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## **SELF-STUDY ENGLISH. STEP II**

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Данный практикум является продолжением учебно-методического пособия “Self-Study English. Step I” и предназначен для студентов бакалавриата и магистратуры технических направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения. Практикум можно использовать для организации аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» в процессе формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции. Оригинальные материалы заимствованы из учебников и учебных пособий, представленных в списке литературы, переработаны и сокращены в учебно-методических целях.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Данный практикум по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» является продолжением учебно-методического пособия “Self-Study English. Step I” и предназначен для самостоятельной работы студентов бакалавриата и магистратуры технических направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения. Практикум составлен в соответствии с рабочей программой по дисциплине и включает материалы по грамматике английского языка. Данный практикум “Self-Study English. Step II” посвящен английскому глаголу и включает в себя следующие темы: классификация глаголов по значению, модальные глаголы, видовременные формы английского глагола в действительном залоге.

Издание представляет собой информационно-практический комплекс, состоящий из теоретического материала, представленного в краткой табличной форме; практических заданий и упражнений, направленных на активизацию грамматического материала по предложенным темам; тестов, дающих возможность осуществить самоконтроль по изученным грамматическим темам.

Практикум используется студентами для повторения, закрепления и активизации учебного материала в процессе самостоятельной работы по указанному курсу.

Практикум помогает восполнить существующие пробелы знаний по грамматике английского языка, повысить исходный уровень иноязычной компетенции, достигнутый на предыдущей ступени образования и сформировать достаточный уровень иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции для решения речевых задач в социальной, деловой и профессиональной сферах.

Авторы-составители желают студентам, изучающим английский язык, успехов в работе с данным практикумом!

## THE ENTRY TEST

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a pupil.  
a) is  
b) are  
c) am  
d) has
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ not a teacher, he \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist.  
a) is/are  
b) are/is  
c) is/is  
d) am/are
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you an engineer? - Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) is/am  
b) are/am  
c) is/are  
d) are/ are
4. A: Have you finished your essay yet?  
B: No, but I'm sure I \_\_\_\_\_ it on time.  
a) will finish  
b) am going to  
c) finish  
d) is going to
5. A: I have decided what to wear for the party.  
B: Really? What \_\_\_\_\_, then?  
a) are you going to wear  
b) will you wear  
c) you will wear  
d) you are going to wear
6. A: Why do you need hot soapy water?  
B: Because I \_\_\_\_\_ the car.  
a) wash  
b) will wash  
c) am going to wash  
d) go to wash
7. A: Did you post those letters?  
B: No, I forgot. I \_\_\_\_\_ them this afternoon.  
a) will post  
b) am going to post  
c) post  
d) go to post
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ sleep for hours when I was a little girl.

- a) could
- b) am able to
- c) can
- d) may

9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis well but he \_\_\_\_\_ play a game yesterday because he was ill.

- a) couldn't, could
- b) can, was able
- c) can, couldn't
- d) may, couldn't

10. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We \_\_\_\_\_ meet at 5 sharp.

- a) were to
- b) had to
- c) could
- d) may

11. Where are my gloves? — I \_\_\_\_\_ put them on because it's cold today.

- a) can't
- b) have to
- c) needn't
- d) may

12. When I was a child I \_\_\_\_\_ on a hike with my mom and dad every weekend.

- a) used to go
- b) went
- c) had gone
- d) was going

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit any faraway places.

- a) used not
- b) didn't use to
- c) use
- d) not use

14. We \_\_\_\_\_ summer in the country.

- a) use to spent
- b) used to spent
- c) used to spend
- d) use to spend

15. I \_\_\_\_\_ to read fantasy.

- a) used not
- b) didn't use to
- c) use
- d) not use

16. I don't like Alice. She \_\_\_\_\_ about difficulties of life all the time.

- a) has complained
- b) complains
- c) complaining
- d) has been complaining

17. I am tired. We \_\_\_\_\_ for more than an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.

- a) walk
- b) are walking
- c) have been walking
- d) have walked

18. Ann is a fashion designer, she \_\_\_\_\_ to the opening of every new fashion show in the city.

- a) is going
- b) has gone
- c) goes
- d) has been going

19. Max \_\_\_\_\_ from his aunt Anna since the latter immigrated to New York.

- a) is not hearing
- b) have not heard
- c) has not heard
- d) does not hear

20. Max \_\_\_\_\_ out almost every day last year, but now he can't afford it.

- a) used to eat
- b) had eaten
- c) was eating
- d) ate

21. I didn't see Linda last month because she \_\_\_\_\_ around Europe at that time.

- a) had travelled
- b) was travelling
- c) travelled
- d) had been travelling



22. It wasn't raining when she looked out of the window; the sun was shining. But it \_\_\_\_\_ earlier. That's why the ground was wet.
- a) had rained
  - b) was raining
  - c) rained
  - d) had been raining
23. In 1912 the Titanic \_\_\_\_\_ an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.
- a) had hit
  - b) was hitting
  - c) hit
  - d) had been hitting
24. Tom didn't want to be late for the theatre. He drove as fast as he could. The play \_\_\_\_\_ as he walked in the door of the theatre.
- a) had just began
  - b) was just beginning
  - c) had beenjust beginning
  - d) just began
25. While I \_\_\_\_\_ a burglar climbed into the house through the window.
- a) slept
  - b) was sleeping
  - c) had been sleeping
  - d) had slept
26. I didn't see Mary last month because she \_\_\_\_\_ around Europe at that time.
- a) had travelled
  - b) was travelling
  - c) travelled
  - d) had been travelling
27. Olga \_\_\_\_\_ the house before her husband comes home.
- a) won't have been leaving
  - b) won't leave
  - c) won't have left
  - d) won't be leaving
28. If I \_\_\_\_\_ Max tomorrow, I will tell him to come and see his sister.
- a) will meet
  - b) am going to meet
  - c) will be meeting
  - d) meet

29. By this time next year Professor Smith \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject for five years.
- a) will have lectured
  - b) will have been lecturing
  - c) will lecture
  - d) will be lecturing
30. If you \_\_\_\_\_ that expensive car, you \_\_\_\_\_ enough money to go on holiday.
- a) Buy/ won't have
  - b) Bought / don't have
  - c) don't buy/won't have
  - d) did buy/ won't have
31. \_\_\_\_\_ many chairs in the room.
- a) There are
  - b) Are there
  - c) Is there
  - d) There is
32. \_\_\_\_\_ many chairs in the room?
- a) There are
  - b) Are there
  - c) Is there
  - d) There is
33. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- a) have a snack
  - b) have snack
  - c) have got snacks
  - d) has a snack
34. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ much work to do?
- a) Do/has
  - b) Does/have
  - c) Does/has
  - d) Do/have
35. If he \_\_\_\_\_ every day, he \_\_\_\_\_ a champion.
- a) will practice/will become
  - b) will practice/ become
  - c) practices/will become
  - d) practices/ become

## ГЛАГОЛ The Verb

### Классификация глаголов по значению

Смысловые	Полувспомогательные	Вспомогательные
Употребляются как сказуемое в предложении <i>to do, to come, to dance, to play, to study, to have</i>	Употребляются как часть сказуемого <i>can, may, must, have to, should, used to, begin, start, stop, go on</i>	помогают строить сложные аналитические формы <i>be, do, have, shall, will, should, would</i>
She <i>did</i> her work well. We <i>have</i> a new house. He <i>studies</i> hard. They <i>play</i> golf every Sunday.	She <i>could</i> do her work well. We <i>have to</i> build a new house. You <i>must</i> study much. They <i>started</i> playing golf.	She <i>has done</i> her work well. We <i>have built</i> a new house. They <i>will</i> study hard. They said they <i>would</i> play golf.

### Test 1

- They \_\_\_\_\_ a big car
  - Have (вспомогательный глагол)
  - Have (смысловой глагол)
  - Have to (полувспомогательный)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ go there!
  - have to (полувспомогательный)
  - have (смысловой глагол)
  - have (вспомогательный глагол)
- have, do, would, shall, be, will, should
  - вспомогательные глаголы
  - полувспомогательные
  - смысловые
- to have, to do, to come, to dance, to play, to study
  - вспомогательные глаголы
  - полувспомогательные
  - смысловые
- have to, should, used to, begin, start
  - вспомогательные глаголы
  - полувспомогательные
  - смысловые

## МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

### Can (be able to...)

Формы		
Can настоящее время	Could прошедшее время	Could Сослагательное наклонение
Значения	Примеры	
1) <b>способность</b> (физическая, умственная), <b>навыки, умения</b>	<i>I can run fast.</i> <i>She can drive well.</i> <i>He could read when he was four.</i> <i>These children can use computers well.</i>	
2) <b>просьба, разрешение</b>	— <i>Can I use your telephone?</i> — <i>Of course you can.</i> (No, you <i>can't</i> .) — <i>Could you help me?</i> — <i>Of course I can.</i> (I'm afraid I <i>can't</i> .)	
3) <b>объективная возможность</b>	<i>We'll be able to do it next month.</i> <i>You can always have a quick snack at McDonald's.</i> <i>You can cross the street here.</i>	
4) <b>сомнение, неуверенность, недоверие</b> (сравн. в русском: <i>неужели, не может быть</i> )	<i>Can it be true?</i> ( <i>Неужели это правда?</i> ) <i>It can't be true.</i> ( <i>Не может быть, что это правда.</i> )	
5) <b>упрёк</b> ( <i>ты мог бы...</i> )	<i>You could be more polite.</i> ( <i>Ты мог бы быть вежливее.</i> ) <i>She could have called us.</i> ( <i>Она могла бы и позвонить нам, но не сделала этого.</i> )	

### **Запомните!**

**1.** Модальный глагол + **инфинитив** без *to* (за исключением *be to, have to, ought to*).

Модальные глаголы не являются полнозначными глаголами и не могут употребляться в роли сказуемого в предложении. Модальные глаголы выражают различные оттенки значений и являются в предложении частью составного модального сказуемого.

**2.** *To be able to* употребляется в прошедшем, настоящем и будущем времени в значении «быть в состоянии сделать что-либо».

*He is (was, will be) able to solve all his problems.*

**3.** В прошедшем времени вместо глагола *could* часто употребляется глагол *manage* (удалось...).

*It was difficult but we managed to do it.*

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with CAN / CAN'T or COULD / COULDN'T.**

1. You ... wash this dress but you ... iron it.
2. If you iron it you'll spoil it.
3. Excuse me. ... you show me the way to the post office?
4. You ... park your car here.3. ... you close the window, please? It's getting cold.
5. .... I smoke here? No, you ... . This is a non-smoker.
6. ... I turn up the volume? This is my favourite song. Of course you ... .
7. You ... cross the street here. If you do you'll be fined.
8. ... you help me with this grammar rule, please. I don't understand it.
9. I wonder if I ... return the book a bit later, please? I'm sorry but you ... .
10. Many people have already asked for it. You are my friend ... you tell me what to do in this situation?

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with CAN in the correct form.**

1. Stephen is learning French. Now he ... speak French well but he hopes that he ... speak French well in a year.
2. I know I ... drive a car well unless I have much practice.
3. Last year Jane ... type as well as she ... this year.
4. Bess ... play the piano but she is taking lessons and her teacher says that she ... play the piano soon.
5. A year ago I ... afford to buy a new car as I didn't have enough money.
6. Fortunately I ... afford a new car now. I ... find a proper present for her yesterday but I believe I ... do it tomorrow.
7. I ... take part in this competition but I'm sure I ... take part in the next competition.
8. She says she ... get in touch with Mr. Wilson last week as the latter was away but when he returns she ... do it.
9. I'm afraid I ... give you advice now. I'm not an expert in this field. But I'll ask Mr. Bank and then I ... advise you something.
- 10.... you entertain so many guests? It's always a problem with me. I ... never do it.

**Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the correct form of BE ABLE TO instead of CAN/COULD.**

1. They can (never) appreciate your kindness.
2. I was sure you could translate that article (after you had translated so many texts on physics).
3. You can go to the country (when you have passed your last examination).
4. We can pass to the next exercise (when we have done this one).
5. I can give you my book for a couple of days (after I have read it).
6. He can ski (for ten years).
7. We knew that she could swim (since childhood).

8. You cannot take part in this serious competition (until you have mastered good skills).
9. I could not solve the problem (before he explained it to me).

#### **Exercise 4. Translate into English.**

1. Эти брюки нельзя стирать в стиральной машине.
2. Я смогу ответить на ваши вопросы, только когда просмотрю отчет.
3. Он говорит, что не смог повторить правила по нескольким причинам.
4. Думаю, мне удастся объяснить ему, что он неправ.
5. Неужели он такой упрямый?
6. Неужели он верит в такую ерунду?
7. Не может быть, чтобы он был таким злым.
8. Он просит разрешения уйти. Ему пока нельзя уходить.
9. Могу я позвонить тебе позже?
10. Вы не подскажете, где я могу купить конверт?
11. Я могу купить что-нибудь к ужину.
12. Я не смогу закончить перевод к понедельнику.
13. Он умел хорошо плавать, когда ему было 6 лет.
14. Ты умел говорить по-английски в школе?
15. Где мы можем встретиться?
16. Сколько раз в неделю ты сможешь брать уроки музыки?
17. Ты можешь рассказать мне все подробно?
18. Нельзя читать в темноте.
19. Вы не могли бы мне перезвонить?
20. Я не могу это понять.

#### **Exercise 5. Translate into English using BEABLETO.**

1. Она не сможет вовремя добраться до аэропорта.
2. Ты сможешь отправить ему электронную почту сегодня вечером?
3. Они какое-то время не смогут смотреть телевизор, с ним что-то случилось.
4. Боюсь, что он не сможет помочь мне переехать в новый дом на следующей неделе.
5. Ты сможешь сделать эту работу завтра?
6. Я думаю, она не сумеет решить эту задачу.
7. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе.
8. Мы сможем поехать в Нью-Йорк в будущем году?
9. Ты сможешь починить мой магнитофон?
10. Вчера я не смог повидать директора, так как он был на конференции, но сегодня после работы я смогу это сделать.

## May

Формы		
May настоящее время	Might прошедшее время	Might сослагательное наклонение
Значения	Примеры	
1) объективная Возможность	<i>One day all your dreams <b>may</b> come true.</i> <i>We <b>may</b> go to China next year.</i>	
2) формальная просьба, разрешение, пожелание	— <i><b>May</b> I leave early today?</i> — <i>Yes, you <b>may</b>.</i> — <i><b>May</b> I use your printer?</i> — <i>No, you <b>may not</b> (mustn't).</i>	
3) предположение	<i>It <b>may</b> be true, but we are not sure.</i> (Это может быть и правда, но мы не уверены.)	
4) упрёк, совет (употребляется только с <b>might</b> )	<i>You <b>might</b> wait for me! There is a lot of time.</i> (Ты мог бы и подождать меня. Ещё много времени.) <i>He <b>might</b> have warned us about it. Now it's too late.</i> (Он мог бы и предупредить нас об этом. Сейчас уже слишком поздно.)	

### Exercise 1. Choose between MAY and MIGHT.

1. ... I come in? (request) Yes, you ... (permission)
2. It's unfair that he doesn't know the truth. You ... tell him everything. (reproach)
3. He ... know about it himself. (a suggestion)
4. He is waiting for you. You ... put off your work for some time. (reproach)
5. .... we leave our things here? (a polite request)
6. He ... not understand English. (a possibility)
7. You know he is ill. You ... go and visit him. (reproach)
8. Where are you going to spend your vacation? I don't know yet. I ... go to Spain. (possibility)
9. After school he ... go to University. (suggestion)
- 10.... I talk to him right now? The matter is urgent. (a polite request)

### Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Возможно, он придет позже.
2. Мог бы и показать мне это письмо.
3. Можно мне войти? Нет.
4. Может быть, он сейчас дома.
5. Не мог бы я оставить здесь свои вещи?
6. Могли бы и объяснить ему его ошибку?
7. Возможно, ты знаешь его.
8. Ты можешь брать мою машину, когда она тебе нужна.
9. Наверное, это не его адрес.
10. Это может быть Фрэнк.

### **Exercise 3. Use MAY according to the model.**

**Model: Possibly you left your book behind.**

**You may have left your book behind.**

1. Perhaps Nick has left his exercise book at home.
2. Perhaps you left your umbrella in the bus.
3. Perhaps he went to the cafe to wait for us.
4. Perhaps it was Helen who rang you up.
5. Perhaps they came by plane.
6. Perhaps she had a very good English teacher.
7. Perhaps it was too cold for the children to go out.
8. It is possible that he took his children to the zoo.
9. Possibly they did not see us in the crowd.
10. Perhaps Robert used a dictionary.
11. Possibly Mary misunderstood you.
12. Perhaps Henry waited for us there.
13. Possibly Ann returned very late last night.
14. Possibly they have seen the new play.

### **Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with MAY (MIGHT).**

1. ... I (to ask) you to take off your hat?
2. She asked me if she ... (to turn) on the light.
3. I am afraid it ... (not to stop) raining by the morning.
4. Don't scold her: the task ... (to be) too difficult for her, that's why she made rather many mistakes.
5. If they don't miss the train, they ... (to arrive) in time.
6. Why isn't he here yet? What has happened? — Oh, he ... (to miss) the train.
7. He ... (to do) very hard work. That's why he looks so tired now.
8. Don't throw the rest of the birthday cake. He ... (to want) it for dessert.
9. It's raining cats and dogs. ... I (to borrow) your umbrella, please?
10. Do you know where I left the car keys? — You ... (to leave) them in the garage.
11. They don't know where the money has gone. It ... (to steal).

### **Exercise 5. Translate into English.**

1. Может быть, это неправда.
2. Может быть, он занят.
3. Может быть, они знают.
4. Может быть, он все еще за границей.
5. Может быть, она опоздает.
6. Может быть, он сдаст экзамен.



7. Может быть, мы поедem на Волгу.
8. Может быть, она придет завтра.
9. Может быть, я куплю эту книгу в Москве.
10. Возможно, она пришлет нам телеграмму.
11. Возможно, они забудут принести газету.
12. Может быть, он уже сделал уроки.
13. Может быть, моя сестра уже поговорила с ними.
14. Возможно, они уехали за границу.
15. Возможно, мой брат забыл позвонить вам.
16. Возможно, она уже купила билеты.
17. Может быть, бабушка спит.
18. Может быть, дети играют у реки.
19. Возможно, они сейчас как раз обсуждают этот вопрос.
20. Возможно, они как раз сейчас обедают.
21. Может быть, он сейчас лежит на траве и смотрит на облака.

### **TO BE ALLOWED TO**

**Эквивалент глагола MAY**

***We are allowed to stay at home, (нам разрешают)***

***We were allowed to stay at home, (нам разрешили)***

***We shall be allowed to stay at home, (нам разрешат)***

#### **Exercise 1. Translate into English using BEALLOWEDTO.**

1. Курить воспрещается.
2. Ему не позволили курить у них в доме.
3. В Англии вам разрешат водить машину, если вам 17 лет.
4. В США вам разрешают продолжать ездить на машине даже в возрасте 90 лет.
5. Мне разрешают пользоваться папиным магнитофоном.
6. Дети уже большие. Им разрешают ходить в школу одним.
7. Ему не разрешают купаться в этой реке.
8. Вчера ей позволили прийти домой в десять часов.
9. Нам не позволяют разговаривать на уроках.
10. Тебе позволили взять эту книгу?
11. Я думаю, мне не разрешат поехать с тобой за город.
12. Тебе разрешат пойти гулять, когда ты сделаешь уроки.
13. Тебе разрешали ходить на озеро, когда ты был маленький?
14. Когда мне позволят есть мороженое?
15. Вам не разрешается разговаривать на экзамене.

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with MAY (MIGHT) or BE ALLOWED TO in the correct form.**

1. He ... go home if he likes.
2. As soon as the boy ... leave the room, he smiled a happy smile and ran out to join his friends outside.
3. The doctor says I am much better. I ... get up for a few hours every day.
4. ... I bring my sister to the party?
5. He asked if he ... bring his sister to the party.
6. After they had finished their homework, the children ... watch TV.
7. He ... join the sports section as soon as he is through with his medical examination.
8. Becky's mother said that everybody ... take part in the picnic.
9. If you pass your exams, you ... go to the south.
10. ... I borrow your car, please?
11. He asked if he ... borrow my car.
12. ... I have a look at your newspaper?

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with MAY or CAN in the correct form.**

1. ... you see anything in this inky darkness?
2. You ... go when you have finished your compositions.
3. What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late, you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had.
4. When ... you come and see me? — Let me see: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes, you ... expect me on Sunday about three o'clock. Will that be all right?
5. You ... come in when you have taken off your boots.
6. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that.
7. Most children ... slide on the ice very well.
8. I don't think I ... be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I ... be.

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with MAY or CAN in the correct form.**

1. ... I come in?
2. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you.
3. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim.
4. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there.
5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time.
6. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today.
7. Do you think you ... do that?
8. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me anymore.
9. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon?

10. What time is it? — It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure.  
 11. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.

**Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with MAY (MIGHT) or CAN (COULD) in the correct form.**

1. ... you help me?
2. I ... not imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy.
3. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it.
4. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer.
5. She asked me if she ... use my telephone.
6. ... I use your pen?
7. ... I find a pen on that table?
8. You ... read this book: you know the language well enough.
9. You ... take this book: I don't need it.
10. ... I help you?
11. ... I ask you to help me?
12. The school was silent: nothing ... be heard in the long dark corridors.
13. Waiting ... be endless, you know.
14. ... you tell me the nearest way to the city museum?
15. They ... think that I am too weak to take part in the excursion, but I am strong enough to do any kind of hard work, indeed.
16. He knew this period of history very well: he had read everything on the subject he ... find in the rich university library.

### Must, be to Must

Формы	
<b>must</b> Present Simple	<b>had to</b> Past Simple
<i>We <b>must</b> send the fax now.</i> <i><b>Must</b> we do it now?</i>	<i>We <b>had to</b> send the fax yesterday.</i> <i>We <b>had to</b> do it then.</i>
Значения	Примеры
<b>1) необходимость, обязанность, долг</b>	<i>I <b>must</b> come to the office at 10 o'clock.</i> <i><b>Must</b> Ben stay at home today? — Yes, he <b>must</b>.</i>
<b>2) запрещение</b> (в отрицательных предложениях)	<i>You <b>mustn't</b> talk that way. (Нельзя так разговаривать.)</i> <i>You <b>mustn't</b> speak Russian in class. (Вы не должны говорить по-русски на занятии.)</i> <i><b>Must</b> we work on Saturday? — No, you <b>needn't</b>.</i> <i>(Должны мы работать в субботу? — Нет, не надо.)</i>
<b>3) уверенное предположение</b>	<i>It <b>must be</b> true. (Это, должно быть, правда.)</i> <i>It <b>must be</b> a mistake. (Это, должно быть, ошибка.)</i>

be to

Формы		
am/is/are to Present Simple	was/were to Past Simple	shall/ will have to Future Simple
<i>I <b>am to</b> meet the delegation.</i> <i>He <b>is to</b> make a report.</i> <i>They <b>are to</b> arrive tomorrow.</i>	<i>I <b>was to</b> meet the delegation.</i> <i>He <b>was to</b> make a report.</i> <i>They <b>were to</b> arrive yesterday.</i>	<i>I'll <b>have to</b> meet the delegation.</i> <i>He <b>will have to</b> make are port.</i> <i>They <b>will have to</b> arrive next week.</i>
Значения	Примеры	
<b>1) долг, обязанность</b> (по предварительной договорённости)	<i>The driver <b>is to meet</b> us at 5 o'clock. (Водитель <b>должен(обязан)</b> встретить нас в 5 часов.)</i> <i>The director <b>was to sign</b> the contract. (Директор <b>должен был</b> подписать контракт.)</i> <i>The director <b>was to have signed</b> the contract. (Директор <b>должен был</b> подписать контракт*)</i>	
<b>2) приказ, запрещение, вопрос о том, что делать дальше</b>	<i>You <b>are to report</b> to the teacher. (Вы <b>должны</b> отчитаться перед учителем.)</i> <i>You <b>are not to come</b> here! (Вы <b>не должны</b> сюда приходить.)</i> <i>What <b>am I to do</b>? <b>Am I to leave</b>? (Что я <b>должен</b> делать? Мне уйму?)</i>	
<b>3) нечто неизбежное, предрешённое судьбой</b>	<i>It <b>was to happen</b>. (Этому <b>суждено</b> было случиться.)</i> <i>They <b>were to part</b> soon. (Им <b>суждено</b> было скоро расстаться.)</i>	

### Запомните!

\*Перфектный инфинитив показывает, что действие было запланировано, но не было выполнено:

*He **was to do** it.*(Он должен был сделать это по договорённости, и неизвестно, сделал он это или нет.)

*He **was to have done** it.*(Он должен был сделать это по договорённости, но определённо не сделал этого.)

### Exercise 1. Translate into English using MUST.

1. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским.
2. Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке.
3. Ты должен делать уроки каждый день.
4. Вы не должны забывать о своих обязанностях.
5. Вы должны быть осторожны на улице.
6. Она должна быть дома сейчас.
7. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке.
8. Вы, должно быть, очень голодны.

9. Должно быть, очень трудно решать такие задачи.
10. Я должен сегодня повидать моего друга.
11. Он, должно быть, очень устал.
12. У них даже есть яхта. Они, должно быть, очень богаты.
13. Ты должен уехать завтра утром?
14. Вы не должны опаздывать.
15. Я не должен забывать о своей матери. Я не писал ей целую вечность. Сегодня вечером я должен написать ей письмо.
16. Эта книга очень ценная. Вы не должны ее терять.
17. Неужели вам надо уже уходить?
18. Я должен признать, что я неправ.

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of MUST / HAD TO / WILL HAVE TO.**

1. Hurry up! We ... be late.
2. As we were short of time I ... decide what to do at once.
3. Tomorrow is my day off, so I ... get up early.
4. You ... take better care of the children.
5. If you don't know how to use a new machine you ... touch it.
6. One can't keep this book long. I know I ... to return it in a week.
7. I knew nobody could cope with the task better than me, so I ... go there myself. And I was right.
8. Mark says he will see Margaret off, so you ... to do it.
9. It was Sunday yesterday, so I ... go to work.
10. "You ... stop at the red light," the mother said to the child.

**Exercise 3. Translate into English.**

1. Я должен знать, что происходит.
2. Неужели ты действительно должен делать это за него?
3. Сколько дней ты должен там провести?
4. Тебе придется напомнить ему об этом разговоре.
5. Мы вынуждены были отложить отъезд (departure).
6. Когда он был маленьким, ему часто приходилось оставаться дома одному.
7. Я надеюсь, я не должен буду отвечать на его вопросы.
8. Боюсь, нам придется изменить планы.
9. Мы должны сделать для нее все, что мы можем.
10. Я должен был подумать прежде, чем ответить на его вопрос.
11. Если ты туда пойдешь, я должен буду сопровождать тебя.
12. Боюсь, я должна буду задержаться на работе до 8.
13. Должен сказать тебе, что ты неправа.
14. Должно быть, это необычное решение.
15. Почему тебе пришлось туда поехать?

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of CAN / MAY / MUST.**

1. What ... we see on this map?
2. ... you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I ... .
3. At what time ... you come to school?
4. ... I come in?
5. You ...not smoke here.
6. ... I take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it.
7. He ... not speak English yet.
8. I have very little time: I ... go.
9. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy.
10. You ... read this text: it is easy enough.
11. She ... still live in Paris.
12. He is busy. He ... be writing a book about his travels.
13. But he is happy. He ... enjoy life.
14. My friend Danielle isn't a famous artist. But she ... even paint Russian icons. I ... only admire her beautiful pictures. She ... be a woman of great talents. She ... speak German, French and English. She ... translate a lot of articles for the Museum of her native town in Switzerland. She ... also teach these languages at school. She is fantastic. I am fascinated by everything that she does.

**Exercise 5. Translate into English using MUST, MAY OR CAN.**

1. Можно мне взять вашу книгу?
2. На уроке английского языка вы должны говорить только по-английски.
3. Мы должны сегодня сдать тетради?
4. Можно мне задать вам вопрос? — Пожалуйста.
5. Я не могу пойти с вами в кино, так как я очень занят.
6. Можно здесь курить? — Пожалуйста.
7. Он сейчас должен быть в своем кабинете. Вы можете поговорить с ним.
8. Можно войти? — Пожалуйста.
9. Вы должны прочитать этот текст.
10. Может ли он выполнить это задание?
11. Я должен сегодня поговорить со своим другом.
12. Мы должны заплатить за электричество к концу месяца.
13. Эта женщина — прекрасный водитель. Она может водить даже автобус.
14. Можно мне бутерброд с тунцом и чашечку кофе?

## Have to

Формы		
have (has) to Present Simple	had to Past Simple	shall (will) have to Future Simple
<i>I <b>have to go</b> shopping every weekend. She <b>has to walk</b> to her school every morning.</i>	<i>I <b>had to spend</b> a lot of money on shopping last weekend. She <b>had to walk</b> to her school yesterday.</i>	<i>I <b>shall have to do</b> some shopping on Friday. She <b>will have to walk</b> to her school tomorrow.</i>
Значения	Примеры	
Вынужденная необходимость, обязанность, в силу определённых обстоятельств	<i>Now I <b>have to go</b> home. (Мне <b>нужно</b> идти домой.)  In England you <b>have to drive</b> on the left. (В Англии <b>нужно</b> ездить по левой стороне.)  We <b>don't have to go</b> to work on Saturdays and Sundays. (Нам не <b>приходится</b> ходить на работу по субботам и воскресеньям.)  <b>Did</b> you <b>have to get up</b> early today? (Вам сегодня рано пришлось встать?)</i>	

### Запомните!

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы модального глагола **have to** образуются с помощью вспомогательных глаголов: **do /does, did, shall/will**.

***Do** you **have to go shopping** every weekend? — I **don't have to do** it every weekend.*

***Did** she **have to go** to her school yesterday? — She **didn't have to go** to school.*

***Will** they **have to do** it? — They **won't have to do** it.*

### Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of TO BE TO / TO HAVE TO.

- Where ... the lecture to take place? — I suppose in the assembly hall.
- So, our plan is as follows: I ... to go to the library and bring the books. You ... to look through all the material here. Later we ... to work together.
- "You ... to do it alone, without anybody's help," she said sternly.
- I ... to help my friends with this work now, so I cannot go with you.
- It was raining hard and we ... to wait until it stopped raining.
- I ... to ask him about it tomorrow, as today he has already gone.
- Why didn't you tell me that I ... to buy the books?
- According to the order of the schoolmistress all the pupils ... to return the library books before the twenty-third of May.
- As we had agreed before, we ... to meet at two o'clock to go to the stadium together. But Mike did not come. I waited for another half hour, but then I ... to leave as I was afraid to be late.
- The meeting ... to begin at five o'clock. Don't be late.

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of TO BE TO / TO HAVE TO.**

1. She ... to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.
2. They decided that she ... to send them a telegram every tenth day.
3. You ... to learn all the new words for the next lesson.
4. Do you know this man? He ... to be our new teacher of history.
5. Who ... to go to the library to get the new books? — I was, but I couldn't because I ... to finish some work at the language laboratory.
6. It is raining. You ... to put on your raincoat.
7. "The patient ... to stay in bed for a few days," ordered the doctor.
8. The child had stomach trouble and ... to take castor oil.
9. I told her she ... to open the window for a while every day.
10. The agreement was that if Johnny White could not repay the money he had borrowed, then Luke Flint ... to have the right to sell the land.
11. If I don't ring up before six o'clock, then you ... to go to the concert hall alone and wait for me at the entrance. Is that clear?
12. The planters ... to gather their cotton at once, as they had been warned that heavy rains were expected.
13. I ... to wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.
14. Johnny White ... to borrow from Luke Flint at a high interest, for there was no one else in the district who lent money.
15. "Cheating is a very nasty thing," said the teacher, "and we ... to get rid of it."

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of MUST / TO BE TO / TO HAVE TO.**

1. As his eyes are bad he .... wear glasses.
2. They asked me questions and I ... answer them.
3. Where ... I to take these papers? Mr. Douglas is expecting you at his office.
4. I ... see her. It's important.
5. We ... meet at five but I was late.
6. As he couldn't join me I ... go alone.
7. You ... admit that you are wrong.
8. It's an official party. Everyone ... wear a tie.
9. The manager was busy, so we ... wait for some time.
10. Who .... do this part of the work? Mark and Steve have agreed to do it.
11. How ... I understand you? What do you expect from me?
12. I'm so worried. You definitely ... let me know as soon as you learn anything new.
13. It takes me long to get to work. I ... spend an hour and a half every day.
14. "You ... give up smoking," the doctor said to the patient.
15. ... I discuss it with him? Do you expect me to?



#### **Exercise4. Translate into English.**

1. Так как моя машина часто ломается, мне приходится ездить на автобусе.
2. Что мне делать с этой коробкой? Оставьте ее в коридоре.
3. Как ты мог об этом забыть? Ты всегда должен об этом помнить.
4. Тебе часто приходится помогать детям делать домашнее задание?
5. Когда вы их ждете? Они должны приехать во вторник.
6. Как мы договорились, Эллен должна была купить цветы и ждать нас на остановке.
7. Я должен связаться с ними?
8. Так как у нас было много багажа, нам пришлось звать носильщика.
9. Вы не должны критиковать детей в присутствии посторонних.
10. «Вы обязательно должны носить очки», — сказал врач пациенту.
11. И что я должен сказать, если он затронет этот вопрос?
12. Тебе придется остаться дома до тех пор, пока он не появится.
13. Он заболел. Кто должен выполнять его обязанности?
14. Он не смог купить билеты в театр, и нам пришлось остаться дома.
15. Ты должен сказать нам правду.

#### **Exercise5. Translate into English using TO HAVE TO or TO BE TO.**

1. Вам предстоит выучить это стихотворение к среде.
2. Мне задали выучить это стихотворение к среде.
3. Мне пришлось выучить это стихотворение к среде.
4. Мне придется выучить это стихотворение к среде.
5. Ему приходится учить это стихотворение сегодня, так как он не выучил его вчера.
6. Вам не придется учить это стихотворение.
7. Мне не пришлось учить это стихотворение.
8. Так как он выучил это стихотворение вчера, ему не нужно учить его теперь.
9. На этой неделе нам предстоит встретиться с выдающимся ученым.
10. Выхода не было, и ему пришлось заплатить штраф.
11. Мне было задано написать сочинение о творчестве Пушкина, а для этого мне пришлось перечитать некоторые из его произведений, которые я плохо помнил.
12. Мне придется посидеть дома эти дни. Врач говорит, что я не должен никуда выходить, пока температура не будет нормальной.
13. Посидите здесь, пока он занят. Я думаю, вам не придется долго ждать.
14. Спектакль должен был начаться в семь часов.
15. Мы должны были отложить поездку, так как погода испортилась.
16. Если вы хотите хорошо овладеть языком, вы должны очень много читать.
17. По новому расписанию у нас будет пять уроков английского языка в неделю.
18. Мы решили, что школьный оркестр должен играть на концерте.
19. Рано или поздно вам придется пойти к врачу.
20. В будущем году мы должны начать изучение астрономии.

21. Чтобы разработать новую теорию, ученые должны были провести бесчисленные опыты.

### Should, ought to

Формы	
Should + инфинитив (без to)	ought + инфинитив (с to)
<i>You should help him.</i> <i>He shouldn't be so shy.</i>	<i>You ought to do your best.</i> <i>He oughtn't to smoke so much.</i>
Значения	Примеры
1) совет, моральная обязанность перед собой или другими людьми ( <i>should</i> в этом значении сильнее, чем <i>ought to</i> )	<i>You should be friendly to people.</i> <i>They ought to take up some sport.</i>
2) упрёк, совет, рекомендация	<i>He ought to help his parents.</i> <i>They should consult a doctor.</i>

### Сравните

*Mary should have bought that book. It's very good.* - Мэри следовало купить эту книгу (но она этого не сделала).

*Mary shouldn't have bought that book. It's too expensive.* - Мэри не следовало покупать эту книгу (но она её купила).

### Exercise 1. Change the sentences below using SHOULD / SHOULDN'T.

**MODEL: He has lost his dog. (he, to put an advertisement in the paper)**

**He should put an advertisement in the paper**

1. He says he won't be able to organize the party himself. (you, to help him)
2. He refuses to take part in the competition. (he, to give his reasons for it)
3. I phoned him last night and he was already in bed. (you, not to phone him so late in future)
4. She spends all days in the sun trying to get a tan. (tell her to be careful)
5. He is drinking the fifth cup of coffee. (tell him not to drink so much coffee)
6. They are going on a hike. But the weather is awful. (they, not to go on a hike in such rainy weather)
7. The doctor says my nerves are bad. (you, to go to a health resort)
8. Your behaviour to him is cruel. (you, not to behave to him like that)
9. I understand that he is wrong. (tell him not to hush things up)
10. They are going on holiday. (they, not to take much luggage)
11. She completely disagrees with what they suggest. (she, not to sign any papers)
12. George is ill. (we, to visit him)
13. Clark always reads in bed. (tell him not to do it)
14. They have invited him to come and stay with them but he doesn't want to go. (tell him not to refuse the invitation)
15. He doesn't want to give in to our views. (tell him not to insist)

**Exercise 2. Change the sentences below using SHOULD / SHOULDN'T.**

**MODEL: Her diction is not very good, (to read aloud)**

**She should read aloud.**

1. I have a slight irritation in my throat, (to smoke less)
2. This child doesn't want to eat soup, (not to give her sweets before dinner)
3. She makes a lot of spelling mistakes, (to copy passages out of a book)
4. The dog is afraid of him. (not to shout at the dog)
5. The students are unable to follow what I am saying, (not to speak so fast)
6. The boy is a little pale, (to play out of doors)
7. I am afraid you will miss that train, (to take a taxi)
8. There is no one in. (to try the room next door)
9. So I took the child to the cinema.
10. We forgot to leave a message for her.
11. We did not wait for them because it was beginning to rain.
12. I did not put down her address and now I don't know how to find her.
13. I did not explain to her how to get here.
14. I bought a pair of red shoes to go with my new dress.
15. So I told her frankly what we all thought about her idea.
16. I have not seen the film, and now it is too late because it is no longer on.
17. My pen was leaking, so I wrote with a pencil.
18. I'm afraid I ate too much cake with my tea.

**Exercise 3. Translate into English.**

- A. 1. Вы бы сказали ей об этом.  
2. Не следует вам так поздно там оставаться.  
3. Ей надо сейчас же пойти к врачу.  
4. Лучше наденьте шерстяные носки.  
5. Им лучше начать пораньше.  
6. Не следует говорить с ней по-английски.  
7. Вам нужно повернуть направо.  
8. Лучше скажите кому-нибудь об этом.
- B. 1. Надо было сказать ей об этом.  
2. Не надо было оставаться там так поздно.  
3. Ей надо было сейчас же пойти к врачу.  
4. Вам надо было надеть шерстяные носки.  
5. Им надо было начать пораньше.  
6. Не следовало говорить с ней по-английски.  
7. Надо было повернуть направо.  
8. Надо было кому-нибудь сказать об этом.

#### Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Вам следует работать больше.
2. Ей следует слушать советы учителя.
3. Вам следовало бы извиниться: вы не правы.
4. Вам не следует пропускать уроки английского языка.
5. Дети должны быть более внимательны к своим родителям.
6. Ему следует обратиться к врачу.
7. Ему следовало давно обратиться к врачу.
8. Вы не должны давать ребенку столько конфет.
9. Ему следует прочитать эту книгу.
10. Ему следовало уже прочитать эту книгу.
11. Вам следует пойти туда и поговорить с ними.
12. Вам следовало сходить туда (раньше) и поговорить с ними.
13. Он не должен был так грубо разговаривать.
14. Он не должен был забывать о моей просьбе.
15. Ей давно бы следовало вернуться.
16. Тебе не следует ходить туда.
17. Вам надо было прочитать эту книгу в прошлом году.
18. Вам бы следовало поговорить с вашим дядей, когда он приедет.
19. Ей не надо было носить такие тяжелые вещи.
20. Ему следовало помнить об этом.
21. Вы должны были попросить разрешения.
22. Вы не должны были беспокоиться.

#### Need to

	<b>Need to</b>	<b>Needed to</b>	<b>Shall/will need to</b>
<b>Утв. форма</b>	<b>I need to go</b> there	<b>I needed to go</b> there	<b>I'll need to go</b> there
<b>Вопросит. форма</b>	<b>Do you need to go</b> there?	<b>Did you need to go</b> there?	<b>Will you need to go</b> there?
<b>Отриц. форма</b>	<b>I don't need to go</b> there.	<b>I didn't need to go</b> there.	<b>I won't need to go</b> there.

#### Запомните!

Только в настоящем времени в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях возможны следующие формы (Br. E.):

- *Need I go there?* — *You needn't go there.*  
— *Need we help you?* — *You needn't help us.*

Значения	Примеры
1) Необходимость сделать что-то, отсутствие необходимости что-то сделать.	<i>He needs to do it now.</i> <i>Does he need to do it now?</i> <i>He doesn't need to do it now.</i>
<b>Сравните формы прошедшего времени:</b>	
<b>did not need to go</b>	<b>needn't have gone</b>
<i>She didn't need to go shopping.</i> (Ей не надо было ходить за покупками / У нее не было необходимости... И она не ходила.)	<i>She needn't have gone shopping.</i> (Ей не надо было ходить за покупками, но она ходила.)

**Exercise 1. Complete the following situations using NEEDN'T or DIDN'T HAVE TO.**

**MODEL:** Why did you clean the whole flat yourself. I could help you. You ...  
You needn't have cleaned the whole flat yourself.

- I've bought you an ice-cream. But I have a sore throat. You ...
- I've come to get the books. We could have brought them to you ourselves.
- You ... I've made an apple-pie. Well, I've also made one. You ...
- It was warm. We were walking without our warm coats on. We ...
- I left the house very early yesterday and had to wait for Clark for a long time. I ...
- Why did you carry all these bags yourself? I could have helped you.
- You ... The task didn't take me much time. The teacher asked us to translate only the first part of the text. I ...
- Why did you order so much food? We are not that hungry. You ...
- It wasn't a formal party so nobody was wearing ties. The guests ...
- Why did you ask him for money? I have some. You ...

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with MUST, NEED, TO HAVE TO.**

- I have this newspaper myself. You ... bring yours to show me the article.
- You ... cross the road at the red light.
- We've got plenty of time. We ... take a taxi.
- If you want to stay in this country for a long time you ... have a visa.
- I ... buy a new bag. They gave me a bag as a birthday present.
- You ... drive on the left in Great Britain.
- ... I tell her the truth? No, you ... It isn't necessary at all.
- You ... say such things in other people's presence.
- She ... make any decisions. He decides everything for her.
- The final day to pay the bill is tomorrow. So I ... do it without delay. No, you ... I've already paid the bill. I forgot to tell you.

11. He ... ask his boss for a letter of recommendation. His boss offered to write one himself.
12. You ... look for a present. I know what to give him.
13. You ... shout at the children, otherwise we'll have to dismiss you.
14. I have a nice house in the country. I ... bother about how to spend a vacation.
15. You ... make him change his mind. He ... give up his studies.
16. I'd better ask them for help. Oh, you ... .We'll manage to do it ourselves.
17. You ... believe him. He is a liar. Everybody knows it.
18. You ... tell him what to do. He seems to know the job well.
19. He ... apologise. I'm not angry with him.
20. I ... apologise. It wasn't my fault.

### **Exercise 3. Translate into English.**

1. Вам не нужно ему звонить. Я вам все объясню.
2. Ты должен отдохнуть. Нельзя продолжать работу, если ты устал.
3. Тебе не нужно покупать билеты Я уже купила два билета.
4. Все же ты должен будешь заплатить за разбитое окно.
5. Нам можно не торопиться. У нас еще есть время.
6. Вам не нужно провожать его на станцию. Я сам его провожу.
7. Мне не пришлось его будить. Он сам проснулся.
8. Вы хотите, чтобы я пришла пораньше? Нет, не нужно.
9. Ты считаешь, я должен быть ему благодарен? Да.
10. Я действительно должна принимать все эти таблетки? Нет, не нужно.
11. Вы больны. Я останусь до тех пор, пока не придет ваш муж. Не нужно. Я чувствую себя намного лучше.
12. Ей не нужно больше здесь оставаться, если она не хочет.
13. Не нужно обо мне беспокоиться. Подумайте о себе.
14. Ты не должен забывать о таких важных вещах впредь.
15. Не нужно об этом рассказывать, если вам не хочется.

### **Exercise 4. Translate into English.**

1. Неужели это правда?
2. Возможно, он знает об этом.
3. Могу я видеть м-ра N?
4. Возможно, он понимает английский.
5. Мы отправляемся (должны отправиться) на рассвете.
6. Вы должны много работать над английским.
7. Идет дождь. Тебе придется надеть плащ.
8. Документы должны быть готовы к пятнице.
9. Детям не следует есть много сладкого.
10. Мне приходится много работать, поэтому я ложусь спать поздно.
11. Тебе не стоит с ним разговаривать.

12. Тебе не нужно сюда приходить.
13. Ему приходится готовить доклад сегодня, так как он не сделал этого вчера.
14. Вам следует послать ему приглашение.
15. Ему не пришлось возвращаться.
16. Я смогу купить тебе собаку, когда у нас будет большая квартира.
17. По новому расписанию у нас должно быть три занятия по английскому языку в неделю.
18. Тебе придется объяснить такое поведение.
19. Ты сможешь прийти завтра?
20. Ты можешь приходить в любое время.
21. Я думаю, тебе следует чаще его навещать.
22. Вам опять придется прийти завтра.
23. Мне предстоит встретиться с ним на этой неделе.
24. Его машина сломалась, и ему пришлось ехать на такси.
25. Ему действительно пришлось делать все самому?
26. Ты сможешь объяснить ему суть вопроса?
27. Ты действительно должен скрывать правду?
28. Вы должны были написать это сочинение еще на прошлой неделе.
29. Не может быть, чтобы он был дома.
30. Ты сможешь развести костер, если пойдет дождь?
31. Ему действительно пришлось заплатить за это?
32. Вам придется отложить поездку. Мы без вас не справимся.
33. Не нужно (нет необходимости) говорить ему об этом.
34. Врач говорит, она должна больше гулять.
35. Вам не следует переутомляться. Вы еще не достаточно здоровы.
36. Возможно, он знает что-то такое, чего не знаем мы.
37. Фильм должен был начаться в семь.
38. Она не могла выйти замуж за него без согласия родителей.
39. Когда вы приедете, вы сможете сами все увидеть.
40. Я думаю, что вам не придется долго ждать.

## Test 2

1. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.  
a) must  
b) should  
c) need to  
d) have to
2. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.  
a) can  
b) has to  
c) must  
d) could
3. You ... smoke so much.  
a) would  
b) can't  
c) shouldn't  
d) must

4. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.  
 a) must c) should  
 b) needn't d) have to
5. You ... take an umbrella today. The sun is shining.  
 a) needn't c) can't  
 b) mustn't d) must
6. John \_\_\_\_\_ speak three foreign languages.  
 a) can c) must  
 b) may d) has to
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ work hard at your English, if you want to know it.  
 a) may c) should  
 b) must d) are to
8. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ be in this room. It is her voice.  
 a) must c) have to  
 b) should d) need
9. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ obey the law.  
 a) should c) must  
 b) may d) can
10. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ have gone to bed earlier last night. She is very tired today.  
 a) should c) have to  
 b) could d) must
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry about the party any more. I'll take care of it.  
 a) don't need to c) needn't to  
 b) do need to d) need to
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor.  
 a) need c) have  
 b) should d) may to
13. She has passed the exam. She \_\_\_\_\_ all last night.  
 a) can study c) must have studied  
 b) may have studied d) could have studied
14. The boss said that I \_\_\_\_\_ be at work at nine o'clock.  
 a) had to c) can  
 b) ought d) will be able to





**ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА  
В ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ  
Present Simple (Indefinite) *to be*  
(быть, находиться, существовать, иметься)**

	Утвердительная форма			Вопросительная форма		Отрицательная форма		
<b>Ед. число</b>	I he she it	<b>am</b>  <b>is</b>	(I'm) (he's) (she's) (it's)	<b>Am</b>  <b>Is</b>	I ... ? he... ? she... ? it... ?	I he she it	<b>am not</b>  <b>is not</b>	(I'm not) (he isn't) (she isn't) (it isn't)
<b>Мн. число</b>	we you they	<b>are</b>	(we're) (you're) (they're)	<b>Are</b>	we... ? you... ? they... ?	we you they	<b>are not</b>	(we aren't) (you aren't) (they aren't)
<b>Примеры</b>	I <b>am</b> (I'm) lucky. He <b>is</b> (He's) right. We <b>are</b> (We're) on time. They <b>are</b> (They're) here.			Am I lucky? Is he right? Are we on time?  Are they here?		I <b>am not</b> (I'm not) lucky. He <b>is not</b> (He isn't) right. We <b>are not</b> (We aren't) on time. They <b>are not</b> (They aren't) here.		

***Запомните!***

В русском языке глагол-связка <b><i>быть, иметься, находиться</i></b> опускается.	В английском языке глагол-связка <b><i>be</i></b> никогда не опускается!
Я(есть)учитель. Он(есть)занят. Мы(находимся)здесь. Это(есть)хорошо.	I'm a teacher. He is busy. We are here. It is good.

***Запомните выражения с глаголом to be!***

to be in to be out/away to be in order to be out of order to be eager to be fond of to be over to be sure to be sorry to be hungry (thirsty, hot, cold, lucky, miserable, smart, cool, ...) to be on duty to be out of service	быть дома, в офисе и т.д. отсутствовать, не быть дома, в офисе и т.д. быть исправным, работать сломаться, не работать очень чего-то хотеть увлекаться чем-то закончиться быть уверенным сожалеть о чём-то быть голодным (...)  дежурить быть вне зоны обслуживания, о телефоне
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### Exercise 1. Use the proper form of the verb *to be*

1. What ... your name? — My name ... Shirley Frank. 2. What ... your address? — My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway. 3. What... your phone number? — Myphone number ... 718-1930. 4. Where ... you from? — I ... from New York. 5. I ... a pupil. 6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 7. ... your aunt a doctor? — Yes, she ... 8. ... they at home? — No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 9. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work. 10. ... you an engineer? — Yes, I ... . 11. ... your sister a typist? — No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student. 12. ... your brother at school? — Yes, he ... 13. ... your sister at school? — No, she ... not at school. 14. My sister ... at home. 15. ... this your watch? — Yes, it ... . 16. She ... an actress. 17. This ... my bag. 18. My uncle ... an office worker. 19. He ... at work. 20. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

### Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into English using the proper form of the verb *to be*

1. Как тебя зовут? — Меня зовут Аня. 2. Какой твой адрес? — Мой адрес: Оксфорд Стрит, 45. 3. Откуда ты родом? (... приехала?) — Я из Лондона. 4. Кто он (на фотографии)? — Это мой отец. 5. Как его зовут? — Его зовут Джон. 6. Где он? — Он в Лондоне. 7. Я Лена, а это Коля. Он мой брат. Ему 10 лет, а мне 12 лет. Мы из Петербурга. 8. Я ученик. Я в школе. 9. Мой брат — художник. Он не инженер. 10. Моя сестра на работе. Она врач. 11. Он студент. 12. Вы студент? — Нет, я врач. 13. Моя сестра дома. 14. Мы не в школе. Мы дома. 15. Мой брат — ученик. Он в школе. 16. Ваша мама дома? — Нет, она на работе. 17. Ваш двоюродный брат дома? — Нет, он в школе. Он ученик. 18. Ваша сестра — учительница? — Нет, она студентка. 19. Твой папа на работе? — Нет, он дома. 20. Твоя сестра — машинистка? — Да. — Она дома? — Нет, она на работе. 21. Мой дедушка — ученый. 22. Моя мама — не учительница. Она врач.

### Test 3

1. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister a photographer? No, she \_\_\_\_\_ not a photographer, she \_\_\_\_\_ a student.  
a) do/is/are  
b) is/is/is  
c) am/are/is
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother at school? - Yes, he ...  
a) do/does  
b) is/does  
c) is/is
3. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister at school? - No, she \_\_\_\_\_ not at school.

- a) does/does
- b) is/is
- c) do/do

4. My sisters \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

- a) is
- b) am
- c) are

5. \_\_\_\_\_ this your watch? - Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) are
- b) is
- c) does

6. They ..... at work now.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

7. These goods ..... cheap.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

8. The prices ..... rising now.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

9. They ..... to begin this work at once.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

10. This letter ..... to confirm our recent telephone communication.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

11. This hotel ..... very expensive.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are

12. There ..... a lot of Institutes, Universities, libraries and museums in Moscow.  
 a) am  
 b) is  
 c) are
13. Monopoly ..... a market structure with only a single seller.  
 a) am  
 b) is  
 c) are
14. Successful marketers ..... open and flexible.  
 a) am  
 b) is  
 c) are
15. All staff ..... to wear uniforms.  
 a) am  
 b) is  
 c) are

### It is — There is

<b>It</b> употребляется в безличных предложениях для обозначения:	
1) времени	<i>What time is <b>it</b>?</i> <i><b>It's</b> 12 o'clock.</i> <i><b>It's</b> late (early, noon, night).</i> <i><b>It's</b> lunchtime. <b>It's</b> dinnertime.</i> <i><b>It's</b> time to start the class.</i>
2) дней, месяцев, времен года	<i>What day is <b>it</b>? — <b>It's</b> Monday.</i> <i><b>It's</b> November. <b>It's</b> autumn.</i>
3) расстояния	<i><b>It's</b> far from here to the park.</i> <i><b>It's</b> a long way.</i> <i>— How far is <b>it</b> to the metro station?</i> <i>— <b>It isn't</b> far.</i>
4) природных явлений	<i><b>It's</b> a foggy day today.</i> <i><b>It</b> snows in Russia in winter.</i> <i><b>It</b> rains a lot in autumn.</i> <i><b>It</b> looks like rain (snow). (Похоже, будет дождь/снег).</i>
5) состояний ( <i>nice, easy, hard, good, necessary, difficult, interesting, cool, exciting, wonderful, thrilling, awful, terrible, important</i> )	<i><b>It's</b> nice to be young.</i> <i><b>It's</b> easy to be polite.</i> <i><b>It</b> was good to visit you.</i> <i><b>It's</b> cool to be a bodyguard.</i> <i><b>It</b> was awful to lose the game.</i> <i><b>It's</b> interesting to travel.</i>

### Запомните выражения!

What time is **it**? What day is **it**?

How far is **it** to...? — **It's** not far from here.

**It** looks like rain (snow). — Похоже, будет дождь (снег).

**It's** a small world. — Мир тесен.

**It's** up to you to decide. — Тебе решать.

**There** употребляется, когда необходимо передать наличие кого-то или чего-то в определённом месте или же в определённый момент времени.

**There is** a file on the desk.

**There were** a lot of people in the streets.

**There was** a strong wind yesterday.

**There is** a good comedy on TV today.

### Сравните

**There are** clouds in the sky.

**It's** cloudy today.

**There is** a lot of snow in winter.

**It** snows a lot in winter.

**There are** many rains in October.

**It's** rainy in October.

### Запомните!

В начале сказок и историй часто употребляются:

*Once **there lived**... Once upon a time **there was**... Once upon a time **there lived** a princess called Fiona. Once **there was** a king who was very cruel.*

### Exercise 1. Use *it* or *therein* the following sentences.

1. ... is a bike parking near the metro station. ... is a safe place. 2. ... is a fax today. ... is for you. 3. ... is a Xerox in the laboratory. ... is very useful. 4. ... isn't a printer to this computer. ... isn't good. 5. ... is always a tiny ray of hope. ... is better to be optimistic. 6. ... is no ink in the cartridge. Is ... an old one? — Yes, ... is. 7. ... are some fish and an octopus on the screen saver. ... is a very pleasant picture. 8. ... was so much rain last summer. ... was really like ... is in England, but ... was very hot there. 9. ... is no money left on my account. ... is very, very sad. 10. ... is so much information in the Internet. ... is really a world of knowledge. 11. Once upon a time ... lived a very kind doctor. ... is a famous children's story. 12. Once ... was a brave captain. ... is a story about Captain Cook. 13. ... is a fine day today! ... are many dog walkers in the park. 14. ... is up to you to decide this question.

### Exercise 2. Use *it* or *therein* the following sentences.

1. ... is autumn. ... is getting cold. ... usually gets dark very early. 2. ... were many people on the bus. ... was a peak hour. 3. — ... is no wind today. — Yes, ... isn't windy. 4. ... are twelve months in the year, ... is a fact. 5. ... is a long way from here to the

airport. But ... is a taxi at the stop. 6. ...was a fine day. ... were a lot of people in the park. 7. ... is something I'd like to tell you. ... is very important. 8. ... is a new book. ... are many interesting facts in it. 9. ... isn't a difficult task.... are many ways to do it. 10. We can't take any pictures.... isn't a film in the camera. ... is such a pity! 11. ... is warm in the room. ... is a fireplace here. 12. ... was a lot of snow last winter.... was a cold winter. 13. — Is ... snowing? —No, ... is raining hard. ... are dark clouds in the sky. 14. ... is a supermarket down the street. ... is a five minute walk from here. ... is close to the bus station. 15. — Who is that man? — ... is Mr. Smith, our director. 16. — ... is a question I'd like to ask you. — Is ...difficult? 17. ... is a good question, and I'll try to answer it. Sometimes ... are questions that you can't answer. 18. ... is about ten o'clock. ... is little time left before the lecture starts. 19. ... is an island in the ocean.... is a small island, but ... are many hotels there. 20. — What's this? — ... is a secret file. ... is very important information in it.

#### Test 4

1. \_\_\_\_\_ cool to be young.  
a) there is  
b) it is  
c) there are
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of flowers in the garden.  
a) there are  
b) are there  
c) there is
3. \_\_\_\_\_ time to go shopping!  
a) there are  
b) it is  
c) there is
4. This \_\_\_\_\_ a cat.  
a) are  
b) is  
c) am
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ it? – It \_\_\_\_\_ a big dog!  
a) are/is  
b) is/is  
c) are/are
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ five people in my family.  
a) are  
b) is  
c) am
7. \_\_\_\_\_ there much mail on the desk ?  
a) are  
b) is  
c) am
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ no contracts on the desk.

a) are

b) is

c) am

9. There \_\_\_\_\_ much new equipment at the plant.

a) are

b) is

c) am

10. \_\_\_\_\_ there a flight to Paris this evening?

a) are

b) is

c) am

### Past Simple (Indefinite) *to be*

	Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная Форма		Отрицательная форма	
Ед.ч.	I He She It	<b>was</b>	<b>Was</b>	I ...? he...? she...? it...?	I He She It	<b>was not (wasn't)</b>
Мн.ч.	We You They	<b>were</b>	<b>Were</b>	we you they	We You They	<b>were not (weren't)</b>
Примеры употребления	I <b>was</b> lucky. She <b>was</b> right. You <b>were</b> on time. They <b>were</b> here.		<b>Was</b> I lucky? <b>Was</b> he right? <b>Were</b> you on time? <b>Were</b> they here?		I <b>was not</b> (wasn't) lucky. He <b>was not</b> (wasn't) right. You <b>were not</b> (weren't) on time. They <b>were not</b> (weren't) here.	

### Exercise 1. Use the proper form of the verb *to be*

My aunt ... very depressed last Sunday. The weather ... terrible. It ... cold and rainy. Her husband ... not at home. He ... at hospital because he ... sick. Her children ... not at school. They ... not in the yard, they ... in the living room. The TV ... broken. The children ... not only upset, they ... very angry. The neighbours ... not happy because her children ... too noisy.

The house ... not clean. The sink ... broken. There ... dirty dishes on the kitchen table and in the sink. There ... nothing in the fridge. There ... no vegetables for dinner, there ... no juice for her children. There ... not even bread in the house! She ... tired and hungry. She ... just exhausted.



**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into English using the proper form of the verb *to be***

1. Погода была прекрасная. Было тепло и солнечно. Мои дети были в школе, а мой муж был на работе. Я была в саду. Там было много красивых цветов. Это было в мае. Я была счастлива. 2. Я ученик. 3. Он летчик. 4. Она доктор. 5. Мы школьники. 6. Вы рабочие. 7. Ты рабочий. 8. Они ученики. 9. Я дома. 10. Он в школе. 11. Она в кино? 12. Мы в парке. 13. Они в театре? 14. Она молодая? 15. Он старый. 16. Она не старая. 17. Они сильные. 18. Она больна. 19. Вы больны? 20. Он болен? 21. Я не болен. 22. Я был болен вчера. 23. Она не была больна. 24. Мы были в кино.

**Test 5**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ lucky when I \_\_\_\_\_ young.  
a) were not/were  
b) wasn't/ was  
c) wasn't/ were
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ right! \_\_\_\_\_ I?  
a) Were/ were  
b) was/was  
c) were/was
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ at home! \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
a) was/was  
b) were/were  
c) was/were
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ they!?  
a) was  
b) were  
c) both variants are possible
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you busy yesterday?  
a) was  
b) were  
c) both variants are possible
6. The contract ..... signed last week.  
a) were

- b) is
- c) was

7. Marks & Spencer ..... the top brand in Britain in 1988.

- a) were
- b) was
- c) is

8. \_\_\_\_\_ there a meeting at the enterprise yesterday?

- a) is
- b) are
- c) was

9. The country ..... in a state of economic crisis last year.

- a) is
- b) was
- c) are

10. Last month they ... in the Hermitage.

- a) was
- b) were
- c) are

**Present Simple (Indefinite) *to have / have got***  
**(иметь что-то, обладать чем-то)**

**Have** (*British English, American English*)

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I You We They	<b>have...</b>	<b>Do</b>	I you we they	<b>have...?</b>	I You We They	<b>do not (don't)</b>	<b>have...</b>
He She It	<b>has...</b>	<b>Does</b>	He she it	<b>have...?</b>	He She It	<b>does not (doesn't)</b>	<b>have...</b>

*I have a lot of discs. — Do you have many discs? — I don't have many discs.*  
*He has a lot of work to do. — Does he have much work to do? — He doesn't have much work to do.*

**Запомните!**

**Have** употребляется в ряде устойчивых сочетаний, выражающих **деятельность** или **однократное действие**:

*to have breakfast (lunch, brunch, dinner, tea, supper),*  
*to have a snack (a talk, a bath, a seat, a walk),*  
*to have a good time (a rest, a journey, a holiday),*  
*to have a look (a smoke, a date, an appointment).*

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I <b>have</b> dinner at four o'clock. We always <b>have</b> a good time in summer.	<b>Do</b> you <b>have</b> dinner at four o'clock? <b>Do</b> you always <b>have</b> a good time in summer?	I <b>don't have</b> dinner at four o'clock. We <b>don't</b> always <b>have</b> a good time in summer.

## Have got (British English)

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I You We They	<b>have got ...</b>	<b>Have</b>	I you we they	<b>got ...?</b>	I You We They	<b>have not (haven't)</b>	<b>got...</b>
He She It	<b>has got ...</b>	<b>Has</b>	he she it	<b>got ...?</b>	He She It	<b>has not (hasn't)</b>	<b>got...</b>

*I have got a big family. — Have you got a big family? — I haven't got a big family.  
She has got a new office. — Has she got a new office? — She hasn't got a new office.*

### Exercise 1. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. They have got a country house. 2. I have got a big family. 3. He has got a fast car. 4. We usually have dinner at home. 5. She always has a rest after dinner. 6. We usually have cold weather in winter. 7. He has a cold shower in the morning. 8. They've got important information. 9. She has breakfast with her children. 10. People often have a snack at McDonald's. 11. He has a date every Saturday. 12. I have a toothache today. *Have / Have got* 13. We have lunch at the office. 14. She's got interesting ideas. 15. He's got many relatives in Moscow.

### Exercise 2. Use *have* or *have got* in the following sentences.

1. I usually ... breakfast at home, but I ... dinner at the office. 2. I ... a problem with my car. 3. We ... some time right now. Let's ... a talk. 4. He ... two small children. 5. She ... a high temperature. She ... a cold. 6. I ... a new swimming pool. So I ... a swim every day. 7. I'd like to ... a look at that picture. 8. He ... long hair. 9. I'm going to ... a shower. 10. Every Sunday he ... a walk in the park. 11. They ... big families. 12. We usually ... a good time at our parties. 13. He'd like to ... a look at the e-mail. 14. He ... a huge house. It ... ten bedrooms. 15. My family ... a small flat.

## Test 6

1. She has a good job.
  - a) Have she got a good job?
  - b) Has she got a good job?
  - c) Does she have a good job?
2. We've got a plenty of time!
  - a) Have we got a plenty of time?
  - b) Has we got a plenty of time?
  - c) Do we have a plenty of time?
3. Do you always have your umbrella with you?
  - a) Yes, I have
  - b) Yes, I do
  - c) Yes, I've got
4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ a good time really!
  - a) got
  - b) ----
  - c) both variants are possible
5. Would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?
  - a) got
  - b) got a
  - c) ----

## НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (PRESENT TENSES)

### Present Simple (Indefinite)

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I We You They	speak	Do	I we you they	speak...?	I We You They	do not (don't)	speak
He She It	speaks	Does	he she it	speak...?	He She It	does not (doesn't)	speak
You speak three languages.  He drives his car well.  It rains a lot in summer.		Do you speak three languages? Does he drive his car well?  Does it rain much in summer?			I do not (don't) speak three languages. He does not (doesn't) drive his car well. It does not (doesn't) rain much in summer.		
Случаи употребления							
1. Регулярно повторяющиеся действия в настоящем времени, факты, общеизвестные истины.				I go to school every day. Computers are very useful in work. Moscow is the capital of Russia.			
2.С глаголами чувственной и умственной деятельности, а также с глаголами обладания: see, hear, believe, know, understand, like, realize, own, possess, belong, prefer, mean.				I see and hear you well. We understand everything and we believe you. Everybody knows it. He owns this house, it belongs to him. I like this idea. It sounds great.			
3. Будущее действие в соответствии с расписанием.				My bus starts in five minutes. The train arrives at 7 o'clock.			
4. С глаголами to see, to hear, to be told(в значении «знать», «понимать»).				I hear he is in Paris now.(Я знаю, что он в Париже.) I see that you are right.(Я вижу (понимаю), что ты прав.) I am told that she is in London now.(Мне сказали (я знаю), что она в Лондоне сейчас.)			
Наиболее часто употребляемые обстоятельства времени: always, ever, never, as a rule, every day, (week, month, year), now and then, generally, seldom, occasionally, usually, regularly, rarely, sometimes, from time to time.							

**Exercise 1. Put the verb into the third person singular.**

1. You watch too much TV. (He)
2. The boys hurry home after school.
3. Buses pass my house every half an hour.
4. I always carry an umbrella. (She)
5. Their children go to this school.
6. The rivers freeze in winter.
7. The carpets match the curtains.
8. Do you like onions? (He)
9. They usually catch the eight o'clock train. (She)
10. They clean the flat every week. (My mother)
11. These tickets cost \$ 10.
12. The prices rise every year.
13. They like fishing in the lake. (Their father)
14. They worry too much. (She)
15. They do morning exercises every day. (He)

**Exercise 2. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.**

1. You know the answer.
2. George usually has breakfast at eight.
3. Children like sweets.
4. His father finishes work at 6.
5. Alice dances in competitions.
6. You remember the address.
7. Their son plays chess very well.
8. These thieves work at night.
9. Nick leaves home at 8 every day.
10. Pamela agrees with us.
11. Their dogs bark all night.
12. The manager takes on new staff every spring.
13. Sam looks very well.
14. The last train leaves at midnight.
15. Mary relaxes at weekends.

**Exercise 3. a) Read the description of the performance given by a woman magician and her husband. The woman gives the description to a circus manager. Fill the blanks using the verbs given for each paragraph. Note that the verbs aren't in the correct order.**

**begin   fly   grow   say**

I usually ... the act myself. I ... some magic words. A bird ... out of an empty cage, and a flower ... in an empty pot.

**join put come go**

Then Henry ... me on the stage. He ... into a box. I ... knives through the box, but he always ... out alive!

**choose cover turn applaud tell**

Someone from the audience ... a card. I ... my back, and Henry ... my eyes. I ... the person what the card is. Everyone in the audience ...

**catch disappear throw**

Henry and I ... coloured balls into the audience. But no one ever ... them! They ... in clouds of smoke!

**weigh try rise clap**

A strong man from the audience ... to lift a piano. He cannot, for it ... 1000 kilos. But I ... my hands, and the piano ... into the air!

**finish play hide vanish flash**

Our act ... with a marvelous spectacle. A green light ... and the orchestra ... a mysterious tune. Then a grey mist ... us, and we ... like ghosts!

**b) The circus manager wants to know the details. Make up the questions he asks.**

1. How, the bird, fly, out of the cage?
2. How, Henry, escape, from the box?
3. How, the balls, disappear?
4. Where, the smoke, come from?
5. How, the piano, rise, into the air?
6. How, you, do, the trick with the cards?
7. What, magic words, you, say?
8. How, you, make, the grey mist?
9. How, you and Henry, vanish, in the end?
10. How long, your act, last?

## **Test 7**

**a). Fill in the blanks.**

A) do B) does C) –

1. ... you like playing chess?



2. ... your mother like cooking?
3. Where ... she live?
4. Where ... your parents spend their vacation?
5. What ... your father do in his spare time?
6. What ... you think of me?
7. When ... you clean your teeth?
8. When ... your father go to work?
9. Why ... they learn poems by heart?
10. Why ... your sister go shopping on Saturdays?
11. Who ... you always walk your dog with?
12. Who ... his friend like to play chess with?
13. Who ... knows the way out?
14. Who of you ... speaks English fluently?
15. What time ... you get up?

**b). Choose the correct variant.**

1. A) I not usually have lunch at home.  
B) I usually have not lunch at home.  
C) I doesn't usually have lunch at home.  
D) I usually have lunch at home.
2. A) My friend don't goes to the cinema a lot.  
B) My friend not goes to the cinema a lot.  
C) My friend goes to the cinema a lot.  
D) My friend doesn't goes to the cinema a lot.
3. A) Do his father drive a car very fast?  
B) Is his father drive a car very fast?  
C) Does his father drives a car very fast?  
D) Does his father drive a car very fast?
4. A) Do the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?  
B) Does the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?  
C) Do the shops closes at 8 o'clock in the evening?  
D) Are the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?
5. A) You often play basketball?  
B) Do you often play basketball?  
C) Is you often play basketball?  
D) Are you often play basketball?
6. A) How you often play basketball?  
B) How do you often play basketball?  
C) How often do you play basketball?

- D) How often you play basketball?
7. A) She come home early.  
B) She not comes home early.  
C) She don't come home early.  
D) She doesn't come home early.
8. A) Why doesn't you come to the youth club?  
B) Why you not come to the youth club?  
C) Why not you come to the youth club?  
D) Why don't you come to the youth club?
9. A) My brother never waits for us.  
B) My brother doesn't never wait for us.  
C) My brother don't ever wait for us.  
D) My brother does never wait for us.
10. A) We always go abroad for our holidays.  
B) Always we go abroad for our holidays.  
C) We go always abroad for our holidays.  
D) We go abroad always for our holidays.

**Present Progressive (Continuous)**  
**to be (am, is, are) + Present Participle**

Утвердительная форма				Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма	
I am (I'm) reading				Am I reading?			I am not (I'm not) reading	
he she it	is	(he's) (she's) (it's)	reading	Is	he she it	reading?	He She It	is not (isn't) reading
we you they	are	(we're) (you're) (they're)	reading	Are	We You they	reading?	We You They	Are not (aren't) reading
<i>I'm reading a book. He is sleeping. They are talking.</i>				<i>Are you reading a book? Is he sleeping? Are they talking?</i>			<i>I'm not reading a book. He isn't sleeping. They aren't talking.</i>	
Случаи употребления								
1. Действие, происходящее в данный момент, сейчас.				<i>We are watching a new film now. It is still raining. They are still working.</i>				
2. Действие, происходящее в течение определенного периода времени в настоящем.				<i>This team is playing very well this year. I am studying at college now.</i>				
3. Эмоционально окрашенные действия (негативного характера).				<i>He is always losing his keys! You are constantly talking about your</i>				

	<i>problems!</i> <i>Why <b>are</b> they <b>chewing</b> all the time?</i>
4. Заранее запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем (с глаголами движения: <i>move, come, go, leave, arrive, return, start</i> )	<i>We <b>are leaving</b> tomorrow.</i> <i>They <b>are coming</b> back next Sunday.</i> <i>My Granny <b>is arriving</b> next week.</i>
Обстоятельства времени: <i>now, right now, at the moment, always, constantly, still</i>	

### **Запомните!**

1. Следующие глаголы не употребляются во временах группы Continuous, так как выражают факты: *believe, understand, realize, matter, know, contain, intend, cost, remember, own, possess, belong, prefer, deserve, depend, resemble, look like.*

*I believe you and you know it. He owns this wonderful house. She possesses a good sense of humour. Now we realize how risky it was.*

2. Глаголы *to go on, to keep, to remain, to continue, to last* не употребляются во временах группы Continuous, так как лексически выражают процесс.

*The film lasts two hours. They kept talking. The children continued to play. He remained silent.*

3. Глаголы *stand, lie, run, flow, lead, hang* не употребляются во временах группы Continuous с неодушевлёнными предметами, так как выражают факт, а не процесс и равняются глаголу **to be**.

*The house stands (is) on the hill. A thick fog hung (was) in the air. The path led to the lake. The whole city lay before us.*

**Exercise 1. Make up true sentences (positive or negative) about what's happening at the moment.**

**MODEL: I, to speak, on the phone**

**I am not speaking on the phone.**

1. I, to play chess, with my friend.
2. I, to wash, the dishes.
3. It, to rain.
4. I, to sit, at a desk.
5. I, to do, an English exercise.
6. the sun, to shine.
7. to listen, music.
8. I, to wear, slippers (shoes).
9. I, to have, dinner.
10. I, to ride, a bicycle.

## Exercise 2. Use the verbs in Present Continuous.

1. Where are you, Rachel? I'm in the kitchen. I ... (to make) dinner.
2. It's so quiet! Where are the children? They ... (to play) in the yard.
3. What's wrong? Why ... (you, to cry)?
4. Listen! Someone ... (to sing) in the next room.
5. I am in a great hurry. My friend ... (to wait) for me.
6. I ... (not, to work) today. It's my day off.
7. I can't understand a word. What language ... (he, to speak)?
8. I can't come tomorrow. I ... (to go) to the theatre with my friend.
9. Mike will call you later. He ... (to have) dinner.
10. ... (you, to do) anything special? Would you like to go to the cinema?

## Exercise 3. Use the verbs in Present Continuous.

(NOW) It (not to rain) any more, it (to clear) up and the sun (to shine). The jazz band (to play) in the park. A lot of people (to listen) to the music and they really (to have) a good time. But they (not to dance) yet. There is a coffee shop there. Only seven people (to sit) there, and only five people (to wait) in the queue. Some people (to have) sandwiches and (to drink) coffee, tea or fruit juices. Boys and girls over there (to laugh) and (to make) a lot of noise. They (to play) games and Tom (to take) pictures. So what (to go) on?

## Exercise 4. Translate into English.

(СЕЙЧАС) 1. Я читаю. 2. Он не пишет. 3. Мы не работаем. 4. Вы читаете?  
5. Он спит? 6. Коля и Миша играют в футбол. 7. Катя играет на рояле. 8. Она не поет. 9. Моя сестра спит. 10. Папа пьет чай? 11. Твои родители пьют чай? 12. Я не сплю. 13. Она сидит за столом. 14. Мы делаем упражнение. 15. Мы не купаемся.  
16. Они играют во дворе? 17. Нина и Аня моют пол. 18. Коля помогает маме.  
19. Ты помогаешь папе? 20. Моя сестра читает интересную книгу. 21. Они идут в школу. 22. Вы идете в школу? 23. Он работает? 24. Твоя бабушка идет в магазин?  
25. Он покупает конфеты. 26. Что делает твоя сестра? 27. Где играют дети?  
28. Почему ты смеешься? 29. Куда они идут? 30. Что несут эти мальчики?  
31. Я сижу в парке на скамейке и кормлю птиц. 32. Мама сидит на диване в гостиной и смотрит телевизор. 33. Это фотография моих друзей. Том играет на гитаре, а Джейн поет. 34. А здесь они танцуют на моем дне рождения.

## Test 8

### Choose the correct variant.

1. A) What is the girl doing now?  
B) What the girl is doing now?  
C) What doing the girl now?  
D) What does the girl doing now?

2. A) What those people are looking for?  
B) What are those people looking for?  
C) What is those people looking for?  
D) What do those people looking for?
3. A) When you are going to have a meal?  
B) When do you going to have a meal?  
C) When are you going to have a meal?  
D) When going you to have a meal?
4. A) Who're shouting at the dog?  
B) Who's shouting at the dog?  
C) Who shouting at the dog?  
D) Who does at the dog shouting?
5. A) Do the children are listening to the teacher?  
B) Are listening the children to the teacher?  
C) Is the children listening to the teacher?  
D) Are the children listening to the teacher?
6. A) How do many students sitting on the stairs?  
B) How many students are sitting on the stairs?  
C) How many are sitting on the stairs students?  
D) How many is sitting students on the stairs?
7. A) Why do they looking at me like that?  
B) Why is they looking at me like that?  
C) Why are they looking at me like that?  
D) Why they are looking at me like that?
8. A) The cat isn't hiding from the dog, isn't it?  
B) The cat hiding from the dog, isn't it?  
C) The cat is hiding from the dog, doesn't it?  
D) The cat is hiding from the dog, isn't it?
9. A) Is the girl speaking rudely or politely?  
B) Are the girl speaking rudely or politely?  
C) Does the girl speaking rudely or politely?  
D) The girl is speaking rudely or politely, isn't she?
10. A) The policemen is pointing at the dog.  
B) The policemen isn't pointing at the dog.  
C) The policemen are pointing at the dog.  
D) The policemen doesn't pointing at the dog.

11. A) It doesn't not raining now.  
 B) It isn't rain now.  
 C) It's not raining now.  
 D) It doesn't raining now.
12. A) Mrs. Bell is no buying for her children ice-cream.  
 B) Mrs. Bell is buy ice-cream for her children.  
 C) Mrs. Bell buying ice-cream for her children.  
 D) Mrs. Bell is buying ice-cream for her children.
13. A) The students aren't drawing nothing.  
 B) The students are drawing nothing.  
 C) The students drawing nothing.  
 D) The students don't drawing nothing.
14. A) John's having a ride.  
 B) John has having a ride.  
 C) John having no ride.  
 D) John is have a ride.
15. A) Why they not cleaning the window?  
 B) Why they aren't cleaning the window?  
 C) Why aren't they cleaning the window?  
 D) Why don't they cleaning the window?

### Сопоставление Present Simple и Present Continuous

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Present Simple используется для выражения постоянных состояний, повторяющихся и повседневных действий	Present Continuous используется для выражения временных действий, происходящих в момент речи или в настоящий период времени.

### Exercise 1. Put the verbs into the correct form (Present Indefinite or Present Continuous).

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago.
2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago?
3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago.
4. They (to read) many books.
5. They (to read) many books?

6. They (not to read) many books.
7. The children (to eat) soup now.
8. The children (to eat) soup now?
9. The children (not to eat) soup now.
10. You (to play) volleyball well?
11. When you (to play) volleyball?
12. What Nick (to do) in the evening?
13. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening?
14. We (not to dance) every day.
15. Look! Kate (to dance).
16. Kate (to sing) well?
17. Where he (to go) in the morning?
18. He (not to sleep) after dinner.
19. My granny (to sleep) after dinner.
20. When you (to sleep)?
21. Nina (not to sleep) now.
22. Where John (to live)? — He (to live) in England.
23. My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages.
24. Elvire (to speak) English, German and French? — Yes, she ....
25. She only (not to speak) Italian.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs into the correct form (Present Indefinite or Present Continuous).**

1. Mrs. Lewis ... (to wear) a hat today because the sun is very hot.
2. Fred usually ... (to stay) at a hotel when he comes to town, but tonight he ... (to stay) with us.
3. ... (it, ever, to snow) in Australia?
4. ... (you, to hear) that sound? It ... (to get) louder and louder.
5. It's impossible to talk with you! You always ... (to grumble) at me!
6. The Earth revolves round the Sun.
7. We ... (to give) a party next Sunday. I'd like you to come.
8. What ... (you, to cook)? It ... (to smell) so delicious! It's just chicken.
9. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It ... (to rain).
10. What ... (you, to mean) you ... (not, to know) her? I saw you talking a few minutes ago! I ... (to mean) I ... (not, to remember) her name.
11. When he ... (to come) home from work, he usually ... (to have) dinner, ... (to read) a paper and then goes for a walk with his dog.
12. They seem to be very excited. I ... (to wonder) what they ... (to talk) about. ...
13. (you, to believe) all that the radio says? No, I ... (not, to believe) any of it. Then why ... (you, to listen) to it again?
14. What's that terrible noise? Our neighbours ... (to quarrel) again.
15. I can't remember if the concert ... (to begin) at 6 or at 7.

**Exercise 3. Read the following dialogue and put the verbs into the correct form (Present Indefinite or Present Continuous; positive, negative or interrogative).**

**Jan:** And where ... (you, to come from) in Finland, Marge?

**Marge:** I ... (to come from) Helsinki. But I ... (to live) there anymore.  
My company, Finn Sport ... (to have) an office in Tampere, so I've moved there.

**Jan:** I've heard of Finn Sport. ... (they, to make) skiing equipment?

**Marge:** That's right — in fact, all kind of sports equipment. Actually, the company ... (to pay) for me to study here.

**Jan:** Really? You're lucky. My company ... (to send) anyone on language courses. I ... (to pay) for this course out of my own pocket.

**Marge:** What course ... (you, to take) here? Business English?

**Jan:** No, I ... (to do) Business English yet. I ... (to try) to improve my general English — especially conversation.

**Marge:** Well, there ... (to seem) to be anything wrong with your conversation.

**Jan:** I ... (to improve). By the way, ... (you, to know) about the disco the school ... (to organize)?

**Marge:** No. When is it?

**Jan:** Tonight at 9 o'clock. It's at The Magnet Club, in Holland Road.

**Marge:** Unfortunately, I ... (to know) where that is.

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

**Exercise 4. Translate into English.**

1. Зачем вы это объясняете? Все это понимают.
2. Вечно ты опаздываешь! Некрасиво заставлять себя ждать.
3. Ты всегда пишешь левой рукой?
4. Вы меня хорошо слышите? Боюсь, что нет. Вы говорите очень тихо.
5. Не звони ей сейчас. Она отдыхает. Она всегда отдыхает в это время?
6. Мы уезжаем отдыхать в Испанию.
7. Ты все еще читаешь? Да, книга очень интересная.



8. Они не ладят и часто ссорятся.
9. Уже темнеет, пора идти домой.
10. Вы куда-нибудь идете вечером? Да, мы хотим погулять в парке.
11. А знаешь, о чем я думаю? Конечно, нет.
12. Почему ты не ешь? Спасибо, я не хочу.
13. Осенью часто идет дождь.
14. Ты видишь их? Вон они сидят за тем столиком.
15. Вечно она на что-нибудь жалуется!
16. Опять она по телефону разговаривает?
17. Обычно он так быстро говорит, что я ничего не понимаю.
18. Что ты ищешь? Очки, я ничего без них не вижу.
19. Ваша дочь помогает вам по дому?
20. Сегодня ужасная погода: холодно и идет сильный дождь.
21. Ваш сын увлекается спортом, не так ли? Да, он играет в теннис.
22. У него сейчас урок музыки. Не мешай ему.
23. Кого ты ждешь? Подругу. Мы идем в кино.
24. Конечно, я могу вас встретить. Во сколько прибывает ваш поезд?
25. Как! Он плавает?! Но ведь сейчас так холодно! Он плавает в любую погоду.

### Test 9

1. I always \_\_\_\_\_ before I go to sleep.  
a) am reading  
b) read  
c) was reading
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ right now.  
a) Speaks  
b) is speaking  
c) am speaking
3. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ up at eight o'clock.  
a) gets  
b) get  
c) is getting
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ her morning exercises every day.  
a) do  
b) does  
c) is doing
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ right now?  
a) do you do

- b) are you doing  
c) does you do
6. Our manager \_\_\_\_\_ in the office all day.  
a) stay  
b) stays  
c) is staying
7. As a rule I \_\_\_\_\_ customers in the evening.  
a) meet  
b) meets  
c) am meeting
8. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ our work at 6.  
a) finishes  
b) finish  
c) are finishing
9. He often \_\_\_\_\_ to London.  
a) go  
b) goes  
c) is going
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ customers in different cities.  
a) have got  
b) has got  
c) are having
11. We don't \_\_\_\_\_ out at weekends.  
a) goes  
b) go  
c) are going
12. After lunch the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ letters to different companies.  
a) write  
b) is writing  
c) writes
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ my chief tomorrow.  
a) meet  
b) am meeting  
c) meets
14. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ with your enquiry now but you won't get a rapid answer.

- a) is dealing
- b) deals
- c) deal

15. The office \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 p.m. on weekdays.

- a) is closing
- b) closes
- c) close

**Present Perfect**  
**have (has) + Past Participle**

Утвердительная форма			Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I We You They	have (‘ve)	arrived been gone	Have	I We You They	arrived been gone	I We You they	have not (haven't)	arrived been gone
He She it	has (‘s)	arrived been gone	Has	He She It	arrived been gone	He She it	has not (hasn’t)	arrived been gone
We've just arrived at the station.			Have you just arrived at the station?			We haven't arrived at the station.		
They've been here for a month.			Have you been here for a month?			They haven't been here for a month.		
He's done the task.			Has he done the task?			He hasn't done the task.		
Случаи употребления								
1. Законченное действие, связанное с настоящим моментом.					I've bought a new dictionary. We've just done the work.			
2. Действие, выражающее предшествующий опыт, результат (положительный и отрицательный)					I have always liked music. Have you ever been to England? He has never heard about it.			
3. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось в течение какого-то времени и все еще продолжается. (С глаголами, неимеющими формы Continuous: be, have, see, hear, know, understand, realize, like, hate, love, believe, own, possess.) Употребляется с предлогами for( для обозначения периода времени) и since(для обозначения момента, с которого началось действие)					I have had this dog for two years. They have been friends all their lives. We have known each other since we met in 2001. He has been here for two hours. They have owned this cottage since they built it.			
Обстоятельства времени: ever, never, just, already, before, not...yet, lately, so far								

### ***Запомните!***

**already**— употребляется в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях.

*I have **already** done it. I have done it **already**.*

*Has he **already** come? Has he come **already**?*

**yet**— употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях, как правило, в конце предложения.

*Have you done it **yet** (already)?*

*He hasn't done it **yet**. She hasn't come **yet**.*

### **Exercise 1. Put the verbs into Present Perfect Tense.**

1. ... (the secretary, to come) yet?
2. I ... (to do) my homework. Could you check it?
3. She ... (not, to receive) any letters this week.
4. My friends and I ... (to see) several good films recently.
5. ... (Charles, to pass) his exam? • Yes, he ....
6. Would you like some tea? I ... (just, to make) some.
7. What's the matter with Bill? He ... (to break) his arm.
8. ... (you, to have) a holiday this year? No, not yet.
9. He ... (not, to finish) his work yet.
10. I ... (to buy) a new carpet. Come and look at it.
11. ... (you, to hear) from her lately?
12. Is John here? No, he ... (to go) to work.
13. I know the details of the accident. They ... (already, to inform) me.
14. I ... (not, to notice) it before.
15. I ... (often, to see) this girl but I ... (never, to speak) to her.
16. ... (you, to hear) the latest news? It's most extraordinary!
17. This writer ... (not, to write) a single book so far this year.
18. ... (you, ever, to ride) a camel? No, never.
19. Do you know that Jill and Tim ... (to get) married?
20. The weather is very hot. It ... (not, to rain) at all this summer.

### **Exercise 2. Make up sentences according to the model.**

**MODEL 1: to play, cricket? — never, several times**

**Have you ever played cricket?**

**No, I've never played cricket.**

**Yes, I've played cricket several times.**

1. to redecorate, a house? — twice
2. to be, abroad? — four times
3. to lose one's way, in a wood? — never
4. to speak, at a meeting? — several times

5. to join, a party? — never
6. to have, an operation? — once
7. to work, on a farm? — never
8. to be, Scotland? — once
9. to sing, in a choir? — several times
10. to catch, a big fish? — never

**MODEL 2: the most exciting film — to see**

**This is the most exciting film I've ever seen.**

1. the most handsome man — to know
2. the biggest mushroom — to find
3. the most interesting trip — to make
4. the most beautiful garden — to walk in
5. the cleverest student — to teach

**Exercise 3. Make up sentences according to the model.**

**MODEL: the first time — to drive a car (he)**

**It's the first time he has driven a car.**

1. the third time — to meet this young man at a party (I)
2. the first time — to divorce (they)?
3. the second time — to break one's leg (he)
4. the fifth time — to make this cake (she)
5. the first time — to quarrel (you)?

**Exercise 4. Make up questions with HOW LONG.**

**MODEL: He is in hospital.**

**How long has he been in hospital?**

1. I know the Browns.
2. Fred is a teacher.
3. Alice and Ben are married.
4. Nick has a flat of his own.
5. We are great friends.
6. Mr. Lewis works as a dentist.
7. Jerry and Rachel are in Spain.
8. My friend has a baby.
9. An acquaintance of mine lives in Glasgow.

10. My husband has a beard.

**Exercise 5. Answer the questions in Present Perfect using the words in brackets.**  
**MODEL: When did you ski last? (since my last holiday).**

**I haven't skied since my last holiday.**

1. When did you see Rachel last? (for ages)
2. When did you last travel with your friends? (since I graduated from the University)
3. When did he last sew on buttons? (since he got married)
4. When did you last go to a party? (for half a year)
5. When were you at the seaside last? (since last summer)
6. When did you last speak to him on the phone? (for a week)
7. When did she last get a letter from her boyfriend? (for five days)
8. When did you last sing in public? (since I left school)
9. When did he last play football? (for many years)
10. When were you ill last? (since I was twenty)

**Exercise 6. Paraphrase the following sentences using Present Perfect with FOR or SINCE.**

**MODEL: I last read a newspaper on September 15.**  
**It's two months since I saw Ann.**

**I haven't read a newspaper since September 15.**  
**I haven't seen Ann for two months.**

1. He bought a car in February.
2. She arrived in Italy three days ago.
3. It's years since I took any photographs.
4. I last earned a lot of money in July.
5. He became quite different when he got married.
6. William last paid his debt in 2013.
7. It's two months since I visited my friend.
8. The last time I rode a horse was about ten years ago.
9. The last time we were abroad was in summer 2010.
10. She wrote to me in winter last.
11. It's a week since she cleaned the flat.
12. I was at the theatre at the beginning of the month.
13. I had a proper rest a year ago last.
14. They divorced last month.
15. It's a long time since they got to know each other.

### Exercise 7. Insert SINCE or FOR.

1. He has been away ... a long time.
2. They have lived in this town ... 1965.
3. We have had this flat ... five years.
4. Mary hasn't eaten anything ... breakfast.
5. Certain rock groups have existed ... the sixties.
6. I have known my husband ... at least twenty-five years.
7. Motor cars have been used ... the 19th century.
8. Richard hasn't been to his home town ... three months.
9. I haven't slept properly ... two nights.
10. I have never travelled aboard a ship ... that journey.
11. The light has been on ... morning.
12. He has been very ill ... the last month.
13. Mr. Thomson has been in hospital ... that accident.
14. The campaign has lasted ... three months.
15. We've had unbearable heat ... the last two months.
16. Everything has changed ... we were little children.
17. It has been very cloudy ... early morning.
18. Nobody has seen her ... last week.
19. I've been awake ... a long time.
20. I've been awake ... five o'clock.

### Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Я только что видела его на улице.
2. Мы давно не виделись.
3. Посмотри! Дождь пошел!
4. Вы когда-нибудь были в Крыму? Да, три раза.
5. Не ждите его, он ушел.
6. Они уже обсудили этот вопрос?
7. Что с ним случилось? Он простудился.
8. Разве вы раньше не видели этот балет? Я видела его дважды.
9. Он очень изменился за последнее время.
10. Мы не встречались с тех пор, как он уехал в командировку.
11. Я знаю ее с детства. Это моя лучшая подруга.
12. Я впервые слушаю эту передачу по радио.
13. Она очень устала. У нее был тяжелый день.
14. Вы когда-нибудь ссорились с женой? Нет. Мы уже пять лет вместе, и еще ни разу не поссорились.
15. Сколько вы здесь живете? Всю жизнь.
16. У них свое дело уже три года.
17. Это уже четвертая таблетка, которую ты сегодня выпил. В чем дело?
18. Ты уже пообедала? Нет еще. Я завтракала в 9 и с тех пор ничего не ела.

## Test 10

1. My car .... down.
  - a) has broke
  - b) have broken
  - c) has broken
  - d) has broke
  
2. They .... all my questions.
  - a) have answered
  - b) has answerd
  - c) have answeren
  - d) has answered
  
3. I .... Nick for 10 years.
  - a) 've known
  - b) has known
  - c) have knowen
  - d) has knowen
  
4. She .... her keys.
  - a) have lost
  - b) has lose
  - c) has lost
  - d) have lose
  
5. The cat .... all of its milk.
  - a) have drunk
  - b) has drunk
  - c) has drank
  - d) have drank
  
- 6) We .... to Chile three times.
  - a) have being
  - b) has being
  - c) has been
  - d) have been
  
7. Where is John? - He .... for a walk.
  - a) 've went
  - b) has went
  - c) 's gone
  - d) have gone



8. The students .... their test.  
a) have finishen  
b) has finishen  
c) has finished  
d) have finished
9. The lesson ....  
a) has begun  
b) has began  
c) have begun  
d) have began
10. I .... my phone somewhere but I can't remember where.  
a) have leave  
b) 've left  
c) has left  
d) have leaved
11. John \_\_\_\_\_ in San Diego for the past 3 years (and he still lives there).  
a) lived  
b) was lived  
c) has lived
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ in love three times in my life.  
a) was being  
b) was  
c) have been
13. Where \_\_\_\_\_ last night?  
a) have you gone  
b) did you went  
c) did you go
14. Oh, no! I \_\_\_\_\_ my money!  
a) loose  
b) lost  
c) have lost
15. Dad, you \_\_\_\_\_ my biscuit!  
a) ate  
b) have eaten  
c) eat

**Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)**  
**Have (has) been + Present Participle**

Утвердительная форма			Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I We You They	have (‘ve)	been living	Have	I We You They	been living	I We You they	have not (haven’t)	been living
He She it	has (‘s)	been living	Has	He She it	been living	He She it	has not (hasn’t)	been living
<i>I've been living in Moscow for twenty years.</i>			<i>Have you been living in Moscow for twenty years?</i>			<i>I haven't been living in Moscow for twenty years.</i>		
<i>He has been working since nine o'clock.</i>			<i>Has he been working since nine o'clock?</i>			<i>He hasn't been working since nine o'clock.</i>		
Случаи употребления								
1. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось в течение какого-то времени и все еще продолжается. Переводится на русский язык глаголами несовершенного вида <b>в настоящем времени.</b>					<i>I've been learning to drive a car for a month, (учусь)</i> <i>How long has he been studying Chinese? (изучаем)</i>			
2. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось какой-то период времени и только что закончилось и результат этого действия очевиден. Переводится на русский язык глаголами несовершенного вида <b>в прошедшем времени.</b>					— <i>Why are your boots so dirty?</i> — <i>I've been playing football, (играл)</i> <i>He looks tired, he has been running fast. (бежал)</i>			

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs into Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. Call the doctor. She ... (to get) weaker and weaker since she woke up.
2. Oh, Walter, at last! I ... (to try) to get you all day!
3. What's the matter? Your eyes are red.... (you, to cry)?
4. Does your daughter always play the piano so much? She ... (to play) since I came.
5. Come on, Alex! I'll be late for work because of you. You ... (to have) a bath for an hour already!
6. The kitchen is in a mess. ... (you, to cook)?
7. He is the worst student I've ever had. He ... (to study) English for a year and he hardly knows the alphabet.
8. I'm sorry I'm late ... (you, to wait) long? Actually, I was late too, so I ... (to wait) for ten minutes only.
9. I can't stand this awful weather. It ... (to rain) for three days now.
10. They can't find any decision. They ... (to argue) for two hours already.

11. There is a strange look in your eyes. ... (you, to drink)?
12. The children are getting more and more impatient. They ... (to look forward) to this holiday for months.
13. The discussion ... (to go on) for a long time. I wonder what conclusion they will come to.
14. How long ... (your brother, to wear) glasses?
15. Where have you been? What ... (you, to do) since we met last?

**Exercise 2. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.**

1. It has been raining for a week already. 2. Clients have been waiting for the manager since morning. 3. The baby has been crying for an hour already. 4. I've been living next door to Alice for five years. 5. She has been waiting for this moment all her life. 6. He has been drinking again! 7. They've been discussing the plan for hours. 8. Students have been smoking in this room. 9. The detective has been watching the house for the last few days. 10. The young people have been dating for half a year already. 11. The secretary has been checking the e-mail since she came to the office. 12. She has been speaking on the phone all the morning. 13. The boys have been fighting again! 14. The sun has been shining all day long today.

**Test 11**

1. Look at her hands! They are dirty! She ... fruits for 2 hours.
  - a) has been picking
  - b) have been picking
  - c) was picking
  - d) picked
2. Is it true that you ... to find me all day long?
  - a) has been tried
  - b) have been
  - c) have called
  - d) have been trying
3. Sorry. I ... one of your glasses.
  - a) have broken
  - b) have been breaking
  - c) have been broken
  - d) have breaking
4. My daughter ... since early morning.
  - a) have been studies
  - b) has studied
  - c) have studied

- d) has been studying
5. I ... for you since seven o'clock. Why are you so late?
- a) have been waiting
  - b) has been wait
  - c) have been waited
  - d) waited
6. Look what Pat ... me for my birthday! A bike!
- a) gave
  - b) has been giving
  - c) have been giving
  - d) has given
7. She's tired because she ... all day.
- a) have been shopping
  - b) has been shopping
  - c) had been shopping
  - d) did been shopping
8. Nobody wants to hire me. I ... for a job since 2011.
- a) had been looked
  - b) had been looking
  - c) was looking
  - d) have been looking
9. How long ... she ... my cell phone? My account is blocked!
- a) has / been using
  - b) have / been using
  - c) did / use
  - d) was / using
10. Anna ... a good job.
- a) finds
  - b) has found
  - c) founded
  - d) has been finding

### Сопоставление Present Perfect и Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)

Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)	Present Perfect
1. Действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжающееся в настоящее время 2. Подчеркивается продолжительность действия	1. Действие только что завершилось 2. Подчеркивается результат действия

#### Exercise 1. Choose the correct form of the verbs: Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Sue ... (to garden) all day. She ... (to plant) several apple-trees.
2. I ... (to revise) most of the material for my exam.
3. They ... (not, to stop) quarrelling since they returned.
4. I ... (only, to hear) from her twice since she went away.
5. I ... (to look) for the documents all day but I ... (to find) any so far. I wonder where they can be.
6. I ... (to try) to finish my report for the last half an hour and you distract me with your endless questions! You are unfair, I ... (to ask) you only twice.
7. ... (you, to hear) the news? Angela and Tom are in love with each other! That's not new, I ... (to know) it for ages.
8. Bob isn't good at driving. He ... (already, to fail) his driving test three times.
9. The fortress ... (to stand) here for 500 years.
10. I ... (to look) through my photograph albums. I wonder what ... (to happen) to my schoolmates.
11. The house is in such a mess that I ... (not, to finish) the housework yet though I ... (to do) it all morning.
12. She is very talented. She ... (just, to sell) three of her own paintings.
13. I am sick and tired of that queue! We ... (to stand) here for ages and it ... (not, to move) at all in the last ten minutes.
14. You look absolutely exhausted! I ... (to play) football with the children and I ... (not, to play) for years, so I am not used to it.
15. I ... (to shop) here for fifteen years but I ... (never, to see) such a big sale.
16. The young couple next door ... (to go out) every night this week.
17. I ... (to pick) twenty pounds of apples in the last two days. I ... (never, to have) such a good crop before.
18. Where are the children? They are in their room. They ... (to draw) since they came home.
19. Where are the letters? ... (you, not, to type) them yet?
20. The Bennetts are in Austria now. They ... (to travel) round Europe for two months.

## Exercise 2. Put the verbs into the correct form: Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

**Mrs. Ellis is writing to her son, Thomas, who is a student.**

Dear Thomas,

It's several weeks since we last had a letter from you. We ... (to look) forward to hearing from you. Why ... (you, not, to write) to us? You know how much your letters ... (always, to mean) to us.

I ... (to send) a parcel to you with some food and warm clothes. Your father ... (to save) the weekly sports magazines you like to read, and we ... (to put) these in the parcel too.

Life ... (to go on) as usual here. Mr. Jones next door, who ... (not, to enjoy) good health recently, ... (to have to) go into hospital. He ... (to have) an operation and will be home again soon. Meanwhile his cat ... (to come) to us for food and milk. I think we ... (to manage) to look after it quite well.

... (you, to see) anything of Mark Andrews? Apparently he ... (to leave) school now and is at the same college as you. We ... (to get) news of him regularly from his mother. But, of course, he is two years younger than you. He ... (not, to say) whether he ... (to meet) you or not.

By now your first exams will be over. We hope you ... (to do) well in them. Do write soon.

Lots of love, Mum.

## Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Сколько раз он опаздывал на работу на этой неделе?
2. Ты все утро учишь грамматические правила. Надо сделать перерыв.
3. Твой английский стал лучше. Ты сам занимался?
4. Я много думал об этой книге и пришел к выводу, что мы не можем ее издать.
5. Это наш новый дом. Мы живем здесь всего год.
6. Дэвид пытается бросить курить. Он не курит уже две недели.
7. Я сто лет его не видела. Ты не знаешь, чем он в последнее время занимается?
8. Это моя любимая книга, я трижды ее читала.
9. Ты знаешь, что у него знаменитая коллекция монет? Он с детства их собирает.
10. У меня ужасно болит голова из-за этой погоды. Дождь идет со вчерашнего дня.
11. С тех пор как она бросила курить, она все время поправляется.
12. Ты уже полчаса болтаешь по телефону! Не пора ли закончить?
13. Он ищет работу в течение последних нескольких месяцев, но пока ничего не нашел. Да, теперь это нелегко.
14. Я читаю уже три часа, книга крайне захватывающая. И сколько ты уже прочел?

15. Она доби́лась больших успехов с тех пор, как начала здесь работать.
16. Кейт уже пришла? Нет, я жду ее с 5 часов.
17. Сколько вы занимаетесь этой проблемой?
18. Она избегает встреч с ним с тех пор, как они поссорились.
19. Это уже десятая конфета, которую ребенок сегодня съел.
20. Где ты был? Тебе целый день кто-то звонит.

### Test 12

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling for the whole morning. Maybe he needs some help?
  - a) repaired
  - b) has repaired
  - c) has been repairing
2. They (to play) football for two hours already.
  - a) have been playing
  - b) has been playing
  - c) have been played
3. Where it \_\_\_\_\_? I \_\_\_\_\_ for it all day!
  - a) have it been/ have been searching
  - b) has it been/have been searching
  - c) it was/have been searching
4. Jenna \_\_\_\_\_ to the marketing director for two hours right now.
  - a) has been talking
  - b) have been talking
  - c) is talking
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ this new novel for the last several days.
  - a) was reading
  - b) have been reading.
  - c) read
6. I ... for you all day. Where have you been?
  - a) was looking
  - b) have looked
  - c) looked
  - d) have been looking
7. She says she ... this man for ages.
  - a) Has known
  - b) Has been knowing
  - c) Was knowing
  - d) Knows

8. Mrs. Stone ... as a teacher for twenty years.
- a) Work
  - b) Worked
  - c) Has been working
  - d) Is working
9. You look upset. What ... to you?
- a) Has been happening
  - b) Has happened
  - c) Happens
  - d) Had happened
10. No, thank you, I don't smoke. I ... up.
- a) Gave
  - b) Have been giving
  - c) Have given
  - d) Have been given
11. Do you know where ... ?
- a) Has she gone
  - b) Has she been going
  - c) She has been going
  - d) She has gone
12. ... to this news from Scott? I've just repeated it.
- a) Have you been listening
  - b) Have you listened
  - c) You have been listened
  - d) You have listened
13. Do you really think her English ... since she started school?
- a) Improves
  - b) Has been improving
  - c) Has improved
  - d) Improved
14. Come in and have a seat. We ... our plans for the next year.
- a) Have just been discussing
  - b) Just discussed
  - c) Have just discussed
  - d) Just discuss



## ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (PAST TENSES)

### Past Simple (Indefinite)

V + -ed (прав. гл.) или Past Participle (неправ. гл.)

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма				
I We You They He She it	started finished enjoyed <b>had</b> <b>did</b> <b>went</b> rained	<b>Did</b>	I We You They He She it	start? finish? enjoy? have do? go? rain?	I We You They He She it	<b>did not (didn't)</b>	start finish enjoy have do go rain		
<i><b>I started</b> the lecture an hour ago. They <b>enjoyed</b> the film yesterday. It <b>rained</b> a lot last summer. We <b>had</b> a lovely time at the party.</i>			<i><b>Did</b> you <b>start</b> the lecture an hour ago? <b>Did</b> they <b>enjoy</b> the film yesterday? <b>Did</b> it <b>rain</b> a lot last summer? <b>Did</b> you <b>have</b> a lovely time at the party?</i>				<i><b>I didn't start</b> the lecture an hour ago. They <b>didn't enjoy</b> the film yesterday. It <b>didn't rain</b> a lot last summer. We <b>didn't have</b> a lovely time at the party.</i>		
<b>Случаи употребления</b>									
1. Действия, события, факты в прошлом, не связанные с настоящим моментом.			<i>He <b>left</b> yesterday. We <b>met</b> last year. I <b>saw</b> the film long ago.</i>						
2. Последовательность действий при описании событий в прошлом; обычные, повторяющиеся действия в прошлом.			<i><b>I came</b> home, <b>opened</b> the door and <b>switched on</b> the TV-set.</i>						
3. Действие, которое длилось некоторое время и было закончено в прошлом. Важен факт, но не процесс.			<i>Yesterday <b>I walked</b> in the park for two hours. He <b>studied</b> hard for six years to become a doctor. How long <b>did</b> you <b>live</b> in London? <b>Сравните:</b> <b>I was walking</b> in the park at two o'clock yesterday. He <b>was studying</b> from six till ten (all day long) yesterday.</i>						
Обстоятельства времени: <i><b>ago, last week (month, year), the other day</b> (на днях), <b>yesterday, the day before yesterday, etc.</b></i>									

### ***Запомните!***

***used to/would*** употребляются для выражения регулярных действий и состояний в прошлом, которые больше не существуют. Сравните в русском языке «бывало, имел обыкновение что-то делать».

*We **used to walk** to school, but now we go by metro. (Did you use to...?)*

*When I was little, my mother **would tell** me a bedtime story. (Would your mother tell...?)*

### **Exercise 1. Put the verbs into Past Indefinite.**

1. Mr. Brown talks too much.
2. I sleep well.
3. The weather is nice.
4. My grandfather smokes a lot.
5. She meets her friends on Thursdays.
6. He understands me.
7. You eat too little.
8. I know the answer.
9. We take our dog for a walk twice a day.
10. Alice wants to see you.
11. It costs so much money!
12. Their child often falls ill.
13. My parents always get up early.
14. I always have a shower in the morning.
15. We do the shopping on Saturday.

### **Exercise 2. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.**

1. We went abroad last summer.
2. I heard a strange noise.
3. She thought it over.
4. The police caught the criminal.
5. It was a terrible accident.
6. He hid the keys.
7. She found a ring.
8. Nick broke his leg.
9. Your purse was on the table.
10. They flew to Washington.
11. It happened last night.
12. Mary laid the table.
13. His wife forgave him.
14. They were at the cinema a week ago.
15. Tom decided to sell his car.

**Exercise 3. Ask questions to the words in bold type.**

**MODEL:** She worked **in London**.

**Where did she work?**

1. **Yes**, I liked yesterday's concert.
2. I wanted **three** apples.
3. **No**, he didn't speak Portuguese.
4. He lived **in Baltimore**.
5. We ate **a steak**.
6. I went on holiday with **Mary**.
7. It took her **a week** to read the book.
8. There were **two** rooms in their old flat.
9. The weather was **wonderful**.
10. She wanted to live in Geneva **because she liked Switzerland**.
11. This fur coat cost **\$ 10,000**.
12. Mr. Smith went to the bank **last Friday**.
13. I met **one of my classmates** the other day.
14. **Ted** solved the problem.
15. She was afraid of **dogs**.

**Exercise 4. Imagine that you are asking your friend questions about his trip. Make up questions from the given words.**

**MODEL: Where, go**  
**Where did you go?**

1. go, on business
2. where, stay
3. go alone, with a group
4. how, travel
5. have time, go sightseeing
6. the weather, fine
7. have, important, talks
8. very busy
9. how, spend, spare time
10. get acquainted, with anybody
11. go out, in the evenings
12. the food, expensive
13. what, language, speak
14. how long, the trip, last
15. the flight back, pleasant

### Exercise 5. Read the story and insert the given verbs in Past Indefinite.

“I ... (to keep) my secret for five long years,” the old woman ... (to say) to the newspaper reporter. The year ... (to be) 1819, and she ... (to be) a hundred years old. The reporter ... (to think) that she ... (not, to look) older than 60 or 70.

The woman's name ... **(to be)** Phoebe Hessel. When she ... **(to be)** 15, she ... **(to fall)** in love with a young soldier, William Golding. Golding's regiment ... **(to go)** to the West Indies. Phoebe ... **(not, to want)** to be separated from him, and there ... **(to be)** only one way she ... **(can)** follow him. She ... **(to dress)** in men's clothing and ... **(to join)** another regiment which she ... **(to know)** was also going to the West Indies.

We'll never know how she ... **(to keep)** her secret for so long. She ... **(to stay)** in the West Indies for five years. However, in 1733, her lover's regiment ... **(to go)** back to Europe. There ... **(to be)** only one way she ... **(can)** follow him again; somehow she ... **(to have to)** get out of the army. Phoebe ... **(to go)** to an officer's wife and ... **(to tell)** her the truth. By the time Phoebe ... **(to come)** back to England, her lover ... **(to be)** also there. He had been wounded and ... **(to be)** in a military hospital, close to death. She ... **(to nurse)** him back to health. They ... **(to get)** married shortly afterwards. They ... **(to be)** very happy together and ... **(to live)** in Brighton for almost fifty years, until Golding ... **(to die)** in 1783.

Phoebe ... **(to have)** eight children, seven of whom ... **(to die)** in their childhood. She ... **(to earn)** her living by selling fruit. In 1788, she ... **(to meet)** her second husband, William Hessel. He ... **(to be)** a fisherman.

In 1821, at the age of 102, she ... **(to meet)** King George IV. He ... **(to give)** her a small pension and ... **(to say)** that she ... **(to be)** “a jolly good fellow”.

### Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Где ты была вчера вечером? Я звонила тебе несколько раз.
2. Эти студенты начали изучать немецкий год назад.
3. Погода была хорошая, и мы решили погулять в парке.
4. Я не знала, что делать, когда он рассказал мне об этом.
5. Это случилось три месяца назад.
6. Когда вы встречались в последний раз?
7. Я не смотрела вчера телевизор: у меня не было времени.
8. Утром было очень холодно, не так ли?
9. Он много курил раньше.
10. Виктор родился в 1965 году.
11. Вчера у нас не было занятий, так как наш преподаватель был болен.
12. Вчера папа вернулся с работы позже обычного.
13. Какой язык ты изучал в школе?

14. Почему ты так рано ушел?
15. Вчера был четверг.
16. Ты была в Москве летом? Нет, я ездила на море.
17. Ты получила хорошую оценку на экзамене? Да.
18. Мне не хотелось идти в кино, поэтому я осталась дома и почитала.
19. В комнате было очень много народу, поэтому было душно.
20. Раньше она была очень нервной.

### Test 13

1. He was very poor in 1998, but in 2001 he ... for Canada and ... rich.
  - a) leaved/ growed
  - b) left/ grew
  - c) had left/ grew
  - d) was leaving/ to grow
2. Last week I ... in the vivid country known for “corrida”, in other words – bullfighting.
  - a) arrived
  - b) had arrived
  - c) was arrived
  - d) was arriving
3. Why ... you...out my old clothes the day before yesterday? We should have given the clothing to the homeless.
  - a) are/ throw
  - b) did/ threw
  - c) have/ thrown
  - d) did/throw
4. Once upon the time (жил-был) there... a happy man. He was all alone and had nobody to support him.
  - a) was living
  - b) living
  - c) lived
  - d) live
5. I ... her walk near my house the other day (на днях).
  - a) noticed
  - b) was noticing
  - c) notice
  - d) have noticed

6. ... she ... much time on you when you were close friends at school?  
 a) did/spend  
 b) did/spent  
 c) did/spending  
 d) was/ spending
7. Why ... you... out of doors (выйти на улицу) yesterday so late at night?  
 a) do/ went  
 b) did/ went  
 c) do/ go  
 d) did/ go
8. I ... to miss classes when I went to school. Teachers never loved me for it.  
 a) used  
 b) use  
 c) using  
 d) was using
9. Last year he ... as a seller. He...jars (банки) of honey behind the counter (за прилавком).  
 a) was working/ sold  
 b) were worked/ sell  
 c) worked/ sold  
 d) worked/ sold
10. Where ... you last summer during the holidays? ... you spend your holidays at the sea resort or you stayed home?  
 a) was/ did  
 b) were/ are  
 c) were/ did  
 d) are/ do

### Сопоставление Past Simple (Indefinite) и Present Perfect

Past Simple (Indefinite)	Present Perfect
1. Действие, произошедшее в прошлом в указанное время	1. Действие, произошедшее в прошлом в неуставленное время
2. Действие началось и закончилось в прошлом	2. Действие началось в прошлом и продолжается сейчас

**Exercise 1. Use the correct form of the verbs: Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You (to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 8. You (to see) Mary today? 9. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week. 10. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 11. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 12. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall) ill yesterday. 13. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 14. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 15. He just (to come) home. 16. He (to come) home a minute ago. 17. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 18. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 19. I (to read) this book last year. 20. I (to read) this book this year. 21. I never (to be) to Washington. 22. You ever (to be) to New York? 23. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 24. I (to invite) Linda to the party.

**Test 14**

1. I \_\_\_\_ my best friend for ten years.  
a) have known  
b) knew  
c) has known
2. Somebody \_\_\_\_ our car last Sunday.  
a) stole  
b) has stolen  
c) have stolen
3. I don't want to go to the cinema. I \_\_\_\_ this film.  
a) has already seen  
b) have already seen  
c) already saw
4. Is Mary at home? No, she \_\_\_\_.  
a) has just left  
b) have just left  
c) just left
5. My brother \_\_\_\_ a lot when he was young.  
a) has swum  
b) have swum  
c) swam
6. Michael \_\_\_\_ to play the piano last year.

- a) has learnt
- b) have learnt
- c) learned

7. Do you want something to drink? No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_ a cup of tea.

- a) just had
- b) have just had
- c) has just had

8. My parents \_\_\_\_ to Germany in 2005.

- a) went
- b) has gone
- c) have gone

9. Sally \_\_\_\_ her relatives for a very long time.

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

10. I \_\_\_\_ this college since September.

- a) have attended
- b) has attended
- c) attended

11. My sister \_\_\_\_ her ankle yesterday evening.

- a) twisted
- b) have twisted
- c) has twisted

12. Chris \_\_\_\_ a truck before.

- a) never drove
- b) has never driven
- c) hasn't never driven

13. Columbus \_\_\_\_ America in the 15th century.

- a) has discovered
- b) have discovered
- c) discovered

14. \_\_\_\_ diving?

- a) when did you last went
- b) when did you last go



c) when have you last gone

15. I \_\_\_\_ a letter. Can you post it?

- a) has just written
- b) have just written
- c) just wrote

### Past Progressive (Continuous) was / were + Present Participle

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I He She It	<b>was reading</b>	<b>Was</b>	I he she it	<b>reading?</b>	I He She It	<b>was not (wasn't)</b>	<b>reading</b>
We You They	<b>were reading</b>	<b>Were</b>	we you they	<b>reading?</b>	We You They	<b>were not (weren't)</b>	<b>reading?</b>
<i><b>I was reading</b> a new magazine. <b>He was sleeping.</b> <b>They were talking</b> about sport.</i>		<i><b>Were you reading</b> a new magazine? <b>Was he sleeping?</b> <b>Were they talking</b> about it?</i>			<i><b>I wasn't reading</b> a new magazine. <b>He wasn't sleeping.</b> <b>They weren't talking</b> about sport.</i>		
Случаи употребления							
1. Действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом.				<i><b>You were still sleeping</b> when I left. <b>She was having</b> tea at five o'clock yesterday.</i>			
2. Действие, происходившее в определенный период времени в прошлом.				<i><b>This time last year I was resting</b> in the South. <b>She said she was writing</b> a new novel.</i>			
3. Эмоционально окрашенные действия (обычно негативного характера).				<i><b>He was constantly talking</b> about football. <b>They were always telling</b> me about their problems. The boys <b>were fighting</b> all the time!</i>			
4. Два одновременных действия в прошлом				<i><b>While I was cooking</b> supper, Kate <b>was having</b> a shower. My father never <b>talked</b> while he <b>was driving</b>.</i>			

### Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Continuous.

- On coming up to the house I saw a man who ... (to try) to climb through the window.
- The children were frightened because it ... (to get) dark.

3. What ... (he, to wear) when you last saw him?
4. They ... (to redecorate) the house, so it was all in a mess.
5. The nurse was alone with the baby at that time because Mr. Spencer ... (to work) in the garden and Mrs. Spencer ... (to shop).
6. I wanted to speak to the captain of the ship which ... (to leave) that evening for Portsmouth.
7. When I first met her she ... (not, to work) yet. She ... (to study) music.
8. There was a strange smell in the hall. Obviously our Vietnamese neighbours ... (to cook) their national meal again.
9. He refused to go to the restaurant because he ... (to diet).
10. What ... (you, to do) when I rang the bell?
11. I watched the children for some time. Most of them ... (to bathe), some boys ... (to play) ball and all the others ... (to run about).
12. We met quite by chance. I saw Gerald at a bus stop. He ... (to wait) for a bus.
13. From the sounds next door it was clear that Mary and John ... (quarrel) again.
14. I knocked and went in. James ... (to read) in an armchair and Alice ... (to sew) by the fire.
15. When I arrived the meeting was over. People ... (to leave) the hall.
16. He ... (always, to whisper) something. It was impossible to hear a word.
17. He got seriously injured when he ... (to repair) the fireplace.
18. Just as I ... (to think) what to do next, there was a knock at the door.
19. What ... (you, to do) between one and two? I phoned you several times. I ... (to play) the piano and heard nothing.
20. While she ... (to watch) the sunrise, the birds woke up and began to sing.

### Test 15

1. We \_\_\_\_ tea when our grandparents came.
  - a) was having
  - b) were have
  - c) were having
2. He \_\_\_\_ the house this time yesterday.
  - a) was painting
  - b) were painting
  - c) painting
3. Mary \_\_\_\_ home when she met her old friend.
  - a) was walking
  - b) was walk
  - c) were walking
4. They \_\_\_\_ cricket at 10 a.m. yesterday.
  - a) not playing

- b) weren't playing  
c) wasn't playing
5. Sam and I \_\_\_\_ over the phone when the connection failed.  
a) were chat  
b) was chatting  
c) were chatting
6. The radio was on but nobody \_\_\_\_ to it.  
a) were listening  
b) was listening  
c) weren't listening
7. She \_\_\_\_ dinner while her husband was working in the garden.  
a) was cooking  
b) was cook  
c) were cooking
8. Carol was at the party last night. She \_\_\_\_ a very nice dress.  
a) wearing  
b) was wearing  
c) were wearing
9. \_\_\_\_ at 8 p.m. yesterday?  
a) knitting she  
b) were she knitting  
c) was she knitting
10. We \_\_\_\_ along the coast all evening yesterday.  
a) was driving  
b) were driving  
c) were drive
11. I \_\_\_\_ anything this time yesterday.  
a) wasn't doing  
b) weren't doing  
c) not doing
12. We \_\_\_\_ a snowman all morning yesterday.  
a) were making  
b) were make  
c) was making
13. Lucy \_\_\_\_ a bath at 9 o'clock yesterday.

- a) were having
- b) was have
- c) was having

14. When I last saw you, you \_\_\_\_ at university.

- a) were studying
- b) was studying
- c) studying

15. He \_\_\_\_ for me when I came.

- a) was wait
- b) was waiting
- c) were waiting

### Сопоставление Past Simple (Indefinite) и Past Progressive (Continuous)

Past Progressive (Continuous)	Past Simple (Indefinite)
1. Длительное действие, продолжавшееся в прошлом в момент, о котором мы говорим	1. Действие, которое произошло (завершилось) в прошлом в установленное время.
2. Два длительных действия, одновременно продолжавшихся в прошлом.	2. Действия, следовавшие непосредственно одно за другим в прошлом

### Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Continuous or Past Indefinite.

- I ... (not, to see) what he ... (to do).
- We ... (to drive) home from the country when we ... (to see) the accident.
- It was very noisy in the room. I ... (not, to hear) what he ... (to say).
- We ... (to walk) in silence for some time, then he ... (to speak).
- It ... (to grow) dark, so we ... (to return) inside the house.
- The burglars ... (to rob) the bank and ... (to drive) away.
- While Arthur ... (to buy) tea, the train ... (to leave).
- She was extremely extravagant. She ... (always, to buy) new clothes.
- When I ... (to arrive), Lucy ... (already, to wait) for me. She ... (to wear) a new hat and ... (to look) very pretty.
- I ... (not, to mean) to hurt you. I ... (just, to joke).
- We ... (just, to talk) about her when she suddenly ... (to come) in.
- They ... (to quarrel) while they ... (to try) to find a compromise.
- I ... (to wait) for him for twenty minutes yesterday.
- This time yesterday I ... (to water) vegetables in my garden. It suddenly ... (to begin) to rain and I naturally ... (to stop) working and ... (to go) inside the house.

15. I ... (to come) up to her to ask something and saw that she ... (to cry).
16. Mary ... (to carry) an umbrella as it ... (to rain) heavily.
17. I ... (to read) in bed last night when I ... (to hear) a strange noise. Someone ... (to try) to get into the house.
18. While I ... (to swim) someone ... (to steal) my clothes and I ... (to walk) home in my bathing suit.
19. Why ... (you, to wake) me up ? I ... (to have) such a wonderful dream!
20. We suddenly ... (to realize) that we ... (to travel) in the wrong direction.

**Exercise 2. A policeman is writing a report of the incidents near a football ground.**

**Join the parts of the sentences using Past Indefinite or Past Continuous.**

**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 try 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, (however, while)
9. The expected help arrives.  
The fans leave the ground. (when)

**Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Continuous or Past Indefinite.**

1. I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday.
2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat.
3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? — He (to play) computer games.
4. I (to begin) repairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday.
5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup.
6. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? You (to have) supper at nine o'clock yesterday? He (not to go) to the shop yesterday.
9. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
10. Rick (to sleep) at eleven

o'clock yesterday. 11. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily. 12. I (to see) Mike when he (to cross) the street. 13. He (to begin) repairing his bicycle in the morning yesterday. 14. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday. 15. He (to finish) repairing his bicycle in the evening yesterday. 16. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday. 17. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 18. When your father (to come) home yesterday? — He (to come) home at seven o'clock. 19. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 20. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer.

#### Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Когда она проснулась, солнце ярко светило.
2. Учительница объясняла правило, когда в класс вошел директор.
3. Она гуляла в саду и не знала, что происходит в доме.
4. Мы смеялись над чьей-то шуткой, когда она вошла. Она с минуту смотрела на нас, затем повернулась и вышла из комнаты.
5. Ему был нужен чемодан, так как он уезжал в командировку.
6. Когда мы ушли, они все еще обсуждали эту проблему.
7. Как тебе не стыдно? Почему ты не остановил их, когда они дрались?
8. Что ты делала в 4 часа? Я позвонил тебе, но никто не ответил. Меня не было дома. Я готовилась к докладу в библиотеке.
9. Он проснулся из-за какого-то звука. Звонил телефон.
10. Когда мы вернулись, ребенок уже спал.
11. Пока они обсуждали, что делать, я приготовила чай.
12. Вы ждали меня в 5 часов? Конечно.
13. Я вчера чуть не опоздала на работу. Я ждала автобуса полчаса.
14. Дети тихонько открыли дверь и заглянули внутрь. Мама накрывала на стол, а папа раскладывал подарки под елкой.
15. У него было такое чувство, что за ним кто-то идет.
16. Она что-то кричала мне, но я ничего не слышал, потому что на вокзале, как обычно, было очень шумно.
17. Он внезапно потерял сознание, когда произносил речь.
18. Она все время над ним насмехалась. Бедный мальчик очень страдал.
19. Когда мы пришли на пляж, наши друзья уже были в воде: кто плавал, а кто нырял.
20. Я не слышал телефон: у меня работал пылесос.

#### Test 16

1. I \_\_\_\_ to be a pilot when I was young.
  - a) was wanting
  - b) wanted
  - c) was wanted

2. The train \_\_\_\_ on time yesterday.  
a) arrived  
b) was arrive  
c) was arriving
3. Why \_\_\_\_ for so long yesterday?  
a) did the baby cry  
b) did the baby crying  
c) was the baby crying
4. We were in a difficult situation. We \_\_\_\_ what to do.  
a) didn't know  
b) were not knowing  
c) not know
5. He usually meets his sister on Fridays but he \_\_\_\_ her last Friday.  
a) wasn't visiting  
b) didn't visit  
c) weren't visiting
6. What \_\_\_\_ at 6 p.m. yesterday?  
a) did you do  
b) were you doing  
c) was you doing
7. Where \_\_\_\_ when I met you yesterday?  
a) were you going  
b) did you going  
c) did you went
8. Kate \_\_\_\_ along the country road when her car broke down.  
a) was driving  
  
b) drove  
c) was drive
9. The firm went bankrupt and I \_\_\_\_ my job.  
a) was losing  
b) losing  
c) lost
10. I felt sick yesterday. I \_\_\_\_ something rotten.  
a) was eating

- b) ate
- c) were eating

11. Which exams \_\_\_\_ at school?

- a) did you took
- b) were you taking
- c) did you take

12. We \_\_\_\_ climbing in the mountains last summer.

- a) went
- b) were going
- c) did go

13. Kelly \_\_\_\_ near the river at 4 p.m. yesterday.

- a) were sunbathing
- b) was sunbathing
- c) sunbathed

14. The bike is ok now. My dad \_\_\_\_ it yesterday.

- a) repaired
- b) were repairing
- c) was repair

15. The editor of the magazine \_\_\_\_ to print the article.

- a) wasn't allowing
- b) weren't allowing
- c) didn't allow



**Past Perfect**  
**had + Past Participle**

Утвердительная форма			Вопросительная Форма			Отрицательная форма		
I We You They He She It	<b>had</b>	arrived examined passed done gone written cost	<b>Had</b>	I We You They He She It	arrived? examined? passed? done? gone? written? cost?	I We You They He She It	<b>had not (hadn't)</b>	arrived examined passed done gone written cost
<i>The police <b>had arrived</b> before the robber escaped.</i> <i><b>I had done</b> the work by nine o'clock.</i>			<i><b>Had</b> the police <b>arrived</b> before the robber escaped?</i> <i><b>Had</b> you <b>done</b> the work by nine o'clock?</i>			<i>The police <b>hadn't arrived</b> before the robber escaped.</i> <i><b>I hadn't done</b> the work by nine o'clock.</i>		
Случаи употребления								
1. Действие, которое произошло раньше другого действия или момента в прошлом.				<i>I remembered that I <b>had met</b> him before.</i> <i>She <b>had cleaned</b> the flat by five o'clock.</i>				
2. Действие, которое началось до какого-то момента в прошлом и все еще продолжалось в тот момент. (С глаголами, неимеющими формы Continuous: <i><b>be, have, see, hear, know, understand, realize, like, hate, love, believe, own, possess.</b></i> )				<i>I knew they <b>hadn't seen</b> each other for many years.</i> <i>They <b>had owned</b> the house for twenty years already, when they decided to sell it.</i>				
3. Действие, которое уже завершилось в прошлом, а второе действие все еще находилось в процессе.				<i>She <b>had done</b> the work and was speaking on the phone.</i> <i>The rain <b>had stopped</b> and the sun was shining.</i>				

**Exercise 1. Pete is remembering the happiest moment of his life. Complete what he says, using the given information. Put the verbs into Past Perfect.**

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

1. I climb a mountain.
2. The rope doesn't break.
3. My girlfriend agrees to marry me.
4. A letter comes with good news about my exams.
5. I spend a wonderful holiday in Wales.
6. My favorite team wins the football championship.

**Exercise 2. Use the words in brackets to make up sentences with verbs in Past Perfect.**

**MODEL: She was terribly upset, (to quarrel, with her boyfriend)  
She had quarreled with her boyfriend.**

1. He was very hungry. (not, to have time, to eat, during the whole day)
2. We were very glad to meet again, (not, to see each other, for several years)
3. Unfortunately I couldn't speak to him. (to leave, by the time, to come)
4. She was late for the lesson, (because, to miss, the bus)
5. I didn't recognize Mrs. Dale at once, (to change a lot, since, to meet, last)
6. He said he could go on holiday with us. (to pass exams, by, that time)
7. Nelly got a bad mark for the test, (not, to prepare for it, at all)
8. He had to return to the shop, (to forget, to buy bread)
8. I was not surprised at her behavior, (to know her, for many years)
10. He was already very famous at the age of 30. (to make, an important discovery, by that time)

**Test 17**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ my speech by the time you brought me my order.

- a) have finished
- b) finished
- c) had finished
- d) was finishing

2. By eleven o'clock he \_\_\_\_\_ the train.

- a) had caught
- b) have caught
- c) had catched
- d) catched

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ by the time they came home.

- a) had washed up
- b) have washed up
- c) were washing
- d) washed

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ shooting a film, so we couldn't speak.

- a) was starting
- b) had starting
- c) had started
- d) have started

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the breakfast ready when you came.

- a) have already got
- b) was already got
- c) had already got
- d) has already got

6. She went away after she \_\_\_\_\_ her work.

- a) had finished
- b) have finished
- c) had finishing

7. John \_\_\_\_\_ Japan by the end of October.

- a) was setting
- b) was set out for
- c) have set out for
- d) had set out for

8. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ all the crockery when I returned home.

- a) has broken
- b) was broken
- c) have broken
- d) had broken

9. We \_\_\_\_\_ in France for 5 years when I came there.

- a) had already lived
- b) did already lived
- c) have already lived

10. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ all the promises by that time.

- a) had already forgotten
- b) already forgotten
- c) have already forgotten
- d) has already forgotten

11. His son \_\_\_\_\_ back home from school when he arrived to pick him up.

- a) has already come
- b) have come already
- c) had came already
- d) had already come

12. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his homework by the time I got the dinner for him.

- a) has done
- b) did
- c) had done
- d) had did

**Сопоставление Past Perfect, Past Progressive (Continuous) и  
Past Simple (Indefinite)**

<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>Past Progressive (Continuous)</b>	<b>Past Simple (Indefinite)</b>
Действие произошло раньше другого действия в прошлом или было завершено до указанного времени в прошлом	Действие, продолжавшееся в прошлом в указанное время или в момент, когда произошло (происходило) другое действие	Действия, произошедшие непосредственно одно за другим в прошлом

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs into Past Perfect or Past Indefinite.**

1. He ... (to keep) looking at her trying to remember where he ... (to see) her before.
2. She ... (to forget) into which book she ... (to put) the money and ... (to spend) hours to find it.
3. We ... (to be) sorry we ... (to be) rude to her.
4. Hardly ... (I, to go) to bed when somebody ... (to knock) at the door.
5. I ... (to recognize) them at once though seven years ... (to pass) since our last meeting.
6. I had to think over what he ... (to tell) me.
7. She ... (to refuse) to go to the party because she ... (to be) very tired.
8. He ... (to lose) the book he ... (to borrow) from the library.
9. The police (never, to find) who ... (to steal) the ring.
10. I ... (not, to know) the time because I ... (to have) no watch.
11. She ... (no sooner, arrived) to stay with her aunt than she ... (to fall) ill.
12. It ... (to be) impossible for him to find a job after he ... (to serve) a ten-year sentence.
13. When we ... (to meet) his parents they ... (already, to know) the news.
14. His words ... (to seem) strange to us as he ... (never, to lie) to us before.
15. I ... (not, to know) how long she ... (to be) in the room.
16. She ... (to be) the most secretive person I ... (ever, to meet).
17. She ... (to live) alone. She ... (to be) a widow for twenty years.
18. The friends ... (to talk) about what they ... (to achieve) since they ... (to leave) school.
19. He ... (to be) an American citizen for 10 years by the time the war ... (to begin).
20. When they ... (to buy) the farm, it ... (to be) empty for many years. Nobody ... (to live) there since the previous owner ... (to commit) suicide.

## **Exercise 2. Put the verbs into Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.**

1. There (to be) two men in the room. One of them (to write) something while the other (to read) a newspaper. 2. He (not to tell) me that he (to receive) a telegram from her. 3. I (to ask) him if he (to know) where she (to live). I (to say) I (not to know) her address. 4. He (to ask) me if I (can) give him your address. 5. She (to say) that he (to give) her the wrong address. 6. I (to ask) him where he (to put) my letter. 7. He (to tell) us that they (to spend) all the money. 8. I (to sit) in an armchair and (to think) of my coming trip across the North Sea when the door suddenly (to open) and an old friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a very long time (to enter) the room. 9. She (to come) to see us just at the time when we (to have) dinner. It (to be) the first time I (to see) her. 10. I (to see) him just as he (to leave) the hotel. 11. I (not to see) him before we (to meet) at the concert. 12. He (to leave) the house before I (to have) time to ask him anything. 13. After spending several days in Paris he (to feel) lonely and (to want) to return home. 14. I (to think) he already (to go) home. 15. I (to find) the old man in the garden. He (to talk) to some children who (to stand) around listening to him. 16. He (to speak) a language we never (to hear) before. 17. He (to tell) me he (to learn) it from the newspaper. 18. He (to enter) the room, (to take) something from the desk and (to go) out.

## **Exercise 3. Put the verbs into Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.**

1. I (to return) to the hotel only late at night as I (to lose) my way in the fog. When I (to come) up to my room, I (to see) Pete who (to stand) at the door of the room. He (to wait) for me as he (to lose) his key and could not get in. 2. When I (to wake) up, it (to be) already ten o'clock. I (to call) my brother. Nobody (to answer). He already (to leave). 3. I (to go) up to the open window. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine) brightly. The birds in the garden (to sing). The morning (to be) fine. 4. When the rain (to stop) I (to look) out of the window and (to see) John who (to stand) under a tree waiting for me. 5. When I called at his house, they (to tell) me that he (to leave) an hour before. 6. When I came to the station, I (not to find) my friend there as I (to be) five minutes late and the train (to leave). 7. He (to want) to visit the place where he (to live) in his childhood. 8. The telegram (to come) some minutes after he (to leave). 9. She (to look) very tired as she (to work) hard.

## **Test 18**

1. What ... at 20 years old, that's to say five years ago? ... anywhere or were you jobless?
- a) did you do/ did you work
  - b) were you working/ did you work
  - c) had you worked/ were you working
  - d) were you working/ did you work

2. The other day we ... her at the shop. She was busy putting on a red scarf.
- a) were meeting
  - b) met
  - c) meet
  - d) had met
3. My mother ... supper by the time I appeared. When I ... she was still preparing it.
- a) did not cook/ was returning
  - b) had cooked/ return
  - c) wasn't cooking/ returned
  - d) had not cooked/ returned
4. Last summer our kids ... the competition. Fortunately, they won first place.
- a) took part in
  - b) was taking part in
  - c) were taking part in
  - d) had taken part in
5. It ... his first voyage that day. He ...to New York many times.
- a) were not/ was already
  - b) was/ been already
  - c) wasn't/ had already been
  - d) was not/ was already
6. ....I started talking ... they interrupted me.
- a) hardly have/ when
  - b) hardly/ if
  - c) hardly had/ when
  - d) hardly had/ than
7. Once upon a time there ... a witch together with her husband and stepdaughter.
- a) were living
  - b) living
  - c) had lived
  - d) lived
8. We went home after it ... snowing.
- a) had stopped
  - b) have stopped
  - c) stopped
  - d) was stopping
9. ... your bother ... off the table before I turned up?
- a) have/ felled

- b) did/ fell
- c) had/ fallen
- d) did/ fall

10. She ... her school in 2000, then she ... a job in 2003 and then she ... married in spring, 2005.

- a) finished/ found/ got
- b) was finishing/ find/ get
- c) had finished/ had found/ had got
- d) fisnished/ finded/ getted

### Past Perfect Progressive (Continuous) Had been + Present Participle

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма	
I you we he she it they	<b>had ('d) been doing</b>	<b>Had</b>	I you we he she it they	<b>been doing?</b>	I you we he she it they	<b>had not (hadn't) been doing</b>
<i>I <b>had been doing</b> this work for a long time when I decided to have a break.</i>		<i><b>Had</b> you <b>been doing</b> this work for a long time when you decided to have a break?</i>			<i>I <b>hadn't been doing</b> this work for a long time when I decided to have a break.</i>	
<i>At last he found the keys he <b>had been looking</b> for since morning.</i>		<i><b>Had</b> he <b>been looking</b> for his keys long before he found them?</i>			<i>He <b>hadn't been looking</b> for his keys for a very long time before he found them.</i>	
Случаи употребления						
1. Действие, которое началось до определенного момента (или действия) в прошлом и все еще продолжалось в этот момент.				<i>They <b>had been driving</b> all night when they saw the lights of the city.</i>		
2. Действие, которое началось до определенного момента (или действия) в прошлом, только что закончилось, и результат этого действия очевиден.				<i>It smelt delicious in the kitchen. My mother <b>had been making</b> jam.</i>		

**Exercise 1. Make up sentences. Use Past Perfect Continuous.**

**MODEL:** She suffered from that disease for many years.

The doctors cured her. (before)

**She had been suffering from that disease for many years before the doctors cured her.**

1. They experimented for a year. They achieved some promising results. (before)
2. They walked two hours. They saw a lake. (when)
3. She walked in the garden all afternoon. She was tired. (because)
4. I suddenly recognized the man. He watched my window for some time. (who)
5. She had a pain in her back. She carried heavy bags again. (because)
6. They stayed at that hotel for a fortnight. They got a letter. (when)
7. She saved money for a year. She bought a new car. (before)
8. She waited for Jim for a long time. She was angry. (as)
9. The policeman investigated that case. He was found dead. (who)
10. Tom repaired his car for some time. It started raining. (when)

**Exercise 2. Use the correct form of the verbs (positive, negative or interrogative) of Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.**

*Wendy is telling Jo about some of the difficulties she had on her wedding day.*

**Wendy:** Well, first of all, I couldn't get my wedding dress to fit. The dressmaker ... (to make) a mistake in the measurements.

**Jo:** ... (you, not, to try) it on in the dressmaker's before that?

**Wendy:** I ... (to have) a first fitting two weeks before, but I ... (not, to try) on the final version. There ... (not, to be) time. I ... (to make) so many other arrangements for the wedding. Anyway, after my sister ... (to alter) the dress with her sewing machine, Dave phoned to say he couldn't go ahead with the wedding. He said he wasn't well. He ... (to be) sick that morning.

**Jo:** ... (he, to celebrate) the night before?

**Wendy:** Oh yes. He ... (to have) a good time with some of the men from his office. And I suppose with all the excitement he ... (not, to sleep) well. But I thought he had other reasons. Anyway, I was so angry ... I ... (almost, to decide) to call the whole thing off when he phoned again. He ... (to talk) to his father ...

**Jo:** ... (his father, to give) him a few words of fatherly advice?

**Wendy:** Yes, I suppose that was it. Anyway, he ... (to calm down), and wanted to go ahead. And we did. And we've been happy ever since.

**Exercise 3. Use the correct form of the verbs.**

1. Sam couldn't get up at 9 o'clock this morning. He (work) in the Internet all night.
2. Denny was very proud of his collection of coins which he (collect) since his childhood.
3. Fred (wait) for his girlfriend for an hour already when he got an SMS: she (get) into a traffic jam.
4. They (discuss) the problem for hours but still could come to



any decision. 5. They didn't want to sell the house which their family (own) for fifty years. 6. We (drive) for a few hours before we saw a service station. 7. When my aunt switched on the TV, her favorite serial (be) on for half an hour already. She was sorry she (miss) half of it. 8. He was coughing all the time. He (drink) cold beer the day before. 9. We decided to make a break. We (work) too long. 10. When I entered the flat, I saw that everything was in a mess. Somebody (search) the rooms. 11. The boys had black eyes and torn trousers. They (fight). 12. At last he found the job which he (look for) for so long. 13. She put aside the book she (read). 14. Mrs. Honey was a very good teacher. She (work) at our school for twenty years. 15. The old woman rose from the chair on which she (sit). 16. John was a computer manager. He (work) for that firm since it was founded. 17. He (be) ill for a week already when I called him.

### Test 19

1. When we came back home, the children \_\_\_\_ for two hours.

- A) had already be sleeping
- B) had already slept
- C) had already been sleeping

2. Tina \_\_\_\_ home when I phoned her.

- A) had just been getting
- b) had just get
- C) had just got

3. I was glad to meet Ted again. I \_\_\_\_ him for ages.

- A) hadn't seen
- B) had been seeing
- c) not had seen

4. Mom was tired yesterday. She \_\_\_\_ the house all day.

- A) had been cleaning
- B) had cleaned
- C) had been cleaned

5. The boys were out of breath. They \_\_\_\_ a marathon.

- A) had been run
- B) had been running
- c) had running

6. Mark told me that he \_\_\_\_ a new suit.

- A) had been buying
- B) had been bought
- C) had bought

7. When I arrived, Lucy \_\_\_\_ in bed with temperature since lunchtime.  
A) had lying  
B) had been lying  
C) had lied
8. My mom \_\_\_\_ dinner when I returned home.  
A) had already cooked  
B) had already been  
C) had already cooking
9. Sean explained why he \_\_\_\_ an essay.  
A) hadn't written  
B) hadn't been writing  
C) hadn't been written
10. There were puddles in the streets as it \_\_\_\_ all night.  
A) had raining  
B) had been raining  
C) had rained
11. I \_\_\_\_ to see Lena at the disco but she didn't turn up.  
A) had been expecting  
B) been expected  
C) had expected
12. They \_\_\_\_ the same restaurant for years before they found a better one.  
A) had visited  
B) had been visiting  
C) had been visit
13. Sam \_\_\_\_ to go to the wedding but he couldn't take a day off work.  
A) had want  
B) had been wanting  
C) had wanted
14. Jack said he \_\_\_\_ tickets for the concert.  
A) had booked  
B) had been booked  
C) had been booking
15. Mike said they \_\_\_\_ at the airport for two days because of the delay of their flight.  
A) had staying  
B) had been staying  
C) had stayed

## БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (FUTURE TENSES)

### Future Simple (Indefinite)

**Shall / will + инфинитив (без частицы to)**

Утвердительная форма			Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I We	shall/ will('ll)	be here phone you	Shall / will	I we	be here? phone you?	I We	shall not (shan't)  will not (won't)	be here phone you
You He She It They	will('ll)	be here phone you	Will	you he she it they	be here? phone you?	You He She It They	will not (won't)	be here phone you
<i>I'll visit you soon. She will help us. They will discuss it soon.</i>			<i>Shall I visit you soon? Will she help us? Will they discuss it soon?</i>			<i>I shan't (won't) visit you soon. She won't help us. They won't discuss it soon.</i>		
Случаи употребления								
1. Единичные и повторяющиеся действия в будущем.					<i>We shall meet at five o'clock tomorrow. My students will have tests every month. It will be cold tomorrow.</i>			
2. Предложение помощи (в вопросительных предложениях).					<i>Shall I help you? What shall we do next?</i>			
Обстоятельства времени: <i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, one of these days («на днях»), next week (month, year), in the near future, soon, as soon as possible, some day, in an hour (a week, ...)</i>								

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs into the correct form of Future Indefinite (positive, negative or interrogative)**

1. ... (you, to have) time to help me tomorrow?
2. He ... (to lend) you the book if you ask him.
3. I ... (to remember) this day all my life.
4. There ... (not, to be) any lift in their new house.
5. Do you think that he ... (to recognize) me?
6. She ... (to be) 29 next year.
7. Your English is quite good. I'm sure you ... (to pass) the exam.
8. Don't worry. The dog ... (not, to hurt) you.
9. I wonder how many of us still ... (to be) here next year.
10. What ... (your friend, to say) when he learns about the accident? He ... (not, to say) much but he ... (not, to lend) me the car again.
11. You ... (to feel) better after a meal.

12. When ... (they, to announce) the results of the exam?  
 13. I ... (to get) the book for you. It ... (not, to take) long.  
 14. I'm sure you ... (to like) our new house.  
 15. ... (there, to be) any meeting for the first-year students on September 1?

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs into the correct form of Future Indefinite (positive, negative or interrogative)**

1. ... Jack pass the test? — I'm afraid he ... He doesn't work hard enough. 2. ... there be many people at the party? — No, there ... 3. ... it snow tomorrow? — I hope it ... 4. — Let's stay at home today, ... we? — And what ... we do? 5. — Who ... meet you at the airport? — Nobody ... 6. It's raining. Take your umbrella or you ... catch a cold. 7. ... I do the washing up, Mum? — No, I ... do it. 8. ... you be at home tomorrow? — No, we ... We are having a party. 9. ... I sign all these papers? — No, the manager ... do it. 10. I have eaten two big round pizzas. I hope I ... fall ill. 11. Next year at this time I ... be in Florida. 12. I'm afraid you ... catch your train. It's too late. — So, what ... I do? 13. I expect the traffic ... be heavy on Monday morning. 14. Stay cool, ... you? 15. Don't ask me too many questions, ... you? 16. — I help you with cooking? ... it be all right with you? 17. What ... the weather be like next week? 18. We haven't got any money. So we ... go on holiday this summer. We ... stay in our dacha. — ... you visit us? — Thank you, I ...

**Future Progressive (Continuous)**  
**shall / will be + V- ing (Present Participle)**

Утвердительная форма			Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I We	shall / will (‘ll)	be doing	Shall / Will (‘ll)	I we	be doing	I We	shall not (shan’t) will not (won’t)	be doing
You He She It They	will (‘ll)	be doing	Will (‘ll)	You He She It They	be doing	You He She It They	will not (won’t)	be doing
<i>We’ll be watching the news at 9 o’clock tonight. The children will be sleeping when you come.</i>			<i>Shall we be watching the news at 9 o’clock tonight? Will the children be sleeping when you come?</i>			<i>We shan’t be watching the news at 9 o’clock tonight. The children won’t be sleeping when you come.</i>		
Случаи употребления								
1. Действие в процессе в определенный момент в будущем.				<i>At this time next week I’ll be flying to London. In a week we’ll be celebrating Mike’s birthday.</i>				
2. Действие, которое говорящий предвидит в будущем.				<i>I must go now or my mother will be worrying. She is sure he will be telling her about his love again.</i>				

### Exercise 1. Put the verbs into Future Continuous.

1. This time next month I'll be on holiday. I ... (to sit) on a beach.
2. When we arrive in England, it ... (probably, to rain).
3. I'll call her at eight. • Oh, don't, she ... (still, to have) breakfast.
4. I'm glad I'll see you at the parade. But I'm afraid, it won't be easy to recognize me. I ... (to wear) a special uniform.
5. I'd like to see your new house so much! You are welcome to come. But tomorrow it ... (not, to look) its best, as the painters ... (still, to work) on it.
6. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary ... (to prepare) for her concert all day.
7. It won't be easy for the burglars to get out of the country. The police ... (to watch) all the railway stations.
8. What do you think the children ... (to do) when we get home? I suppose they ... (to have) dinner.
9. We've reached the top of the hill just in time. The sun ... (to rise) in a minute.
10. The plane ... (to take off) in a few minutes. Fasten your seat belts, please.
11. You will surely recognize her. She ... (to wear) her ridiculous green hat.
- 12.... (your friend, to wait) for you at 4 o'clock?
13. She'll be very busy at 8. She ... (to put) the children to bed.
14. Do you think that someone will be in when you get home? Of course. My dog ... (to wait) for me at the door.
15. It's a moving spectacle. I'm sure you'll enjoy it. Tiny colorful lanterns ... (to drift) all over the lake.

### Exercise 2. Use the correct form of the verb: Future Continuous or Future Indefinite.

1. I've arranged to play tennis with James at nine tonight. But you ... (to play) in dark. You ... (not, to see) the ball.
2. I ... (to call) you tomorrow at six. Oh, call later if you don't mind. I ... (to bathe) the baby then.
3. Oh, he has just gone out. Never mind. I ... (to wait).
4. Why did you take his textbook? He ... (to look) for it everywhere tomorrow.
5. But you can't go to a fancy dress party in a dinner jacket! Why not? Because everyone ... (to wear) a fancy dress.
6. You ... (to have) something to eat, won't you?
7. Wages have risen, so I suppose prices ... (to go up) too.
8. This cup is dirty. I'm sorry, I ... (to bring) you another one.<sup>8</sup>
9. We ... (not, to play) cards at the party tonight, our hostess forbids us
10. Loudspeaker: The ship ... (to leave) in a few minutes, so all people not travelling are asked to go ashore.
11. I ... (not, to take) any photos for some time because there is something wrong with my camera. I must have it repaired.
12. I ... (not, to borrow) his car again. I don't like the way it runs.
13. The election campaign ... (to be) the main topic of this TV show. The party leaders ... (to speak) about their programmes.

14. ... (you, to use) your dictionary this afternoon? No, you can borrow it if you like.  
Thanks a lot. I ... (to return) it in the evening.
15. You ... (to see) lots of beautiful places while driving there. I'm afraid I ... (not, to have) the chance to enjoy the views. I ... (to map-read).

**Future Perfect**  
**shall / will have+ V<sub>3</sub> (Past Participle)**

Утвердительная форма				Вопросительная форма				Отрицательная форма			
I We	shall / will (‘ll)	have	done finished	Shall / Will (‘ll)	I we	have	done finished	I We	shall not (shan’t)  will not (won’t)	have	done finished
You He She It They	will (‘ll)	have	done finished	Will (‘ll)	You He She It They	have	done finished	You He She It They	will not (won’t)	have	done finished
<i>I’ll have finished my work by 2 o’clock tomorrow.</i>  <i>He’ ll have written the programme by the time the meeting begins.</i>  <i>They’ ll have got my fax by morning.</i>				<i>Shall I have finished my work by 2 o’clock tomorrow?</i>  <i>Will he have written the programme by the time the meeting begins?</i>  <i>Will they have got my fax by morning?</i>				<i>I shan’t (won’t) have finished my work by 2 o’clock tomorrow.</i>  <i>He’ (won’t) have written the programme by the time the meeting begins.</i>  <i>They’ (won’t) have got my fax by morning.</i>			
Случаи употребления											
1. Действие, которое закончится до определенного момента в будущем.					<i>She will have learnt the news before she gets this letter.</i>  <i>They will have passed the exams by June.</i>  <i>My friends will have left by then.</i>						
Обстоятельства времени: <i>by that time, by then, by Sunday..., by now, by the end of the year..., by the time he comes.</i>											

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs into Future Perfect.**

- I \_\_\_\_\_ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
- By Tuesday Jill \_\_\_\_\_ these novels by O’Henry. (finish)
- Next year is Fred and Kate’s 10th wedding anniversary. They \_\_\_\_\_ happily

married for ten years. (be)

4. Molly thinks the film \_\_\_\_\_ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom \_\_\_\_\_ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando \_\_\_\_\_ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
11. Before Lisa arrives, I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (finish)
12. Johnny \_\_\_\_\_ this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon. (translate)
13. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ this awesome doll by her daughter's birthday. (make)
14. Steven \_\_\_\_\_ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)
15. This test is so arduous, that I \_\_\_\_\_ it in a day's time. (not/complete)
16. You \_\_\_\_\_ over half a thousand words when you finish this English book (learn).
17. The commission \_\_\_\_\_ to a definite decision in a month. (come)
18. I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I \_\_\_\_\_ to the South by that time. (go)

### **Exercise 2. Make sentences in Future Perfect.**

1. have / Jill / she / perfected / will / from / her / by the time / Japanese / comes / Tokyo.
2. promotion / Melody / have / By December / will / her / received.
3. gets home / Helen's / cleaned / By the time / relatives / she / will / the house / have.
4. to communicate / Steven / he / learned / Will / have / well / Chinese / before / enough / flies to Beijing?
5. finishes / have / By the time / twenty / taken / Jillian's father / that course / he / will / online tests.

### **Exercise 3. Translate into English using Future Perfect.**

1. Майкл закончит этот отчет до завтра.
2. Студенты доделают работу к трем часам по полудню.
3. К июню мы сдадим сессию.
4. Строители построят школу к началу сентября.
5. Я напишу заявление к тому времени, как приедет секретарь.
6. Поезд уйдет, пока мы доберемся до станции.
7. Зоя переведет этот доклад к понедельнику.
8. К ночи Меган переведет эту длинную статью.
9. Стивен уже уедет в Париж, когда Молли вернется из Конго.
10. Джина не дочитает эту книгу к концу года.

**Future Perfect Progressive (Continuous)**  
**shall / will have been + V – ing (Present Participle)**

Утвердительная форма				Вопросительная форма				Отрицательная форма			
I We	shal I / will (‘ll)	hav e bee n	Livin g	Shal I / Will (‘ll)	I we	hav e bee n	livin g	I We	shall not (shan’t ) will not (won’t )	hav e bee n	livin g
You He She It The y	will (‘ll)	hav e bee n	Livin g	Will (‘ll)	You He She It The y	hav e bee n	livin g	You He She It The y	will not (won’t )	hav e bee n	livin g
<i>We shall (will) have been living in Moscow for 10 years next September.</i>				<i>Shall (will) we have been living in Moscow for 10 years next September?</i>				<i>We shan’t (won’t) have been living in Moscow for 10 years next September.</i>			
Случаи употребления											
Действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось некоторый период времени и будет находиться в процессе вплоть до определенного момента в будущем, включая его.						<i>I shall have been staying at this hotel for a week next Sunday.</i> <i>They will have been working for this farm for 20 years next May.</i>					

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs into Future Perfect Continuous.**

1. By the 25th of December she ... (to work) on this project for six months.
2. By Saturday, Fred ... (to paint) this picture for two weeks.
3. We ...(to study) marketing for a year by the end of the academic year.
4. By tomorrow morning Laura ... (to sleep) for twelve hours.
5. ... they ... (to work) together for ten years by the end of May? — Yes, they ....
6. ... Nick ... (to train) for four hours by 6 o’clock? — No, he ....
7. By 5 o’clock Jessica ... (to sit) at the dentist’s for three hours.
8. By 12 o’clock the children ... (to swim) for two hours.
9. By the end of the day the workers ...(to paint) this house for nine hours.
10. By 6 o’clock in the evening we ... (to wait) for his message for five hours.
11. By 2020 you ... (not work) long enough to retire.
12. They... (live) a year in Toronto by next June.



13. Children ... (play) in the playground for 3 hours by 6 p.m.
14. I bet, I ... (wait) for you at the bus stop for 15 minutes by the moment you come.
15. ... You ... (watch TV) for a long time by 11 p.m.?
16. We ... (walk) for 6 hours by the end of the day.
17. He ... (read) this book for two weeks by the end of the month.

### **Exercise 2. Translate into English using Future Perfect Continuous.**

1. В сентябре будет 2 года, как ты учишься в университете.
2. В следующем году будет 10 лет, как мы живем в этом городе.
3. Через месяц будет год, как наши дети посещают занятия музыкой.
4. К декабрю я еще не проработаю достаточно долго, чтобы пойти в отпуск.
5. Насколько я знаю, в следующем году вы пойдете на пенсию.
6. Сколько на тот момент вы проработаете в компании?
7. Марк и Энн проживут там уже полгода к 1 сентября.
8. К новому году они уже будут учиться ездить на автомобиле 1 месяц.

### **Exercise 3. Put the verbs into Future Perfect Continuous or Future Perfect**

1. They ... (build) the airport by April. (Они построят аэропорт к апрелю.)
2. The speaker ... (present) his project for 4 hours by 6 o'clock. (К 6 часам спикер будет представлять свой проект уже в течение 4 часов.)
3. When I retire I ... (work) here for 30 years. (Когда я выйду на пенсию, я буду работать здесь уже 30 лет.)
4. We ... (decorate) the Christmas tree before the children come back. (Мы украсим рождественскую елку до того, как придут дети.)
5. By 2020 we ... (move) to a new house. (К 2020 году мы переедем в новый дом.)
6. By August the kids ... (stay) at the camp for a fortnight. (К августу дети будут жить в лагере уже две недели.)
7. I think we ... (launch) our new product by the end of December. (Думаю, что мы запустим наш новый продукт к концу декабря.)
8. Greg ... (plant) the trees for 8 hours by midnight. (Грег будет заниматься посадкой деревьев в течение уже 8 часов к полуночи.)
9. The workers ... (deliver) the sofa before we leave. (Рабочие доставят диван до того, как мы уйдем.)
10. She ... (drive) the car for more than 6 hours when we cross the border. (Она будет за рулем машины уже более шести часов к тому моменту, когда мы будем пересекать границу.)

### **Test 20**

1. We ... to study in September.  
a) will have begun  
b) will have been beginning

- c) will begin
  - d) will be beginning
2. Next summer at this time Liza ... on the beach.
- a) will lie
  - b) will have lain
  - c) will have been lying
  - d) will be lying
3. They ... this question for some minutes when we enter the classroom.
- a) will have been discussing
  - b) will discuss
  - c) will have discussed
  - d) will be discussing
4. He ... until he finishes his work.
- a) won't come
  - b) won't have come
  - c) won't be coming
  - d) will have been coming
5. If you surf the net, you ... the necessary information.
- a) will have been finding
  - b) will be finding
  - c) will have found
  - d) will find
6. Next year at this time we ... exactly what we are doing now.
- a) will be doing
  - b) will do
  - c) will have done
  - d) will have been doing
7. I think he ... at this hotel when he arrives.
- a) will have stayed
  - b) will stay
  - c) will have been staying
  - d) will be staying
8. My brother ... at the factory for some years when I finish my school.
- a) will be working
  - b) will work
  - c) will have been working
  - d) will have worked
9. I hope that tomorrow morning the sun ... brightly.
- a) will have been shining
  - b) will shine

- c) will be shining
- d) will have shone

10. When we return, our granny ... the table for dinner.

- a) will be setting
- b) will have set
- c) will have been setting
- d) will be set

11. When ... they ... us to the party?

- a) will ... be inviting
- b) will ... have been inviting
- c) will ... invite
- d) will ... have invited

12. I ... for you at seven in the café.

- a) will be waiting
- b) will have waited
- c) will wait
- d) will have been waiting

13. What ... you ...at seven tomorrow.

- a) will ... have done
- b) will ... be doing
- c) will ... do
- d) will ... have been doing

14. The sun ... by the time we wake up.

- a) will rise
- b) will have been rising
- c) will have risen
- d) will be rising

15. She ... a magazine for two hours when I come.

- a) will have read
- b) will be reading
- c) will have been reading
- d) will read

**Другие способы выражения будущего времени  
в английском языке**

Способ	Случаи употребления	Примеры
1. <i>to be going to</i> + инфинитив	Запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем.	<i>She is going to tell him the truth.</i> <i>They are going to buy a computer.</i>
2. Настоящее продолженное время (Present Progressive)	Запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем (с глаголами движения <i>to come, to leave, to start, to arrive, to fly</i> )	<i>I am leaving for Sochi today.</i> <i>He is coming to dinner on Saturday.</i> <i>They are arriving at five o'clock.</i>
3. Простое настоящее время (Present Simple)	Запланированное действие в соответствии с расписанием, графиком, программой.	<i>The bus starts at 6.30.</i> <i>The lecture begins in five minutes.</i>
4. Модальный глагол <i>to be to</i> + инфинитив	Действие, которое должно быть выполнено в ближайшее время по договоренности.	<i>We are to meet after lunch.</i> <i>What am I to do now?</i> <i>Who is to do the talking today?</i>

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs in the correct tense (Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite).**

1. If I ... (not, to feel) well tomorrow, I ... (to stay) at home.
2. He asks if you ... (to meet) him at the station at 5 o'clock.
3. ... (you, to miss) me while I ... (to be) away?
4. Can you tell me when Mr. Thompson ... (to be) here next time?
5. I ... (to send) you a telegram as soon as I ... (to arrive).
6. Don't wait for me in case I ... (to be) late.
7. The lift ... (not, to start) until you ... (to press) this green button.
8. She says that when I ... (to see) her son again I ... (not, to recognize) him.
9. Hold the bag, please, while I ... (to put) the food into the fridge.
10. I am not sure yet when I ... (to return).
11. I ... (to open) the window when it ... (to stop) raining.
12. I ... (to be) surprised if she ... (to enter) this University.
13. You must certainly visit us before you ... (to leave).
14. You ... (not, to lose) weight unless you ... (to eat) less bread.
15. I wonder if she ... (to follow) our advice.

## Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Ты рассердишься, если он откажется помочь нам?
2. Я не уйду, пока вы не вернетесь.
3. Я не знаю, будет ли он на собрании, но если он придет, он обязательно выступит.
4. Когда ему исполнится 25 лет, они поженятся.
5. Присмотри, пожалуйста, за детьми, пока я буду готовить обед.
6. Говорят, что, когда мы будем на IV курсе, мы сможем читать английские газеты.
7. Он позвонит, как только что-нибудь узнает.
8. Давай подождем, пока взойдет солнце.
9. «Если вы не сможете ответить на второй вопрос, вам придется прийти еще раз», — сказал экзаменатор.
10. Вы еще будете здесь, когда мы вернемся?
11. Брат никогда не простит мне, если я позволю тебе уйти.
12. Ты не знаешь, когда она обычно возвращается домой?
13. Как только вы решите поехать туда, скажите мне.
14. Сделай все уроки, прежде чем пойдешь гулять.
15. Они начнут работать после того, как обсудят план.
16. Если погода будет плохая, мы не поедем за город.
17. Мы не знаем, сдаст ли Джек экзамен по английскому языку.
18. Интересно, придет ли Джон, если ты попросишь его об этом.
19. Она спрашивает, разрешишь ли ты ей пойти в кино, если она закончит делать уроки в 4 часа.
20. Спроси ее, когда придет ее мама. Если она придет не очень поздно, я ей позвоню.

## Exercise 3. Use the correct form of the verbs (Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, “to be going to” or Future Indefinite) to express a future action.

1. I ... (to have) a seminar at 10 tomorrow.
2. I ... (to walk) my dog. Wait a minute! I ... (to come) with you.
3. How long ... (it, to take) you to do your work?
4. I know he ... (to leave) for his home town tomorrow.
5. I think Alice ... (to like) your present.
6. I ... (to go) home tomorrow. The term ... (to start) soon.
7. I can't see you on Sunday. I ... (to have) a meal with my friends.
8. Why have you got the flowers? I ... (to visit) my teacher.
9. Boss, remember you ... (to fly) to Chicago next week.
10. I have a splitting headache! Oh, I ... (to get) you a pill.
11. When ... (their plane, arrive)?
12. Andy ... (to go) on a business trip to Athens. He ... (to spend) four days there.

13. Don't worry. I ... (to feed) your cat while you are away.
14. They ... (to return) from their honeymoon tomorrow, ... they?
15. This bus ... (not, to stop) there.

#### **Exercise 4. Translate into English.**

1. Представление закончится в 9, так что к 10 часам я буду дома.
2. Мне кажется, что, если им понадобится наш совет, они сами свяжутся с нами.
3. Ник приезжает сегодня вечером. Вы его будете встречать?
4. У Кейт будет ребенок.
5. Пойдем в кино в воскресенье! Не могу. Мы с Сэмом будем играть в теннис.
6. Я не знаю, когда ему придется поехать туда снова. Но если он поедет, пусть летит на самолете. Это займет гораздо меньше времени.
7. Когда у тебя начнутся занятия?
8. Туча все темнеет и темнеет. По-моему, собирается дождь.
9. Боюсь, перестраивать дачу будет слишком дорого.
10. Если ты как следует это обдумаешь, ты увидишь, что я права.
11. Ты же промок насквозь! Садись, я приготовлю тебе чаю.
12. На небе — ни облачка. Будет прекрасный денек!
13. Я уверена, что он не будет возражать, если ты возьмешь велосипед.
14. Правительство вновь собирается повысить цены.
15. Интересно, понравится ли ей наше предложение? А что, если она не согласится с нами?

#### **Test 21**

1. The plane \_\_\_\_ at 10 tomorrow morning.  
a) is landing  
b) lands  
c) is going to land
2. I \_\_\_\_ paint my living room green.  
a) will be  
b) am  
c) am going to
3. It's very cold in here. Oh, I \_\_\_\_ the window.  
a) am closing  
b) close  
c) will close
4. Mary \_\_\_\_ her parents this evening.  
a) will visit  
b) is visiting  
c) visit

5. The seminar \_\_\_\_ at 8 a.m. on Monday.  
a) starts  
b) is starting  
c) is going to start
6. I'm sure it \_\_\_\_ hot tomorrow.  
a) is being  
b) is  
c) will be
7. This film is awful. We \_\_\_\_ watch it.  
a) are not going to  
b) don't  
c) not going
8. Eve line \_\_\_\_ at her granny for a couple of days. They arranged it long ago.  
a) will stay  
b) is staying  
c) stays
9. I promise I \_\_\_\_ of your dog.  
a) will take care  
b) am going to take care  
c) am taking care
10. Look! The sky is dark. It \_\_\_\_.  
a) snows  
b) will snow  
c) is going to snow
11. A new swimming pool \_\_\_\_ on 10 June.  
a) opens  
b) is going to open  
c) is opening
12. Jerry and Carol \_\_\_\_ married next Saturday.  
a) get  
b) are getting  
c) will getting
13. I'm thirsty. I think I \_\_\_\_ a glass of water.  
a) am having  
b) will have  
c) am going to have

14. We \_\_\_\_ for dinner at 3 p.m. today.  
a) will meet  
b) meet  
c) are meeting
15. Our train \_\_\_\_ in Moscow at 6 tomorrow morning.  
a) arrives  
b) is going to arrive  
c) is arriving
16. The working day has already started. \_\_\_\_ type her report?  
a) will she  
b) does she  
c) is she going to
17. Mike \_\_\_\_ ping-pong with his father on Friday evening.  
a) going to play  
b) will play  
c) is playing
18. I promise I \_\_\_\_ to the party without you.  
a) don't go  
b) won't go  
c) not go
19. What time \_\_\_\_? At 9 in the evening.  
a) does the performance begin  
b) is the performance beginning  
c) is the performance going to begin
20. It's very cold today, so Tom \_\_\_\_ on a winter coat.  
a) will put  
b) is going to put  
c) is putting
21. I expect you \_\_\_\_ the exam.  
a) are going to pass  
b) are passing  
c) will pass
22. There isn't any juice left. I \_\_\_\_ some.  
a) am getting  
b) will get  
c) get



23. Linda \_\_\_\_ a massage at 5 this evening.  
 a) is having  
 b) has  
 c) will have
24. Try this dress! I'm sure it \_\_\_\_ you.  
 a) will suit  
 b) is going to suit  
 c) suits
25. Holidays are coming. \_\_\_\_ any interesting places?  
 a) are you visiting  
 b) do you visit  
 c) are you going to visit

### Придаточные условия и времени (If — When)

В английском языке в придаточных предложениях условия и времени после союзов *if, unless, incase, on condition that, when, till, until, as soon as, before, after* вместо будущего времени употребляется простое настоящее время (Present Simple).

Тип предложения	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение	Перевод
<b>1. Реального условия</b>	If I <b>get</b> this job,	I'll be happy	<i>Если я получу эту работу, я буду счастлив(а).</i>
	If he <b>calls</b> ,	we'll discuss the plan.	<i>Если он позвонит, мы обсудим этот план.</i>
	If they <b>come</b> ,	we'll have a party.	<i>Если они придут, то мы устроим вечеринку.</i>
<b>2. Времени</b>	When I <b>see</b> her,	I'll ask her about it.	<i>Когда я увижу её, то спрошу её об этом.</i>
	As soon as the lecture <b>is over</b> ,	we'll go home.	<i>Как только лекция закончится, мы пойдём домой.</i>
	After the rain stops,	the children will go for a walk	<i>После того как дождь закончится, дети пойдут гулять.</i>

## ***Запомните!***

**В дополнительных придаточных предложениях после союзов *if, whether, when* употребляется будущее время.**

*I'd like to know if it **will rain** or **snow** tomorrow.*

*We don't know when the chief **will come**.*

### **Exercise 1. Use the correct form of the verbs.**

1. If everything (go) well, we (meet) soon. 2. I don't know where I (have) a rest next summer. 3. If she (want) it, she (get) it. 4. We (try) to get the money before the bank (close). 5. If she (keep) to a diet, she (feel) very well. 6. I not (speak) to him unless he (apologize). 7. If it not (rain) on the weekend, we (paint) the bench in the garden. 8. We (have) to leave the place before the sun (rise). 9. We (know) his new address as soon as he (e-mail) us. 10. I (stay) with you till the doctor (come). 11. If the film (finish) late, the child not (able) to fall asleep. 12. In case the plan not (work), we (think) of something else. 13. If the price (go) down, I (buy) a new computer. 14. We (try) to run away before the police (come). 15. If she (learn) the truth, she (be) very unhappy. 16. If the ecological situation (improve), people (feel) much better. 17. I (have) to tell my parents the truth before my teacher (call) them. 18. If there (be) a lot of snow in the forest, we (go) skiing. 19. As soon as he (get) the contracts, he (fax) them to you. 20. She (start) a new life after she (graduate) from University.

### **Exercise 2. Use the correct form of the verbs**

1. If Sam (give) up smoking and drinking, he (feel) a different man. 2. Let us (buy) some more food in case guests (arrive). 3. If this detective (work) for us, he (help) us a lot, I'm sure. 4. If television (show) more cultural programmes, it (be) very useful for all of us. 5. She (send) us an SMS in case she (be) late. 6. If there (be) some messages for you, I (call) you. 7. If there (be) a concert on Red Square, we (go) there. 8. If he (be) out, we (have to) wait for him. 9. As soon as the metro (open), there (be) crowds of people in it. 10. When my English friend (arrive) in Moscow, we first (go) to the Red Square. 11. If my money not (come) tomorrow, I not (able) to go shopping with you. 12. As soon as summer (come), he (go) on an expedition to the Urals. 13. I (take) a dictionary from the library in case there (be) unknown words in the text. 14. You (have) to stay here until your lawyer (come). 15. After the agent (get) the secret data, he (leave) the country immediately.

## **Test 22**

1. Before you \_\_\_\_\_, don't forget to lock the door.

- a) are leaving      c) leave  
b) will leave      d) shall leave

2. Please do not speak to anyone before the police \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) come                      c) 'll come  
 b) are coming      d) came
3. His parents will be very glad if she \_\_\_\_\_ the university.  
 a) enter                      c) enters  
 b) 'll enter      d) entered
4. When you \_\_\_\_\_ my brother, you \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
 a) 'll see, won't recognize      c) saw, recognize  
 b) see, won't recognize      d) 'll see, don't recognize
5. We won't discuss the matter until the headmaster \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 'll arrive                      c) doesn't arrive  
 b) won't arrive d) arrives
6. If I \_\_\_\_\_ any help I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.  
 a) need, 'll phone                      c) 'll need, phone  
 b) 'll need, 'll phone      d) needed, 'll phone
7. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ before it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.  
 a) to go out, starts '                      c) go out, 'll start  
 b) go out, starts      d) going out, 'll start
8. I want to go shopping but if you \_\_\_\_\_ to come, you  
 a) want, need                      c) don't want, needn't  
 b) not want, needn't      d) do want, needn't
9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ on this tram it'll take you to the downtown.  
 a) 'll get                      c) got  
 b) have got                      d) get
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the country tomorrow if the weather is fine.  
 a) go                      c) 'll go  
 b) goes                      d) 'd go
11. You'll understand nothing unless you \_\_\_\_\_ the book yourself.  
 a) read                      c) don't read  
 b) won't read                      d) 'll read
12. You'll understand this rule after your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ it to you.

- a) 'll explain                      c) explains  
b) explain d) don't explain

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ the room till I see my brother.

- a) 'll leave                      c) leave  
b) shan't leave                  d) don't leave

14. I \_\_\_\_\_ at home till you \_\_\_\_\_ me up.

- a) am, 'll ring                  c) 'll be, ring  
b) is, ring                      d) 'll be, 'll ring

15. You \_\_\_\_\_ English fluently if you \_\_\_\_\_ hard.

- a) speak, work                  c) 'll speak, work  
b) speak, 'll work              d) 'll speak, 'll work

16. He \_\_\_\_\_ for Moscow as soon as his father \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 'll leave, arrive              c) leave, 'll arrive  
b) 'll leave, 'll arrive          d) 'll leave, arrives

17. If I \_\_\_\_\_ my exams, my mother \_\_\_\_\_ me go to a disco.

- a) don't pass, won't let          c) won't pass, let  
b) won't pass, won't let          d) won't pass, doesn't let

18. If he \_\_\_\_\_ well, he'll always be tired.

- a) sleeps                      c) 'll sleep  
b) doesn't sleep                  d) won't sleep

19. I'll feel really sorry for her if she \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ all the work without any help.

- a) has done                      c) does  
b) did                              d) has to do

20. He'll be fired if he \_\_\_\_\_ improve his work.

- a) doesn't                      c) won't  
b) will                              d) has to

21. When I \_\_\_\_\_ short of money I ask my parents for help.

- a) was                              c) is  
b) are                              d) am

22. Don't trouble trouble until trouble \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- a) 'll trouble                      c) troubles  
b) won't trouble                  d) trouble

23. You'll have to make a speech in case the chairman \_\_\_\_\_ late.

- a) 'll be                                      c) isn't
- b) is    d) won't be

24. We'll make a good progress in English provided we \_\_\_\_\_ hard.

- a) 'll study                                      c) study
- b) are studying                                      d) won't study

25. I don't know when they\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 'll come                                      c) came
- b) come    d) are coming

## БУДУЩЕЕ В ПРОШЕДШЕМ (FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST)

Формы будущего-в-прошедшем образуются также, как и обычные формы будущего времени (*Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous*) за одним исключением: вспомогательный глагол *will / shall* заменяется глаголом *would / should*.

Эти формы применяются для обозначения будущего действия в дополнительных придаточных предложениях только в тех случаях, когда в главном стоит глагол в прошедшем времени. На русский язык они переводятся глаголами в будущем времени.

### Future Simple (Indefinite)-in-the-Past

**would / should + V (инфинитив без to)**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I / we <i>would / should ('d) help</i>	I / we <i>would not (wouldn't) / should not (shouldn't) help</i>
you / he / she / it / they <i>would ('d) help</i>	you / he / she / it / they <i>would (wouldn't) help</i>

*Сравните!*

Future Simple	Future Simple-in-the-Past
He <u>will</u> <i>meet</i> me at the station. — Он встретит меня на вокзале.	He <b>said</b> that he <u>would</u> <i>meet</i> me at the station. — Он сказал, что встретит меня на вокзале.
The article <u>will</u> <i>be published</i> on Monday. — Статья будет опубликована в понедельник.	I <b>was sure</b> that the article <u>would</u> <i>be published</i> on Monday. — Я был уверен, что статья будет опубликована в понедельник.

### Future Continuous (Progressive)-in-the-Past

**would / should be + V – ing**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I / we <i>would / should ('d) be asking</i>	I / we <i>would not (wouldn't) / should not (shouldn't) be asking</i>
you / he / she / it / they <i>would ('d) be asking</i>	you / he / she / it / they <i>would not (wouldn't) be asking</i>

**Сравните!**

Future Continuous	Future Continuous in-the-Past
I <u>will be walking</u> the dog from 7 to 8. — Я буду выгуливать собаку с семи до восьми. His daughter comes to see him once a week. She <u>will be coming</u> on Saturday. — Его дочь навещает его раз в неделю. Она придет в субботу.	Hes <b>aid</b> that he <u>would be walking</u> his dog from 7 to 8. — Он сказал, что будет выгуливать собаку с семи до восьми. He <b>thought</b> that she <u>would be coming</u> to visit him on Saturday. — Он думал, что она придет навестить его в субботу.

**Запомните!**

Форма *Future Continuous-in-the-Past* в страдательном залоге не образуется.

**Future Perfect-in-the-Past**  
**would / should + V<sub>3</sub>**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I / we <i>would / should ('d) have stopped</i> you / he / she / it / they <i>would ('d) have stopped</i>	I / we <i>would not (wouldn't) / should not (shouldn't) have stopped</i> you / he / she / it / they <i>would not (wouldn't) have stopped</i>

**Сравните!**

Future Perfect	Future Perfect-in-the-Past
They <u>will not have passed</u> exams by then. — К этому времени они еще не сдадут экзамены.  By autumn my English <u>will have been improved</u> . — К осени мои знания английского языка улучшатся.	They <b>said</b> that they <u>would not have passed</u> exams by then. — Они сказали, что к этому времени они еще сдадут экзамены.  I <b>hoped</b> that my English <u>would have been improved</u> by autumn. — Я надеялся, что к осени мои знания анлийского языка улучшатся.

**Future Perfect Continuous(Progressive)-in-the-Past**

**would / should have been + V – ing**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I / we <i>would / should ('d) have been riding</i> you / he / she / it / they <i>would ('d) have been riding</i>	I / we <i>would not (wouldn't) / should not (shouldn't) have been riding</i> you / he / she / it / they <i>would not (wouldn't) have been riding</i>

### ***Сравните!***

<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>	<b>Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past</b>
In June I <b><i>will have been working</i></b> in the toy shop for 10 years. — В июне будет десять лет с тех пор, как я работаю в магазине игрушек.	She <b>said</b> that in June she <b><i>would have been Working</i></b> in the toy shop for 10 years. — Она сказала, что в июне будет десять лет с тех пор, как она работает в магазине игрушек.

### **Exercise 1. Transform the following sentences into Past Tense form.**

1. I am afraid I shall be late.
2. Do you think we shall pick all the apples in three days?
3. He hopes you will often visit him.
4. They expect he will be at home in a few days.
5. Are you afraid we shan't be in time?
6. She promises that she will finish the work in a week.
7. I think Henry will help us.
8. I hope we'll enjoy the show.
9. She expects he'll win the race.

### **Exercise 2. Use the verbs in Future Simple or Future-in-the-Past Simple**

1. I know we (not to be) late.
2. I knew we (not to be) late.
3. I want to know whether he (to be) at home.
4. I wanted to know whether he (to be) at home.
5. «When you (to be) ready?» he asked.
6. He asked when I (to be) ready.
7. I can't say whether Bob (to do) the work perfectly, but he (to do) his best.
8. He asked me whether he (to see) Olga there.
9. Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that?
10. I was afraid he (to say), «I don't think I (to be) able to come.»
11. I did not know what he (to speak) about.
12. I knew your aunt (to bake) special cookies for all her nieces and nephews.

### **Exercise 3. Translate into English.**

1. Я знаю, что он скоро придет.
2. Я знал, что он скоро придет.
3. Я думаю, что она будет спать в это время.
4. Я думал, что она будет спать в это время.
5. Она думает, что сделает всю работу к пяти часам.
6. Она думала, что сделает всю работу к пяти часам.
7. Я был уверен, что к десяти часам он уже выучит стихотворение.
8. Я знал, что к девяти часам мама уже приготовит ужин и в девять часов вся семья будет сидеть за столом. Я боялся, что приду слишком поздно.



9. Она боялась, что ее друг не придет.
10. Они написали, что скоро приедут.
11. Я был уверен, что встречу его на станции.
12. Я думаю, что папа скоро напишет нам письмо.
13. Вам сказали, что в декабре мы будем писать контрольную работу?
14. Он понял, что никогда ее не забудет.
15. Я полагаю, что они вспомнят о нас.
16. Он говорит, что знает этого человека.

### Test 23

1. I was afraid they (exclude) me from the club.  
a) will exclude  
b) would exclude  
c) would be excluding
2. Ann thought her husband (watch) TV at 6 o'clock in the evening.  
a) would be watching  
b) would watch  
c) will be watching
3. I expected Ann (come) earlier, but she was late.  
a) would come  
b) would be coming  
c) would have come
4. Andrew said he (study) English for five hours till dinner.  
a) would have been studying  
b) would have studied  
c) would be studying
5. They told everybody that they (leave) the next day.  
a) were leaving  
b) would leave  
c) would have left
6. He promised that he (work) more.  
a) will work  
b) would work  
c) would have worked
7. We thought Susan (become) a famous actress.  
a) would become  
b) would be becoming

c) will become

8. We knew he (walk) at that time.

a) would walk

b) would be walking

c) would have walked

9. He promised he (finish) watching the film by the time my favorite program started.

a) would have been finishing

b) would finish

c) would have finished

10. Everybody believed he (pass) this exam.

a) would pass

b) would be passing

c) will pass

11. I thought Mary (dining) in this restaurant when I visited it.

a) would dine

b) would be dining

c) will be dining

12. We were sure that he (come) before us.

a) would come

b) would have come

c) would have been coming

13. I decided I (quit) that job in two months.

a) would be quitting

b) would have quit

c) would quit

14. She said she (sleep) when we returned from the party.

a) would sleep

b) would be sleeping

c) would have slept

15. We knew she (work) for 16 hours by the time we came home.

a) would have been working

b) would be working

c) would have worked

16. I said that I \_\_\_\_\_ late today.

a) would be

b) would being

c) would be being

17. I supposed that I \_\_\_\_\_ at 10.

a) would be sleeping

b) would sleep

c) would been sleeping

18. Mike said that he \_\_\_\_\_ at that time tomorrow.

a) would work

b) would been working

c) would be working

19. She knew that she \_\_\_\_\_ back next week.

a) would came

b) would been coming

c) would come

20. We understood that Max \_\_\_\_\_ us.

a) would not assist

b) would not be assisting

c) would not been assisting

### THE FINAL TEST

1. He is still ill but he \_\_\_\_\_ better slowly.
  - a) gets
  - b) is getting
  - c) got
  
2. The earth \_\_\_\_\_ round the sun.
  - a) is going
  - b) go
  - c) goes
  
3. Have you phoned Max? – Not yet. I \_\_\_\_\_ after lunch.
  - a) will phone
  - b) am going to phone
  - c) phone
  
4. We feel a bit hungry. We think we \_\_\_\_\_ something to eat.
  - a) are going to have
  - b) have
  - c) will have
  
5. When the rain stops, we \_\_\_\_\_ out.
  - a) will go
  - b) go
  - c) are going
  
6. At 11 o'clock tomorrow she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) will be working
  - b) will work
  - c) works
  
7. We are late. I expect the show \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we get there.
  - a) will already have started
  - b) will already been started
  - c) have already started
  
8. The car \_\_\_\_\_ \$40,000 in 1981.
  - a) costed
  - b) have cost

c) cost

9. This time last month she \_\_\_\_\_ in Mexico.

a) lived

b) was living

c) left

10. Don't forget to post the letter, will you? – I already \_\_\_\_\_ it.

a) have already posted

b) had already posted

c) posted

11. You are out of breath! \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

a) are/running

b) have/been running

c) did/run

12. When I arrived at the party, Max \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ home.

a) was/go

b) have/ go

c) have/gone

13. He was out of breath. He \_\_\_\_\_.

a) have been running

b) had been running

c) was running

14. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a swim this morning?

a) Did/have

b) Have/got

c) Do/got

15. He \_\_\_\_\_ football a lot, but now he is too lazy.

a) was playing

b) used to play

c) plays

16. God! I \_\_\_\_\_ see!

a) may

- b) can
- c) might

17. \_\_\_\_\_ I come in?

- a) can
- b) may
- c) have to

18. They \_\_\_\_\_ angry if I didn't visit them.

- a) may
- b) are
- c) might

19. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I wouldn't buy that car.

- a) am
- b) was
- c) were

20. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ taller.

- a) will be
- b) were
- c) am

21. She \_\_\_\_\_ for him up to morning.

- a) will not have been waiting
- b) will not be waiting
- c) will have not been waiting

22. I thought that you \_\_\_\_\_ late.

- a) will be
- b) would be
- c) are

23. I knew we \_\_\_\_\_ next Friday.

- a) will be preparing
- b) will prepare
- c) would be preparing

24. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ the book by the time I needed it.

- a) will have been reading
- b) would have read
- c) read

25. She said that by that time she \_\_\_\_\_ for five hours.

- a) would have been driving
- b) will be driving
- c) is driving

26. When Max enters a Design College he \_\_\_\_\_ Drawing for 4 years there.

- a) will study
- b) will be studying
- c) will have been studying

27. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trees in the forest?

- a) Are there
- b) There are
- c) Is there

28. Is there much milk in the cup? - No, there \_\_\_ much.

- a) isn't
- b) is
- c) aren't

29. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English?

- a) do/learn
- b) have/been learning
- c) have/learnt

30. We won't have packed our luggage by the time the taxi comes.

- a) won't pack
- b) won't have been packed
- c) won't have packed

31. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.

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

32. While Tom \_\_\_\_\_ a book, Marhta \_\_\_\_\_ TV.

- a) was reading, watched      c) was reading, was watching  
b) read, watched      d) read, was watching

33. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ delicious.

- a) is smelling      c) smelt  
b) smells      d) will smell

34. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) will plan      c) plan  
b) were planning      d) have planned

35. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so \_\_\_\_\_ Nick.

- a) is      c) was  
b) does      d) were

36. I feel terrible. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ to be sick.

- a) will      c) am going  
b) go      d) will be going

37. My colleagues usually \_\_\_\_\_ four days a week, and this week they \_\_\_\_\_ five days.

- a) work, work      c) are working, are working  
b) are working, work      d) work, are working

38. It \_\_\_\_\_ outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.

- a) rains      c) is raining  
b) is rain      d) is rained

39. I \_\_\_\_\_ a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.

- a) will have      c) have  
b) am having      d) would have

40. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom \_\_\_\_\_ a delegation in the office.

- a) will receive      c) will be receiving  
b) is receiving      d) would receive

41. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it \_\_\_\_\_ hard for two hours.

- a) had been raining      c) had rained  
b) was raining      d) is raining





## КЛЮЧИ

### **The Entry Test:**

1c; 2c; 3b; 4a; 5a; 6c; 7a; 8a; 9c; 10a; 11b; 12a; 13b; 14c; 15b; 16b; 17c; 18c; 19c; 20a; 21b; 22d; 23c; 24b; 25b; 26b; 27c; 28d; 29b; 30a; 31a; 32b; 33a; 34b; 35c

### **Test 1:**

1b; 2a; 3a; 4c; 5b

### **Test 2:**

1b; 2c; 3c; 4b; 5a; 6a; 7c; 8a; 9c; 10a; 11a; 12b; 13c; 14a; 15a; 16 c; 17a; 18a; 19a; 20d; 21a; 22a; 23a; 24d; 25a

### **Test3:**

1a; 2c; 3b; 4c; 5b; 6c; 7c; 8c; 9c; 10b; 11b; 12c; 13b; 14 c; 15 c

### **Test4:**

1b; 2a; 3b; 4b; 5b; 6a; 7b; 8a; 9b; 10b

### **Test5:**

1b; 2b; 3b; 4b; 5b; 6c; 7b; 8c; 9b; 10b

### **Test6:**

1b; 2a; 3b; 4b; 5c

### **Test 7:**

**A:** 1a; 2B; 3B; 4a; 5B; 6a; 7a; 8B; 9a; 10B; 11a; 12B; 13c; 14c; 15a

**B:** 1c; 2f; 3b; 4c; 5d; 6c; 7b; 8b; 9d; 10e

### **Test8:**

1a; 2b; 3c; 4b; 5d; 6b; 7c; 8d; 9a; 10c; 11c; 12d; 13b; 14a; 15c

### **Test9:**

1b; 2b; 3a; 4b; 5b; 6b; 7a; 8b; 9b; 10a; 11b; 12c; 13b; 14a; 15b

### **Test10:**

1b; 2a; 3a; 4c; 5b; 6d; 7c; 8d; 9a; 10b; 11c; 12c; 13c; 14c; 15b

### **Test11:**

1a; 2d; 3a; 4d; 5a; 6d; 7b; 8d; 9a; 10b

### **Test12:**

1c; 2a; 3b; 4a; 5b; 6d; 7a; 8c; 9b; 10c; 11d; 12a; 13c; 14a

### **Test13:**

1b; 2a; 3d; 4c; 5a; 6a; 7d; 8a; 9c; 10c

### **Test14:**

1a; 2a; 3b; 4a; 5c; 6c; 7b; 8a; 9c; 10a; 11a; 12b; 13c; 14b; 15b

### **Test15:**

1c; 2a; 3a; 4b; 5c; 6b; 7a; 8b; 9c; 10b; 11a; 12a; 13c; 14a; 15b

### **Test16:**

1b; 2a; 3c; 4a; 5b; 6b; 7a; 8a; 9c; 10b; 11c; 12a; 13b; 14a; 15c

### **Test17:**

1c; 2a; 3a; 4c; 5c; 6a; 7d; 8d; 9a; 10a; 11a; 12c

### **Test18:**

1a; 2b; 3d; 4a; 5c; 6c; 7d; 8a; 9c; 10a

### **Test19:**

1c; 2c; 3a; 4a; 5b; 6c; 7b; 8a; 9a; 10b; 11c; 12b; 13c; 14a; 15b

**Test20:**

1c; 2d; 3a; 4b; 5d; 6a; 7b; 8c; 9c; 10a; 11c; 12a; 13b; 14c; 15c.

**Test21:**

1b; 2c; 3c; 4b; 5a; 6c; 7a; 8b; 9a; 10c; 11a; 12b; 13b; 14c; 15a; 16c; 17c; 18b; 19a; 20b; 21c; 22b; 23a; 24a; 25c

**Test22:**

1c; 2a; 3c; 4b; 5d; 6a; 7b; 8c; 9d; 10c; 11a; 12c; 13b; 14c; 15c; 16d; 17a; 18b; 19d; 20a; 21d; 22d; 23b; 24c; 25a

**Test23:**

1b; 2a; 3a; 4a; 5b; 6b; 7a; 8b; 9c; 10a; 11b; 12a; 13c; 14b; 15a; 16a; 17a; 18c; 19c; 20a

**The Final Test:**

1b; 2c; 3b; 4c; 5a; 6a; 7 a; 8c; 9b; 10a; 11 b; 12c; 13b; 14a; 15b; 16b; 17b; 18c; 19c; 20b; 21a; 22b; 23c; 24b; 25a; 26c; 27a; 28b; 29b; 30c; 31a; 32c; 33b; 34b; 35a; 36c; 37d; 38c; 39b; 40c; 41a; 42b; 43b; 44a; 45c; 46d; 47a; 48b; 49a; 50c

## Глоссарий

**Активный залог** (*Active Voice*, или *действительный залог*) показывает, что подлежащее является лицом, которое само совершает действие (или предметом, который сам совершает действие).

**Время** (*Tense*) — показывает время совершения действия: настоящее, прошедшее или будущее.

**Времена группы Simple** (*Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple*) - используются для обозначения факта совершения действия в прошедшем, настоящем или будущем, без указания на длительность и результат данного действия.

**Времена группы Continuous** (*Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous*) - используются для обозначения действия, которое происходит в определенный момент или ограниченный период времени в прошедшем, настоящем или будущем, причем с акцентом на незавершенность данного действия и процесс его развития во времени.

**Времена группы Perfect** (*Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect*) - используются для обозначения действия, совершенного на момент речи в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем, причем с акцентом не на факт или длительность совершения этого действия, а на его результат.

**Времена группы Perfect Continuous** (*Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous*) используются для обозначения действия, которое началось до настоящего момента и продолжается, продолжалось и будет продолжаться в момент речи.

**Времена группы Future-in-the-Past** используются для описания событий в контексте прошлого (в том числе в косвенной речи), но относящиеся к будущему.

**Вспомогательные глаголы** (*Auxiliary Verbs*) — не имеют лексического значения и употребляются в сочетании со смысловыми глаголами для образования сложных временных форм.

**Герундий** (*Gerund*) — это неличная форма глагола, которая выражает название действия и сочетает в себе признаки глагола и существительного. Соответственно, на русский язык герундий обычно переводится существительным или глаголом (чаще неопределенной формой глагола). Формы, подобной английскому герундию, в русском языке нет.

**Глагол** (*the Verb*) — часть речи, которая обозначает действие или состояние.

**Глаголы-связки** (*Link Verbs*) — не имеют самостоятельного лексического значения, употребляются лишь как часть составного именного сказуемого.

**Залог** (*Voice*) — показывает, совершает ли лицо (или предмет), выраженное подлежащим, действие само или действие производится над подлежащим.

**Инфинитив** (*Infinitive*) — неличная форма глагола, которая обозначает действие, но при этом не указывает на лицо и число. В русском языке английский инфинитив соответствует неопределенной форме глагола, которая отвечает на вопросы «что делать? что сделать?»: *жить* — *to live*. Формальным

признаком инфинитива является частица *to*. Иногда инфинитив может употребляться и без частицы *to*. Отрицательная форма образуется с помощью частицы *not*, которая ставится перед инфинитивом: *nottouse* — *не использовать*.

**Косвенная речь** (*Reported Speech*) - чужая речь, передаваемая с изменением порядка слов, временных форм, интонации, но с сохранением основного содержания.

**Личные формы глагола** — это формы глагола, которые имеют категории лица и числа, времени, залога и наклонения, а также выполняют в предложении роль сказуемого.

**Модальные глаголы** (*Modal Verbs*) — выражают отношение говорящего к действию и употребляются со смысловыми глаголами.

**Наклонение** (*Mood*) — показывает, является ли действие (или факт) реальным, желаемым, вероятным или нереальным.

**Неличные формы глагола** не могут выражать лицо, число и наклонение. К неличным формам глагола относятся: Инфинитив (*Infinitive*), Герундий (*Gerund*), Причастие (*Participle*).

**Неправильные глаголы** (*Irregular Verbs*) образуют II и III формы в соответствии с устоявшимися в языке нормами. Их гораздо меньше, чем правильных, но их нужно запомнить.

**Пассивный залог** (*Passive Voice / или страдательный*) показывает, что подлежащее является лицом (или предметом), которое испытывает на себе действие другого лица / предмета. Другими словами, действие производится над подлежащим.

**Правильные глаголы** (*Regular Verbs*) образуют II и III формы путем присоединения окончания *-ed* к основе глагола.

**Причастие** (*Participle*) — это неличная форма глагола, которая сочетает в себе признаки глагола, прилагательного и наречия. В русском языке соответствует причастию и деепричастию: *doing* — *делающий, делая*; *opening* — *открывающий, открывая*; *done* — *сделанный*; *opened* — *открытый*. Обладая свойствами прилагательного и наречия, причастие в предложении может выполнять роль определения или обстоятельства. Английские причастия делятся на: причастия настоящего времени (*Present Participle или Participle I*) и причастия прошедшего времени (*Past Participle или Participle II*).

**Прямая речь** (*Direct Speech*) - речь какого-либо лица, передаваемая другим лицом без изменений, то есть точно воспроизведенная чужая речь.

**Смысловые глаголы** (*Notional Verbs*) — имеют самостоятельное лексическое значение, в предложении выполняют роль простого глагольного сказуемого.

**Формы английских глаголов** - глаголы в английском языке имеют 4 основные формы:

- I - Infinitive (инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола));
- II – Past Simple (простое прошедшее время);
- III – Past Participle (причастие прошедшего времени);
- IV – Present Participle (причастие настоящего времени).

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## Приложения

### Приложение 1 Четыре основные формы правильных и неправильных глаголов

	1	2	3	4
	<b>Инфинитив</b> (неопределенная форма глагола) Infinitive	<b>Простое прошедшее время</b> Past Simple	<b>Причастие II</b> (прошедшего времени) Past Participle	<b>Причастие I</b> (настоящего времени) Present Participle
<b>Правильные глаголы:</b> -ed (2 и 3 форма) -ing(4 форма)	to dance to work to play to cry	danced worked played cried	danced worked played cried	dancing working playing crying
<b>Неправильн ые глаголы:</b> - изменение корневой гласной (2 и 3 форма) -ing (4 форма)	to do to feel to teach to tell to find to stand to write	did felt taught told found stood wrote	done felt taught told found stood written	doing feeling teaching telling finding standing writing
<b>Неправильн ые глаголы:</b> - совпадающие 2 и 3 формы -ing (4 форма)	to cost to cut to hit to hurt to let to put to shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	costing cutting hitting hurting letting putting shutting

## Приложение 2

### Правила образования формы V- ing

Правило	Пример
1. В большинстве случаев окончание <b>-ing</b> присоединяется к форме инфинитива, которая остается без изменений	<i>to sleep — sleeping</i> <i>to walk — walking</i>
2. Если глагол оканчивается на <b>-e</b> , то перед окончанием <b>-ing</b> эта буква опускается: Исключения: <i>to be — being</i> <i>to see — seeing</i> <i>to agree — agreeing</i> <i>to age — ageing</i>	<i>to have — having</i> <i>to dance — dancing</i>
3. Если глагол оканчивается на <b>-ie</b> , то эти буквы заменяются на <b>y</b> , и уже к ним присоединяется окончание <b>-ing</b>	<i>to die — dying</i> <i>to tie — tying</i>
4. Если односложный глагол оканчивается на согласную, то перед окончанием <b>-ing</b> эта согласная удваивается Исключения: глаголы, оканчивающиеся на <b>-w, -x</b> : <i>to grow — growing</i> <i>to fix — fixing</i>	<i>to swim — swim<u>mm</u>ing</i> <i>to get — get<u>tt</u>ing</i>
5. Если многосложный глагол оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим ударным гласным, то согласная удваивается	<i>to admit — admit<u>tt</u>ing</i> <i>to begin — begin<u>nn</u>ing</i>
Если многосложный глагол оканчивается на согласную <b>-l</b> , то она удваивается (это правило не распространяется на American English)	<i>to signal — signall<u>l</u>ing</i> <i>to travel — travell<u>l</u>ing</i>



### Приложение 3

#### Правила образования формы V<sub>2</sub> (Past Simple) у некоторых правильных глаголов

Правило	Пример
1. Если глагол оканчивается на <b>-e</b> , то к нему присоединяется окончание <b>-d</b>	<i>to hope — hoped</i> <i>to die — died</i>
2. Если глагол оканчивается на <b>-y</b> с предшествующей согласной, то <b>y</b> заменяется на <b>i</b>	<i>to try — tried</i> <i>to cry — cried</i>
3. Если глагол оканчивается на <b>-y</b> с предшествующей гласной, то буква <b>y</b> сохраняется	<i>to play — played</i> <i>to betray — betrayed</i>
4. Если односложный глагол оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным, то согласная удваивается	<i>to stop — stop<u>ped</u></i> <i>to plan — plan<u>ned</u></i>
5. Если многосложный глагол оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим ударным гласным, то согласная удваивается	<i>to permit — permit<u>ted</u></i> <i>to prefer — prefer<u>red</u></i>
6. Если многосложный глагол оканчивается на согласную <b>-l</b> , то она удваивается (это правило не распространяется на American English)	<i>to travel — travel<u>led</u></i> <i>to compel — compel<u>led</u></i>

## Приложение 4

### Правила образования формы Present Simple (Indefinite)

При добавлении окончания - s (-es) необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

Правило	Пример
1. Если инфинитив заканчивается на а) –у, которой предшествует <b>гласная</b> ; б) на звонкую или глухую согласную; в) немое –е, то прибавляется окончание <b>-s</b>	<i>to stay- stays</i> , <i>to play – plays</i> <i>to look – looks</i> ; <i>to stand – stands</i> <i>to give - gives</i>
2. Если инфинитив заканчивается на: <b>–o, -sh, -ch, -x, -ss, -tch</b> , то прибавляется окончание <b>-es</b>	<i>to do – does</i> , <i>to pass – passes</i> , <i>to catch - catches</i>
3. Если инфинитив оканчивается на <b>-у</b> с предшествующей <b>согласной</b> , то у заменяется на <b>i</b> и добавляется <b>-es</b>	<i>to fly – flies</i> , <i>to study – studies</i> , <i>to carry - carries</i>

**Приложение 5**  
**Правильные глаголы,**  
**представляющие орфографические трудности**

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>	<b>Translation</b>
agree	agreed	agreed	agreeing	соглашаться
carry	carried	carried	carrying	нести
die	died	died	dying	умирать
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	enjoying	наслаждаться
flow	flowed	flowed	flowing	течь
found	founded	founded	founding	основать
happen	happened	happened	happening	случаться
hurry	hurried	hurried	hurrying	спешить
marry	married	married	marrying	жениться
nod	nodded	nodded	nodding	кивать
offer	offered	offered	offering	предлагать
occur	occurred	occurred	occurring	происходить,
				случаться
plan	planned	planned	planning	планировать
prefer	preferred	preferred	preferring	предпочитать
queue	queued	queued	queuing	стоять в
				очереди
remember	remembered	remembered	remembering	помнить
rob	robbed	robbed	robbing	грабить
scan	scanned	scanned	scanning	сканировать
ski	skied, ski'd	skied, ski'd	skiing	кататься на
				лыжах
stay	stayed	stayed	staying	оставаться
study	studied	studied	studying	учиться
swap	swapped	swapped	swapping	обменяться
				чем-л.
tie	tied	tied	tying	завязывать
travel	travelled	travelled	travelling	путешествовать

## Приложение 6

### Наиболее употребительные глаголы с предлогами

#### A

Be absent **from** — отсутствовать где-то

Be accustomed **to** — быть привычными к чему-то -

Add smth **to** smth — добавить что-то к чему-то .

Be acquainted **with** smb or smth — быть знакомым с кем-то или с чем-то

Admire smb **for** smth — восхищаться кем-то за что-то

Be afraid **of, for** — бояться кого-то за что-то

agree **with** smb **about (on)** smth — согласиться с кем-то по поводу чего-то

be angry **with, at, about** — сердиться на кого-то, на что-то, по поводу чего-то

apologize **to** smb **for** smth — извиниться перед кем-то за что-то

apply **to** (a place) **for** smth — подать заявку куда-то для чего-то

approve **of** smth or smb — одобрить что-то или кого-то

argue **with** smb **about** smth — спорить с кем-то по поводу чего-то

arrive **at** — прибыть в аэропорт, на станцию (небольшой населенный пункт)

также: прийти к решению

arrive **in** — прибыть в страну, город (большой населенный пункт)

ask smb **about** smth — спросить кого-то о чем-то

ask smb **for** smth — попросить у кого-то что-то

be aware **of** — осознавать что-то

#### B

Be bad **at**(doing) smth — быть слабым в чем-то, плохо что то дается

Believe **in** — верить во что-то

Belong **to** — принадлежать кому-то

Be bored **with/by** — кто-то или что-то надоело, наскучило кому-то

Borrow smth **from** — взять в долг (взаймы) что-то у кого-то

Be busy **with** — быть занятым чем-то ,

#### C

care **for, about** smth — быть безразличным к кому-то или чему-то

be clear **to** — быть ясным

compare (this) **to/with** (that) — сравнить что-то с чем-то

complain **to** smb **about** smth — жаловаться кому-то на что-то

be composed **of** — быть составленным из (состоять из)

concentrate **on** — сосредоточиться на чем-то

congratulate smb **on** smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то

consist **of** — состоять из

be crazy **about** smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то

be crowded **with** — быть заполненным людьми

#### D

Date **with** smb — встречаться с кем-то (свидание)

Depend **on/upon** smb **for** smth — зависеть от кого-то в чем-то

Be dependent **on/upon** smb **for** smth — быть зависимым от кого-то в чем-то  
Be devoted **to** smb or smth — быть преданным кому-то или чему-то  
Be different **from** — отличаться от  
Disagree **with** smb **about (on)** smth — не соглашаться с кем-то по поводу чего-то  
Be disappointed **in** — быть разочарованным в  
Discuss smth **with** smb — обсудить что-то с кем-то  
divide (this) **into** (that) — поделить что-то на что-то  
be divorced **from** — быть разведенным с кем-то  
be done **with** — покончить с чем-то  
dream **about/of** — видеть во сне, мечтать о чем-то

## E

Be engaged **to** — быть помолвленным с кем-то  
Be equal **to** — быть равным, равнозначным  
Escape **from** — сбежать от  
Be excited **about** — быть взволнованным по поводу  
Excuse smb **for** smth — извинить кого-то за что-то  
Be exhausted **from** — быть обессиленным, измученным чем-то

## F

Be familiar **with** — быть знакомым с кем-то  
Forgive smb **for** smth — простить кого-то за что-то  
Be friendly **to/with** — быть в дружеских отношениях с кем-то  
Be frightened **of/by** — бояться кого-то, быть напуганным кем-то, чем-то  
Be foil **of** — быть полным чего-то

## G

Get rid **of** — избавиться от чего-то  
Be gone **from** — исчезнуть из  
Be good **for** — быть полезным для  
Graduate **from** — окончить высшее учебное заведение

## H

Happen **to** — происходить с кем-то  
Hear **about/of/from** — иметь сведения о ком-то, от кого-то  
Help smb **with** smth — помочь кому-то с чем-то  
Hide smth **from** smb — спрятать что-то от кого-то  
Hope **for** — надеяться на что-то  
Be hungry **for** — испытывать голод к (в переносном смысле, напр, к знаниям и т.п.)

## I

Insist **on** — настаивать на чем-то  
Be interested **in** — быть заинтересованным в чем-то  
Introduce smb **to** smb — представить кого-то кому-то  
Invite smb **to** smth — пригласить кого-то куда-то  
Be involved **in** — быть вовлеченным во что-то

## K

Be kind **to** — быть добрым к

Know **about** — знать о чем-то,

## L

Laugh **at** — смеяться над кем-то

Listen **to** — слушать кого-то

Look **after** — присматривать за кем-то

Look **at** — смотреть на что-то, на кого-то

Look **for** — искать что-то

Look forward **to** — с нетерпением ждать чего-то

Look **through** — просматривать (газеты, записи)

## M

Be mad **at** — быть в ярости, очень сердитым

Be made **of** — быть сделанным из, состоять из чего-то (первоначальный продукт сохраняется, присутствует в продукте, изделии)

be made **from** — делать, извлекать что-то из чего-то (конечный продукт отличается от первоначального)

be married **to** — быть женатым на (замужем за)

matter **to** — иметь значение для

Bethe matter **with** — что-то происходит с кем-то

multiply (this) **by** (that) — умножить что-то на что-то

## N

Be nice **to** — быть милым по отношению к кому-то

## O

Be opposed **to** — быть против, находиться в оппозиции к

## P

Pay **for** — платить за что-то

Be patient **with** — быть терпеливым с

Be pleased **with** — быть довольным чем-то, кем-то

Point **at** — указать на что-то

be polite **to** — быть вежливым с

be prepared **for** — быть готовым к чему-то

protect (this) **from** (that) — защитить что-то (кого-то) от чего-то (кого-то)

be proud **of** — гордиться чем-то, кем-то

## Q

Be qualified **for** — иметь квалификацию для

## R

be ready **for** — быть готовым к

Be related **to** — иметь отношение к

Rely **on/upon** — полагаться на

Be responsible **for** — быть ответственным за

## S

Be satisfied **with** — быть удовлетворенным чем-то

Be scared **of/by** — быть напуганным чем-то, кем-то

Search **for** — искать что-то

separate (this) **from** (that) — отделить что-то от чего-то

be similar **to** — быть сходным с  
be sorry **about** smth — сожалеть о чем-то  
be sorry **for** smb — жалеть кого-то  
speak **to/with** smb **about** smth — поговорить с кем-то о чем-то  
stare **at** — уставиться на кого-то  
subtract (this) **from** (that) — извлекать, вычитать что-то из чего-то  
be sure **of** — быть уверенным в чем-то

## **T**

Take care **of** — заботиться о  
talk **to/with** smb **about** smth — поговорить с кем-то о чем-то  
tell smb **about** smth — сказать кому-то о чем-то  
be terrified **of/by** — ужасно бояться чего-то, кого-то  
thank smb **for** smth — поблагодарить кого-то за что-то  
be thirsty **for** — испытывать жажду к (в переносном смысле, к знаниям и т. д.)  
be tired **of** — устать от кого-то, чего-то  
travel **to** — отправиться в путешествие куда-то

## **W**

Wait **for** — ждать кого-то  
Be worried **about** — беспокоиться о ком-то, чем-то

**Приложение 7**  
**Фразовые глаголы**  
**Phrasal Verbs**

<b>Фразовый глагол</b>	<b>Перевод</b>
ask out - <i>to invite</i>	пригласить на свидание (на обед и т.д.)
call back - <i>return a telephone call</i>	перезвонить кому-то
call for - <i>to come to invite smb to go somewhere</i>	зайти за кем-то
call off- <i>cancel</i>	отменить что-то
call on - <i>ask to speak in class; to visit someone</i>	вызвать кого-то отвечать; зайти к кому-то
call up - <i>make a telephone call</i>	сделать звонок
cross out - <i>draw a line through</i>	перечеркнуть
do over - <i>do again</i>	сделать заново
drop in (at) - <i>visit without an invitation</i>	заскочить к кому-то
drop out (of) - <i>stop attending school</i>	бросить школу
figure out - <i>find solution to a problem</i>	найти решение проблемы, понять что-то
fill in - <i>complete a form</i>	заполнить бланк
fill out - <i>write information in a form</i>	заполнить бланк
fill up - <i>fill completely with gas, water, etc.</i>	заполнить, залить полностью
find out - <i>discover information</i>	выяснить
fool around (with) - <i>have fun while wasting time</i>	валять дурака
get on (with) - <i>have a good relationship with; asking about life; making progress</i>	хорошо ладить с; как дела?; делать успехи
get back (from) - <i>return from a trip</i>	вернуться из
get in (to) - <i>enter a car, a taxi</i>	сесть в машину
get off - <i>leave a bus, a train</i>	сойти с, выйти из
get on - <i>enter a bus, a train</i>	сесть в автобус, в поезд
get out of - <i>leave a car, a taxi</i>	выйти из машины
get over - <i>recover from an illness, overcome some difficulty</i>	оправиться от болезни, преодолеть трудности
get through (with) – <i>finish, pass an exam</i>	пройти через..., закончить, сдать экзамен
get up - <i>wake up</i>	вставать (просыпаться)
give back - <i>return something to someone</i>	вернуть что-то кому-то
give up - <i>stop doing something</i>	бросить что-то делать
grow up - <i>become an adult</i>	повзрослеть, вырасти
hand in - <i>give homework, test papers, etc., to a teacher</i>	вручить, сдать
hand out - <i>give something to this person,</i>	раздать



<i>then that person, then another person, etc.</i> hang (up) - (1) <i>hang on a hanger, a hook, etc.;</i> (2) <i>end a telephone call</i>	повесить что-то; закончить телефонный разговор
keep on - <i>continue</i>	продолжать
leave out - <i>omit</i> look for - <i>search for, try to find</i> look after - <i>take care of (someone)</i> look out - <i>be careful</i> look up - <i>look for information in a reference book</i>	пропустить искать заботиться о ком-то осторожнее искать сведения (напр., в словаре)
make up - <i>invent</i>	придумать
pay back - <i>return money to someone</i> pick up - <i>lift</i> put away - <i>put something in its usual or proper place</i> put back - <i>return something to its original place</i> put down - <i>stop holding or carrying</i> put off - <i>postpone</i> put on - <i>to wear</i>	вернуть долг подобрать отложить положить обратно на место положить (вниз), опустить отложить, отсрочить надеть что-то
run into – <i>meet by chance</i>	случайно встретиться
run out (of) - <i>finish the supply of something</i>	израсходовать запас чего-то
start over - <i>start again</i>	начать заново
take off - <i>remove clothes from one's body</i> tear down - <i>destroy a building</i> tear up - <i>tear into small pieces</i> throw away/out - <i>put in the trash</i> try on - <i>put on clothing to see if it fits</i> turn down/up - <i>decrease/increase the volume</i> turn off - <i>stop a machine or switch off a light</i> turn on - <i>start a machine or switch on a light</i>	снять одежду снести здание разорвать выкинуть примерить убавить/увеличить громкость выключить включить
wake up - <i>stop sleeping</i> watch out (for) - <i>be careful</i> write down - <i>write on a piece of paper</i>	проснуться осторожнее записать

## Приложение 8

### Неправильные глаголы

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
abide	abode,	abode,	abiding	выносить
arise	abided	abided	arising	возникать
awake	arose	arisen	awaking	будить
be	awoke,	awoke,	being	быть, существовать
bear	awaked	awaked	bearing	носить, выносить
beat	was/were	been	beating	бить
become	bore	born	becoming	становиться
befall	beat	beaten, beat	befalling	случаться
beget	became	become	begetting	порождать
begin	befell	befallen	beginning	начинать
behold	begot	begotten	beholding	смотреть, созерцать
bend	began	begun	bending	гнуть, сгибать
bereave	beheld	beheld	bereaving	лишать
	bent, bended	bent, bended		
beseech	bereft,	bereft,	beseeking	умолять, просить
beset	bereaved	bereaved	besetting	осаждать; окружать
bet	besought	besought	betting	держат пари
betake	beset	beset	betaking	заставлять; прибегать
bethink	bet, betted	bet, betted	bethinking	размышлять;
bid	betook	betaken	bidding	предлагать цену
bind	bethought	bethought	binding	связывать
bite	bade, bid	bidden, bid	biting	кусаться
bleed	bound	bound	bleeding	кровоточить
blend	bit	bitten, bit	blending	смешивать
bless	bled	bled	blessing	благословлять
blow	blended,	blended,	blowing	дуть
break	blent	blent	breaking	ломать
breed	blessed, blest	blessed, blest	breeding	размножаться,
bring	blew	blown	bringing	приносить
broadcast	broke	broken	broadcasting	транслировать
	bred	bred		
build	brought	brought	building	строить
burn	broadcast,	broadcast,	burning	жечь; гореть
burst	broadcasted	broadcasted	bursting	взрываться
buy	built	built	buying	покупать
cast	burnt,	burnt,	casting	бросать;
catch	burned	burned	catching	поймать
chide	burst	burst	chiding	бранить, упрекать

choose	bought	bought	choosing	выбирать
cleave	cast	cast	cleaving	раскалывать(ся), рас
	caught	caught		щеплять
cling	chid	chidden,	clinging	цепляться
clothe	chose	chid	clothing	одевать
come	cleaved,	chosen	coming	приходить,
cost	clove, cleft	cleaved,	costing	приезжать
creep	clung	cloven, cleft	creeping	стоять
crow	clothed, clad	clung	crowing	ползать
cut	came	clothed, clad	cutting	издавать радостн.
deal	cost	come	dealing	звуки
dig	crept	cost	digging	резать
do	crowed,	crept	doing	иметь дело
draw	crew	crowed	drawing	копать, рыть
dream	cut	cut	dreaming	делать
	dealt	dealt		рисовать; тащить
drink	dug	dug	drinking	мечтать; видетьво
drive	did	done	driving	сне
dwell	drew	drawn	dwelling	
eat	dreamt,	dreamt,	eating	пить
fall	dreamed	dreamed	falling	водить машину
feed	drank	drunk	feeding	проживать
feel	drove	driven	feeling	есть
fight	dwelt(ed)	dwelt(ed)	fighting	падать
find	ate	eaten	finding	кормить(ся)
fit	fell	fallen	fitting	чувствовать
flee	fed	fed	fleeing	бороться, драться
fling	felt	felt	flinging	находить
fly	fought	fought	flying	приспосабливать
forbear	found	found	forbearing	бежать,
forbid	fit	fit	forbidding	спасатьсяшвырять,
forecast	fled	fled	forecasting	кидаться
	flung	flung		летать
foreknow	flew	flown	foreknowing	воздерживаться
foresee	forbore	forborne	foreseeing	запрещать
foretell	forbade	forbidden	foretelling	предсказывать(погод
forget	forecast,	forecast,	forgetting	у...)
forgive	forecasted	forecasted	forgiving	знать
forsake	foreknew	foreknown	forsaking	заранее,предвид.
forswear	foresaw	foreseen	forswearing	знать
freeze	foretold	foretold	freezing	заранее,предвид.
gainsay	forgot	forgotten	gainsaying	предсказывать,предв
get	forgave	forgiven	getting	ещ.
gild	forsook	forsaken	gilding	забывать

give	forswore	forsworn	giving	прощать
go	froze	frozen	going	оставлять, покидать
grind	gainsaid	gainsaid	grinding	отказываться, отрекаться
grow	got	got	growing	замерзать;
hamstring	gilded, gilt	gilded, gilt	hamstringing	замораживать
	gave	given		противоречить; возра
hang	went	gone	hanging	ж.
have	ground	ground	having	получать, доставать
hear	grew	grown	hearing	золотить, покрывать
heave	hamstrung,	hamstrung,	heaving	ол.
hew	hamstringed	hamstringed	hewing	давать
hide	hung	hung	hiding	идти, ходить
hit	had	had	hitting	молотить, размалывать
hold	heard	heard	holding	расти, становиться
hurt	heaved, hove	heaved, hove	hurting	калечить; портить
inlay	hewed	hewn, hewed	inlaying	
keep	hid	hidden, hid	keeping	вешать; висеть
kneel	hit	hit	kneeling	иметь
knit	held	held	knitting	слышать
know	hurt	hurt	knowing	поднимать(ся)
lade	inlaid	inlaid	lading	рубить; разрубать
lay	kept	kept	laying	прятать
lead	knelt,	knelt,	leading	ударять
lean	kneeled	kneeled	leaning	держать; содержать
leap	knitted, knit	knitted, knit	leaping	обидеть, причинять
learn	knew	known	learning	боль
leave	laded	laden, laded	leaving	делать
lend	laid	laid	lending	мозаичн. работу
let	led	led	letting	держать, хранить
lie	leant, leaned	leant, leaned	lying	стоять на коленях
lie	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped	lying	вязать
light	learnt,	learnt,	lighting	знать
lose	learned	learned	losing	грузить
make	left	left	making	класть, положить
mean	lent	lent	meaning	вести, руководить
meet	let	let	meeting	наклоняться; опираться
miscast	lay	lain	miscasting	ся
	lied	lied		прыгать, подскакивать
misdeal	lit	lit	misdealing	ь
misgive	lost	lost	misgiving	изучать, учить
mislay	made	made	mislaying	покидать; оставлять
mislead	meant	meant	misleading	давать взаймы
misspell	met	met	misspelling	позволять, разрешать
	miscast	miscast		

misspend			misspending	лежать
mistake	misdealt	misdealt	mistaking	лгать
misunderstand	misgave	misgiven	misunderstanding	зажигать; светить
mow	mislaid	mislaid	mowing	терять
outbid	misled	misled	outbidding	делать,
outdo	misspell	misspell	outdoing	изготавливать
outgrow			outgrowing	иметь в виду
outrun	misspent	misspent	outrunning	встречать
outshine	mistook	mistaken	outshining	неправильно
overbear	misunderstood	misunderstood	overbearing	распределять роли
overcome	mowed	mown	overcoming	поступать
overdo	outbid	outbid	overdoing	неправильно
overhear	outdid	outdone	overhearing	внушать опасение
overleap	outgrew	outgrown	overleaping	положить не на место
	outran	outrun		вводить в
overrun	outshone	outshone	overrunning	заблуждение
oversee	overbore	overborne	overseeing	делать
overshoot	overcame	overcome	overshooting	орфографические ошибки
oversleep	overdid	overdone	oversleeping	неразумно, зря
overtake	overheard	overheard	overtaking	тратить
overthrow	overleapt, overleaped	overleapt, overleaped	overthrowing	ошибаться
	overran	overrun	partaking	неправильно понять
partake	oversaw	overseen	paying	косить, жать
pay	overshot	overshot	putting	превзойти,
put	overslept	overslept	quitting	перещеголять
quit	overtook	overtaken	reading	превзойти,
read	overthrew	overthrown	rebuilding	преодолеть
rebuild				перерастать
				опередить, обогнать
recast	partook	partaken	recasting	затмить
redo	paid	paid	redoing	пересиливать,
relay	put	put	relaying	одолевать
	quitted, quit	quitted, quit		превозмочь,
remake	read	read	remaking	преодолеть
rend	rebuilt	rebuilt	rending	преодолеть, побороть
repay			repaying	подслушивать
	recast	recast		перепрыгивать,
rerun	redid	redone	rerunning	перескакивать
reset	relaid	relaid	resetting	наводнять;
retell			retelling	расползаться
rewrite	remade	remade	rewriting	надзирать,
rid	rent	rent	ridding	наблюдать
ride	repaid	repaid	riding	промахнуться

ring			ringing	проспать
rise	reran	rerun	rising	догонять,
rive	reset	reset	riving	наверстывать
run	retold	retold	running	опрокидывать(ся),
saw	rewrote	rewritten	sawing	свергать
say	rid, rided	rid, rided	saying	принимать участие
see	rode	ridden	seeing	платить
seek	rang	rung	seeking	класть, положить
sell	rose	risen	selling	сдаваться,
send	rived	riven, rived	sending	увольняться
set	ran	run	setting	читать
sew	sawed	sawn, sawed	sewing	снова построить,
shake	said	said	shaking	восстанавливать
shave	saw	seen	shaving	переделывать,
shear	sought	sought	shearing	перераб.
shed	sold	sold	shedding	делать вновь
shine	sent	sent	shining	илизаново
shoe	set	set	shoeing	снова
shoot	sewed	sewn, sewed	shooting	класть,перекладыват
show	shook	shaken	showing	ь
shrink	shaved	shaved,	shrinking	переделывать
shrive	sheared,	shaven	shriving	отдирать,отрывать
shut	shore	shorn,	shutting	возвращать
sing	shed	sheared	singing	долг;возмещать
sink	shone	shed	sinking	ущерб
sit	shod	shone	sitting	повторнопоказывать
slay	shot	shod	slaying	набирать заново
sleep	showed	shot	sleeping	пересказывать
slide	shrank	shown,	sliding	переписывать
sling	shrove	showed	slinging	освобождать,избавля
slink	shut	shrunk,	slinking	ть
slit	sang	shriven	slitting	кататься,
smell	sank	shut	smelling	ездитьверхом
smite	sat	sung	smiting	звонить
sow	slew	sunk, sunken	sowing	вставать,подниматьс
speak	slept	sat	speaking	я
speed	slid	slain	speeding	разрывать(ся),раскал
spell	slung	slept	spelling	ыв.
spend	slunk	slid, slidden	spending	бегать
spill	slit	slung	spilling	пилить
spin	smelt,	slunk	spinning	сказать
spit	smelled	slit	spitting	видеть
split	smote	smelt,	splitting	искать
spoil	sowed	smelled	spoiling	продавать

spread	spoke	smitten	spreading	посылать
spring	sped	sown, sowed	springing	ставить, помещать
stand	spelt, spelled	spoken	standing	шить, зашивать
stave	spent	sped	staving	трясти, качать
steal	spilt, spilled	spelt, spelled	stealing	брить, сбривать
stick	spun, span	spent	sticking	стричь; срезать
sting	spat, spit	spilt, spilled	stinging	проливать, лить
stink	split	spun	stinking	светить, блестеть
strew	spoilt,	spat, spit	strewing	обувать, подковывать
	spoiled	split		стрелять
stride	spread	spoilt,	striding	показывать
strike	sprang	spoiled	striking	сжиматься
string	stood	spread	stringing	исповедовать
strive	staved, stove	sprung	striving	затворить, закрывать
sunburn	stole	stood	sunburning	петь
	stuck	staved, stove		тонуть, погружаться
swear	stung	stolen	swearing	сидеть
sweep	stank	stuck	sweeping	убивать, умерщвлять
swell	strewed	stung	swelling	спать
		stunk		скользить
swim	strode,	strewn,	swimming	бросать, швырять
swing	strided	strewed	swinging	красться; ускользать
take	struck	stridden	taking	разрезать вдоль;
teach	strung	struck,	teaching	рваться
tear	strove	stricken	tearing	пахнуть
tell	sunburnt,	strung	telling	ударять, бить
think	sunburned	striven	thinking	сеять
thrive	swore	sunburnt,	thriving	говорить
throw	swept	sunburned	throwing	превышать скорость
thrust	swelled	sworn	thrusting	произносить по
tread		swept	treading	буквам
unbend	swam	swollen,	unbending	тратить;
unbind	swung	swelled	unbinding	проливать(ся);
underbid	took	swum	underbidding	прясть, крутить,
undergo	taught	swung	undergoing	вращать
understand	tore	taken	understanding	плевать(ся)
undertake	told	taught	undertaking	раскалывать
	thought	torn		портить; баловать
undo	throve,	told	undoing	распространять
unwind	thrived	thought	unwinding	прыгать; давать течь
upset	threw	thriven,	upsetting	стоять
wake	thrust	thrived	waking	пробить, разбить
waylay	trod	thrown	waylaying	красть, воровать
wear	unbent	thrust	wearing	наклеивать,

weave wed weep wet win wind withdraw withhold withstand wring write	unbound underbid underwent understood undertook  undid unwound upset woke waylaid wore wove wedded, wed wept wet, wetted won wound withdrew withheld withstood wrung wrote	trodden unbent unbound underbid undergone understood undertaken  undone unwound upset woken waylaid worn woven wedded, wed wept wet, wetted won wound withdrawn withheld withstood wrung written	weaving wedding weeping wetting winning winding withdrawing withholding withstanding wringing writing	застревать жалить; жечь вонять, смердеть разбрасывать  шагать большими шаг. ударять; поражать снабжать струной стремиться загорать; обгореть на солнце клясться подметать опухать, увеличиваться  плавать качаться, колебаться брать учить, преподавать рвать, разрывать рассказывать думать процветать, преуспевать бросать толкать(ся), тыкать ступать, шагать выпрямлять(ся), разв зывать; ослаблять сбить цену испытывать, переносить понимать предпринимать; брать на себя развязывать, расстег. разматывать(ся) опрокидывать просыпаться; будить подстергать носить ткать; плести,
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				сплестать жениться, выйти замуж плакать намочить выиграть, победить виться; мотать, заводить одергивать; забирать отказывать, воздержив. выстоять, выдержать скручивать; выжимать писать
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