

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КОМИ

Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Воркутинский политехнический техникум!»

РАССМОТРЕНО

ПЦК гуманитарно-общественных дисциплин

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Председатель ПЦК _____

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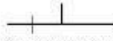




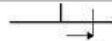
СБОРНИК УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ (ВРЕМЕНА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА) для студентов 1-2 курсов

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2017

Простое (неопределенное) время – Simple (Indefinite) Tense

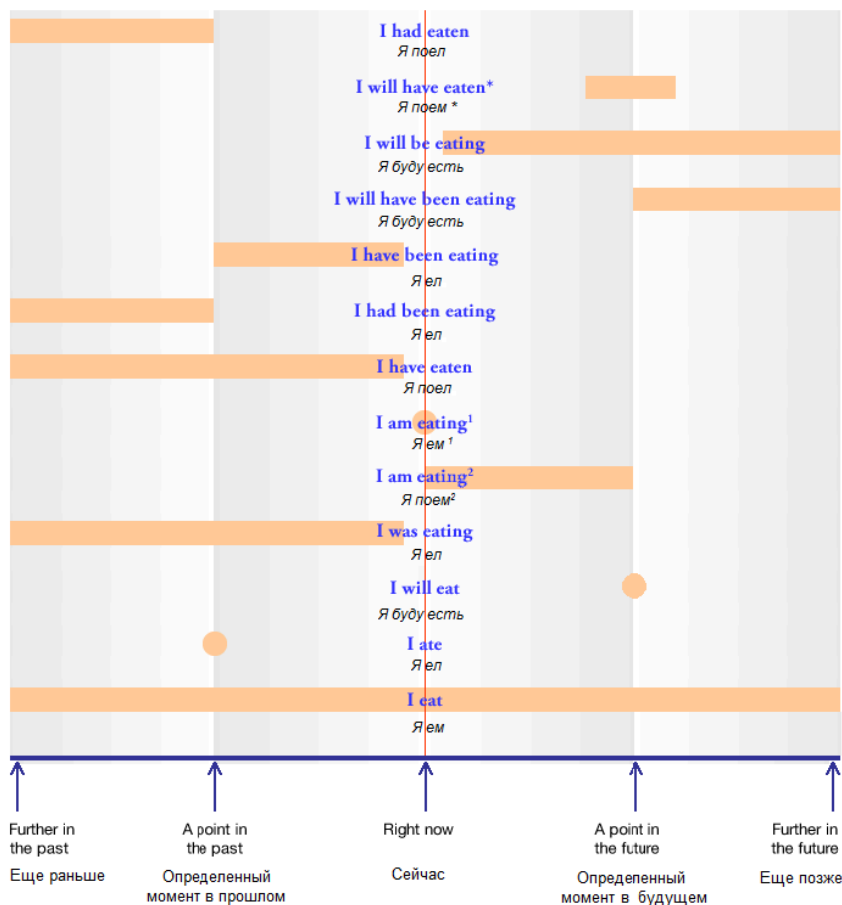
INDEFINITE	Прошедшее (Past)	Настоящее (Present)	Будущее (Future)
	КАК ОБРАЗУЕТСЯ		
	1-я форма глагола + -ed (для прав. глаголов; неправ. глаголы – 2-й столбец таблицы) <i>I did. – Я делал.</i> <i>I did not do. – Я не делал.</i> <i>Did I do? – Делал ли я?</i>	1-я форма глагола (he/she/it + -s) <i>I do. – Я делаю.</i> <i>I do not do. – Я не делаю.</i> <i>Do I do? – Делаю ли я?</i>	will + 1-я форма глагола <i>I will do. – Я буду делать.</i> <i>I will not do. – Я не буду делать.</i> <i>Will I do? – Буду ли я делать?</i>
	СЛОВА-МАРКЕРЫ		
	<i>last ... / ... ago. / .. in 2010 / yesterday...</i>	<i>every day, sometimes, always, often, usually, seldom, never, first ... then...</i>	<i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week/year..., in a week/month..., in two/three days/weeks...</i>
CONTINUOUS	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ		
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие, произошедшее в прошлом (не связанное с текущим моментом) Привычные, регулярные действия 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Повторяющиеся действия Действия, следующие одно за другим Планируемые события 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Предположения о ходе будущих действий (предсказания) Планы на будущее (спонтанные) В условных предложениях первого типа (If + Present Simple + will do, can do, may / might do)
	ПРИМЕРЫ		
	<i>I did my homework yesterday. – Я сделал домашнее задание вчера.</i>	<i>I do my homework every day. – Я делаю домашнее задание каждый день.</i>	<i>I will do the homework tomorrow. – Я сделаю домашнее задание завтра.</i>
	КАК ОБРАЗУЕТСЯ		
	was/were + 1-я ф. глагола + -ing <i>He was doing. – Он делал.</i> <i>He was not (wasn't) doing. – Он не делал.</i> <i>Was he doing? – Делал ли он?</i>	am/are/is + 1-я ф. глагола + -ing <i>He is doing. – Он делает.</i> <i>He is not (isn't) doing. – Он не делает.</i> <i>Is he doing? – Делает ли он?</i>	will + be + 1-я ф. глагола + -ing <i>He will be doing. – Он будет делать.</i> <i>He will not be doing. – Он не будет делать.</i> <i>Will he be doing? – Будет ли он делать?</i>
CONTINUOUS	СЛОВА-МАРКЕРЫ		
	<i>while, when, as, all morning/evening...</i>	<i>now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight... Look! Listen!</i>	<i>this time next week/year/month... и другие обстоятельства времени, указывающие на будущее</i>
	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ		
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Длительное действие в прошлом Прошлые действия, завершенность которых не установлена Одновременные действия в прошлом 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие, происходящее в текущий момент Запланированные будущие действия 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие, которое обязательно произойдет в будущем (запланированное действие)
	ПРИМЕРЫ		
	<i>I was doing my homework when my friend arrived. – Когда пришел мой друг, я делал домашнее задание.</i>	<i>Sorry, I am doing my homework at the moment. – Извини, но сейчас я делаю домашнее задание.</i>	<i>At 6 p.m. I will be doing my homework. – В 6 часов вечера я буду делать домашнее задание.</i>

Завершённое (совершенное) время – Perfect Tense

P E R F E C T	Прошедшее (Past)	Настоящее (Present)	Будущее (Future)
	КАК ОБРАЗУЕТСЯ		
	had + past participle (для прав. глагола – 1-я ф. глагола + -ed , для неправ. глагола – 3-я ф. непр. глагола) I had done. – Я сделал. I had not done. – Я не сделал. Had I done? – Сделал ли я?	have + past participle (для прав. глагола – 1-я ф. глагола + -ed , для неправ. глагола – 3-я ф. непр. глагола) I have done. – Я сделал. I have not done. – Я не сделал. Have I done? – Сделал ли я?	will + have + past participle (для прав. глагола – 1-я ф. глагола + -ed , для неправ. глагола – 3-я ф. непр. глагола) I will have done. – Я сделаю. I will not have done. – Я не сделаю. Will I have done? – Сделаю ли я?
	СЛОВА-МАРКЕРЫ		
	<i>before, after, already, just, for, since, till, until, when, by, by the time, never</i>	<i>for, since, already, yet, always, just, ever, never, so far, today, this week/month..., how long, lately, recently</i>	<i>before, by, by then, by the time, until, till</i>
C O N T I N U O U S	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Прошрое действие, которое началось и завершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Завершенное действие, непосредственно связанное с настоящим Действие, идущее из прошлого и продолжающееся в настоящем 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие, которое завершится в определенный момент в будущем
	ПРИМЕРЫ		
	<i>When my friend came, I had already done my homework. – Когда мой друг пришёл, я уже сделал домашнее задание.</i>	<i>Look! I have already done my homework! – Смотри! Я уже сделал домашнее задание!</i>	<i>I will have done my homework by 8 o'clock. – Я сделаю домашнее задание к восьми часам.</i>
P E R F E C T	Прошедшее (Past)	Настоящее (Present)	Будущее (Future)
	КАК ОБРАЗУЕТСЯ		
	had + been + 1-я форма глагола + -ing I had been doing. – Я делал. I had not been doing. – Я не делал. Had I been doing? – Делал ли я?	have/has + been + 1-я форма глагола + -ing I have been doing. – Я делал. I have not been doing. – Я не делал. Have I been doing? – Делал ли я?	will have + been + 1-я форма глагола + -ing I will have been doing. – Я буду делать. I will not have been doing. – Я не буду делать. Will I have been doing? – Буду ли я делать?
	СЛОВА-МАРКЕРЫ		
	<i>already, just, never, for, since, how long, before, until</i>	<i>all day, for, since, how long, lately, recently, all morning/year..., the whole day</i>	<i>by, by then, by the time, for</i>
C O N T I N U O U S	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Длительное действие, происходившее перед другим действием 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие, начавшееся в прошлом и только что завершившееся Длительное действие 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Действие, которое завершится до определенного события ПОЧТИ НЕ ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ
	ПРИМЕРЫ		
	<i>I had been waiting for half an hour when he arrived. – К тому моменту, когда он пришел, я прождал его полчаса.</i>	<i>I have been doing homework all day and it is still not finished. – Я делал домашнее задание целый день и так его и не закончил.</i>	<i>I will have been doing homework for over an hour by the time my friend arrives. – Когда придет мой друг, я буду делать домашнее задание уже больше часа.</i>

Are we feeling *tense* yet?

A visualization of what we mean in English by the various tenses.



* *I will have eaten* может означать, что процесс начнется между двумя будущими событиями (после окончания первого из них)

1,2 – *I am eating* может означать как «Я ем в данный момент», так и «Я поем» (например, *Tomorrow I am eating alone* – Завтра я ем один)

To feel tense – чувствовать себя напряженно, а также чувствовать время (игра слов).

Таблица неправильных глаголов (Irregular Verbs)

ГЛАГОЛ	II форма (PAST SIMPLE)	III форма (PAST PARTICIPLE)	ПЕРЕВОД
be	was, were	been	Быть
beat	beat	beaten	Бить
become	became	become	Становиться
begin	began	begun	Начинать
bleed	bled	bled	Кровоточить
blow	blew	blown	Дуть
break	broke	broken	Ломать
bring	brought	brought	Приносить
build	built	built	Строить
burn	burnt	burnt	Гореть
burst	burst	burst	Взрываться
buy	bought	bought	Покупать
catch	caught	caught	Ловить, хватать, успеть
choose	chose	chosen	Выбирать
come	came	come	Приходить
cost	cost	cost	Стоить
creep	crept	crept	Ползать
cut	cut	cut	Резать
do	did	done	Делать
draw	drew	drawn	Рисовать, тащить
dream	dreamt	dreamt	Мечтать, дремать
drink	drank	drunk	Пить
drive	drove	driven	Водить (машину)
eat	ate	eaten	Есть
fall	fell	fallen	Падать
feed	fed	fed	Кормить
feel	felt	felt	Чувствовать

fight	fought	fought	Бороться
find	found	found	Находить
fit	fit	fit	Подходить по размеру
fly	flew	flown	Летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	Забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	Прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	Замерзать
get	got	got	Получать
give	gave	given	Давать
go	went	gone	Идти
grow	grew	grown	Расти
hang	hung	hung	Вешать
have	had	had	Иметь
hear	heard	heard	Слышать
hide	hid	hidden	Прятать
hit	hit	hit	Попадать в цель
hold	held	held	Держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	Причинить боль
keep	kept	kept	Держать (хранить)
kneel	knelt	knelt	Стоять на коленях
know	knew	known	Знать
lay	laid	laid	Класть
lead	led	led	Вести
lean	leant	leant	Наклоняться
learn	learnt	learnt	Учить
leave	left	left	Оставлять
lend	lent	lent	Давать взаймы (деньги)
let	let	let	Позволять
lie	lay	lain	Лежать

light	lit	lit	Освещать
lose	lost	lost	Терять
make	made	made	Производить
mean	meant	meant	Значить
meet	met	met	Встречать
mistake	mistook	mistaken	Ошибаться
pay	paid	paid	Платить
prove	proved	proven	Доказывать
put	put	put	Положить
quit	quit	quit	Покидать (бросать)
read	read	read	Читать
ride	rode	ridden	Ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	Звенеть
rise	rose	risen	Подниматься
run	ran	run	Бежать
say	said	said	Говорить
see	saw	seen	Видеть
seek	sought	sought	Искать
sell	sold	sold	Продавать
send	sent	sent	Посылать
set	set	set	Ставить
sew	sewed	sewn	Шить
shake	shook	shaken	Встряхивать
show	showed	shown	Показывать
shrink	shrank	shrunk	Сжиматься
shut	shut	shut	Закрывать
sing	sang	sung	Петь
sink	sank	sunk	Тонуть
sit	sat	sat	Сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	Спать
slide	slid	slid	Скользить
sow	sowed	sown	Сеять

speak	spoke	spoken	Говорить
spell	spelt	spelt	Произносить по буквам
spend	spent	spent	Тратить
spill	spilt	spilt	Проливать
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	Портить
spread	spread	spread	Расстилать
spring	sprang	sprung	Прыгать
stand	stood	stood	Стоять
steal	stole	stolen	Красть
stick	stuck	stuck	Колоть
sting	stung	stung	Жалить
sweep	swept	swept	Выметать
swell	swelled	swollen	Разбухать
swim	swam	swum	Плавать
swing	swung	swung	Качать
take	took	taken	Брать, взять
teach	taught	taught	Учить
tear	tore	torn	Рвать
tell	told	told	Рассказывать
think	thought	thought	Думать
throw	threw	thrown	Бросать
understand	understood	understood	Понимать
wake	woke	woken	Просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	Носить (одежду)
weep	wept	wept	Плакать
wet	wet	wet	Мочить
win	won	won	Выигрывать
wind	wound	wound	Извиваться
write	wrote	written	Писать

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Exercise 1. Put the verb into the correct form.

Examples: Water(boil) at 100 degrees centigrade. Water **boils** at 100 degrees centigrade.

Bob (not/go) to the cinema very often. Bob **doesn't go** to the cinema very often.

How many languages (you/speak)? How many languages **do you speak**?

1. The swimming bath (open) at 9.00 and (close) at 18.30 every day.
2. What time (the banks/close) in Britain?
3. I have a car but I (not/use) it very often.
4. How many cigarettes (you/smoke) a day?
5. What (you/do)? - I'm an electrical engineer.
6. Where (your father/come) from? - He (come) from Scotland.
7. If you need money, why (you/not/get) a job.
8. I (play) the piano, but I (not/play) very well.
9. Rice (not/grow) in Britain.

Exercise 2. Use the sentences to make questions. Begin your question with the word(s) in brackets.

Examples: Tom plays tennis. (**How often?**) **How often does Tom play tennis?**

1. Ann watches television. (How often?)
2. I write to my parents. (How often?)
3. I have dinner in the evening. (What time/usually?)
4. George works. (Where?)
5. I go to the cinema. (How often?)
6. People do stupid things. (Why?)

7. The car breaks down. (How often?)
8. Bob plays tennis. (When?)
9. He lives in city. (Where?)
10. My parents are happy. (Why?)

Exercise 3. Read the sentences and correct them. The English is correct but the information is wrong.

Example: The sun goes round the earth. The sun **doesn't go** round the earth. The earth **goes** round the sun.

1. The sun rises in the west
2. Mice catch cats
3. Carpenters make things from metal
4. The River Amazon flows into the Pacific Ocean
5. Water boils at 50 degrees Celsius

Exercise 4. Read the sentences about Brian Johnson and arrange them in the correct order.

1. Here is a typical day for Brian Johnson.
2. He goes to work by underground.
3. He gets up at 7 30.
4. He works for an advertising agency in Manchester.
5. It makes him 30 minutes to get to the agency.
6. He usually has lunch in the agency canteen.
7. He starts work at 9 o'clock.

8. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock.
9. He goes to bed at about 11.
10. After dinner he watches TV or goes out with his wife.
11. He finishes work at 5.
12. Then he goes home and has dinner.

Exercise 5. Welcome to Stanley's International Restaurant! It is very special place. Every day Stanley cooks a different kind of food. Work to pairs according to models 1 and 2. Use Stanley's menu:

Model 1:

- What kind of food does Stanley cook on Monday?
- On Monday he cooks Italian food.
- Do you go to Stanley's International Restaurant on Wednesday?
- Yes, I do.
- Why?
- Because I enjoy Chinese food.
- And do you go there on Sunday?
- No. I don't. I don't like American food.

Model 2:

- What kind of food do you like?
- I like Russian food.
- When do you go to Stanley's International restaurant?
- I don't go there.
- Why?
- Because Stanley doesn't cook Russian food.

STANLEY'S MENU

Monday	Italian food
Tuesday	Greek food
Wednesday	Chinese food
Thursday	French food
Friday	Japanese food
Saturday	Mexican food
Sunday	American food

Exercise 6. Harry Jordan's wife is upset with her husband. That's what she say to him:

«Harry! I'm really upset! When we sit in the living room, you always watch TV and never look at me. When we eat breakfast together, you always read the newspaper and never talk to me. When we go to parties, you usually sit with your friends and seldom dance with me. And you are lazy! You never help me. When our windows are dirty, you never wash them. When our car is broken, you never fix it. And when our cats are hungry, you never feed them. Sometimes I think you don't love me.»

Now imagine that you are the Jordan family's neighbour. You tell another neighbour why Harry's wife is upset with him.

Exercise 7. Answer these questions and then ask another student in your class:

1. What kind of movies do you like? (comedies, dramas, westerns, war movies, science fiction, cartoons)
2. Who is your favourite movie actor/actress?
3. What kind of books do you like? (novels, poetry, short stories, detectives)
4. Who is your favourite writer?
5. What kind of TV programs do you like? (comedies, talk-shows, news, sport events, soap operas, musical TV)
6. What is your favourite food?
7. What kind of music do you like? (classical music, jazz, rock-n-roll)

8. Which sports do you like? (football, baseball, golf; hockey, tennis)

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Exercise 1. Read a sentence about the present and then write a sentence about the past.

Example. John usually gets up at 7.30. Yesterday **he got up** at 7.30

1. John is usually late for work. Yesterday ...
2. John usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday ...
3. John usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening ...
4. John usually reads newspapers in the evening. Yesterday evening ...
5. John usually writes letters to his friends. Yesterday ...
6. John usually sleeps well. Last night ...

Exercise 2. Make up questions. Ask your friend about his holiday.

Examples: where / go? **Where did you go?** food/good? **Was the food good?**

- 1) how long / stay there?
- 2) stay in a hotel?
- 3) go alone?
- 4) how / travel?
- 5) the weather / fine?
- 6) what /do in the evenings?
- 7) meet any interesting people?

Exercise 3. Put the verbs into the correct form. All the sentences are past.

Example: I **(not/go)** to work yesterday because I **(not/be)** very well. I **didn't go** to work yesterday because I **wasn't** very well

1. Tom (not/shave) this morning because he (not/have) time.
2. We (not/eat) anything because we (not/be) hungry.
3. I (not/rush) because I (not/be) in a hurry.
4. She (not/be) interested in the book because she (not/understand) it.
5. He (not/invite) me to the party, so I (not/come).

Exercise 4.

A) Steve Baxter is a journalist He's a very busy man. Look at Steve's diary and see what he did last week.

B) Ask all types of questions on Steve's daily activities last week.

Monday 21st

9.00 - visit the BBC Television Centre

14.00 - opening the art museum

Tuesday 22nd

10.15 - interview Lord Harley

14 15 - press conference at the British Museum

Wednesday 23rd

9.30 - discuss new project with Mr. Short

15.00 - meet reporters from Canada

Thursday 24th

11.00 - interview Sam Jones

14 00 - press conference at Hilton Hotel

Friday 25th

10.00 - phone Scotland Yard (Chief Inspector Marks)

C) Tell your classmates about your activities last week.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.

Choose the verbs from the list below:

Have, turn, go, phone, get, do

Example: I'm too tired to walk home. I think. **I'll get** a taxi.

- 1) I feel a bit hungry. I think ... something to eat.
- 2) It's too late to telephone Tom now. I think ... him in the morning.
- 3) It's a bit cold in this room. – Is it? ... on the heating then.
- 4) We haven't got any cigarettes. – Oh, haven't we? ... and get some.
- 5) Did you write that letter to Jack? – Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me it this evening.
- 6) Would you like tea or coffee? – coffee, please.

Exercise 2. Use I think I'll... or I think I won't....

Examples: It's cold. You decide to close the window. – **I think I'll** close the window.

It's raining. You decide not to go out – **I think I won't** go out.

1. You feel tired. You decide to go to bed – I...

2. A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car but you decide to walk. -
Thank you but I...

3. You arranged to play tennis. Now you decide that you don't want to play...

4. You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go...

Now talk to your partner. He/she suggest that you do something, and you either accept it, or not, as in the following example:

A: There's a good program in the concert hall. Let's go there!

B: I think I won't go. I have a lot to get prepared to the tomorrow test.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

Example: When do you think he'll arrive? (expect / tonight) – I **expect** he'll arrive tonight.

1. What do you think she'll say? (probably/nothing) She ...
2. Where do you think she'll go? (expect / London) I

3. When do you think she'll leave? (think / tomorrow) I ...
4. How do you think she'll go there? (expect / by train) I ...
5. When do you think she'll be back? (think /quite soon) I ...
6. Do you think you'll miss her? (I'm sure /very much) Yes, ...

Exercise 4. All the sentences in this exercise are about the future. Put the verbs into the correct form: will / won't or the present simple.

Example: When I **(see)** Tom tomorrow, I **(tell)** him about it. When I **see** Tom tomorrow, **I'll tell** him about it.

1. Before you (leave), don't forget to shut the windows.
2. I (phone) you as soon as I (arrive) in London.
3. Please don't touch anything before the police (come).
4. When you (see) Brian again, you (not / recognize) him.
5. We (not / start) dinner until Jack (arrive)
6. If I (need) any help, I (ask) you.
7. ... (you / be) lonely without me while I (be) away.
8. Everyone (be) very surprised if he (pass) the exam.

THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Exercise 1. Put the verb into the correct form.

Example: Please don't make so much noise. I **(study)**. Please don't make so much noise. I **am studying**.

Let's go out now. It **(not/rain)** any more. Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more.

Listen to those people. What language **(they/speak)**? Listen to those people. What language **are they speaking**?

1. Please be quiet! I (try) to concentrate.
2. Look! It (snow).
3. Why (you / look) at me like that?
4. You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
5. Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
6. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (shout) at each other again.

7. Why (you / wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
8. I (not / work) this week. I'm on holiday.
9. I want to lose weight. I (not / eat) anything today.
10. (in the cinema) It's a good film, isn't it? (you / enjoy) it?

Exercise 2. Answer the questions using the words given in brackets:

Example: - What are the girls doing? **(to have lunch).** They are **having lunch.**

1. What's the cook doing? (to fry some potatoes).
2. What are the girls doing now? (to discuss the menu)
3. What's the woman doing? (to eat Aunt Mary's apple pie)
4. What are those people doing? (to have coffee)
5. What's the cook doing now? (to finish his work).

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences using one of these verbs:

Get, become, change, rise, improve, fall, increase

You don't have to use all the verbs and you can use some of them more than once.

Example: The population of the world ... very fast. The population of the world **is increasing** very fast.

1. The number of people of the world without jobs ... at the moment.
2. He is still ill but he ...better slowly.
3. These days food ... more and more expensive.
4. The world ... Things never stay the same.
5. The cost of living ...Every year things are dearer.
6. When George arrived to Spain his Spanish wasn't very good but now it ...
7. The economic situation is already very bad and it....worse.

Exercise 4. Answer as in the model:

Example: - Are the girls going to have breakfast? **(lunch)-** No, they **are going to have lunch.**

1. Are the girls going to have meat soup? (mushroom soup).
2. Is Jane going to have fish? (a hamburger).
3. Are they going to have fruit salad? (vegetable salad).
4. Is the woman going to have Aunt Ann's apple pie? (Aunt Mary's apple pie).
5. Are the girls going to have spaghetti with their fish? (fried potatoes)

Exercise 5. Ask questions making use of the given words:

Example: - Jane's talking to the waiter. (Who) - **Who is Jane talking to?**

- The girls are waiting for the order. (What)- **What are the girls waiting for?**

1. Nancy's looking at the people in the bar. (Who).
2. The cook's frying potatoes for them. (Who).
3. Jane's reading the menu for Nancy. (Who).
4. She's pointing at something. (What).
5. The girls are laughing at something. (What).
6. The waiter's listening to the girls. (Who).
7. They are asking the waiter for some juice (What).

Exercise 6. Put the verb into the correct form, present progressive or present simple.

1. I (not/belong) to a political party.
2. Hurry! The bus (come). I (not/want) to miss it.
3. The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
4. The river (flow) very fast today.
5. ... (it/ever/snow) in India?
6. You can borrow my umbrella. I(not need) it at the moment.
7. George says he's 80 years old but I (not/believe) him.
8. We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we (not/grow) any.
9. Ron is in London at the moment. He (stay) at the Hilton Hotel.
10. He usually (stay) at the Hilton Hotel when he's in London.

Exercise 7. Imagine what your friend (brother, sister, mother, father) is doing at the moment and tell your classmates.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Exercise 1. A group of people were staying in a hotel. One evening the fire alarm rang. Use the words in brackets to make sentences saying what each person was doing at the time.

Example: (Don / have / a bath) Don was having a bath.

1. (Ann / write / a letter in her room) Ann ...
2. (George / get / ready to go out) George ...
3. (Carol and Dennis / have / dinner) Carol and Dennis ...
4. (Tom / make / a phone call) Tom ...
5. (Jane and Hilary / watch TV) Jane and Hilary ...
6. (His friends / play cards) His friends
7. (Mrs. White / listen / to the play / on the radio) Mrs. White
8. (My wife and I / talk / to you / the other day) My wife and I
....

Exercise 2. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Put the verbs into the correct form, past simple or past continuous.

Example: (I / fall / asleep when I / watch / television) - I fell asleep when I was watching television.

1. (The phone / ring / when I have / a shower) The phone ...
2. (It / begin / to rain when I / walk / home)
3. (We / see / an accident when we / wait / for the bus) ...
4. (Mary / wear / her new dress when I / meet her) ...
5. (The sick child / sleep when the doctor / come) ...
6. (I / come / into the room when Jill / play / the piano)...
7. (It / rain when we / go out)...
8. (John / get off / the train while it / go) ...

9. (He / have twenty-five accidents while he / learn / to drive)...
10. (The little boy / fish when he / fall / into the river)...

Exercise 3. Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

Example: While Jane (**cook**) dinner, the phone (**ring**). While Jane **was cooking** dinner, the phone **rang**.

1. Sam (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling.
2. Last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream.
3. ... (you/watch) television when I phoned you?
4. Ann (wait) for me when I (arrive).
5. I (not/drive) very fast when the accident (happen).
6. I (break) a plate last night. I (do) the washing-up when it (slip) out of my hand.
7. Tom (take) a photograph of me while I (not/look)
8. We (not/go) out because it (rain).
9. What (you/do) at this time yesterday?
10. I (see) Carol at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress.

Exercise 4. Ask questions to the statements made by a fellow student:

Example: - I called Mary last night. (**what; to do**)- **What was Mary doing** when you **phoned** her?

1. I heard their voices in the office. (what; to speak about).
2. I met John in the street at three o'clock. (where; to go).
3. I saw Helen when I looked out of the window. (why; to stand there).
4. At seven I came to the Browns'. (what; to do).
5. After dinner I turned on the radio (what; they; to broadcast).
6. I saw them In the department store (what; to buy).

Exercise 5. Say

- a) what the member of your family were doing when you came home yesterday;
- b) what your group-mates were doing when you came to the Polytechnical school this morning.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Exercise 1. Make up your own conclusions using the Future Continuous Tense.

Example: I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening. So at 9 30 I **will be watching television**.

1. Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30.

So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I

2. Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening.

So at 8.30 this evening he ...

3. We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock. So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning ...

4. You are going to write letters to your friends from 6 until 8 tonight.

So at 7 o'clock tonight ...

5. Tomorrow morning Jack is going to repair his car from 8 until 12 o'clock. So at 11 o'clock ...

Exercise 2. Answer using the Future Continuous Tense:

Example: - What will you be doing at this time tomorrow (**to fly to New York**)- **I'll be flying to New York** at this time.

1. Who will you be talking to at 3 o'clock? (the director).

2 What'll the husband be doing while his wife's making the cake? (to watch TV).

3. What work will they be doing the whole day tomorrow? (to paper the walls).

4. Will he be translating an article or reading a book from 3 to 5? (to translate an article).

5. Where will you be living at this time next year? (in Chicago).

6. What time will he be passing our house? (at 11 o'clock)

Exercise 3. Put the verbs into the correct form: future simple or future continuous.

1. Sit down and fasten your seat belt. We (take off) in a few minutes.

2. When (you/go) to the bank to draw some money?

3. Do you think (still/work) here in five years' time?

4. The President (meet) the Prime Minister before flying back home.

5. We (drive) to London next Monday morning.

6. This time next year I (write) my memoirs.

7) I don't think I (see) him tonight.

8. In five years' time a permanent space station (circle) the moon.

9. They (sail) from Dover, not Folkestone.

10. So you're stopping off in Dubai on your way to Beijing. How long (you/stay) there?

11. We (spend) the winter in Australia.

Exercise 4. Share your plans with your classmates and ask them in return:

- What will you be doing tomorrow at 6 o'clock (all morning, next Sunday, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, from 7 to 9 tonight)?

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Exercise 1. You are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about people you both know. Use the words given to make sentences and put the verb into the correct form.

Example: Phill / find a new job.. Phill **has found** a new job.

Dear Chris, lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. Charles / go / Brazil ...
2. Jack and Jill / decide / to get married
3. Suzanne / have / a baby ...
4. Monica / give up / smoking ...
5. George / pass / his driving-test ...

Exercise 2. Complete the situation. Use the verbs given.

Example: Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose). He **has lost** it.

1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it is clean. (wash) She ...
2. Bob was 80 kilograms. Now he weighs 70. (lose weight) He ...
3. Yesterday Bill was playing football. Now he can't walk and his leg is in plaster. (break) He....
4. Mr. Brown knows much. (read a lot) He
5. The girl is crying. (fall down) She ...
6. Kate is very happy. (do well in all her exams) She

7. I don't remember where Steve lives. (forget one's address) I ...

Exercise 3. Ask your classmate about things he has done in his life. Use the words in brackets to make your questions.

Example: (you ever / be / to Italy?) Have you ever been to Italy?

1. (You ever / be / to South America?) ...
2. (You / read / any English books?) ...
3. (You / live / in this town all your life?) ...
4. (How many times / you / be in love?) ...
5. (You ever / speak / to a famous person?) ...

Exercise 4. Give negative answers to your classmate's questions. Put verbs in the Present Perfect Tense:

Example: - Are the girls still having their lunch? - No, they aren't. They've already had it.

1. Are they still studying the menu?
2. Are they still eating the mushroom soup?
3. Is the waiter still taking their order?
4. Is the cook still frying French fries?
5. Are the girls still having tea?
6. Is the woman still eating her apple pie?

Exercise 5. Answer the questions making use of the given words:

Example: - Have you ever been to Paris? (London)- No. I've never been there. But I've been to London.

- Has he ever studied German? (French) - No, he has never studied German. But he's studied French.

1. Have you ever attended lectures by Professor Hopkins? (Professor Littlejohn)
2. Has she ever visited Rome? (Madrid)
3. Have you ever seen this picture? (its reproduction)
4. Have you ever received a letter from her? (a postcard)
5. Has your friend ever travelled abroad? (in this country)
6. Have you ever driven a big car? (a bicycle).

Exercise 6. Answer as in the model:

Example: - When are you going to discuss this book?- We've just discussed it.

1. When are you going to have a meeting?
2. When are you going to call your uncle?
3. When are you going to hand in your essays?
4. When are you going to tell him about it?
5. When are you going to water the flowers?

Exercise 7. Respond as in the model:

Example: - Have you paid for your lunch yet? - Not yet. I'm going to pay now.

1. Has he gone to his club yet?
2. Has she washed up the dishes yet?
3. Have they played tennis yet?
4. Have they swum in the pool yet?
5. Has John brought the picture yet?
6. Have they had dinner yet?

Exercise 8. Put the verb into the correct form: present perfect or past simple.

1. My bicycle isn't here any more. Somebody (take) it.
2. I (not / eat) anything yesterday because I (not / feel) hungry.
3. I just (return) from Yalta. - You (go) there alone? - Together with my son. - How long you (stay) there? - Three weeks.
4. Your hair looks different. You (have) a haircut? - Yes. - You (cut) it yourself? -No, Ann (cut) it for me.
5. Look! Somebody (spill) milk on the carpet. Well, it (not/be) me. 6) You (see) the film on television last night?
7. ... (you / see) your friend this week?

Exercise 9. Make your own conversation Exercise according to the model:

A. What are you going to do tonight?

B. I'm not sure. I really want to see a good movie. I haven't seen a good movie in a long time.

A. What movie are you going to see?

B. I don't know. Have you seen any good movie recently?

A. Yes, I have. I saw a very good movie just last week.

B. Really? What movie did you see?

A. I saw «Gone with the Wind.»

B. Did you like it?

C. I loved it! I think it's one of the best movies I've ever seen.

Use other verbs, objects, titles and places instead of the underlined, such as

to see, a play, to read, a book, to eat, a restaurant, to go to, a discotheque, etc.
--

Exercise 10. Develop the following situations.

Situation 1. Divide into two teams. Each team is organizing a party.

The guests are coming very soon. Get together and find out whether everything is ready like this: «Have you bought the fruit?» «Have you brought records?» Then tell the rest of the class who has done what and whether everything is ready like this: «Mary has bought the fruit», etc. The team that organizes the best party wins.

Situation 2. Work in pairs. You invite your friend to some place, but he/she has already been there, or done smth., or seen. For example:

- Let's go to the cinema, there is a good film on.
- No, thank you, I have already seen that film.
- Really? When did you see it?
- I saw it yesterday.

Use the following suggestions for your own dialogs:

to eat at a restaurant	to get a haircut
to take children to the zoo	to give blood
to go to a concert	to swim in the health club
to wash the car	to bake cookies
to buy bananas	to spend a lot of money in the supermarket
to go to the theatre	to go to the John's party

Think of your own suggestions and use them in your dialogs.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Exercise 1. Make short conversations according to the following model:

- Did you get to the plane on time?
- No, I didn't. By the time I got to the plane it had already taken off.

Use the following instead of the underlined words:

concert - to begin	train - to leave
post office - to close	movie- to start
lecture - to end	meeting - to finish
bank - to close	boa - to sail away

Exercise 2. Make conversations according to the following sample talk:

- Have you heard about Harry!
- No, I haven't. What happened?
- He broke his leg last week.
- That's terrible! How did he do that?
- He was playing football and he had never played football before.
- Poor Harry! I hope he feels better soon.

Use the following names and actions:

Tom (to twist his arm, to fly a kite)
Doris (to break her finger, to play tennis)
Vincent (to burn himself, to bake bread)
Peggy (to get hurt in an accident to ride his bicycle)
Edward (to get a black eye, to box)
Stella (to lose her voice, to sing a song)
a dog (to break its front teeth to bite a bone)

Practice more conversations with names and actions invented on your own.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. In a fortnight's time we (pass) our exams.
- 2 I (finish) this book by tomorrow evening.
3. By the end of next year I (be) here twenty-five years.
4. By next winter they (build) four houses in that field.
5. By the end of the university course I (attend) 1,200 lectures.
6. By the end of the term I (read) all the books on the list.
7. He (finish) the building of the house before summer.
8. After this performance I (see) «Hamlet» twenty-two times.

9. I hope you (not) forget all about the Future Perfect Tense by the next lesson.

Exercise 2. Supply the future perfect or the future continuous.

1. They (complete) the new bridge by the end of the year.
2. When I get home my dog (sit) at the door waiting for me.
3. She (leave) for work before the children get home from school.
4. They (finish) work on the great dam by the end of this decade.
5. I'll still be here next summer but Tom (leave).
6. When Alex arrives, Jim (go) to bed.
7. Before the end of his holiday he (spend) all his money.
8. I (wait) for you when you come out.

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Exercise 1. Read the situation and make up a sentence with the present perfect continuous.

Example: Tom is out of breath. (he/run) He **has been running**.

1. Ann is very tired (she / work / hard) all day long.
2. The castle is very old. (it / stand / on that hill / for 900 years)
3. Janet is hot and tired. (she / play / tennis) for two hours.
4. Mike has just come from the beach. He is very red (he / lie/ in the sun) all morning.
5. You see a little boy. His eyes are red and watery. (he / cry).

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions yourself, then ask your classmates:

1. How long have you been studying English?
2. How long have you been living here?
3. How long have you been studying at the University?
4. How long have you been reading the book?

Exercise 3. Use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Look! Somebody (break) the window.
2. I wonder if John (forget) my number. I (expect) him to call for the past two hours.
3. You look very upset. What (happen)?
4. You (not / finish) that book yet? You (read) it since Monday.
5. The meat must be nearly ready. I (cook) it for nearly an hour.
6. What you (do) for the last two hours? - I (sit) here working at this problem.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Exercise 1. Make up sentences using the verbs in brackets:

1. When I came to see Ann she (to learn the new words) for two hours.
2. When I went out it (to rain) for several hours.
3. When he entered the hall his boss (to make a report) for half an hour already.
4. She (to study English) for three months when we met at the Foreign Language Centre).

THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**Exercise 1. Supply the Future Perfect Continuous tense.**

1. By the end of this week I (wait) seventeen weeks for my phone to be repaired.
2. Do you realize that on August 15, we (live) in this house for fifty years?
3. We (fly) non-stop for fourteen hours before we get to Calcutta.
4. By this time next week I (work) on this book for a year.
5. By Monday I (stay) here for two weeks.
6. By breakfast time he (sleep) for ten hours.

REVISION OF TENSES**Exercise 1. Choose the right tenses.**



The Little Girl and the Wolf.

One afternoon a big wolf **(to wait)** in a dark forest for a little girl to come along carrying a basket of food to her grandmother. He **(to wait)** for an hour and a half and was about to lose his patience. Finally a little girl did come along and she **(to carry)** a basket of food. «**(to carry)** that basket to your grandmother?» asked the wolf. The little girl said «yes». So the wolf **(ask)** her where her mother **(to live)** and the little girl **(to tell)** him and he **(disappear)** into the wood. When the little girl **(to open)** the door of her grandmother's house she **(to understand)** that something **(to happen)**. There **(to be)** somebody in bed with a nightcap and nightgown on. She **(to approach)** no nearer than twenty-five feet from the bed when she **(to see)** that it was not her grandmother but the wolf, for even in a nightcap a wolf **(not to look)** in

the least like anybody's grandmother. So the little girl **(to lake)** an automatic pistol out of her basket and **(to shoot)** the wolf dead.

Moral: It is not so easy to fool little girls nowadays as it used to be.

Exercise 2. Translate into English:

1. Мы всегда обсуждаем наши проблемы с родителями.
2. Завтра в 10 часов утра мы будем писать сочинение.
3. Пока мама разливала чай, я просматривал утренние газеты.
4. Когда мы приедем домой, они еще будут готовить обед.
5. Вы когда-нибудь были в США?
6. Его брат работает в школе с 1965 года.

CHECK YOURSELF

1. Fill in using the right tense:

1. It's ages since we last ... to the cinema.(go)
2. -Where is Robert ?
-He is in the garden
-What ... he ...? (do)
-He ...the lawn.(mow)
3. I ...the newspaper every day (read)
4. ...you ever ...to Japan? (go)
5. He said he ...never ...a girl.(kiss)
6. ...you ... some photos during your stay in London? (take)
7. I ... always ... to be a vet.(want)
8. Dan ... a new car last month.(buy)
9. She ...her boss at 2pm.(meet)
10. It was a long time since we ...last ...Ron.(see)
11. I ...from Paul for two weeks.(not / hear)
12. Look! It ... (snow)

- 13.... you ...any good books lately? (read)
14. Tom ...at school this morning.(be)
15. It was the first time they ...alcohol.(drink)
16. It's our anniversary next week. We ...a party. (have)
17. I don't think he ...(come).
18. Sarah ...to the supermarket, the fridge is full now.(go)
19. Bog and Fiona ... cards since the beginning of the afternoon.(play)
20. They ... there since they were children.(live)
21. Look at these gray clouds, it ...(rain).
22. How long is it now since it last ...? (rain)
23. It usually ... a lot in March.(rain)
24. - I am so hungry.
-I ...a sandwich.(prepare)
25. She ...me last night.(not / phone)
26. How long was it since you ...your hair cut. (last / have)
27. Paul ... at the moment.(not / work)
28. ... Sarah ... in London? Yes, she does. (live)
29. -There is no orange juice left
-I ... and get some.(go)
30. Shakespeare ... «Romeo and Juliet»... he? (write)
31. This is the best book I ... (ever / read)
32. How long ...she ... in Paris? (live)
33. -What ...you ... of Paul? (think)
-Well, I ... he is a nice person. (think)

34. ... the police the burglars yet? (arrest)
35. -The grass need cutting
-Yes, I know; I ...the lawn tomorrow.(mow)
36. Who ... you ...at the meeting yesterday? (see)
37. Robert and Tricia ... each other for over 25 years.(know)
38. Stop talking! I ... my lessons.(learn)
39. I ...my homework.(already / finish)
40. I am sure you ... this book, it's really interesting.(enjoy)
41. How long ...she ... there when you met her? (work)
42. ... Mr. Dawson in Detroit yesterday? (be)
43. I ... Jim a couple of days ago.(meet)
44. He is the most stupid man I ...ever / meet)
- 45.How long ago ... they ...? (leave)
- 46.I ... to the theater tonight (go); I ...the ticket yesterday (buy).
- 47.They ... their summer holidays in Italy when they were children.
(spend)
48. How long ... theybefore it started to rain? (run)
49. I when he rang me last night.(sleep)
50. I ... a tire before.(never / change)
51. She ... her homework by 5 o'clock.(finish)
52. While I ...to work I met an old friend of mine.(go)
53. Jill ... a car for a week.(have)
54. How long ... they ... English? (learn)
55. They ... to our party. (probably / come)

56. When I got home, they ...dinner.(have / already)
57. I am sweating because I ...the whole house.(clean)
58. -Is the house clean?
-Yes, I ... it.(clean)
59. He ...with matches when he burnt himself. (play)
60. The plane ... (just / land)
61. Bob ...dancing.(not / like)
62. Bob ... dancing.(never / like)
63. John F. Kennedy ...in 1963.(die)
64. That was the worst film I ... (ever / see)
65. My family the castle for over two centuries. (own)
66. I ...for you for three hours.(wait)
67. Henry ...to Sam two hours before. (talk)
68. Yesterday I met Dan. I him for ages.(not / see)
69. We on a school trip next Tuesday.(go)
70. I promise I ... lies anymore. (not / tell)

KEYS:

1. It's ages since we last went to the cinema.
2. - What is he doing ?
-He is mowing the lawn.
3. I read the newspaper every day.
4. Have you ever been to Japan?
5. He said he had never kissed a girl.
6. Did you take some photos during your stay in London?
7. I have always wanted to be a vet.
8. Dan bought a new car last month.
9. She is meeting her boss at 2p.m.
10. It was a long time since we had last seen Ron.
11. I haven't heard from Paul for two weeks.
12. Look! It is snowing.
13. Have you read any good books lately?
14. Tom wasn't at school this morning.
15. It was the first time they had drunk alcohol.
16. We are going to have a party.
17. I don't think he will come.
18. Sarah has gone to the supermarket, the fridge is full now.
19. Bog and Fiona have been playing cards since the beginning of the afternoon.
20. They have lived there since they were children.

21. Look at these gray clouds, it is going to rain.
22. How long is it now since it last rained?
23. It usually rains a lot in March.
24. I will prepare a sandwich.
25. She didn't phone me last night.
26. How long was it since you had last had your hair cut.
27. Paul is not working at the moment.
28. Does Sarah live in London? Yes, she does.
29. I will go and get some.
30. Shakespeare wrote "Romeo & Juliet", didn't he?
31. This is the best book I have ever read.
32. How long has she been living in Paris?
33. What do you think of Paul? Well, I think he is a nice person.
34. Have the police arrested the burglars yet?
35. Yes, I know; I am going to mow the lawn tomorrow.
36. Who did you see at the meeting yesterday?
37. Robert and Tricia have known each other for over 25 years.
38. Stop talking! I am learning my lessons.
39. I have already finished my homework.
40. I am sure you will enjoy this book, it's really interesting.
41. How long had she been working there when you met her?
42. Was Mr. Dawson in Detroit yesterday?
43. I met Jim a couple of days ago.
44. He is the most stupid man I have ever met.

45. How long ago did they leave?
46. I am going to the theater tonight; I bought the ticket yesterday.
47. They used to spend their summer holidays in Italy when they were children.
48. How long had they been running before it started to rain?
49. I was sleeping when he rang me last night.
50. I had never changed a tire before.
51. She had finished her homework by 5 o'clock.
52. While I was going to work I met an old friend of mine.
53. Jill has had a car for a week.
54. How long have they been learning English?
55. They will probably come to our party.
56. When I got home, they had already had dinner.
57. I am sweating because I have been cleaning the whole house.
58. Yes, I have cleaned it.
59. He was playing with matches when he burnt himself.
60. The plane has just landed.
61. Bob doesn't like dancing.
62. Bob has never liked dancing.
63. John F. Kennedy died in 1963.
64. That was the worst film I had ever seen.
65. My family has owned the castle for over two centuries.
66. I have been waiting for you for three hours.
67. Henry had talked to Sam two hours before.

68. Yesterday I met Dan; I hadn't seen him for ages.

69. We are going on a school trip next Tuesday.

70. I promise I won't tell lies anymore.