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ВИДО-ВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«Практическая грамматика английского языка»
для студентов 1-го курса
специальности 7.030507 «Перевод»
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Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика английского языка» для студентов 1 курса специальности 7.030507 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения/Сост. Е.И. Ильина, Ю.В. Майборода. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2009. – 32 с.

В методических указаниях приведены теоретический материал в таблицах и различные упражнения, направленные на повторение, сравнение времен английского языка, на тренировку вокабуляра по практике речи, а также предоставлены тестовые задания для проведения модульного контроля.

Цель методических указаний - оказание методической помощи студенту при повторении и закреплении видо-временных форм глагола в английском языке.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры теории и практики перевода (протокол № 1 от 25.08.2009 г.)

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Рецензент: ст. преподаватель кафедры Голубев В.П.



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PRESENT TENSES

Present tense forms of the verb are presented in table 1.

Present Forms			
Present Indefinite	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
permanent situations or states <i>She works in a bank.</i> permanent truths or laws of nature <i>The sun rises in the east.</i>	actions going on at the present period of time <i>He is spending the week with his mother.</i> changing or developing situations <i>She is getting more and more impatient.</i>	recently completed actions <i>She has dyed her hair black. (The action is complete - her hair is now dyed black - evidence in the present)</i>	actions started in the past and continuing up to the present. <i>She has been doing her homework for an hour. (She started an hour ago and she's still doing it.)</i>
repeated/habitual actions (especially with frequency adverbs: often, usually, always, etc) <i>He always goes to bed at 11 o'clock. (Here "always" means every day.)</i>	frequently repeated actions with always, constantly, continually, expressing annoyance or criticism <i>He's always getting into trouble. (Here "always" means constantly.)</i>	complete past actions connected to the present with stated or unstated time reference <i>He has bought a house. (Now he owns a house.) He has just returned from Paris, (stated time reference)</i>	past actions of certain duration having visible results or effects in the present <i>He has been running. That's why he's out of breath.</i>



reviews/sports commentaries/ dramatic narrative <i>Smyth serves the ball and Lanyon misses it...</i>	actions happening at or around the moment of speaking <i>The sun is shining now.</i> <i>He is studying for the exams.</i>	Personal experiences/ changes which have happened / have lost <i>weight recently.</i>	to express anger, irritation, annoyance, explanation or criticism <i>She has been using my make-up (annoyance)</i>
timetables/programmes (future reference) <i>The train leaves at 8.00.</i> In exclamatory sentences <i>There goes the bus!</i>	fixed arrangements in the near future <i>I'm going to the theatre this evening.</i>	emphasis on number <i>He has seen three films this week.</i> <i>She has had four cups of coffee since she woke up.</i>	Present Perfect Continuous is normally used with for, since or how long to put emphasis on duration <i>He has been feeling unwell for days.</i>
Time expressions usually used with Present Forms			
Present Indefinite	Present Continuous	Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous	
every day/week/month/ year, usually, sometimes, always, rarely, never, often, in the morning/ evening/afternoon, at night, on Mondays etc	now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, today, tonight, always, still etc	just, ever, never, already, yet (negations & questions) always, how long, so far, recently, since (= from a starting point in the past), for (= over a period of time), today, this week/month etc <i>For</i> and <i>since</i> are usually used with Present Perfect Continuous to emphasize the duration of an action.	

1. Choose the most appropriate words underlined.

- I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second-hand one. But I think about it/I'm thinking about it.
- All right, you try to fix the television! But I hope/I'm hoping you know what you're doing.
- Every year I visit/I'm visiting Britain to improve my English.
- It's time we turned on the central heating. It gets/It is getting colder every day.
- What's the matter? Why do you look/are you looking at me like that?
- The film *War and Peace* is very long. It lasts/It is lasting over four hours.
- I can see from what you say that your mornings are very busy! But what do you do/are you doing in the afternoons?

2. Put the verbs into the most suitable form, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

- Where have you been? (you/play) tennis?
- Look! Somebody (break) that window.
- You look tired. (you/work) hard?
- "..... (you/ever/work) in a factory?" "No, never."
- "Jane is always on holiday." "Oh, is she? Where (she/go)?"
- My brother is an actor. He (appear) in several films.
- "Is it still raining?" "No, it (stop)."
- I (lose) my address book. (you/see) it anywhere?
- I (read) the book you lent me but I (not/finish) it yet.
- I (read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.

3. Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

- Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it now and now he is on page 53
(read/for two hours)
(read/53 pages so far)
- Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago.
(travel/for three months)



- (visit six countries so far)
3. Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is national champion again - for the fourth time.
(win/the national championship four times)
(play tennis since he was ten)
4. When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together. They still make films.
(make ten films since they left college)
(make films since they left college)

4. For each situations, ask a question using the words in brackets.

- You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask:
(how long/learn/Arabic?)
- You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask:
(how long/wait?)
- You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask:
(how many fish/catch?)
- Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask:
(how many people/invite?)
- A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask:
(how long/teach?)
- You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:
(how many books/write?)
(how long/write books?).....

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

"Well, I (never/win) anything like this before! I (only/enter) a few competitions in my life so this is a big surprise. Of course, I (watch) TV quiz shows for years, but now I (think) of taking part in more. The prize is wonderful.
We (stay) here in Hawaii for ten days now and we (have) a great time.
We (already/see) all the sights and my wife (buy) lots of souvenirs.
We (send) postcards to all our friends to show them how we (spend) our time. Yes, we really (enjoy) ourselves. In fact, we (want) to stay forever."

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms

Dear John,
First of all, sorry I (not/write) for so long, but I was on holiday.
..... (you/get) your exam results yet? I'm sure you (pass) them all since you always (study) so hard. I (wait) for mine at the moment and I (try) not to worry! Well, I (write) from my new flat. Yes, I (move) house! Now we (paint) and (clean) the place to make it look nice. When it's finished I am going to have a party and because I (not/see) you for weeks I (want) you to come. Write soon and let me know if I'll see you there
Love,
Mary

7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense.

- "Why (he/leave)?" "Because he (play) football at 6:30 this evening."
- Dancers at the ballet school (train) for the performance since last November.
- You (not/really/expect) me to eat this stew! It (smell) awful!
- "Why (you/feel) Annie's forehead?" "I (think) she's got a temperature."
- The place looks like the bombsite! What (do) all day?"
- He (study) most of the year, but now it's summer, he (work) in a shop.
- You (always/leave) the bathroom tap running.

8. Complete sentences using the most suitable form of be (Present Indefinite or Continuous)

- I can't understand why so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
- Jack very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
- You'll like Jill when you meet her. She very nice.
- Normally you are very sensible, so why so silly about this matter?
- Why isn't Sarah at work today? ill?



9. Fill in with Present Indefinite or Continuous.

- A: (see) an old friend tonight.
B: I: (see) - so you won't be able to meet me after work, will you?
- A: Why (smell) the milk?
B: It (smell) a bit strange. I think it might have gone off.
- A: (you/enjoy) reading Jane Austen's novels?
B: Not usually, but I (enjoy) this particular one.
- A: Why (John/be) so bad tempered today?
B: I don't know. He (be) usually so easy to get on with.
- A: Carol and I (think) of getting married.
B: (you/think) it's a good idea? You haven't known each other for very long.
- A: (you/have) the phone number of a good business consultant?
B: Why? (you/have) problems at work?
- A: (the singer/appear) tonight?
B: Unfortunately not. She (appear) to have lost her voice.
- A: Why (you/taste) the baby's drink?
B: It (taste) a little bitter. I think I'll add some more sugar.
- A: Why (feel) the radiator, Dad?
B: I don't think it's working; it (feel) very cold in here.

10. Translate the following sentences.

- A: Посмотри! Ты снова сделал эту ошибку.
B: Не может быть! Вечно я делаю одну и ту же ошибку.
- Это так на него похоже! Он вечно теряет свои ключи.
- Их фирма работает над новым автомобилем.
- «Как ты себя чувствуешь? Почему ты не ешь суп?» - «Я не хочу».

- «Последнее время я замечаю в тебе какие-то изменения».
- Но они ничего еще не сделали. Как вы думаете, чего они ждут?
- Я слышал, что тебя повысили. Прими мои поздравления!
- Ты недавно приступил к работе. Как идут дела?
- У меня такие интересные друзья, что я думаю написать о них книгу.
- С тех пор, как Салли попала в аварию, она боится садиться за руль. На следующей неделе она идет к психологу.
- «Чем ты занимался? Ты весь в грязи!» «Я весь день работал в саду. Посмотри! Я уже посадил много цветов. А сейчас я собираюсь косить газон».
- Поторапливайся! Все ждут только тебя!
- Сейчас Алан в Лондоне. Он остановился в отеле "Park". Он всегда там останавливается, когда приезжает в Лондон.
- «Ты умеешь водить машину?» «Нет, но я сейчас учусь. Меня учит мой отец».
- «Чем занимается твой отец?» «Он архитектор, но в данный момент он не работает».
- Обычно я заканчиваю работу в 17:00, но на этой неделе я работаю до 20:00, чтобы закончить проект в срок.
- Когда они остались одни, она спросила: «Что здесь происходило?»
- Питер сегодня улетает в Париж. Он уже собрал свой чемодан, но еще не вызвал такси. Его самолет вылетает в 8 вечера.
- «Я все думал об этой книге, - сказал он, - и пришел к заключению. Что мы не можем ее напечатать».
- Ты помнишь Джеймса? Он теперь работает на новых издателях, и дела у него идут неплохо.

PAST TENSES

Past tense forms of the verb are presented in table 2.

Past Forms			
Past Indefinite	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
past actions which happened one immediately after the other	action in the middle of happening at a stated past time	past action which occurred before another	action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past
<i>She woke up, got up</i>	<i>This time last</i>		<i>She had been</i>



<i>out of bed and made a cup of tea.</i>	<i>week I was traveling across Africa.</i>	action or before a stated past time <i>By his second day at camp he had made several friends.</i>	<i>saving for a whole year before she bought her ticket to Australia.</i>
past habit or state <i>He rode his bike to school every day when he was a child.</i> complete action or event which happened at a stated past time <i>She sold her car last week. ("When?" "Last week." - stated past time)</i>	past action in progress interrupted by another past action. The longer action is in the Past Continuous, the shorter action is in the Past Simple. <i>I was taking a shower when I heard the telephone ring.</i>	complete past action which had visible results in the past <i>She felt much safer after she had locked all the doors.</i>	past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past <i>He had been shouting so loudly that he had a sore throat.</i>
complete past actions not connected to the present with a stated or implied time reference <i>Shakespeare wrote at least 36 plays.</i>	two or more simultaneous past actions of certain duration <i>I was washing up while he was drying the dishes.</i> Background description to events in a story/narration <i>I was walking along...</i>	the Past Perfect is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect <i>The room was empty - everyone had gone out. (Present Perfect: The room is empty - everyone has gone out.)</i>	the Past Perfect Cont. is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Cont. <i>The party was a great success because he had been preparing for it all week. (Present Perfect: The party is a great success because he has been preparing for it all week)</i>

		<i>The room is empty - everyone has gone out.)</i>	<i>been preparing for it all week)</i>
Time expressions usually used with Past Forms			
Past Indefinite	Past Continuous	Past Perfect & Past Perfect Continuous	
yesterday, last week etc, (how long) ago, then, just now, when, in 1992 etc	while, when, as, the moment that etc	Past Perfect: for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time etc Past Perfect Continuous: for, since	

1. Underline the correct answer.

- Alice felt very pleased with herself. She *had found/found* what she was looking for.
- "Where are we?" *had asked/asked* Martha.
- By the time I got back to the bathroom, the bath *had overflowed/overflowed*.
- She walked into the station only to find that the train *had left/left*.
- I was just about to leave when I *had remembered/remembered* my briefcase.
- He *had looked/looked* at his watch again and began to walk even faster.
- In a surprise move, the Prime Minister *had resigned/resigned* last night.

2. Underline the correct verb form.

- She *worked/was working* quietly at her desk when suddenly the door *opened/was opening* and her daughter *rushed/was rushing* in.
- He *stood/was standing* up, *walked/was walking* across the room, and *closed/was closing* the window.
- A strange man *walked/was walking* into the room. He *wore/was wearing* red trousers and a pink shirt.
- Didn't you meet/Weren't you meeting* your wife while you *worked/were working* in London?



5. I *saw* ~~was seeing~~ you in the park yesterday. You *sat* ~~were sitting~~ on a bench with your arm round Tom.
6. As soon as I *walked* ~~was walking~~ into the room, he *handed* ~~was handing~~ me the letter.
7. His father was really angry with him because he *listened* ~~was listening~~ to music while he *did* ~~was doing~~ his homework.
8. What *did you write* ~~were you writing~~ when your computer *crashed* ~~was crashing~~?"
9. Our team *played* ~~was playing~~ really well. We *won* ~~I were winning~~ at half time, but in the end we *lost* ~~I were losing~~ 3-2.
10. I *didn't think* ~~wasn't thinking~~ of having a birthday party, but now I'm glad I *had* ~~I was having~~ one.
11. I *picked!* ~~was picking~~ two baskets of strawberries. I *gave* ~~I was giving~~ one basket to my neighbour and the rest I *made* ~~I was making~~ into jam.
12. It *was snowing* ~~I snowed~~ when I *got up* ~~I was getting up~~ this morning. The children next door *made* ~~were making~~ a snow man, so I quickly *put* ~~was putting~~ on some warm clothes and *raced* ~~was racing~~ outside to help them.

3. Put the verb into the correct form Past Perfect (I had done etc.) or Past Indefinite (I did etc.).

1. 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he (go) home.'
2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed.
3. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
4. Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
5. We were driving along the road when we (see) a car which (break) down, so we (stop) to see if we could help.

4. Put the verb into the most suitable form, Past Continuous (I was doing), Past Perfect (I had done) or Past Perfect Continuous (I had been doing).

1. It was very noisy next door. Our neighbours (have) a party.
2. We were good friends. We (know) each other for a long time.
3. John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him

- because he (walk) so fast.
4. Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She (run).
 5. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They (eat).
 6. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs were full. They (eat).
 7. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He (look) for his contact lens.
 8. When I arrived, Kate (wait) for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she (wait) for a very long time.
 9. I was sad when I sold my car. I (have) it for a very long time.
 10. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We (travel) for more than 24 hours.

5. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

- 1 You went to Jill's house but she wasn't there, (she / go / out)
- 2 You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (it / change / a lot)
- 3 I invited Rachel to the party but she couldn't come. (she / arrange / to do something else)
- 4 You went to the cinema last night. You arrived at the cinema late. (the film / already / begin)
- 5 I was very pleased to see Tim again after such a long time. (I / not / see / him for five years)
- 6 I offered Sue something to eat but she wasn't hungry. (she / just / have / breakfast)

6. Correct the sentences if necessary.

1. Whenever I called in on Sam, he talked on the phone.
2. When I lived in Paris, I was spending three hours a day traveling to and from work.
3. Peterson was winning the tournament four times before he retired.
4. The weather was so good last summer that we went to the beach most weekends.



- 2) “..... (Tony/ring) you last night?” “Yes. He
(wait) for days for you to phone him but since you
(not/phone) he (sell) his motorbike to someone else.”

3) One day my sister (call) me. She
(not/know) what to cook for a dinner party she (give) that
evening and she (want) some advice. I..... (give)
her some simple recipes but I (be) surprised that she
(not/contact) our mother. When I (ask) why, she
(reply), "She's one of the guests."

- 9. Put the verbs into the appropriate past tense.**

1. He (walk) to the front of the stage, (take) a bow and (wave) to the audience.
2. Her clothes were soaked because she (walk) in the rain.
3. We (not/enjoy) the play so we (leave) early.
4. While you (sleep) Joan (try) hard to finisher dissertation.
5. Susan and Tom (meet) when they (study) in Edinburgh 20 years ago.
6. In June 1979 they (still/build) this shopping centre.
7. The politician (already/finish) his speech by the time the TV reporter (arrive).
8. When I (phone) Helen last night she (wash) her hair and she (not finish) when I finally (get to) her house.
9. I (not realize) that I (leave) my umbrella on the bus until it (start) to rain.

- 10. Translate the following sentences.**

1. Женщина что-то сказала мальчику, который шел рядом с ней.
2. Когда мальчик заснул, он все еще держал новую игрушку.
3. Я был уверен, что он уже жалеет, что написал ей.
4. Мне показалось, что он утомлен, и я спросил его, чем он занимался.
5. Мы прожили в Лондоне два месяца, когда мой брат приехал навестить нас.
6. Джон проверил сочинения своих учеников и теперь читал книгу, которую он купил утром по дороге в школу.
7. Не успел я дойти до угла, как услышал чьи-то шаги сзади.

- 1) Bill (paint) his front door when the telephone
..... (start) ringing. He (answer) the phone and
..... (speak) to his friend. Later he (notice) that he
..... (leave) red fingerprints all over the phone.

8. Я бродил по лесу около часа, когда увидел маленький домик. Так как я никогда не бывал в этих местах, то я не знал, кто в нем живет. Дом стоял среди деревьев, и к нему вела тропинка, по которой я шел.
9. Я пришел домой, поужинал и начал читать газету. Вдруг я вспомнил, что обещал своему другу вернуть учебник. Он дал мне его на два дня и попросил меня вернуть книгу вовремя.
10. Моя сестра еще спала, когда я встал, так как она вернулась домой очень поздно.
11. Дождь еще не прекратился, когда мы вышли из дому.
12. Я возвращался домой довольно поздно. Становилось темно, и шел дождь. Я шел быстро, так как не взял зонт и боялся промокнуть.
13. Анна сложила свои вещи и теперь ждала такси.
14. Я никогда не чувствовала себя так хорошо, как тогда.
15. Она не покидала своей комнаты, пока они не ушли.

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST INDEFINITE

1 Present Perfect Indefinite refers to:

Recent events, without a definite time given. The recentness may be indicated *by just*.

We've missed the turning.

I've just seen a ghost!

Indefinite events, which happened at an unknown time in the past. No definite time is given.

Jim has had three car accidents, (up to the present)

Indefinite events which may have an obvious result in the present

I've twisted my ankle, (that's why I'm limping)

With state verbs, a state which lasts up to the present.

I've lived here for the past ten years.

A habitual action in a period of time up to the present

I've been jogging every morning for the last month.

2 Contrasts with Past Indefinite

Past Indefinite is used with time expressions which refer to definite times. The time may be stated or understood. Compare:

I've bought a new car. (indefinite)

I bought a new car last week, (definite)

I bought the car after all. (implied definite: the car we talked about)

Choice between Past Indefinite and Present Perfect for recent events may depend on the mental attitude of the speaker. This in turn may depend on whether the speaker feels distant in time or place from the event. *I've left my wallet in the car. I'm going back to get it.* Here the speaker may be about to return, and feels that the event is connected with the present. / *left my wallet in the car. I'm going back to get it.*

1 Present Perfect Continuous (progressive) can refer to a range of meanings, depending on the time expression used and the context. A state which lasts up to the present moment *I've been waiting for you for three hours!*

An incomplete activity

I've been cleaning the house but I still haven't finished.

To emphasize duration

I've been writing letters all morning.

A recently finished activity

I've been running. That's why I look hot.

A repeated activity

I've been taking French lessons this year.

2 Contrasts with Present Perfect Indefinite

There may be little contrast when some state verbs are used.

How long have you lived here?

How long have you been living here?

Some verbs (especially *sit, lie, wait* and *stay*) prefer the continuous form. There may be a contrast between completion and incompleteness, especially if the number of items completed is mentioned. Completed: emphasis on achievement

I've ironed five shirts this morning. Incomplete, or

recently completed: emphasis on duration

I've been ironing my shirts this morning.

1. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase underlined.

1. It's a long time since/when I last saw you.
2. I've seen Bill quite often lately/from time to time.
3. Have you spoken to the director beforehand/already?



4. I've lived in the same house for years/for ever.
5. I've read the paper now/still.
6. Diana has bought a computer two years ago/since then.
7. Nothing much has been happening by now/so far.
8. I've finished reading her new book at last/this evening.
9. Sorry, but I haven't got that work finished already/yet.

2. Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

a)

1. Terry drove to London last week to visit his father.
2. I have known a woman once who had sixteen cats.
3. Ann Baker already did four radio interviews about her new book.
4. I'll introduce you to Dr Davis – or have you met her before?
5. I have talked to her yesterday about doing the work.
6. They still live in the small house they've bought 30 years ago.
7. You have not yet explained clearly what you want me to do.
8. We lived in Newcastle for three years now and liked it a lot.

b)

1. Do you know about Sue? She's given up her job.
2. The Chinese have invented printing.
3. How many plays has Shakespeare written?
4. Have you read any of Shakespeare's plays?
5. Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher.
6. Ow! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding.
7. My grandparents have got married in London.
8. Where have you been born?
9. Mary isn't at home. She's gone shopping.
10. Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity.

3. Put the verb into the correct form Present Perfect or Past Indefinite

1. A: "Is Paul there, please?"
B: "Sorry, he (leave) about 10 minutes ago". I think he(go) to the library.
2. When I (get) home last night, I..... (be) very tired and I(go) straight to bed.
3. Mr Clark (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
4. A: Where do you live? B: In Boston

- A: How long (you/live) there? B: Five years.
A: Where (you/live) before that? B: In Chicago.
A: And how long (you/live) in Chicago? B: Two years.
5. The policethree people but later they let them go. (arrest)
 6. Where's my bike? It (be) outside the house. It (disappear)!
 7. Ann (give) me her address but I'm afraid I (lose) it.
 8. She (come) into the room and (lean) over her father's chair and (kiss) his cheek. "You (have) a good trip?"
 9. "Then what..... (happen) to you there?" "Let's forget it. Even now I can't believe I ... (do) it."
 10. I understand you (have) an unpleasant experience at the weekend? What (happen) exactly?
 11. I did German at school but I (forget) most of it.
 12. A: Is your father at home? B: No, I'm afraid he (go) out.
B: When exactly (he/go) out? B: About ten minutes ago.
 13. I don't know where Amy is? (you/see) her?
 14. George (not/be) very well last week.
 15. "..... (you/go) to the cinema last night?" "yes, but it (be) a mistake. The film (be) very awful.
 16. A: The chairman (decide) to retire.
B: yes, actually he (inform) the managing director of his decision this morning.
 17. A: I (live) in Lisbon for two years now.
B: Really! What a coincidence! I (live) there for a year before moving to America.
 18. A: I need a holiday. I (only/have) two days off this year!
B: Yes, but last year you (go) on holidays four times!

4. Put each verb in brackets into either the Past Indefinite, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

Ever since the day I (decide) to move to London, I (worry) whether the decision I (take) was the right one. As I (already sell) my house and (arrange) a new job, it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I (hear) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them (begin) to bother me. I (grow up) in a fairly small town and I (spend) all of my life there. I (always want)



to live in a big city and so when my company (offer) me a job in their London office, I (grab) at the chance. But according to a programme I (just hear) on the radio, more and more people (stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies (choose) to move away from the centre. Of course I (tell) my parents that I'm moving and they (accept) my decision, but when I (tell) my friends they (seem) rather shocked. Since then I (hope) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off!

5. Translate the following sentences.

- Они проговорили около двух часов, и затем он сказал, что ему надо повидать кое-кого из друзей.
- «Тебе следует пойти навестить Тома, - сказала она. - Ты не видел его три недели. Вы поссорились?»
- «Вы не можете мне сказать, уехала ли мисс Смит лондонским поездом сегодня утром?» - спросил он у начальника станции. - «Нет. Она опоздала на него».
- Твоя машина выглядит очень чистой. Ты ее помыл?
- Она встала из-за стола. «Я должна пойти запереть калитку. Уже стемнело».
- Когда Молли вошла в комнату, я сказал: «Я принес мой старый альбом с марками. Вашего мужа я встретил на крыльце. Он попросил меня оставить его вам».
- «Где он? Я должен его увидеть». - «Он ушел в лес».
- Она удивилась, увидев его. «Разве ты не получил мое письмо?» - «Твое письмо? Нет». - «Да, конечно, ты еще не мог его получить. Я забыла. Оно было отправлено только сегодня утром».
- Молли живет в Дублине. Она прожила там всю жизнь.
- Я не знакома с мужем Кэрл. Я его ни разу не видела.
- Мы все трое пошли вместе по улице. В течение некоторого времени все молчали.
- «Дядя Том приезжает, - объявила Мэг. - Мама получила от него письмо сегодня утром».
- А: Рик сломал ногу.
Б: Как это случилось?
А: Он упал с лестницы.
- А: Посмотри, кто-то пролил кофе на ковер!
Б: Это не я. Я этого не делал.

- На этой неделе у меня едва было время, чтобы просмотреть газету.
- Они долго сидели рядом. Джек первым нарушил молчание.

FUTURE TENSES

Future tense forms of the verb are presented in table 3.

Future Forms			
Future Indefinite	Be going to	Future Continuous	Future Perfect
decisions taken at the moment of speaking (on-the-spot decisions) <i>I'm hungry. I'll cook something to eat.</i>	actions intended to be performed in the near future <i>I'm going to join a gym on Saturday.</i>	actions in progress at a stated future time <i>This time next year she'll be running her own business.</i>	actions finished before a stated future time <i>They will have emigrated to Canada by Christmas.</i>
hopes, fears, threats, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, requests, comments etc, esp. with: expect, hope, believe, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably etc <i>I promise I'll be on time.</i>	planned actions or intentions <i>Now that she's passed her exams she's going to train to be a solicitor.</i>	actions which are the result of a routine (instead of the Present Continuous) <i>I'll be playing tennis on Sunday. (I play tennis every Sunday - it's part of my routine.)</i>	Note: by or not... until/till are used with Future Perf. Until/till are normally used with Future Perfect only in negative sentences. He will have completed his studies by the end of the year, (not: till/until) He won't have arrived until tonight.
actions or predictions which may	evidence that something	when we ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can	Future Perfect Cont. duration of an



(not) happen in the future <i>He'll probably pass his driving test.</i> or actions which we cannot control and will inevitably happen <i>Summer will be here soon.</i>	will definitely happen in the near future <i>Those dark clouds mean it's going to rain soon.</i> <i>It's so hot - I'm going to faint.</i>	do sth for us or because we want to offer to do sth for them <i>Will you be going shopping at the supermarket today? Can you buy me some milk?</i>	action up to a certain time in the future <i>By his sixtieth birthday he will have been teaching for 35 years.</i>
things we are not yet sure about or we haven't decided to do yet <i>Perhaps I'll move house.</i>	things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future <i>They are going to operate on his leg. (It has been decided.)</i>	Present Simple (with future meaning) timetables/programmes <i>The play begins at 7 o'clock this evening.</i>	<u>Present Continuous</u> (with future meaning) fixed arrangement in the near future <i>She's meeting her aunt this weekend.</i>
<u>Shall is used:</u> with I/we in questions, suggestions, offers or when asking for advice. <i>Shall we go home now? What shall I wear?</i>		<u>Will is used:</u> to express offers, threats, promises, predictions, warnings, requests, hopes, fears, on-the-spot decisions, comments (mainly with: think, expect, believe, I'm sure, hope, know, suppose and probably). / <i>I hope you will keep in touch with me.</i>	
Time expressions used with:			
Future Indefinite & Be going to	Future Perfect	Future Perfect Continuous	

tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, in two/three etc days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week/month etc	before, by, by then, by the time, (until is used only in negative sentences with this tense)	by... for
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1. Complete the sentences using will ('I) or going to.

- A: Why are you turning on the television?
B: ..I'm going to watch... the news. (I/watch)
- A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry you some. (I/lend)
- A: I've got a headache.
B: Have you? Wait there andan aspirin for you. (I/get)
- A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: the car. (I/wash)
- A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour it? (you/paint)
- A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes,something for dinner. (I/buy)
- A: I don't know how to use this camera.
B: It's quite easyyou. (I/show)
- A: What would you like to eat?
B:a sandwich, please. (I/have)
- A: Did you post that letter for me?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgotit now. (I/do)
- A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as ifdown, (it/fall)
- A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planneda holiday for a few weeks and then a computer programming course, (he/have, he/do)

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

- Don't phone me between 7 and 8 (we/have) dinner then.
- Phone me after 8(we/finish) dinner by then.
- Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock,(we/play) tennis.
- A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?



- B: Not in the afternoon (I/work)
5. A: Will you be free at 11.30?
B: Yes (the meeting/finish) by that time.
6. Tom is on holiday and he is spending money very quickly. If he continues like this, (he/spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
7. Chuck came to Britain from the USA nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years. So on Monday, (he/be) in Britain for exactly three years.
8. Do you think (you/still/do) the same job in ten years' time?
9. Jane is from New Zealand. She's travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, (she/travel) more than 3,000 miles.
10. If you need to contact me, (I/stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.

3. Fill in "will" or "be going to".

1. A: There's no sugar left.
B: That's ok. I go and buy some.
2. A: Have you got any plans for the evening?
B: Yes, I see "The Doll's House" in town.
3. A: Have you bought a dress for the reception?
B: No, but I buy one this afternoon.
4. A: Here's 20\$.
B: Thank you. I pay you back as soon as I can.
5. A: Have you heard that Mrs Potts is ill?
B: Yes. Actually we visit her this afternoon.
6. A: Peter is taking his driving test tomorrow.
B: Oh, I'm sure he pass.
7. A: Is Tom coming tonight?
B: I don't know. I phone him and see.
8. A: Has Helen decided what to study?
B: Yes. She train to be a teacher.

4. Fill in the correct present or future forms.

When you (take) a holiday with Activity Wales, you (have) the time of your life. As soon as you (arrive), you (feel) as if you (be) in a different world. While you (stay) with us, we (do) our best to ensure that your holiday (run) smoothly and you

..... (not/get) bored. Activity Wales (have) something to offer for all ages and tastes. If you (want) to play golf, ride, sail or fish, our staff (be) happy to make the necessary arrangements, or if you simply (want) to relax and enjoy the breathtaking scenery we (be) delighted to organize some guided walks. Before your holiday (be) over, you (already/plan) your next visit.

5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

- С 14 по 20 июня в Ливерпуле будет проходить традиционный международный фестиваль садоводства. Билеты появятся в продаже с субботы первого мая. В этом году мы предлагаем специальные семейные билеты по пониженной цене – 15 фунтов. Ворота открываются в 9 утра, а фестиваль начинается в 9:30.
- Не опаздывайте. Я буду ждать вас в библиотеке в 8 часов.
- Приходите в 6 часов. Директор подпишет все документы к этому времени.
- Он будет работать весь день завтра.
- Последняя книга Анны Мейтон «Диета С» будет в продаже в магазинах со следующей недели. Новая диета С поможет вам быстро похудеть, не нанося ущерба здоровью. Вам не придется воздерживаться от еды и тратить время на подсчет калорий вашего завтрака. Автор гарантирует, что к концу этой диеты вы похудеете по меньшей мере на 7 килограмм, в противном случае, она вернет вам деньги.

REVISION OF TENSE FORMS

1. Choose the correct item.

- "Any news from Tess?" "Yes. She Tomorrow on the 9:15 train."
A will have arriving
B will have arrived
C arriving
D arrives
- "I suppose your report isn't ready yet." "Don't worry. I it by tomorrow."
A will have been fishing



- B will be fishing
C am fishing
D will have fished

3. "Why didn't Madeline show up at the party last night?" "When I called her at 11:30 she....."
- A was still studying
B had still been studying
C would still study
D still studied
4. "I loved Christmas as a child." "So did I. Every Christmas Eve all the family the tree together."
- A would have decorated
B would decorate
C had been decorating
D used to decorating
5. "How Peter's doing?" "I don't know. I from him for months."
- A have to hear
B didn't hear
C haven't heard
D don't hear
6. "Tom is in hospital." Yes, I've heard he good progress."
- A makes
B is making
C will make
D would make
7. Alison feels more sympathy and less anger than she
- A had
B would
C was
D used to
8. "Did you hear the rain last night?" "Yes, it all night."
- A had been pouring
B was pouring

- C had poured
D was poured

2. Put the verbs into the correct form.

- 1 Who (invent) the bicycle?
- 2 'Do you still have a headache?' 'No, (it/go). I'm all right now.'
- 3 I was the last to leave the office. Everybody else(go) home.
- 4 What (you/do) last weekend? (you/go) away?
- 5 I like your car. How long (you/have) it?
- 6 We decided not to go out because (it/rain) quite hard.
- 7 Jill is an experienced teacher (she/teach) for 15 years.
8. (I/buy) a new jacket last week but (I/not/wear) it yet.
9. A few days ago (I/see) a man at a party whose face (be) very familiar. At first I couldn't think where (I/see) him before. Then suddenly (I/remember) who (it/be).
- 10 (you/hear) of Agatha Christie? (she/be) a writer who (die) in 1976 (she/write) more than 70 detective novels (you/read) any of them?
- 11.. A: What.....(this word/mean)?
B: I've no idea(I/never/see) it before. Look it up in the dictionary.
- 12 A:(you/arrive) at the theatre in time for the play last night?
B: No, we were late. By the time we got there, (it/already/begin).
- 13 I went to John's room and (knock) on the door but there(be) no answer. Either (he/go) out or(he/not/want) to see anyone.
- 14 Angela asked me how to use the photocopier (she/never/use) it before, so (she/not/know) what to do.

3. In these texts, use one of the following tenses for the verb in brackets: Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Past Indefinite, Past Continuous. Where alternatives are possible, think about any difference in meaning or emphasis.

1. A: John (1)..... (not looking) well these days. Is he okay?



B: Apparently, he (2) (not sleep) well just now, although he usually (3) (sleep) really soundly.

A: Sounds like something (4) (worry) him.

B: Well, that's part of the problem. You (5) (know) that he (6) (work) for Tardown, the engineers, don't you?

A: Yes, ever since he (7) (leave) university.

B: That's right. Well, at the moment he (8) (work) on a major road-building scheme in Liverpool, so he (9) (drive) up there every day, which (10) (take) a couple of hours each way. And on top of that, he (11) (suffer) from a cold and (12) (have) difficulty breathing.

2. Concern (1) (mount) for the safety of two British climbers who (2) (miss) in the Andes. Their three companions, all French, (3) (raise) the alarm when the climbers (4) (fail) to arrive back at their base camp two days ago. It (5) (now become) clear that a number of avalanches (6) (hit) the area last week, and local experts (7) (blame) these on the very warm weather conditions for the time of year.

3. Alex (1) (work) in the accounts department when I (2) (become) advertising manager at the firm. At first I (3) (find) him to be very efficient, but after a while his work (4) (start) to deteriorate. He (5) (forever lose) important documents and (6) (make) excuses when there were delays. The final straw was when he (7) (spend) three weeks on a piece of work that should have taken only a day or so.

By the time he (8) (finish), I (9) (feel) pretty annoyed and (10) (complain) to the managing director.

4. I (1) (buy) a new alarm clock the other day in Taylor's the jewellers, when I actually (2) (see) somebody shoplifting. I'd just finished paying for my clock and as I (3) (turn) round, an elderly woman (4) (slowly put) a silver plate into a bag that she (5) (carry). Then she (6) (walk) over to another part of the shop and, when she (7) (think) that nobody (8) (look), she (9) (put) an expensive-looking watch into the bag. Before I (10) (have) a chance to tell the staff in the shop, she (11) (notice) that I (12) (watch) her and (13) (hurry) out.

Unfortunately for her, two police officers (14) (walk) past just at that moment and she (15) (run) straight into them

4. Translate from Russian into English

1. Прошлым летом я ездил в США. Я долгое время с нетерпением ждал этого путешествия, и я прекрасно провел время. 4 июля мой друг предложил посмотреть салют. Я и раньше видел фейерверки, но я никогда не видел ничего похожего на то, что предстало перед моими глазами в тот вечер.

2. Сара окончила школу два года назад, и весь последний год она занята поисками хорошей работы. Она надеется найти работу секретаря, но я думаю, она вряд ли найдет такую работу, так как у нее нет опыта в этой сфере.

3. Когда Питер ехал на работу, на середину дороги выбежала собака. Питер сумел вовремя остановиться, но в него врезалась машина, которая ехала за ним. Затем обе машины столкнулись с полицейским автомобилем, который ехал по встречной полосе.

4. Мой дом вчера ограбили. Скорее всего, я не закрыла окно. Со мной такое случилось впервые. Воры забрались в дом через окно и украли мои драгоценности. Никто из соседей ничего не видел.

5. В это время в следующем году я буду наслаждаться свои медовым месяцем и забуду обо всех проблемах на работе. Мы с мужем будем отдыхать у бассейна и с нетерпением ждать романтических вечеров.

6. А: Где ты был все это время? Я тебя последний раз видела два года назад.

Б: Я переехал в Лондон полтора года назад, и все это время работаю там в больнице.

А: Правда? Тебе там нравится?

Б: Очень! Сейчас я весьма доволен, хотя поначалу было тяжело.

А: У меня сегодня вечеринка. Ты не хочешь прийти?

Б: Я бы очень хотела, но, к сожалению, меня уже пригласили на ужин.

А: А что ты делаешь завтра?

Б: Точно не знаю. Думаю, утром ко мне зайдет подруга, а на оставшуюся часть дня у меня никаких планов. Не хочешь поехать к морю?

7. А: Что делаешь сегодня вечером?

Б: Готовлюсь к экзаменам.



- А: А во сколько ты закончишь готовиться?
 Б: Я надеюсь, что к восьми я закончу.
 А: Здорово. Давай сходим вечером в кино. Фильм начинается в 8.
 8. А: Ты вчера смотрел концерт?
 Б: Нет, но я уже видел этот концерт раньше. Я ходил на него пять лет назад.
 А: Они с тех пор стали играть гораздо лучше.
 Б: Они все еще выступают?
 А: Да, они совсем недавно выпустили новый альбом

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Заказ № _____ 200 ____ Тираж _____ экз.

