beside the cash desk? I'm sure he's planning to steal something.
3. While I was admiring the view, someone stole the bag which (contain) _____ all my traveller's cheques.
4. Mike's fed up because he injured his ankle when he (jog) _____ this morning, so he couldn't play tennis.
5. Why (you/wear) _____ that thin dress? You'll freeze to death in this cold wind!
6. Jane always claims that she was not guilty, but for many years no one (believe) _____ her.
8. I remember the day you got engaged. We (have) _____ tea in the garden when you came out of the house and told us.

Exercise 10. *Choose the correct form of the verbs.*

1. The only time I (ever rode/ was riding/ used to ride) a horse, I (fell/ was falling) used to fall off in the first 10 minutes.
2. Cecile met her husband while she (worked/ was working/ used to work) in Belgium.
3. It's all very well complaining you haven't any money, but while you were travelling around the world, I (studied/ was studying/ used to study) 15 hours a day for my exams.
4. Why does Greta keep shouting at people? She (wasn't/ wasn't being/ didn't use to be) so bad-tempered.
5. The government (provided/ were providing/ used to provide) much more help for disabled people that they do now.

Exercise 11. *In some of these sentences you can use **used to** (used to read, used to work, used to be, etc.) instead of past simple (read, worked, was, etc.). Where possible rewrite the sentences using **used to**.*

Model: Before the new shopping mall was built, there was a football pitch here for the local children.

The local children used to play football here before the new shopping mall was built.

1. The politicians made innumeral promises before the election, but kept none of them, as usual. _____

2. As Jane was getting out of the boat her foot slipped and she fell into the water. _____

3. Every winter Mike stayed with his grandparents while his parents were away on holiday. _____

4. While I was waiting for the train I noticed a group of tourists who were listening to a guide. _____

5. As children we spent a lot of time helping with the household chores, but we didn't help in the garden. _____

6. During our voyage across the Atlantic I took several photos of the great seabirds which followed the ship riding on currents in the air. _____

Exercise 12. *Translate from Russian into English.*

1. Становилось прохладнее. _____

2. Поднимался ветер. _____

3. В тот момент я разговаривал по телефону. _____

4. Прекрасная девушка играла на пианино и нежно пела. _____

5. Он был занят, потому что уезжал тем же вечером. _____

6. Мой папа всегда работал. _____

7. С трех до пяти я писала сочинение. _____

8. Между двумя и тремя часами я делал покупки и выгуливал собаку. _____

9. Что вы делали перед тем, как придти сюда? _____

10. Моя семья жила за границей в 1995 году, поэтому они пропустили выборы. _____

11. Весь вчерашний день шел дождь. _____

12. Как раз тогда, когда я уходил из дома, раздался стук в дверь. _____

13. Эндрю встретил Фрэнка Синатру, когда тот жил в Голливуде. _____
14. Мы обедали, когда зазвонил телефон. _____
15. Пока я рылся в кошельке, мой друг заплатил за билеты. _____
16. Пока я писал статью для газеты, моя жена готовила ужин. _____
17. Когда она работала здесь, Стелла всегда совершала ошибки. _____
18. Я хотел бы знать (to wonder), не смог бы ты подвезти меня. _____
19. Это было как раз перед второй мировой войной. Джону было только 18 лет в то время, и он жил со своими родителями. _____
20. Он работал в банке в то время и уезжал в Лондон каждый день. _____
21. Был вечер. Солнце садилось. _____
22. Нежный ветерок дул из-за деревьев. _____
23. На расстоянии я заметил лендровер (Land Rover), который ехал по пыльной равнине. _____
24. 5 января в 12.40 дня она ждала автобус на автобусной остановке на углу High Street и Chirchill Street, когда черный мерседес припарковался на остановке. _____
25. Солнце светило ярко, и много людей плавали в озере. _____
26. Двое мужчин были в воде. Один из них был одет в вечерний костюм. _____
27. Другой мужчина смотрел на того человека с большим изумлением. _____
28. Он спросил человека, почему он был одет в костюм, когда он плавал. _____
29. Мужчина сказал, что он не плавал, он тонул. _____

30. Где они тогда гуляли? _____

31. Над кем тогда смеялись люди? _____

32. Что тогда делали те люди? _____

33. Кого вы встретили, когда шли по коридору? _____

34. Кто ждал тебя в той машине? _____

35. Какую передачу вы смотрели, когда пришли ваши родители
домой вчера? _____

36. Что несла Джейн, когда я увидел ее? _____

37. Что слушал твой друг 5 минут назад? _____

38. Пока кондуктор спрашивал билеты, один из пассажиров рылся
в карманах. _____

39. Контролер посмотрел на него, улыбнулся и сказал, что тот
держал билет в зубах. _____

40. Пассажир всего лишь прожевывал неправильное число на
своем билете. _____

41. Один английский джентльмен думал слишком много о своем
здоровье. _____

42. Он всегда принимал лекарство и посылал за доктором, когда
это было совсем необязательно. _____

43. В одно утро он немного порезался, пока брился. _____

44. Доктор сразу же пришел и осмотрел порез. _____

45. Он очень рассердился, когда увидел, что это был всего лишь
небольшой порез. _____

46. Деревья еще только покрывались листвой, свежей и зеленой, и
там были также клумбы с весенними цветами, красными,
желтыми и голубыми. _____

47. Кругом гуляли люди, и к моему изумлению они гуляли не только по дорожкам, но и по траве. _____

48. Мы прошли мимо озера, в котором плавали утки, а дети играли на площадках. _____

49. Я бродил до тех пор, пока не подошел к месту, где люди стояли на платформе. _____

50. Они говорили или читали поучения, и люди слушали или задавали вопросы, делали замечания и иногда смеялись над оратором. Это было известное собрание в Гайд-парке. _____

LESSON 3

УРОК 3

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

1. Образование Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect Tense образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в форме прошедшего времени (**had**) и формы причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle) смыслового глагола:

I had worked, he had worked.

В *вопросительной форме* вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Had you worked? Had he worked?

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

I had not worked. He had not worked.

В разговорной речи употребляются следующие сокращения:

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I had worked. We had worked. You had worked. He (she, it) had worked. They had worked.	Had I worked? Had we worked? Had you worked? Had he (she, it) worked? Had they worked?	I had not worked. We had not worked. You had not worked. He (she, it) had not worked. They had not worked.

2. Использование Past Perfect Tense

В утвердительной форме	В отрицательной форме	В вопросительно-отрицательной форме
I'd [aɪd] worked.	I hadn't [hædnt] worked. I'd not worked.	Hadn't I worked?
He'd [hi:d] worked.	He hadn't worked. He'd not worked.	Hadn't he worked?
She'd [ʃi:d] worked.	She hadn't worked. She'd not worked.	Hadn't she worked?
We'd [wi:d] worked.	We hadn't worked. We'd not worked.	Hadn't we worked?
You'd [ju:d] worked.	You hadn't worked. You'd not worked.	Hadn't you worked?
They'd [ðeɪd] worked.	They hadn't worked. They'd not worked.	Hadn't they worked?

Past Perfect Tense употребляется для выражения *прошедшего* действия, которое *уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом*. Past Perfect переводится прошедшим временем глагола *совершенного*, а иногда и *несовершенного* вида, в зависимости от смысла.

Past Perfect представляет собой "*предпрошедшее*" время, поскольку оно выражает прошедшее действие по отношению к моменту, также являющемуся прошедшим.

Основная цель этого времени показать, что одно из двух действий совершилось ранее другого. Например:

The patient *died*.

The doctor *arrived*.

Мы можем соединить эти предложения по-разному, чтобы показать их отношение друг к другу в прошлом:

The patient *died* when

Пациент умер,

and by May I had finished it.

марте и к маю закончил ее
читать.

Мы можем употребить Past Perfect с глаголами **to expect, to hope, to mean, to suppose, to think, to want**, чтобы описать вещи, которые мы надеялись или желали совершить, но не сделали:

I had expected to see him there,
but I was too busy to meet him.

Я ожидал увидеть его там,
но я был слишком занят, чтобы
встретиться с ним.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

Uses of the Simple Past Perfect Tense: 'I had worked'

1. We use the Past Perfect Tense to refer to 'an earlier past', that is to describe the first of two or more actions:

First the patient died. *Then* the doctor arrived.

The patient *had died* when the doctor *arrived*.

We often introduce the past perfect with conjunctions like **when, after, as soon as, by the time that**. We use adverbs like **already, ever, never ... before**.

2. When we have two past references, we are not obliged to use the Simple Past Perfect:

After I finished work, I went home. (simple past + simple past)

3. But we often need the Past Perfect for the event that happened first to avoid ambiguity:

When I arrived, Ann left. (i.e. at that moment)

When I arrived, Ann had left. (i.e. before I got there)

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Supply the Simple Past or the Past Perfect Tense. Show when both are possible.

Model: When she ... the office this morning, John ... (ring, already go out)
When she rang the office this morning, John had already gone out.

1. He ... to do the job in an hour, but he still ... by 11 o'clock.

(promise, not finish)

2. They ... the gates before I ... there. (lock, get)
3. I ... the carpet when the dog ... in and ... himself. (just clean, come, shake)
4. After we ... it on the phone, I ... him a letter about it. (discuss, write)
5. Before we ... Tom to the theatre, he ... a stage play before. (take, never see)
6. I ... the shop as soon as I ... the contents of the box. (ring, check)
7. By the time we ... the party. (arrive, finish)

Exercise 2. Read the situations and write sentences ending with **before**. Use the verbs given in brackets.

Model: Simon played golf yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game.

Simon had never played golf before.

1. Last month we went to Poland. It was our first time there.
2. A woman walked into the house. She was a complete stranger to me.
3. David sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight.

Exercise 3. Write sentences from the words in brackets.

Model: I was very pleased to see Jim again after such a long time. (I, not, see, him, for a year).

I had not seen him for a year.

1. I offered Kate something to eat but she refused. (She, just, have, lunch).

2. I invited Margaret to the party but she couldn't come. (She, arrange, to do something else). _____

3. Clark went to the theatre last evening. He arrived there late. (The play, already, begin). _____

4. My sister went to Ann's house but she wasn't there. (She, go, out). _____

Exercise 4. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

Conference Report

The conference was very successful. The seminars and talks *were/had been* extremely interesting and it was obvious that all the speakers *had prepared/ prepared* their material very thoroughly. Everyone agreed that this should become an annual event.

There were however a number of administrative problems. When we *arrived/had arrived*, we *discovered/had discovered* that the hotel manager *reserved/had reserved* the wrong room for us and therefore we *didn't have/had not had* enough space. Unfortunately, he couldn't let us have the larger room because he *gave/had given* it to another group, even bigger than ours.

He also *misunderstood/had also misunderstood* the letter explaining what food we *required/had required*. In fact, we *suspected/had suspected* that he *lost/had lost* the letter. We don't recommend using this hotel again.

Exercise 5. Complete the following conversation using the verbs supplied.

Mary has called to see her friend Andrew.

Andrew: Mary, I'm surprised to see you.

Mary: Well, I think you owe me an explanation.

Andrew: Me? What about you? I (see) *saw* you in the café last night. We (arrange) _____ to meet at the cinema, if you remember.

Mary: So why _____ you (not come) _____ into the cafe if you saw me?

Andrew: I (be) _____ too angry. And cold. I (wait) _____ outside the cinema for an hour.

Mary: But why? _____ you (not get) _____ my note?

Andrew: What note?

Mary: The note I (leave) _____ here yesterday afternoon. When I

(go) _____ past the cinema yesterday lunch-time I (notice) _____ that they (change) _____ the film. So I put _____ a note under your door to tell you.

Andrew: I (not find) _____ any note.

Mary: It must be there. Let me look. Yes. Oh, dear. I'm afraid it (slip) _____ under the mat.

Andrew: Oh, I'm sorry I was angry. It just that, while I (wait) _____, I was worried about what (happen) _____ to you. And then, I (see) _____ you in the cafe. You (laugh) _____ with your friends and I (realise) _____ that you (sit) _____ there comfortably with them all evening. I (just lose) _____ my temper.

Mary: Never mind. Let's forget it. Where shall we go now?

Exercise 6. *Change the sentences using the Past Perfect Tense.*

The happiest moment of my life was on top of Snowdon in Wales this summer. I was happy for a lot of different reasons.

Model: I climb a mountain.
I had climbed a mountain.

The rope doesn't break.

My girlfriend agrees to marry me.

A letter comes with good news about my exams.

I spend a wonderful time in Wales.

My favourite team wins the football championship.

Exercise 7. *If a room is noisy, we often have to ask questions about the information we haven't heard. What can you ask if you don't hear all of the words? You may not hear some words from the story told in the exercise 6, for examples:*

1. *climbed Snowdon* in sentence 1, so you ask: "What had you done?"

2. *the rope* in sentence 2, so you ask:
What _____
3. *marry me* in sentence 3, so you ask:

- What _____
4. *good news about my exams* in sentence 4, so you ask:
What _____
5. *Wales* in sentence 5, so you ask:
Where _____
6. *football championship* in sentence 6, so you ask:
What _____

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in the Past Perfect Tense or Past Simple.

Ned Jacobs (marry) *had married* once before. He have to wait 2 years until his new girlfriend Carol agreed to be his second wife.

They (marry) _____ at 12 and the wedding reception was at 1.00 in their fifth floor flat. They were having photos taken with their guests and (go) _____ out onto the balcony. They (pose) _____ for a group photo and the camera (flash) _____ when the groom (lose) _____ his balance. He (grab) _____ hold of his wife and (send) _____ them both toppling to the ground below. There guests (watch) _____ in horror and had to wait until the couple (reach) _____ the ground to see that they (be) _____ both alive. The newlyweds (land) _____ on a patch of rain-softened grass and (live) _____. They (marry) _____ for 2 hours and (survive) _____.

Exercise 9. Read the text, underline the verbs in the Past Perfect Tense. Give your ideas about the murder.

Who Shot Lord Bromley?

Lord Bromley was shot at 10 p. m. at his country house. He and his wife had sat down to dine with 11 guests at 8. About 2 hours later shots were heard and Lord Bromley's body was discovered in the library. Some guests had already left by this time.

Detective Inspector Nick O'Neil, known as "the perfect detective", was called to the scene and ordered that any guest who had left the house should be brought back for questioning. Nick O'Neil soon realised that 5 of the guests had plotted the murder together. The 5 were so nervous that they contradicted themselves. Here're some extracts from what the Bromleys' guests said when interviewed. Find the five guilty parties.

Jane Clark. The murder took place at 10 but I left; I was drunk, you see. ... The murder happened at 10 but I'd left; I was blind drunk.

Colonel Smith. He was shot at 10 and I left. I felt terrible... He died at 10 and I'd left. I was feeling awful.

Prince Charles. The murder happened at 10. I left and drove home...

The murder happened at 10. I'd left and driven home.

Lieutenant Chesney. Obviously somebody murdered Lord Bromley once I left the house... Obviously somebody murdered Lord Bromley once I'd left the house.

The Duchess of Crewe. The terrible act had happened when I left... The murder happened at 10, when I left.

Alexander Browning. The murder happened at around 10, so I left. I couldn't bear to stay in the house... The murder had happened at around 10, so I left.

Lord Eston. The murder happened when I'd left... The murder was committed when I left Lord Bromley's house.

Diane Crossby. The shooting took place as soon as I left... The shots were fired as soon as I'd left.

Lady Bromley. My husband shot himself because I left in a terrible temper... He shot himself because I'd walked off in a terrible temper.

Jack Manor, the Bromleys' neighbour. I heard 3 shots although I left at 10... I heard 3 shots although I'd left at 10.

Sir Frederick Mall. The murder happened after I left... The murder happened after I'd left the house.

Lady Margaret Higgins. Lord Bromley was shot before I left ... Lord Bromley had been murdered before I left for home.

Exercise 10. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Мэри только что приехала домой, когда я позвонил. Она была во Франции. _____

2. Вначале я подумал, что совершил правильный поступок, но вскоре понял, что сделал серьезную ошибку. _____

3. “Джек был на вечеринке, когда вы пришли?” — “Нет, он ушел домой”. _____

4. Мы ехали по дороге, когда увидели машину, которая разбилась, поэтому мы остановились, чтобы посмотреть, не могли бы мы чем-нибудь помочь. _____

5. Я ищу Джейн. Вы видели ее? _____

6. Мы все прибрали, как только наши друзья ушли. _____

7. Детям понравилось в зоопарке. До этого они никогда не

- видели диких животных. _____
- _____
8. Диана была счастлива, потому что до этого она никогда не была на дискотеке. _____
- _____
9. Алекс начал собирать марки в феврале, и к сентябрю он собрал более тысячи. _____
- _____
10. Студенты не закончили эту работу ко вчерашнему вечеру. _____
- _____
11. Я надеялся послать Браунам поздравительную открытку по случаю их свадьбы, но не смог. _____
- _____
12. Мой друг думал о том, чтобы навестить меня, но не смог из-за болезни. _____
- _____
13. Миссис Джекингз не успела выйти из комнаты, как они начали сплетничать о ней. _____
- _____
14. Председатель едва успел начать выступление, когда его прервали (to be interrupted). _____
- _____
15. Что произошло, когда нас здесь не было? _____
- _____
16. Вор пробрался в дом и украл много вещей. _____
- _____
17. Гости уже собрались к тому времени, когда он пришел. _____
- _____
18. Вы начали изучать английский перед тем, как пришли учиться сюда? _____
- _____
19. Вы кончили изучать русскую литературу к тому времени, как окончили школу? _____
- _____
20. Почему Вы не пригласили их в кино? _____
- _____
21. Дети еще не заснули к 9 часам. _____
- _____
22. Учитель дал студентам домашнее задание перед тем, как прозвенел звонок. _____
- _____
23. Вчера к 6 часам они все еще не получили письмо. _____

24. Ваш друг изучал историю перед тем, как поступил в университет? _____
25. Сара еще не купила подарок Нику, когда он встретил ее. _____
26. Он перевел текст вчера к этому времени. _____
27. Вы послали телеграмму перед тем, как я позвонил вам? _____
28. Ты пошла домой сразу же после окончания занятий? _____
29. Какой фильм ты посмотрела, когда я встретил тебя у кинотеатра? _____
30. Мой дядя забыл свой багаж в поезде, прибывающем в 3.25. _____
31. Билл был в форме, когда я встретил его. Он был солдатом 15 лет и планировал остаться в армии до 35 лет. _____
32. Старый дуб, который рос во дворе церкви 350 лет, неожиданно упал на землю. _____
33. Отец Тома посоветовал ему не жениться до 30 лет, и Том решил последовать его совету. _____
34. Я только что налил себе стакан сока, когда зазвонил телефон. _____
35. Энн встретила Джерома в Испании в 1993 году. До этого она видела его 5 лет назад. _____
36. Мистер Дженкинз встретил эту леди в 1963 году и затем 20 лет спустя. Ее волосы, которые были пепельными во время их первой встречи, теперь были седыми. _____
37. Он прибыл в 3.35. Он прождал только 10 минут в VIP зале, когда мистер Смит прибыл. _____
38. Когда она спела песню, она присела. _____
39. Когда Джек увидел все картины, он сказал, что был готов

- ехать. _____
40. Он отказывался ложиться спать до тех пор, пока не посмотрел фильм до конца. _____
41. Они не дожидались, пока мы освободимся от работы. _____
42. Не успели мы прочитать задачу, как учитель приказал нам вернуться к работе. _____
43. Не успели мы пройти 15 миль, как он пожаловался на усталость. _____
44. Не успели мы пробыть там неделю, как протратили все деньги, которые имели. _____
45. Когда я знала его уже 3 месяца, я пригласила его на чай. _____
46. Он оставался в отцовской фирме до тех пор, пока не умер отец. _____
47. Когда Алекс был в школе, он ничему не научился. _____
48. Уже было 10 часов, и она устала, потому что работала с восхода солнца. _____
49. Рэй пытался уже 10 раз связаться с Маргарет по телефону. _____
50. К 3 часам он починил мотор. _____

LESSON 4

УРОК 4

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Образование Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Continuous Tense образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в форме Past Perfect (**had been**) и формы причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle) смыслового

глагола:

I had been working. He had been working.

В *вопросительной форме* первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Had we been working? Had she been working?

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

I had not been working. He had not been working.

В разговорной речи употребляются те же сокращения, что и в Past

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I had been working. We had been working. You had been working. He (she, it) had been working. They had been working.	Had I been working? Had we been working? Had you been working? Had he (she, it) been working? Had they been working?	I had not been working. We had not been working. You had not been working. He (she, it) had not been working. They had not been working.

Perfect:

I'd been working.
He'd been working.
I hadn't been working.
He hadn't been working.

2. Употребление Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Это время употребляется для выражения *длительного* прошедшего действия, начавшегося ранее другого прошедшего действия, выраженного Past Simple и *еще происходившего в момент его наступления*. Это время употребляется, когда *указан период времени*, в течение которого действие уже совершалось, т.е. с такими значениями времени, как: **for ... hours** (for 3 hours), **for ... month** (for 2 month), **for a long time**.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense переводится прошедшим

временем глагола *несовершенного вида*, часто с наречием **уже**.

I had been working *for a long time* when my sister came. Я (уже) долго работал, когда пришла моя сестра.

It had been raining *for 3 hours* when I left home. Дождь шел (уже) 3 часа, когда я вышел из дома.

Если бы в этих примерах *не было указано*, как долго совершалось действие, то вместо Past Perfect Continuous Tense следовало бы употребить Past Continuous Tense.

I was working for a long time, when my sister came. Я работал уже много времени, когда моя сестра пришла.

It was raining when I left home. Шел дождь, когда я вышел из дома.

С глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous (*to be, to have, to know, to love*) вместо Past Perfect Continuous употребляется *Past Perfect Tense*.

I *had been* in Manchester for a few days when Alex called on me. Я был в Манчестере уже несколько дней, когда Алекс зашел ко мне.

As I *had known* him for 5 years, I was very glad to see him. Так как я знал его уже 5 лет, я был очень рад его видеть.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется также для выражения длительного прошедшего действия, которое закончилось непосредственно перед моментом наступления *другого прошедшего действия*. Период времени, в течение которого совершалось действие, может быть как указан, так и не указан.

He felt very tired when he came home as he had been playing basketball. Он чувствовал себя очень усталым, когда пришел домой, так как играл в баскетбол.

Uses of the Present and Past Perfect Continuous Tense: 'I have/had been working'

The Past Perfect Continuous is the 'past' form of the Present Perfect Continuous.

The continuous forms have the effect of emphasizing continuity.

1. We use them to describe actions in progress throughout a period:

Present Perfect Continuous Tense: She is very tired. She *has been typing* all day.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense: She was very tired. She *had been typing* all day.

Depending on context, she was still typing, or had recently stopped. (then, not now)

2. Some verbs like **learn, lie, live, wait, work** naturally suggest 'continuity':

We say: *I've waited* for two hours. (Simple Present Perfect Tense)

Or: *I've been waiting* for two hours. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

We say: *I'd waited* for two hours before he arrived. (Simple Past Perfect Tense)

Or: *I'd been waiting* for two hours before he arrived. (Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

3. Repeated actions:

Present Perfect Continuous Tense He's *been phoning* every night for a month.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense: He'd *been phoning* every night for a month.

4. Drawing conclusions:

Present Perfect Continuous Tense: Her eyes are red. It's clear *she's been crying*.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense: Her eyes were red. It was clear *she'd been crying*.

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

Model: There was nobody in the house but there was a smell of cigarettes. (somebody, smoke, in the house)

Somebody had been smoking in the house.

1. When mother got home, Fred was sitting in front of TV. He had just turned it off.
(he, watch, TV) _____
2. Jane woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.
(she, dream) _____
3. The three boys came into the room. They had a football and they were both very tired.
(they, play, football) _____

Exercise 2. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

Model: We played golf yesterday. Half an hour after we began playing, it started to rain. We ... when ...

We had been playing golf for a half an hour when it started to rain.

1. Ken got a job in a factory. 10 years later the factory closed down.
At the time the factory ..., Ken ... there for 10 years.

2. I went to musical last week. The orchestra began playing. After about 15 minutes a man in the audience suddenly began shouting.
The orchestra ... when ...

3. I had arranged to meet George in café. I arrived and waited for him.
After 10 minutes I suddenly realised that I was in the wrong café.
I ... for 10 minutes when ...

Exercise 3. Supply the Present Perfect Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous Tenses. Show where both are possible.

Model: You were out of breath when you came (you run) ...?
Had you been running?

1. I (write) _____ to the firm regularly for a month before, but they still hadn't answered.
2. I knew you (paint) _____ — How did you know? — Your hair was covered with paint!
3. Jack was tired. He (dig) _____ all day.
4. She (study) _____ English for 3 years before she visited Canada.
5. It started raining last Sunday and it (rain) _____ ever since.
6. They (ring) _____ me about it every day for the last week.
7. How long (you wait) _____ there?
8. We (wait) _____ for your call all day.
9. I (stand) _____ there since 2 o'clock.

Exercise 4. Supply the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous Tenses.

Model: The boys (do) _____ their homework and by 9 o'clock they still hadn't finished.

The boys had been doing their homework and by 9 o'clock they still hadn't finished.

1. We (cook) _____ all day for the party that evening and by 6 o'clock we still weren't ready.
2. I knew Jonathan (prepare) _____ a beautiful meal for his guests and they all enjoyed it.
3. I knew Alice (do) _____ the washing because when we got in she was ready to go out.
4. By 10 o'clock the children (do) _____ their homework and were ready to go to bed.

Exercise 5. Supply suitable verbs for the following conversation.

Kate is getting ready to leave her office. A colleague, Bruce, comes into the room.

Bruce: Oh, Kate, I'm glad I've caught you. Can you stay on help us finish some work? You remember the new client I _____ you about yesterday? Well, we've got to do a presentation to her tomorrow.

Kate: But I _____ just _____.

Bruce: You don't have to go, do you, though? You _____ your shopping at lunchtime, _____ (not) you?

Kate: And now I want to go home.

Bruce: Oh, come on Kate, please. It's only be for an hour.

Kate: That's what you _____ last time. I _____ letters for 2 hours, then when I _____ nearly _____ them all, you _____ me do half of them again because you _____ (not) me the right address file, so I _____ them all wrong!

Bruce: OK, if that's how you feel about it. But next time you need help, don't be surprised if I remind you that you _____ to help me!

Exercise 6. *Using the information given, complete each sentence with a suitable verb. Use the Past Perfect Continuous or Past Simple Tenses.*

Model: Greta worked very hard all morning. Her boss gave her an extra half hour for lunch. She boasted about it.

Greta boasted that her boss gave her an extra half hour for lunch because she had been working very hard all morning.

1. Anton tried to mend a broken window. He cut his hand. He went to hospital.
Anton went to hospital because he _____ his hand while he was trying to mend a broken window.
2. Graham went for a walk. In the forest he saw some rare birds. When he got home he wrote a letter to the local newspaper about them.
Graham wrote to the local newspaper about some rare birds which he _____ while he was walking in the woods.
3. Patrick went to the disco. He came home very late. His mother was worried and she told him off when he got in.
Patrick's mother told him off when he came home late because she _____ about him all evening.
4. Rebecca came top in the final exam. Her father bought her a car as a reward.
Rebecca's father bought her a car because she _____ top in the final exam.
5. I lost my watch. We had looked for it for hours. I was very pleased when my son found it.
I was very pleased when my son found my watch because we _____ for it for hours.
6. Maggie came home from work early. She cooked lunch. Her family were very impressed.
Maggie's family were very impressed to discover that she _____ such delicious lunch.
7. Henry worked in the garden all day. Then he took a hot bath.
Henry took a hot bath because he _____ in the garden all day.

8. I attended an English course. I made some new friends. I sent postcards to them.

I sent postcards to the new friends I _____ while I was attending an English course.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using the verbs given.

Model:

My grandmother was a wonderful woman. She (spend) _____ most of her life teaching adults who (miss) _____ the opportunity to go to school when they (be) _____ children and (never/learn) _____ to read.

My grandmother was a wonderful woman. She spent most of her life teaching adults who had missed the opportunity to go to school when they were children and had never learned to read.

1. I (always/want) _____ to visit Japan, and now I (have) _____ the chance, I (decide) to take it.
2. The hotel manager called the police when he (discover) _____ that a guest (leave) _____ without paying his bill.
3. We (have) _____ a fire in the office last week. Everything (go) _____ very well up till then, but we (sort) _____ out the mess ever since, as you can imagine.
4. I (not, pay) _____ for my ticket yet. How much (owe) _____ you?
5. I don't know what (happen) _____ to Steve. He (be) _____ such a hard worker, but now he (lose) _____ interest in everything.
6. Tim has had to give up playing football since he (break) _____ his leg.
7. How often (visit you) _____ your cousins when you (be) _____ in Finland last year?
8. Where _____ you (do) for your holiday in summer?

Exercise 8. What could you say in these situations? Write your own ideas. Use the tense in brackets. Make the verb negative if necessary.

Model: You hear that your friend Mike has been in a car accident. You wonder if he was a driver.

Ask a question (Past Continuous Tense)

How long had he been driving a car, I wonder?

1. A friend tells you that he has passed his driving test. You wonder if this was expected.
Ask a question (past simple) _____

2. Some students are discussing why there was a war 50 years ago. You give your opinion (past perfect).
I think it was because _____

3. You remember an occasion when you were punished as a child. Say what led up to it (past perfect).
I _____

4. You are sorry about a friend's recent illness. What do you tell your friend? (present perfect)
I _____

5. Someone asks you your reason for not coming to your team's volley-ball practice. Answer the question (past simple).
The reason was that _____

6. You're surprised that a friend doesn't know what happened at a meeting. Is it possible that she wasn't at the meeting. Ask your friend a question (past simple).

7. You're a teacher. You see that the homework you expected from one pupil is missing. What do you ask? (present perfect).
Why _____

8. The police ask you about your activities at the time a crime was committed. Answer the question (past continuous).
I _____

9. You go to the doctor because of a problem about headache. What do you say? (present perfect continuous)
I _____

Exercise 9. *Ann is telling Dick about some of the difficulties she had on her wedding day. Write the verbs in a suitable Past Perfect form or Past Perfect Continuous (positive or negative). If the verb is already correct, write "no change".*

Ann: Well, first of all, I couldn't get my wedding dress to fit. The dressmaker ¹*had made* a mistake in the measurements.

Dick: ²*You had tried it on* in the dressmaker's before that?

Ann: ³*I'd had* a first fitting 2 weeks before, but ⁴*I had tried* on the final version. There hadn't been time. ⁵*I had made* so many other arrangements for the wedding. Anyway, after my sister ⁶*had altered* the dress with her sewing machine, John phoned to say he couldn't go ahead with the wedding. He said he wasn't well. ⁷*He'd been sick* that morning.

Dick: ⁸*He had celebrated* the night before?

Ann: Oh, yes. ⁹*He had had* a good time with some of the men from his work. And I suppose with all the excitement ¹⁰*he had slept* well. But I thought he had other reasons. Anyway, I was so angry ... ¹¹*I'd almost decided* to call the whole thing off. But then he phoned again. ¹²*He had talked* to his father.

Dick: ¹³*His father had given* him a few words of fatherly advice?

Ann: Yes, I suppose that was it. Anyway, ¹⁴*he'd calmed down* and he wanted to go ahead. And we did. And we've been happy ever since.

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

Exercise 10. *The government of one country started an investigation into its security after several of its secret agents went over to its enemy the other country. Complete the sentences from the investigator's report, using the verbs in brackets. Use a negative where the meaning of the sentence requires it. Use the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.*

What went wrong? Our investigation revealed the following facts:

Model:

"Some of our agents (work) ... for the enemy for several years."

"Some of our agents *had been working* for the enemy for several years."

1. "We (give away) _____ secrets to the enemy over a long period."
2. "The departments in our security services (cooperate) _____ well with each other."

3. "Our most trusted agent in that country (have) _____ problems in her marriage."
4. "The enemy (listen) _____ to conversations between our agents, using secret listening devices."
5. "Our agents (receive) _____ enough money to carry out their operations."
6. "We ought to have guessed that something was wrong; over a period of several month we (get) _____ any useful information out of the country."
7. "The enemy (feed) _____ us with false information."
8. "For several weeks, one of our agents in the country (send) _____ messages in the wrong code."
9. "The conclusion: our security services (carry out) _____ duties efficiently."

Exercise 11. *Translate from Russian into English.*

1. Сын был в восторге от своей новой игрушечной машины. Уже долгое время он хотел получить ее. _____

2. Было четыре часа, и она очень устала, потому что работала с рассвета. _____

3. Он все время старался посмотреть этот спектакль. _____

4. Мистер Кларк красил входную дверь. Краска все еще, возможно, не высохла. _____

5. Когда я встретил Пита в первый раз, он работал в корпорации "Сони" 15 лет. _____

6. Дженни была напугана. Кто-то посылал ей письма каждый день в течение целой недели. _____

7. Ее глаза были красноватыми. Было очевидно, что она плакала. _____

8. Когда мальчики пришли в квартиру, их одежда была испачкана, волосы растрепаны, и у одного из них был подбит глаз. Они подрались. _____

9. Дерек бросил курить 5 лет назад. До этого он курил 10 лет. _____

10. Наконец поезд подъехал. Я ждала его час. _____

11. Она запыхалась. Она прыгала. _____

12. Мы были очень близкими друзьями. Мы знали друг друга 20 лет. _____

13. Они были в спортивном центре, где играли в теннис. _____

14. Я мечтала, когда ты зашел. _____

15. Они ездили в Мексику в течение многих лет. _____

16. Он очень много занимался, чтобы выдержать экзамен. _____

17. Мери отправилась поплавать вчера после работы. Ей была нужна физическая зарядка, потому что она просидела в офисе весь день перед компьютером. _____

18. Прошел дождь, и улицы все еще оставались мокрыми от дождя. _____

19. Начиная со вчерашнего дня, он чинил машину. _____

20. Кофейное дерево, которое относилось к Бразильским тропическим растениям, росло в Ботаническом саду с 1970 года. _____

21. Мы проводили этот эксперимент с 9 часов и все еще не закончили. _____

22. Когда я вошел в зал, профессор говорил уже 15 минут. _____

23. Шел сильный снег 3 часа или около того, когда мы вышли из дома. _____

24. Он сказал, что искал свою записную книжку все утро перед тем, как наконец-то он обнаружил ее под газетой. _____

25. Я видел ее последним, она была одета в хорошо сшитое платье. Я не думаю, что она его долго носила. Оно выглядело вполне новым. _____

26. Фильм шел в течение месяца. _____

27. Мы показывали новому менеджеру фабрику уже 2 часа, пока он не сказал: "Пока достаточно." _____

28. Они обсуждали план полчаса, когда я присоединился к ним. _____
29. Сколько времени вы переводили перед тем, как ваш друг позвонил вам? _____

30. Он бегал около 3-х часов и после этого заболел. _____

31. Я пела 2 часа. _____

32. Путешественники прошли по лесу несколько часов, когда обнаружили, что заблудились. _____

33. Почему вы носили такой странно выглядящий костюм? Вы смотрелись очень непривлекательно! _____

34. Почему же, я носил его месяц, и никто не сказал и слова за все это время. _____

35. Сколько Форресты жили вместе перед тем, как Альберт решил уйти от жены? _____

36. Вы ожидали, что вода будет такой горячей, когда они насыпали чайные листья? _____

37. Они подождали до тех пор, пока чай настаивался в течение 10 минут, перед тем, как кто-то выплеснул его. _____

38. Я спал всего лишь несколько минут, перед тем как заметить вора. _____

39. Она преподавала 20 лет, после чего пошла работать в одну компанию. _____

40. Мы не читали текст до тех пор, пока в зал не вошел профессор. _____

41. Сколько он проучился в университете, пока не бросил его? ____

42. Почему вы не готовились к соревнованию, перед тем как я вошел? _____

43. Я только что думал об ужасной зиме 1990 года, когда я увидел телепрограмму об этом. _____

44. Он надолго задерживался на работе в течение многих недель. _____

45. Вода лилась ручьями по всему дому со времени ланча. _____

46. Кошка пыталась съесть рыбу, поэтому мне пришлось положить рыбу в холодильник. _____

47. Майкл и Ник дрейфовали на резиновом плоту в течение ста дней в Тихом океане до того, как корейские матросы спасли их. _____

48. Они проплывали между Мексикой и Галапагосскими островами (the Galapagos Islands) и только приступили к своему ланчу, когда кит разбил их лодку. _____

49. Их яхта была заполнена водой целый час, перед тем как они перебрались на плот. _____

50. Чтобы выжить они ловили и ели маленьких акул, чаек, черепах и пили дождевую воду. _____

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ

Exercise 1. Give complete answers to these questions using the time references in brackets.

Model: When did you last see “The Godfather”? (recently)
I saw “The Godfather” recently.

- When did Mary tell her friends about her engagement? (when she was here).

- How long ago did you work as a teacher? (a year ago)

- How long did you wait in a traffic jam? (2 hours)

- What time did Sam arrive? (at 2 o'clock)

- When did you last play badminton? (when I was 15)

Exercise 2. Supply the Simple Past or the Simple Present Perfect Tense in these sentences.

Model: I ... breakfast 2 hours ago. (have)
I had breakfast 2 hours ago.

- I _____ breakfast. (just have)
- _____ to the University yet? (she drive)
- _____ to the University after 10 o'clock. (she drive)
- She _____ books until she was 7. (never read)
- She is 25 and _____ a book in her life. (never read)

Exercise 3. Put in the Simple Past, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous tenses.

Before I (visit) visited Australia, my friend in Scotland (tell) _____ me I'd learn 'the Australian salute'. "What's that?", I (ask) _____. "You'll find out when you get there", he (say) _____. I (arrive) _____ in Perth last week. Since then, I (stay) _____ at a good hotel near a beach. I (never visit) _____ Australia before and I'm enjoying my stay. I (swim) _____ every day from the time I (arrive)

_____ . Yesterday, an Australian friend (suggest) _____ a tour into the bush! I (agree) _____ at once. The first thing I (notice) _____ when we (be) _____ in the bush (be) _____ the flies. After a while I (remember) _____ the conversation I had had in Scotland before I (come) _____ here. "What's the 'Australian salute'?", I (ask) _____ suddenly, as I waved my right arm to keep the flies away. "That's it!", my friend said as he (wave) _____ back!

Exercise 4. Match the two halves of these sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. My younger sister started school. | since March |
| 2. The last train left. | for a few minutes |
| 3. The Red Cross started. | all day |
| 4. He caught a cold. | in the 19 th century |
| 5. The minister hasn't been in Spain. | when she was 6 |
| 6. The dentist has asked us to wait. | when we went out in the rain |
| 7. My mother has been asleep in bed. | several minutes ago |

1. *My younger sister started school when she was 6.*

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Exercise 5. Bob wants to go to an art college and has an interview with one of the lecturers (Nick Patterson). Complete the questions.

Bob: Sir, I can answer your questions.

Nick: When *have you finished* school?

Bob: Four years ago.

Nick: Where _____ since then?

Bob: I've had several jobs.

Nick: What _____ the first?

Bob: I worked in a cafe. I needed to save some money.

Nick: Why _____ money?

Bob: I wanted to travel before I started studying.

Nick: Where _____ to go?

Bob: Africa, Latin America.

Nick: And all those places?

Bob: No, not yet. I've been to Brazil and Peru so far.

Nick: What _____ there?

Bob: I stayed with some my friends. It was wonderful.

Nick: _____ some pictures to show me?

Bob: Yes, I have a small portfolio here.

Nick: Where _____ this work?

Bob: Mostly in Peru.

Nick: Why _____ any in Brazil?

Bob: I didn't have time really. I just did some pencil sketches.

Nick: _____ them here with you?

Bob: They're at the back of the portfolio.

Nick: Well, I'm very impressed. When _____ interested in painting and drawing?

Bob: I think I always have been.

Exercise 6. Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable verb. Use either the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Model:

Jane _____ more money in her last job, but she enjoys this one more.

Jane earned more money in her last job, but she enjoys this one more.

1. Bill _____ away from work all this week.
2. Jack _____ his map. We'll have to go back for it.
3. Why _____ you _____ your coat on? It's not cold.
4. Ann _____ rather unfriendly recently.
5. Eric _____ the door before I rang the bell.
6. How long _____ Neil _____ his present job?
7. Mary _____ to me about her problems last night.
8. Jane _____ hard to pass the exam last week.
9. How long _____ he _____ across the country?

Exercise 7. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. We have posted/posted the letters three weeks ago. If you still haven't received/didn't receive them, please inform us immediately.
2. My father has been/was interested in foreign languages ever since he was/has been a child.
3. Oh, dear. What can I do? I'm sure something dreadful has happened/happened.
4. Where have you first met/did you first meet Jack?
5. How long have you studied/did you study before you have qualified/qualified?

6. We have wanted/wanted to go to the theatre last night, but there haven't been/weren't any seats.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct form of the verbs. Read through each conversation before you start.

1. James: Our tutor invites /has invited /invited the students to his house on Sunday. Do you go /Are you going /Have you gone?
Steve: I'm afraid not. I work /used to work /am working for my father on Sundays.
2. Mark: Do you write /Have you written /were you writing to the bank manager yet?
Peter: I haven't finished /hadn't finished /didn't finish yet. I've been trying /I've tried /I tried to decide what to say.
3. Terry: When did you hear /have you heard /had you heard your test results?
Gillian: When I had phoned /phoned /have phoned my friend. She's a monitor of my group. She has been checking /has checked /was checking the list when I had rung /rang /am ringing, so she was telling /told /tells me then.
4. Pat: What part of Whitby do you live /did you live /have you lived in when you were /have been /were being a student?
Jack: A place called Selly Oak. Do you know /Did you know /Have you known it?
Pat: Yes. I was passing /used to pass /have passed through it nearly every day when I was living /have been living /have lived there.

Exercise 9. Write the correct form of the verbs in the Past Simple Tense (statement or question, positive or negative). If the verb is correct, write "no change".

A group of hill-walkers has arrived back at a youth hostel after getting into difficulties on the hills. The warden of the hostel is finding out what went wrong.

Warden: There you are! I suppose ¹*you got lost* in the mist!

Kliff: No. ²*The mist covered* our side of the hill.

Warden: Well. What happened? Why ³*you got back* here before now. It ⁴*got dark* two hours ago. It was a short trip. ⁵*You had to walk* more than 10 kilometres.

Dannis: The problem was that ⁶*we took* a map with us ...

Warden: What? ⁷You took a map! Why ⁸you checked that before ⁹you left this morning?

Liz: Actually, ¹⁰we had a map, ¹¹you have any idea where you were going? It's just a matter of walking south along the valley. That's all ¹²you needed to do. ¹³You took a compass with you?

Henry: Yes, ¹⁴Alex put a compass in his pocket this morning. But ¹⁵he knew how to use it.

Warden: And where is Alex now?

Ken: We don't know. ¹⁶We left him behind on the hill while he was trying to use his compass.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | no change | 9. _____ |
| 2. _____ | | 10. _____ |
| 3. _____ | | 11. _____ |
| 4. _____ | | 12. _____ |
| 5. _____ | | 13. _____ |
| 6. _____ | | 14. _____ |
| 7. _____ | | 15. _____ |
| 8. _____ | | 16. _____ |

Exercise 10. Put verbs in brackets in the Simple Past or Past Continuous Tenses. Note where both forms are possible.

Mrs. Adamson, our District Nurse (drive) *drove* home at 4 a.m. one night after an urgent visit to a sick patient. She (drive) _____ along a convoy lane, when she (see) _____ a new kind of animal. She (stop) _____ her car and (get out) _____. The animal (be) _____ clearly visible in the blaze of her headlights. It (look) _____ like a hedgehog with a tall white hat. It (cross) _____ the road without paying any attention to Mrs. Adamson. When she (go) _____ nearer, she (notice) _____ that there was a plastic yoghurt pot on it's head. The poor hedgehog had got its head stuck in it! Her instincts as a nurse (tell) _____ her she would have to rescue it, so she (pull) _____ at the pot, but the hedgehog (pull) _____, too. After a struggle, Mrs. Adamson (pull) _____ the pot off the hedgehog's head. She (think) _____ the animal (look) _____ rather sad when she (notice) _____ that the pot was half full of strawberry yoghurt. She (give) _____ it back to the hedgehog. The creature (seize) _____ its (put) _____ it on its head again, and triumphantly (continue) _____ its journey across the road.

Exercise 11. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- Mike: Hello, Nick. What *are you doing /do you do* in this part of Brighton?
Nick: *I'm looking /I look* at flats round here.
Mike: Flats? *Are you wanting /Do you want* to move?
Nick: Yes, in fact, believe it or not, Ann and I *are getting /get* married.
Mike: That's great! Congratulations. When *were you deciding /did you decide*?
Nick: A month ago. It was while we *were staying /stayed* with her family in Wales. Now we *try /we're trying* to find a suitable flat.
Mike: It'll be nice to have you as neighbours. I hope you manage to buy one soon.
Nick: Oh, we *aren't looking /don't look* for a flat to buy. We *aren't having /don't have* enough money yet. *We're wanting /We want* to find somewhere to rent.
Mike: Yes, of course. That's what we *did /were doing* at first. Actually, in the end, my father *was lending /lent* us some money. That's how we *were managing /managed* to buy ours.
Nick: Really? Perhaps I'll talk to my family before we *choose /we're choosing* a flat.
Mike: That's not a bad idea. My family *gave /were giving* us quite a lot of helpful advice. Now, what about a coffee? There's a good cafe just round the corner.
Nick: OK. I *looked /was looking* for somewhere to sit down when I bumped into you. Let's go.

Exercise 12. Most of these sentences contain one mistake. Correct each one or, if there's no mistake, write "right".

Model: I can't imagine why you were believing this news.
I can't imagine why you believed this news.

1. The reason I get fat is that I'm always tasting things while I'm cooking.

2. The coffee's smelling wonderful.

3. I looked forward to a peaceful weekend, when my friends arrived from the station.

4. Last year we visited Finland.

5. Oh, I'm sorry, I've spilt some milk. Where are you keeping the paper towels?

6. What did you do after you left school?

7. How's your sister? Does her health improve?

8. Now we understand what she's trying to say!

9. The ship sank because the engineer wasn't calling for help until it was already sinking.

10. James heard the result of the match as he was driving to work, so he phoned Charles when he got there.

11. You're right, I'm completely agreeing with you.

Exercise 13. *Supply am, is, are, was, were or weren't.*

Model: Her dream ... to dance with the Royal Ballet Company.
Her dream was to dance with the Royal Ballet Company.

1. Her family name is now Adamson, but it _____ Jones before she got married.
2. My ambition _____ to start my own business, but it didn't work out.
3. The name of country _____ Rhodesia, but it _____ now Zimbabwe.
4. It _____ only 5 miles to the shops now. It _____ 25 miles to any shops from there old house.
5. I _____ hungry. — You can't be. We only had breakfast an hour ago.
6. It _____ quite foggy tonight, but it _____ far worse last night.
7. It _____ very windy today, so wear a coat.
8. _____ Alex and Mary at home when you called? — No, they _____, but they _____ home now.
9. Mrs. Hardy _____ a very nice woman, but her late husband _____ a very unpleasant man.
10. _____ Mr. McDonald in? — No, I'm sorry, he _____ here not long ago, but now he _____ out.
11. This _____ a beautiful green dress. Buy it.

12. The party _____ next Sunday evening at my house.
13. Today _____ 11th January, yesterday _____ the 10th.
14. The other students _____ here already. They _____ all downstairs in the dining-room.
15. I'm sure the twins _____ 5 today, they _____ 4 last year.
16. Here, this book _____ yours, and that one _____ Stive's. They were both on the floor.
17. Whose _____ these? — They _____ Simon's, but he gave them to me, so they _____ mine now.

Exercise 14. *Most of these sentences have one verb in the wrong tense. Correct them or write "right".*

Model:

When Thomas reached the centre of the city he couldn't find a parking space, so he had decided to go by bus the next time.

When Thomas reached the centre of the city he couldn't find a parking space, so he decided to go by bus the next time.

1. At first the authorities thought the athlete had been taking drugs, but they soon realised they mixed up the results of the tests.

2. When the film star came into the restaurant we didn't recognise him because I didn't see any of his films.

3. Many modern medicines weren't invented by western scientists but by tribal people who had been using them for generations before the Europeans arrived.

4. At the end of our meal we found we couldn't pay the bill because we didn't bring any money with us.

5. The children were thrilled when they unwrapped the electronic toys, but when they discovered that nobody bought a battery they were very disappointed.

6. Sarah missed the train, so by the time she reached the theatre, the play ended and the audience was leaving the theatre.

7. I was pleased to see my old college friends at the conference last week as we didn't see each other since we finished our course.

8. When Tom came out of the house he had found that a thief had taken his car radio.

9. We had to wait for hours at the airport because the bad weather had delayed all the flights.

Exercise 15. Put the verb into the most suitable form: Past Continuous (*I was doing*), Past Perfect (*I had done*) or Past Perfect Continuous Tense (*I had been doing*).

Model:

Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He (look) ... for his contact lens.

Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He was looking for his contact lens.

1. I was sad when I sold my car. I (have) _____ for a very long time.
2. We were good friends. We (know) _____ each other for a long time.
3. When Anton arrived, everybody was reading the books. They (repeat) _____ their homework.
4. When I came, Ann (wait) _____ for me.
5. We were very tired yesterday. We (drive) _____ for more than 2 days.

Exercise 16. Put in the Past Perfect, or Continuous, or the Past Simple Tense. Give alternatives where possible.

Old Mr. Adamson was very concerned. He and his wife were on pension and he (spend) *spent* the whole morning looking for their pension books. He (look) _____ everywhere, but he (not be able) _____ to find them. Meanwhile, his wife (be) _____ busy. She (cook) _____ all morning. She (prepare) _____ a delicious meal. She (make) _____ soup, followed by a lovely pie, which she (bake) _____ in the oven. Mr. Adamson (always enjoy) _____ his food, but he clearly wasn't enjoying his lunch. "What's the matter, dear?" his wife asked. Mr. Adamson (have to) _____ confess, that he (lost) _____ their pension books. "I know", Mrs. Adamson (say) _____ with a twinkle in her eye. "I've got them." "You've got them?" "Yes, and guess where I (find) _____ them!" Mr. Adamson suddenly remembered. "In the oven! I (put) _____ them there for safe-keeping." He (smile)

_____ with relief as she (fish) _____ them out of her apron pocket!

Exercise 17. Complete the newspaper report below using a suitable form of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible (mixed past and perfect forms).

Wendy Nash (become) *became* a rising star in the People's Party. She (begin) _____ her political career while she (study) _____ at the University. When she first (stand) _____ as a candidate for one town, she (not win) _____ many votes - that town was a traditional town, and no woman (ever be) _____ a candidate there before. "They (elect) _____ the same man, year after year", she told me, "and they (just laugh) _____ at me when I (get up) _____ to speak." But she was the winning candidate in the next election, and since then she (show) _____ herself to be a hard-hitting speaker who (never be) _____ afraid to say what she thinks.

In recent months she (fight) _____ hard to improve the position of women. She told me the reason. "I began this campaign because women (continually write) _____ to me, complaining of how their husbands (treat) _____ them. Sometimes their husbands (throw them out) _____ of the family home and left them without any possessions. The law (always take) _____ the husband's side in each cases."

When I (interview) _____ Wendy Nash last week, she (plan) _____ a new campaign on this question. She (already persuade) _____ some of the country's most important experts to support her. "The law must be changed", she (tell) _____ me.

Exercise 18. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, using either the Present Perfect or the Past Simple tense as appropriate.

Model: I never (do) _____ this work before.
I have never done this work before.

1. I never (be) _____ so pleased as when I (hear) _____ Ann had recovered from her illness.
2. Although I (know) _____ Sarah and John for many years now, I never (understand) _____ what (attract) _____ them to each other.
3. Mary is only 7 and she (pass) _____ two piano exams already.
4. Yesterday he (work) _____ for 6 hours and (complete) _____ two reports.

5. I already (read) _____ 150 pages and so I expect to finish the book by the weekend.
6. For 5 years from 1990 to 1995, Tom (live) _____ Toronto.
7. Sally (live) _____ and (work) _____ in Paris for several years now.
8. This is the best steak I ever (taste) _____ .
9. On my visit to the school, I (be) _____ pleased to see that many students (know) _____ how to handle computers.
10. This is the first time I (visit) _____ Ireland.

Exercise 19. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, using the Past Continuous or the Past Simple tense.

1. It (be) *was* a fabulous day. The sun (shine) _____ , the birds (sing) _____ , the countryside (look) _____ lovely.
2. Clare not (ride) _____ in the horse trials. No one (be) _____ surprised when she later (announce) _____ she (expect) _____ a baby.
3. The manager not (be) _____ available. He (travel) _____ to a meeting in Edinburgh.
4. The clock just (strike) _____ twelve when Cinderella (come) _____ back from the ball.
5. I (can) _____ not accept his invitation to dinner because I (go) _____ to the theatre that night.

Exercise 20. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, using the Present Perfect or Continuous Tenses as appropriate.

Model:

Who (sleep) _____ in my bed? — Mary asked, looking at the rumpled sheets.

Who is sleeping in my bed?

1. Who (take) _____ my pen?
2. “Janet’s looking very fit.” — “Yes, she (go) _____ to exercise classes.”
3. I (try) _____ to get you on the phone for over a week. Where _____ you (be) _____ ?
4. You don’t know what “vir” means! How long _____ you (study) _____ Latin?

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