

ENGLISH TENSES IN USE

Практикум по грамматике
английского языка

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
“МОГИЛЕВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
им. А. А. КУЛЕШОВА”**

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Практикум предназначен для работы со студентами I курса факультета иностранных языков, а также может быть использован в учебном процессе студентами неязыковых специальностей для ознакомления на базовом уровне с употреблением времён английского языка в речи.

Практикум может быть использован для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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The Present Indefinite

The Present Indefinite is used to denote:

- 1) Customary, repeated actions. This is its most characteristic use.
The Browns go to the seaside every year.
- 2) Actions and states characterizing a given person.
She has many accomplishments: she sings and plays the piano beautifully.
- 3) Universal truths, something which is eternally true:
Magnet attracts iron.
- 4) Actions going on at the present moment (with verbs not used in the Continuous form).
I see George in the street. Tell him to come in.
- 5) A future action.
 - A) In adverbial clauses of time and condition, after the conjunctions: when, till until, before, after, as soon as, as long as, if, unless, on condition that, provided.
I promise not to try to see Robert again till he asks for me.
 - B) With verbs of motion, such as: to go, to come, to leave.
The train leaves at 10 tomorrow.

Tasks

1. Use the required tenses instead of the infinitives in brackets:

- 1) My little sister (to go) to school every day.
- 2) The sun (to rise) in the East.
- 3) Bad students never (to work) hard.
- 4) It often (to snow) in winter.
- 5) He (to wake up) at seven and (to have) breakfast at 7:30.
- 6) The teacher (to point) at the blackboard when he (to want) to explain something.
- 7) Mother always (to cook) in the morning.
- 8) I (to see) what you mean.
- 9) She (to say), she (to hear) nothing.
- 10) There (to be) a girl downstairs who (to want) to see you.
- 11) My friend (to go) there nearly every week.

2. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative:

- 1) They receive the Times.
- 2) Benny knocks at the door of his father's study every morning.
- 3) They want to see this film.
- 4) There are a few mistakes in your composition.
- 5) Benny often shows Mr. White his toys.
- 6) She remembers everything.
- 7) She must sign that paper.
- 8) The boy has a lot of friends to play with.
- 9) He can speak English well.
- 10) Our lessons begin at 8:30.
- 11) He likes to read newspapers after breakfast.
- 12) My cousin lives in Minsk.

3. Ask your groupmates:

- 1) When they get up in the morning.
- 2) What subjects they study.
- 3) What languages she studies.
- 4) Where they study.
- 5) What language they speak at the English lessons.
- 6) Why Peter gets up so early.
- 7) Where his father works.
- 8) Whom they write letters to every Sunday.
- 9) Whose pictures they like best.
- 10) Who is absent today.

4. Change the following statements to questions beginning with the question-words given in brackets:

- 1) He leaves in Vitebsk. (where?).
- 2) I study at the Preparatory Department. (where?).
- 3) He has 20 English books. (how many?).
- 4) They get up at 7 in the morning. (when?).
- 5) Pete does his morning exercises every day. (who?).
- 6) They play tennis very well. (how?).
- 7) Ann speaks English well. (who?).
- 8) She goes to the institute every day. (how often?).
- 9) Classes begin at 8. (when?).

5. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the correct tense-form:

- 1) He (to play) tennis very well.
- 2) We (to speak) English at our English lessons.

- 3) My father (to tell) us about his work at the factory.
- 4) I (to speak) English well.
- 5) Our teacher (to ask) us many questions.
- 6) These foreign students (to speak) Russian.
- 7) He (to live) in the hostel.
- 8) I (to go) to the institute by bus.
- 9) My sister (to help) me to do my homework.
- 10) The (to listen) to the radio in the morning.

6. Translate into English:

- 1) Мой друг помогает мне делать домашнее задание.
- 2) Моя мама не говорит по-английски.
- 3) Я слушаю радио вечером.
- 4) Ты читаешь английские газеты?
- 5) Наши занятия начинаются в 8.
- 6) Ты играешь в теннис?
- 7) Мой брат не работает на заводе.
- 8) Она не говорит по-английски.
- 9) Где ты живёшь?
- 10) Сколько предметов вы изучаете?
- 11) Мы ходим в институт в будние дни.
- 12) Вы ходите в институт в воскресенье? – Нет.
- 13) Где вы играете в футбол по суббстам?
- 14) Ты говоришь по-английски или по-немецки?
- 15) Какие книги вы читаете?
- 16) Сколько книг вы прочитываете каждый год?

7. Translate into English:

- 1) Я часто слушаю радио по утрам.
- 2) Мы обычно смотрим телепередачи по субботам.
- 3) Мой отец и брат часто играют в шахматы по вторникам.
- 4) Она пишет письма мужу каждый понедельник.
- 5) – Открываете ли вы окна каждый вечер? – Да.
- 6) Джон редко болеет.
- 7) Ник никогда не опаздывает.
- 8) Петр не курит, не так ли?
- 9) Ходите ли вы в театр каждое воскресенье?
- 10) Она редко пьёт кофе по утрам. Она обычно пьёт чай.

8. Translate into English:

- 1) – Когда вы встаёте? – Я встаю без четверти семь.

2) – Когда брат встаёт? – Он встаёт в 7.40. – А твоя сестра тоже встаёт в это же время? – Нет. Она ещё не учится. Она встаёт в 9.

3) Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. Он встаёт в 7.20. Он работает утром и днём. Вечером он не работает. Вечером он отдыхает.

4) – Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? – Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а её муж говорит по-английски.

9. Translate into English:

Мой дядя инженер. Он очень занят. Его рабочий день начинается рано утром. Он встаёт в 7. Затем умывается, одевается и завтракает. После завтрака он идёт на работу. Он работает в институте. Он женат. Его жена врач и работает в больнице. Вечером она изучает французский язык. Она посещает курсы французского языка. А дядя говорит только по-русски и по-немецки. По вечерам он посещает курсы английского. Его сын ученик и ходит в школу, где изучает английский.

The Past Indefinite

The Past Indefinite denotes an action performed within a period of time which is already over. The action is cut off from the present. The time of the action may be indicated by adverbials of past time, such as yesterday, a week ago, last year, etc.

The Past Indefinite is used to denote:

A) An action performed in the past.

We entered his room in silence.

B) A succession of past actions.

He threw down his spade and entered the house.

C) Repeated actions in the past.

He made an entry in his diary every night.

Note: Repeated actions are often expressed by used to + infinitive and would + infinitive. Used to is more colloquial and would is more literary.

Every afternoon when the children came from school, they used to go and play in the Giant's gardens.

When fits of melancholy came upon him he would spend all days locked in his room.

Tasks

1. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Past Indefinite Tense:

- 1) I (to study) English at school.
- 2) Last night we (to watch) a football much on TV.
- 3) I (to translate) this text with a dictionary.
- 4) We (to see) this film a week ago.
- 5) I (to meet) him in the canteen.
- 6) Yesterday we (to get) home by bus.
- 7) She (to write) a letter to her mother yesterday.
- 8) The students (to go) to Minsk last week.
- 9) He (to make) 3 mistakes in his last dictation.
- 10) It (to rain) hard yesterday.

2. Put down this text in the Past indefinite Tense:

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It's a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He's in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train.

At the railway station he meets 3 other boys from his group. They all have small back packs and fishing-rods. In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating, and swimming.

They return home late at night, tired but happy.

3. Answer the following questions:

- 1) When did you finish school?
- 2) When ^{did} you get up yesterday?
- 3) When did your academic year begin?
- 4) When did you go to the cinema?
- 5) Did you go to the cinema last Sunday?
- 6) Did you finish school 3 years ago?
- 7) Did Nina come home late or early yesterday?
- 8) What language did you study at school?
- 9) Where did you see him yesterday?
- 10) Did you do your homework yesterday?

4. Answer the questions according to the model:

Model: – Do you usually get up at 7? (yesterday). – I usually do, but I didn't get up at 7 yesterday.

- 1) Do you usually play chess on Saturday? (last Saturday).
- 2) Does your sister play the piano every day? (Yesterday).
- 3) Do you write letters to Peter every Friday? (last Friday).
- 4) Do you usually have lunch in the factory canteen? (the day before yesterday).
- 5) Does Jim go to see his mother every Saturday? (last Saturday).
- 6) Is your son usually tired after classes? (yesterday).

5. Express disbelief using the word really:

Model: – I studied 5 foreign languages at the institute. – Did you really study 5 foreign languages at the institute?

- 1) I lived in Odessa 10 years ago.
- 2) They saw him in the library last week.
- 3) She went to the theatre last night.
- 4) They went to bed at 9 yesterday.
- 5) He read this book last month.
- 6) She finished school 5 years ago.
- 7) I worked late yesterday.
- 8) I wrote a letter to my sister yesterday.
- 9) They went home at 3.
- 10) He visited his native town in 1981.

6. Change the following statements to questions beginning with the question-words given in brackets:

- 1) I finished school in 1980. (when?).
- 2) I studied English at school. (where?).
- 3) They got up at 7 yesterday. (when?).
- 4) Nina went to the institute by tram. (who?).
- 5) He worked at a big plant last year. (where?).
- 6) Pete made a report on Sunday. (when?).
- 7) I saw him in the library. (where?).
- 8) The students wrote a dictation last week. (who?).
- 9) Our classes began at 10 yesterday. (when?).
- 10) I worked in the library yesterday. (who?).
- 11) They saw this film last week. (what?).

7. Make the following sentences: a) negative; b) interrogative:

- 1) Bob came home late.
- 2) She gave them her dictionary.
- 3) He took a shower.

- 4) The students went into the hall.
- 5) They got up early.
- 6) Ann brought me a new magazine.
- 7) He left for London on Monday.
- 8) They wrote to us every month.
- 9) He read the letter out loud.
- 10) You did it all by yourself.
- 11) She spoke English fluently.
- 12) Jim saw them together.
- 13) They all heard the song.
- 14) He paid the money yesterday.
- 15) It troubled me very much.

✓ **8. Translate into English:**

- 1) Мы писали диктант на прошлой неделе.
- 2) Вчера я ходил в кино.
- 3) Я прочёл и перевёл этот текст 2 дня тому назад.
- 4) Вчера я встретил его в библиотеке.
- 5) Два года тому назад она жили в деревне.
- 6) Когда и где ты окончил школу?
- 7) Когда ты пришёл домой вчера?
- 8) Вы получили вчера письмо?
- 9) Кто вчера пришёл очень поздно?

✓ **9. Translate into English:**

- 1) Они жили в Париже два года тому назад.
- 2) Вам ведь понравилась его новая книга? – Нет.
- 3) Какие журналы он хотел показать вам вчера вечером?
- 4) Мы ведь не переводили этот текст на прошлой неделе? – Нет, переводили.
- 5) Работал ли он на этом заводе 3 года тому назад?
- 6) Вы просмотрели этот документ вчера?
- 7) Сколько писем вы напечатали вчера? – Двенадцать.
- 8) Вы ведь поблагодарили его? – Да.
- 9) Он показал вам свою новую квартиру? – Да.
- 10) Он работал на заводе в прошлом году? – Да. – А сейчас он учится в институте.
- 11) Когда он вернулся из Питера? – неделю тому назад. – Сколько времени он там пробыл? – 5 дней.
- 12) Куда вы ходили вчера после занятий? – В универмаг.
- 13) Я хотела, чтобы Анна пошла со мной, но её не было дома.
- 14) Кто купил подарок для Джейн? – Белла.

The Future Indefinite

The Future Indefinite is used to denote a future action.

I am tired. I shall go and have a nap before dinner.

Note: To denote a future action the word combinations to be going + Infinitive, to be about + Infinitive, and to be on the point + Gerund are often used.

Tasks

1. Respond to these sentences according to the models:

A) He often leaves home for work at 7.30 (tomorrow). And will he leave home for work at 7.30 tomorrow?

- 1) Ann usually gets up at half past six. (on Sunday).
- 2) He seldom plays tennis on Wednesday (next Wednesday).
- 3) Bob sometimes plays hockey after classes. (tomorrow).
- 4) They often go out on Saturdays. (next Saturday).
- 5) Mr. Green often listens to the latest news in the evening. (tomorrow evening).
- 6) He is often at home on Saturday. (next Saturday).

B) The Browns didn't go out last Saturday. (next Saturday). And they won't go out next Saturday.

- 1) They didn't play chess yesterday. (tomorrow).
- 2) I did not go shopping last Friday. (next Friday).
- 3) She didn't go to see her mother last Wednesday. (next Wednesday).
- 4) He stayed in the library yesterday. (tomorrow).
- 5) He didn't have any free time yesterday. (tomorrow).
- 6) He didn't go for a walk last Sunday. (next Sunday).

2. Ask questions to which the italicized words are the answers:

- 1) The Bolshoi Theatre ballet will go on tour *next month*.
- 2) *My elder brother* will lecture on French art *next year*.
- 3) *The Browns* will come back *next month*.
- 4) He will book *four* seats for the new ballet.
- 5) *He* will have some free time *tomorrow*.

3. Express disagreement using **that's not right** or **you are wrong**:

Model: You will have 5 exams this term. – You are wrong. We shan't have 5 exams this term. We shall have 4 exams this term.

- 1) He will have dinner at 5.

- 2) You will listen to the news in the morning.
- 3) She will go home at 6.
- 4) The meeting will take place on Monday.
- 5) They will go to the library before classes.
- 6) You will take examinations in August.
- 7) They will watch this TV programme in the morning.

4. Express disbelief using the word really:

Model: I shall spend the week-end in Moscow. Will you really spend the week-end in Moscow?

- 1) My parents will go to Minsk next week.
- 2) He will read the book tomorrow.
- 3) My friend will enter the University.
- 4) I'll go to the Crimea in summer.
- 5) He will go to the theatre tonight.
- 6) He will stay in town in summer.
- 7) We shall take 4 exams in winter.
- 8) Masha will come at 4 tomorrow.

5. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Will you stay at the University after classes?
- 2) Will you come to the University tomorrow?
- 3) Will you go home by bus?
- 4) Will you go to the cinema tomorrow?
- 5) When will you take your exams?
- 6) How many exams will you have this term?
- 7) What will you do in the evening?
- 8) When will your holidays begin?
- 9) How long will it take you to master your speciality?

6. Change the following statements to questions beginning with the question words given in brackets:

- 1) I shall get up at 6 tomorrow. (when?).
- 2) I shall work at school. (where?).
- 3) I shall study English at the University. (what?).
- 4) Nina will become a teacher. (who?).
- 5) Peter will make a report next Monday. (where?).
- 6) She will go to the Crimea in summer. (where?).

7. Open the brackets and put the verbs in Present Simple or Future Simple:

- 1) If you (to translate) this article, I'll use it in my report.
- 2) If you (to be) in Minsk now, she'll meet you at the station.
- 3) If you (not to hurry) you'll miss the train.
- 4) If it (to rain) we shan't go to the country.
- 5) When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg, we'll go to the Russian museum.
- 6) What will you be doing when he (to come) to your place?
- 7) Don't forget to pay for your dinner, before you (to leave) the canteen.
- 8) I'll be able to translate this article if you (to give) me a dictionary.
- 9) You'll have to work hard at home if you (to miss) the lesson.
- 10) Where will you go when you (to come) to London?

8. Use the verbs in Present Simple or Future Simple:

- 1) I (to see) you before you (to start)?
- 2) What he (to do) when he (to come) home?
- 3) Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
- 4) He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home.
- 5) If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home.
- 6) She (to walk) home if it (not to be) too cold.
- 7) I'm sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) Minsk.
- 8) Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.
- 9) If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) at a small village and (to have) a meal there.
- 10) If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
- 11) She (to make) all the arrangements about it before she (to fly) there.

9. Translate into English:

- 1) Когда я приду домой, я позвоню вам.
- 2) Если она позвонит вам, попросите её принести мне книгу.
- 3) Как только я увижу Тома, я расскажу ему об этом.
- 4) Перед тем как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам.
- 5) Если он не пойдёт в библиотеку, он будет дома.
- 6) Если мы будем завтра дома, мы посмотрим этот фильм.
- 7) Если её не будет завтра дома, оставьте ей записку.
- 8) Когда она придёт в школу, она снимет пальто.
- 9) Как только он вспомнит эту смешную сцену, он начнёт смеяться.

10. Translate into English:

- 1) Я надеюсь, он позвонит мне в следующее воскресенье.
- 2) Боюсь, Петр не будет играть в теннис на следующей неделе. Он болен.

- 3) Я думаю, что увижу его в следующий вторник.
- 4) Я не пойду туда в следующий вторник, у меня нет времени.
- 5) Я увижу его завтра и отдам эту книгу.
- 6) Я буду готов через 5 минут.
- 7) Ты придёшь ко мне завтра?

11. Translate into English:

- 1) Климат, вероятно, станет теплее в ближайшие несколько лет.
- 2) Я думаю, каждый из нас будет иметь компьютер в будущем.
- 3) Я хотел бы стать журналистом – я смогу побывать в различных странах.
- 4) Как ты думаешь, выиграет Англия чемпионат мира по футболу в следующем году'?
- 5) Боюсь, что мы не успеем на последний автобус. Не волнуйтесь, я отвезу вас на вокзал.
- 6) Текст очень трудный. Боюсь, я не смогу перевести его без словаря.
- 7) Не ешь так много конфет. У тебя будут проблемы с зубами.
- 8) Если ты не будешь носить очки, у тебя будет болеть голова.
- 9) Приготовить тебе что-нибудь поесть? – Спасибо, не надо. Я не голоден.
- 10) Я не знаю, получу ли я эту работу. Я не уверен, что смогу успешно пройти интервью.
- 11) Если Вы не оплатите телефонный счет, они отключат Ваш телефон (to disconnect).
- 12) Ты знал, что Джон в больнице? – Нет. Я сегодня пойду в больницу навестить его.
- 13) У меня болит голова. – Дать тебе таблетку аспирина?
- 14) Что бы будем делать сегодня вечером, пойдем куда-нибудь, или останемся дома?
- 15) Нам не хватает двух книг. – Пойти и принести?
- 16) В комнате душно. Вы не откроете окно?
- 17) Я пытаюсь объяснить ему, что он не прав, но он и слушать меня не хочет.
- 18) Она может часами сидеть и слушать музыку Баха.
- 19) Мы уверены, что фирма получит хорошую прибыль в следующем году (to make a profit).
- 20) Нам не хватает денег на покупку машины. – Не волнуйтесь, я одолжу вам немного денег.
- 21) Надеемся, что в XXI веке ученые найдут способ лечения рака.
- 22) Ты уверена, что он сможет сдать экзамены? Он пропустил много занятий в этом семестре.

23) – Какой будет мода в 2010 году? – Думаю, что одежда будет отличаться от той, что мы носим сейчас.

24) В следующем году у меня будет больше свободного времени, и я смогу поехать в путешествие по Европе.

25) – Мы собираемся провести отпуск в Шотландии. – Отличная идея! Я уверена, что вы получите большое удовольствие.

26) Куда мне поехать этим летом? – В Испанию. Я думаю, вам очень понравится отдых на Средиземном море, и люди в Испании очень гостеприимны.

27) Мне сходить в магазин? – Да, пожалуйста. А я останусь дома с детьми.

28) В котором часу заканчиваются твои вечерние занятия? – В 7.30. – Заехать за тобой? – Спасибо, но я встречаюсь со своей подругой в кафе.

29) У нас кончились овощи. Ты не сходишь в магазин?

30) Ты слышал прогноз погоды на завтра? Да, завтра будет туман. Водители должны быть осторожными на дорогах.

Clauses of time and condition Reference to the Future

12. Translate into English:

1) Мы отправимся в Лондон, как только получим визы.

2) Я не уверен, смогу ли я зайти к ним попрощаться.

3) Если вы будете работать усердно, то к концу дня закончите работу.

4) Я с ним переговорю до твоего возвращения, но я не уверен, последует ли он моим советам.

5) Если вы откажетесь от этой работы сейчас, вам больше никогда не представится такая возможность.

6) Он сказал, что все объяснит, когда вернется.

7) Как только я устроюсь на новом месте, я дам вам знать.

8) Твой отец будет разочарован, когда узнает об этом.

9) Она спросила меня, поеду ли я провожать ее на вокзал.

10) Если ты не будешь осторожным, то опять можешь попасть в аварию.

11) Мы будем оказывать тебе поддержку, пока ты не найдешь работу.

12) Ты обязательно похудеешь, если будешь придерживаться овощной диеты.

13) Когда вы прочтете книгу, сдайте ее в библиотеку.

14) Я сообщу Вам свой новый адрес прежде, чем мы переедем на новую квартиру.

15) Если я не сдам экзамен по языку, я буду делать все возможное, что бы пересдать его.

16) Если он пропустит лекцию, ему придется переписать ее.

- 17) Она никогда не отдыхает, пока не сделает уроки.
- 18) Как только мы повторим эту грамматическую тему, мы будем писать текст.
- 19) Он сдаст свою работу, как только проанализирует все грамматические модели.
- 20) Если ты не согласишься с новыми словами в словаре, ты не сможешь их правильно произнести и употребить.
- 21) Ты обогатишь свой словарный запас, если будешь много читать книг в оригинале.
- 22) Если он будет работать урывками и пропускать занятия, он провалит экзамен.
- 23) Если этот учебник тебе очень нужен, ты сможешь взять его в библиотеке.
- 24) Я не смогу дать тебе займы денег, если не получу стипендию сегодня.
- 25) После того, как закончатся семинары по психологии, мы будем сдавать зачет.
- 26) Не волнуйтесь, я присмотрю за Вашим багажом, пока Вы не вернетесь.
- 27) Когда я закончу эту работу, я возьму отпуск на пару недель.
- 28) Как только я получу водительские права, я куплю себе машину и поеду в путешествие по Европе. Я давно мечтал о таком путешествии.
- 29) Вы получите удовольствие от отдыха на море, если погода будет хорошей.
- 30) Если сегодня пройдет дождь, нам не нужно будет поливать цветы вечером.
- 31) Вы добьетесь успеха при условии, что будете много работать над языком.
- 32) Он поедет навестить своих родителей, после того как сдаст все экзамены.
- 33) Спроси ее, пойдет ли она с нами на концерт.
- 34) Я найду тебя, как только освобожусь.
- 35) Как только врачи найдут средство от СПИДА, самая страшная болезнь века будет побеждена.

Mixed bag

1. Use the appropriate sense form:

- 1) I (to know) just how you (to feel). I feel the same myself.
- 2) And at 5 you (to cut) your birthday cake.
- 3) When she (to go), Bertram (to put) his arm about his son's shoulders, (to lead) him into the house.

- 4) We (to grow) wiser as we (to grow) older.
- 5) I (to see) you soon. And by then I (to have) some interesting news for you.
- 6) "I (to give) you a lesson if you like", – he said.
- 7) She (to help) me with my coat and (to take off) my muffler and (to snatch) my cap out of my hand and (to draw) me into the room.
- 8) You (to find) a bus\$ at the bottom of the street. I (to walk) down with you.

2. Use the verbs in Present or Past Simple:

- 1) My friend (to know) Spanish very well.
- 2) Who (to ring) you up an hour ago?
- 3) He (to live) on the fifth floor.
- 4) It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday?
- 5) When your lessons (to be) over on Monday?
- 6) I (to have) dinner with my father yesterday.
- 7) Her friends (to be) ready at 5.
- 8) One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer.
- 9) Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952.
- 10) You always (to get) up at 7?– No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven.

3. Use the verbs in Present, Past or Future Simple:

- 1) My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at 9.
- 2) You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? No, I ...
- 3) What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? – I (to buy) a book.
- 4) Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) them tomorrow.
- 5) We (to gather) at our place when my brother (to come) back from Africa.
- 6) I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next summer.
- 7) As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up.
- 8) I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets.

4. Use the appropriate tense form:

- 1) She quickly (to shut) the door behind her, and (to walk) rapidly down the garden.

- 2) I (to think) it is a very good plan.
- 3) James (to make) some people laugh and some people cry.
- 4) Holmes often (to visit) the scene of a crime and when possible (to speak) to witnesses.
- 5) I hope that you (to be) happy there.
- 6) I (to live) with an uncle and an aunt on the outskirts of a little town by the sea.
- 7) Oh, why you (not to tell) me the other day?

The Present Continuous

The Present Continuous is used to denote an action going on at the present moment.

How is Dartie behaving now?

Note: The Present Indefinite not the Present Continuous is used to denote actions going on at the present moment when the fact is important and not the process.

Why do you look at to me as if you had never seen me?

When there are two actions one of which is in progress and the other is a habitual action, the first is expressed by the Present Continuous and the second by the Present Indefinite.

I never talk while I am working.

The Present Continuous is used to denote a future action mainly with such verbs as: to go, to come, to leave. The future action is regarded as something fixed.

I am leaving tonight.

The Present Continuous is used to express a continual process in this case the adverbs *always, constantly, ever*, are used.

The earth is always moving.

Tasks

1. Give short answers:

- 1) Are you sitting at the window?
- 2) Is she reading a newspaper?
- 3) Are the students listening to me?
- 4) Am I speaking English now?
- 5) Are you sitting at your desk?
- 6) Are you working at your English now?

2. Express disagreement using: **that's not right** or **you are wrong**:

Model: Peter and Nina are talking (to listen). You are wrong. Peter and Nina are not talking. They are listening

- 1) You are writing a letter now (to read a book).
- 2) Sasha is sitting in the hall (to have a lecture).
- 3) You are working in the garden now (to have an English lesson).
- 4) You are reading the text now (to do an English exercise).
- 5) He is waiting for you in the corridor (to work in the laboratory).

3. Answer the following question:

- 1) Are you speaking Russian or English?
- 2) What are you speaking about?
- 3) Who is standing at the blackboard?
- 4) What exercise are you doing?
- 5) Are you writing a letter?
- 6) Where are you going?
- 7) What are you doing?
- 8) What book are you reading?
- 9) Who is asking you questions?
- 10) Are you having an English class now?

4. Change the following statements to questions:

- 1) I am reading an interesting book. (what?).
- 2) She is standing at the blackboard. (where?).
- 3) We are having an English class now. (what class?).
- 4) He is talking with his friend. (who?).
- 5) Nina is speaking with her teacher. (whom?).
- 6) They are going to the cinema. (where?).
- 7) She's looking at the blackboard. (what?).

5. Use the verbs in the Present Continuous Tense:

- 1) Peter and Ben are at home now. They (to play) chess. Nick is at home too. He (to watch) TV.
- 2) Ben (to show) me his new picture now. His picture is very good.
- 3) "What Ann (to do) now?" "She (to write) a letter now".
- 4) "Peter, close the door, please." "What Peter (to do)?" "He (to close) the door".
- 5) "Open your books at page 19 and read the new text." "What the students (to do)?" "They (to read) the new text."

6. Use the appropriate tense form:

1) She suddenly felt at home in the polished old room and she laughed aloud. "Why you (to laugh)?" Boland asked suspiciously.

2) "Let me in," – he pleaded. He new she (to stand) there an inch or two beyond him.

3) Tom put a hand to his mouth speaking behind it. "They (to leave) the big guns at you boy".

4) I looked in the kitchen Mary-Ann (to put) the supper on a tray to take it into the dining-room.

5) What (to go) she to do now?

7. Translate into English:

1) Не выходи на улицу: идёт сильный дождь.

2) Послушайте! Кто-то поёт в соседней комнате.

3) Моя сестра помогает сейчас маме в кухне.

4) Сегодня хорошая погода. Тепло, светит солнце, дует мягкий ветерок.

5) Посмотри на небо! Облака медленно плывут, солнце появляется из-за туч, становится тепло.

6) Послушай! Кто играет на пианино в соседней комнате?

7) Твои родители пьют чай?

8) Нина и Анна моют пол.

9) Почему ты смеёшься?

10) Что несут эти мальчики?

8. Use the appropriate tense form:

1) If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I (to use) it in my report.

2) If she (to be) in Moscow, she (to meet) you at the railway station.

3) If you (not to hurry), you (to miss) the train.

4) If it (to rain) we (not to go) to the country.

5) When my friend (to come) to St. Petersburg we (to go) to the Russian museum.

6) What will you be doing when he (to come) to your place?

7) Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you (to leave) the canteen.

8) I (to be able) to translate this article if you (to give) me a dictionary.

9) You (to have) to work hard and at home if you (to miss) the lesson.

10) Where you (to go) when you (to come) to London?

11) The child and (not to be) healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit.

12) I (not to have) dinner before mother (to come) home.

9. Use the appropriate tense form:

1) I (to see) you before you (to start)?

- 2) What ~~s~~ he (to do) when he (to come) home?
- 3) Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
- 4) He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home?
- 5) If it (to rain) we (to stay) at home
- 6) She (to walk) home if it (not to be) cold.
- 7) I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave)

St. Petersburg.

- 8) Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room.
- 9) If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) at a small village half-way to Moscow and (to have) a short rest and a meal then.
- 10) If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35.
- 11) She (to make) all the managements about it before she (to fly) there.
- 12) Before he (to start) for London, he (to spend) a day or two at a rest-home not far from here.

The Past Continuous

1. The Past Continuous is used to denote an action which was going on at a definite moment in the past.

It was twelve and he was still succeeding sitting.

2. The Past Continuous not the Past Indefinite is often used after such phrases as: the whole day long, all day long.

They were working in the garden all day long.

3. The Past Continuous is used to denote an action thought of as a continual process. In this case, the adverbs: always, ever, constantly are used. In this use it is often found in emotional speech.

She was constantly complaining of being lonely.

Tasks

1. Use the verbs in Present or Past Continuous:

- 1) I (to write) an English exercise now.
- 2) I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
- 3) My friends (not to do) their homework at 7 yesterday. They (to play) volley-ball.
- 4) You (to eat) ice-cream when I rang you up yesterday?
- 5) What you (to do) now? I (to drink) tea.
- 6) You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (no to do) it, I (to eat) a banana.

7) My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again.

8) When I went out into the garden the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees.

2. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous:

1) When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the wood one day. In the wood I (to find) a little fox cub. I (to bring) it home. I (to decide) to tame the cub. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to tame) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quiet tame. It lives in my house.

2) When I (to go) to school yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh) too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My mother and father (to like) it very much.

3. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous:

1) At this time yesterday I (to sit) at the theatre.

2) He (to come) back to St. Petersburg on the 15-th of January.

3) I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him.

4) At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner.

5) He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in.

6) He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the room.

7) Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend.

8) When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me.

9) What you (to do) at 6 yesterday?

10) I (to go) to bed at half past eleven.

11) Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at 9.

12) The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away.

13) He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in.

14) Yesterday I (to get up) at 7.

15) The train (to start) at 15 minutes to 10.

16) He (to put) on his coat, (to open) the door and (to go) out.

4. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Continuous:

The sun (to go) down behind the hills when I (to reach) a village which (to be) only a few miles from the sea. The working day (to be) over, and the villagers (to come) home from the fields. Along the road two boys (to drive) cows and sheep in the direction of the village. I (to approach) a group of people standing near the road and (to ask) them, if I could find a place in the village to spend the night. An old man (to say) he would help me. He (to take) me to his small cottage at the far end

of the street. A fire (to burn) in the stove when we (to enter) the house. One girl of about 18 (to prepare) supper in the kitchen while two other girls still (to do) something in the kitchen garden near the house. The old man (to invite) me to have supper with them. They all (to seem) to be nice people and we (to have) a friendly talk. After supper my new friends and I (to go) out into the garden. The moon (to shine) high in the sky, and the night (to be) warm and beautiful. That evening (to be) very pleasant and I shall remember it for a long time.

The Future Continuous tense

1. The Future Continuous is used to denote an action, which will be going on at a definite moment in the future.

I wonder whether we shall ever arrive at a decision. I am sure the next time you call we shall still be working.

The definite moment is indicated either by another future action expressed by a verb in the Present Indefinite or by an adverbial phrase.

I shall already be working when you return. At 12 I shall still be working.

2. It is often used to express an action which is supposed or anticipated in the future.

I suppose you'll be meeting your people.

Tasks

1. Open the brackets using Future Continuous:

- 1) "He (to leave) next week," John said.
- 2) She says she (to have) lunch in a cafe at that time.
- 3) We (to have) coffee after dinner.
- 4) "He (to lecture) on Russian art next year," she said.
- 5) "Hurry up! The train (to leave) in a minute," – Mary said.
- 6) You (to stay) here long?
- 7) What they (to have) for breakfast?
- 8) Where you (to spend) your holiday?
- 9) You (to write) to her next week?
- 10) When you (to have) your next French class?

2. Transform these sentences according to the model:

- A) Are you going to help him? Will you be helping him?
- 1) Are you going to stay in Tallinn for a week?
 - 2) Are you going to have fruit for lunch?
 - 3) When are they going back to the University?

- 4) Is he going to visit the Browns again this week?
- 5) When are you going to have your next lecture on French art?
- 6) What are they going to have for lunch?

B) You will call her up tomorrow. Will you be calling her up tomorrow?

- 1) You will write to him again.
- 2) You are going to see your mother the next week.
- 3) She's going to take the children to the zoo.
- 4) He'll look through the papers.
- 5) They are going to have tea.

3. Put a question to the sentence and answer in the negative:

- 1) It will be raining in a minute.
- 2) We'll be having breakfast in half an hour.
- 3) The teacher will be telling us a new story.
- 4) The children will be playing in the yard after school.
- 5) She'll be reading an English book in the evening.

4. Give examples of your own according to the model:

Jane is fond of reading French books. Is she reading a book now? Was she reading at his time yesterday? Will she be reading at this time tomorrow?

- 1) George is fond of travelling.
- 2) Ted is very fond of reading detective stories.
- 3) John is keen on swimming.
- 4) A friend of mine is very keen on fishing.
- 5) The Browns often give dinner parties.
- 6) They always have something good for dinner.

Mixed bag

1. Open the brackets using Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, the Past Continuous:

- 1) Nina (to celebrate) her birthday yesterday. Her room looked beautiful, there (to be) many flowers in it when I (to come) in somebody (to play) the piano, two of three pairs (to dance).
- 2) Listen! Somebody (to play) the piano.
- 3) I (to like) music very much.
- 4) When I (to look) out of the window it (to rain) heavily and people (to hurry) along the streets.
- 5) What you (to do) at 7 yesterday? – I (to have) supper.

6) When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) around the table. Father (to read) a letter from my uncle who (to live) in Kiev.

7) Where you (to be) yesterday? – I (to be) at home the whole day. – How strange. I (to ring) you up at 2 o'clock, but nobody (to answer).

8) What you (to do) at 5 yesterday? – I (to work) in the library. – I (to be) there, but (not to see) you.

9) Yesterday I (to work) at my English from 5 till 7.

10) It (to rain) the whole day yesterday.

11) Where your sister (to be) now? – She (to be) in her room. She (to do) her housework.

2. Use Present, Past, Future Simple, Present, Past Continuous:

1) Look at these children: they (to skate) very well.

2) You (to skate) last Sunday? – Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday.

3) My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday.

4) What you (to do) now? – I (to wash) the dishes.

5) What you (to do) at 3 yesterday? – I (to have) dinner.

6) You (to have) dinner now?

7) Where your brother (to work)? – He (to work) at an institute.

8) Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday?

9) What your brother (to do) tomorrow?

10) I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow.

11) Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday?

12) Every day the boss (to enter) the office at 9.

13) Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine.

14) When the secretary (to come) tomorrow?

15) At 6 yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture.

16) When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters.

17) My friend (to ring) me up at 8 yesterday.

The Present Perfect

1. The Present Perfect is used to denote a completed action connected with the present.

I am a little frightened for I have lost my way.

It is a frequently used with the adverb already, (not) yet, just, ever, never, recently, late.

I have just written to him.

2. It has used in adverbial clauses of time after the conjunctions: when, till, until, before, after, as soon as to denote an action completed before a definite moment in the future.

I am not going till you have answered me.

3. The Present Perfect denotes an action which began in the past, has been going on up to the present and is still going on. The preposition *for* is used to denote the whole period of duration. *Since* is used to indicate the start up point of the action.

I have known you now for something like 14 years. Where have you been since last Thursday?

Tasks

1. Open the brackets using correct tense form:

- 1) At last I (to do) all my homework. Now I (to go) for a walk. If you (to want), you may join me.
- 2) You can't see Boris now. He (not to do) his homework yet.
- ✓ 3) When you (to see) your friend last?
- 4) We (not to meet) since we graduated from the institute.
- 5) The lecture yet (not to begin) and the students (to talk) loudly.
- 6) I (not to have) a history class since last week.
- 7) You (to translate) the text already?
- 8) I never (to be) to Kiev.
- 9) The delegation just (to arrive) and we yet (not to speak) with its members.
- 10) Our school children often (to go) to the Musical Theatre.
- 11) I (to know) Peter since my childhood.
- 12) We (to read) many books this year.

2. Say what your groupmate has done the same using *too* or *also*:

Model: – I have finished my work. – Peter has also finished his work.
– Nick has finished his work too.

- 1) I have seen him today.
- 2) I have heard about it.
- 3) I have just met him in the library.
- 4) I have listened to the news.
- 5) I have never missed my lessons.
- 6) I have got a letter.
- 7) I have done this work.

3. Answer the following questions as in the model:

Model: – Why aren't you doing this work? – I have already done it.

- 1) Why aren't you reading the text?
- 2) Why aren't you doing your homework?

- 3) Why don't you open your book?
- 4) Why don't you ring her up?
- 5) Why aren't you listening to the news?
- 6) Why aren't you writing the words?

4. Express disagreement using. That's not right or you are wrong:

Model: – Nina has already seen this film. – You are wrong. – Nina hasn't seen this film yet.

- 1) You have already translated the text.
- 2) Nick has already passed his exams.
- 3) They have just got a telegram.
- 4) She has already graduated from the institute.
- 5) He has visited Moscow this year.
- 6) He has been to England.
- 7) They have worked hard this term.

5. Express disbelief using really:

Model: – I have heard about it. – Have you really heard about it?

- 1) Ann has made a report.
- 2) The lesson has begun.
- 3) I've read today's newspapers.
- 4) I've seen him in the library.
- 5) Oleg has been to London.
- 6) They have come home late today.
- 7) Nick has read this novel in English.

6. Give short answers to these questions:

- 1) Have you seen your friend today?
- 2) Have you done your home work?
- 3) Have you been to the theatre this week?
- 4) Has Nina ever been to Moscow?
- 5) Have you already finished your work?
- 6) The bell has gone, hasn't it?
- 7) Has the lesson begun?

7. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Perfect or Past Indefinite Tenses:

- 1) I never (to be) to Moscow.
- 2) She (to make) a report 2 days ago.
- 3) When you (to come)?

- 4) You (to read) this book?
- 5) When you (to read) it?
- 6) I just (to see) him.
- 7) We (to know) Peter since 1980.
- 8) They (to read) many books this year.
- 9) Who (to take) my book?
- 10) She (to speak) at the meeting today.
- 11) His brother (to finish) school last year.
- 12) They (to open) the window.
- 13) I (not to see) him since we finished school.
- 14) Why you (not to do) your homework?

8. Transform the sentences according to the models:

A) – Do you know the Smiths? (for 5 years). – Yes, I've known them for 5 years.

- 1) Does Mr. Brooks work in this office? (for two years).
- 2) Do they live in Moscow? (since the 1975).
- 3) Is it cold here? (for three weeks).
- 4) Is that film on at our local? (since Sunday).
- 5) Is your son at Moscow University? (for a year).

B) – Did it snow last week? (for two weeks) – No it hasn't showed for 2 weeks.

- 1) Did it rain last Tuesday? (for a week now).
- 2) Did you see John yesterday? (since last Monday).
- 3) Did the temperature drop below zero yesterday (for a couple of days)?
- 4) Did they score a goal? (since the match began).

9. Change that tense using Present Perfect:

- 1) I am eating my breakfast.
- 2) We are drinking water.
- 3) He's bringing them some vegetables.
- 4) I'm learning a poem.
- 5) Kate is sweeping the floor.
- 6) The pupils are writing a dictation.
- 7) She's telling them an interesting story.

10. Open the brackets using Present Continuous or Present Perfect:

- 1) What ~~are~~ you (to talk) about?
- 2) We just (to talk) about it.
- 3) He just (to say) something about it.
- 4) He (to tell) us nothing about it.

- 5) We (to have) 5 lessons today.
- 6) They (to have) a meeting now.
- 7) She (not to speak) yet.
- 8) They (to ask) me several questions.
- 9) He already (to learn) the rule.
- 10) I (to write) an exercise now.
- 11) What he (to do)? – He (to read) a newspaper.
- 12) You (to read) any stories by London?
- 13) What you (to do) here? – I (to write) a letter to my friend.
- 14) What language you (to study)?
- 15) We already (to learn) a lot of English words.
- 16) You (to find) the book?
- 17) What you (to look) for here?

11. Open the brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple:

- 1) We (to travel) around Europe last year.
- 2) My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
- 3) I (to see) Pete today.
- 4) She (to see) this film last Sunday.
- 5) Alex (to meet) his friends 2 hours ago.
- 6) I just (to meet) our teacher.
- 7) The children already (to decide) what to do with the books.
- 8) Yesterday they (to decide) to help their parents.
- 9) Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France.
- 10) She (to live) there last year.
- 11) The rain (to stop) half an hour ago.
- 12) The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.
- 13) Mary (to buy) a new hat.
- 14) I (to buy) a new pair of gloves yesterday.
- 15) The wind (to blow) off the man's hat and he cannot catch it.
- 16) The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk.
- 17) The wind (to change) in the morning.
- 18) I never (to be) to New-York.
- 19) You ever (to be) to Moscow?
- 20) What you (to prepare) for today?
- 21) Look at this bird-house. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday.
- 22) When you (to see) Mary? – I (to see) her two days ago.
- 23) He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. When he (to fall) ill? – He (to fall) ill yesterday.

12. Translate into English:

- 1) Кто пришёл?
- 2) Кто взял мою ручку?
- 3) Мы не встречались с 1980 года, не правда ли?
- 4) Я знаю Бориса с детства.
- 5) Они никогда не были в театре.
- 6) Где вы были всё это время?
- 7) Когда вы послали телеграмму?
- 8) Почему вы не перевели текст?
- 9) Пойдём в библиотеку. – Я только что там был.
- 10) Когда ты видела Нину?
- 11) Я ещё не сделал это упражнение.
- 12) Мы пригласили их на наш концерт.
- 13) Она пошла гулять.
- 14) Вы уже посетили наш музей?
- 15) Почему не сделали домашнее задание? – Я был занят вчера.
- 16) Вы купили билеты?
- 17) Когда вы купили билеты?

13. Translate into English:

- 1) Я никогда не был в Москве. Мне очень хочется попасть туда.
- 2) Я очень рад вас видеть. Мы не виделись с 1965 года.
- 3) Где сейчас вас брат? Я не виделся с ним несколько лет.
- 4) Он никогда не видел таких прекрасных картин. Музей ему очень понравился.
- 5) Мы только что говорили с деканом об этом.
- 6) Ты уже отправил письмо? – Да.
- 7) Помогите мне, пожалуйста. Я потерял свой ключ и не могу попасть домой.
- 8) Вы когда-либо видели этот фильм?
- 9) Пойдём в столовую. – Нет, спасибо. Я только что позавтракал.
- 10) Почему ты включил свет? В комнате всё ещё светло.
- 11) Они собираются продать свой дом. Ты что-нибудь слышал об этом?
- 12) Вы уже получили ответ от Анны? – Нет, мы ещё ей не писали.
- 13) В этом году мы часто были в историческом музее? – Нет. А вы?
- 14) Где вы купили эту вещь? – Я её не покупал. Это подарок.
- 15) Ты ещё делаешь уроки? – Нет. Я уже сделал.
- 16) С какого времени она болеет?
- 17) Почему вы не выучили эти слова? – Я был занят вчера.

14. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1) У нас закончился хлеб и молоко. Сходи в магазин, пожалуйста. – А я предлагаю сходить вместе.
- 2) Это единственная книга, которую он написал.
- 3) Она всегда следит за своей внешностью. На нее всегда приятно посмотреть.
- 4) Она ни капельки не похожа на свою маму. Ее мама всегда была стройной худощавой женщиной.
- 5) И как ты могла купить это платье?! Посмотри, оно не подходит тебе. Оно слишком узкое. Ты его примеряла?
- 6) Я никогда не принимала их точку зрения.
- 7) Люси отстала от группы по всем предметам. – Да. Она болела в феврале и пропустила много занятий. Но сейчас она делает все возможное, чтобы учиться хорошо. Она никогда не жаловалась на трудности.
- 8) Петр всегда был моим хорошим другом.
- 9) Ты уже подготовился к коллоквиуму по грамматике? – Нет еще. Я еще не повторил некоторые правила.
- 10) Я пишу левой рукой с тех пор, как произошел этот несчастный случай.
- 11) Я получил поздравительные открытки только М. Брауна пока.
- 12) Ты уже сходил в банк? – Да, я был там после лекций.
- 13) В прошлом году Ани снимала комнату у своих дальних родственников. Но в этом году она уже получила место в общежитии. Ей больше нравится жить в общежитии.
- 14) Это самая легкая работа, которая когда-либо у меня была.
- 15) К настоящему моменту он уже побывал в 12 странах мира.
- 16) Ты забыл свое обещание угостить меня вяленой рыбой? – Нет, я никогда не забываю своих! обещаний. Но рыба еще не готова.
- 17) Я видел Мэри в июне последний раз. С тех пор мы не встречались.
- 18) Мы повесили новые занавески в кухне, и теперь кухня выглядит очень уютной.
- 19) Они полюбили друг друга с первого взгляда и никогда не ссорились до дня их свадьбы.
- 20) Я не была в этом городе целую вечность. Как все изменилось!
- 21) Я уже напечатала твою статью. Вот, пожалуйста.
- 22) Он два года служил в армии, затем переехал в Минск и поступил в университет.
- 23) Когда ты впервые влюбился? – Я влюбился в мою жену десять лет тому назад. С тех пор мы вместе.
- 24) Ты окончил медицинский институт семь лет тому назад, не так ли? Но ты работал когда-нибудь врачом?

25) В последнее время было очень холодно, но как раз сейчас становится теплее.

26) Ты уже убрала квартиру? – Да, почти. Я уже вытерла пыль с мебели и пропылесосила. – Почему же такой беспорядок в комнате? Почему ты не убрала одежду?

27) Мама, я голодный. Ты уже приготовила обед? – Да, я уже сварила картошку и поджарила отбивную. Но я еще не приготовила винегрет.

28) Порежь, пожалуйста, свеклу и маринованные огурцы, а я приготовлю картофельное пюре.

29) В этом кафе никогда не было такого большого выбора салатов.

30) Пока я еще не получил ни одного письма от Петра.

31) Я никогда раньше не пробовал авокадо.

32) Ты пропускаешь много занятий в последнее время. Что случилось? – Я плохо себя чувствую последнее время.

33) Ты уже сдал на права? – Нет, я сдаю на права в понедельник.

34) Она никогда не водила машину.

35) Я не видел Ника уже целую вечность. Он уехал куда-нибудь? – Нет, я встречала его несколько раз в библиотеке. Он пишет дипломную работу.

36) Сколько лет вы женаты? – Пять. Я женился сразу после окончания университета.

37) Ты был когда-нибудь в Австрии? – Да, я был в Вене несколько раз. Когда ты был: там последний раз? – Года два назад.

38) Наша команда выиграла три матча подряд в этом сезоне.

39) Я думала, что вы все еще в отпуске. Когда вы вернулись? – Я приехала на прошлой неделе.

Mixed bag

1. Open the brackets using Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Present Simple or Past Simple:

1) Please, give me a pencil. I (to lose) mine.

2) I (not to meet) Peter since Monday.

3) Nina just (to finish) work.

4) Where Sergey (to be)? He (to go home). He (to leave) the room a minute ago.

5) What you (to read) now? – I (to read) "Jane Eyre" by Ch. Bronte.

6) They (to read) "Ivanhoe" by W. Scott a month ago. What about you? You (to read) "Ivanhoe"?

7) My watch (to stop). There (to be) something wrong with it.

8) You (to see) Jack today? – Yes, I (to see) him at the institute.

9) You (to hear) the new symphony by M.? – Yes I ... – when you (to hear) it? – I (to hear) it last Sunday.

10) You (to change) so much. Anything (to happen)?

11) What you (to do) here at such a late hour? You (to write) your composition? – No I (to write) it already. I (to work) at my report. – And when you (to write) composition? I (to finish) it 2 days ago.

12) I say, Tom, let's have dinner. – No, thank you, I already (to have) dinner.

13) What the weather (to be) like? It still (to rain)? – No, it (to stop) raining.

2. Open the brackets using Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous:

1) They (to go) to the Hermitage last week.

2) They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week.

3) After school yesterday he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework.

4) When your friend (to return) from the south? – She (to return) yesterday. You (to go) to the station to meet her? – No I ..., I (to be) too busy.

5) With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday?

6) I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much.

7) When I (to enter) the kitchen I (to see) and that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner.

8) As soon as I (to hear) a cry I (to run) out of the room and (to see) that a child (to lie) on the ground and (to cry). "What (to happen)? Why you (to cry)? You (to hurt) yourself?", – I asked.

9) As soon as I (to see) him, I (to understand) that he (to work) hard. He (to write) something and (not to notice) anything.

10) When I (to come) home yesterday, the children (to run) and (to sing) melody. "We (to learn) a new song!" – They cried.

11) When the young man (to enter) the room, she (to look) at him in surprise. "What you (to want) to tell me?" she (to say) "Why you (to come)?"

12) It (to rain) hard when I (to leave) home yesterday, so I (to return), (to put) on my raincoat and (to start) again.

13) Your brother (to return) from the north? – Yes, he (to come) a few days ago.

14) You (to be) to the Crimea? When you (to be) there? – I (to be) there in 1993.

15) Where (to be) your brother? – He just (to come) home. He (to take) a shower in the bathroom now.

The Past Perfect

It denotes an action completed before a certain moment in the past. The moment may be indicated by another past action expressed by a verb in the Past Indefinite or by an adverbial phrase.

After she had cried out, she felt easier.

The Past Perfect is used with the conjunction: **hardly ... when, no sooner ... than**. Sometimes the Past Perfect does not denote priority but only the completion of the action.

He waited until she had found the key and opened the door.

The Past Perfect is used to denote an action, which began before a definite moment in the past continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment. This use is called the Perfect Inclusive.

The Past Perfect is used with verbs not admitting of the Continuous form.

Examination convinced him that the deacon was dead – had been dead for some time.

The Past Perfect is used in negative sentences.

Those two had not spoken to each other for 3 days and were in a state of rage.

The Past Perfect is used with no terminative verbs such as to work, to live, to study, to last, etc.

The ride had lasted about 10 minutes, when the truck suddenly swerved to halt.

Tasks

1. Open the brackets using the Past Perfect tense:

- 1) By that time they (to settle) all business matters.
- 2) No one (to score) a goal by the end of the first period.
- 3) She (to finish) the book by last Wednesday and gave it back to Jane.
- 4) Peter Lobov (to know) Mr. Wilson for many years.
- 5) After Roy (to sign) the contract, Mr. Wilson invited Peter to dinner.
- 6) After he (to walk) round the city for 2 hours he ^{felt} left awfully tired.
- 7) They (to attend) the Festival of Song before they left for Odessa.
- 8) It (to happen) before you returned home from Minsk.
- 9) He went for a walk after he (to finish) the translation.
- 10) After the manager (to receive) all the visitors, he dictated a few letters.
- 11) He knew that the Browns (to go) to Scotland by car.
- 12) I hoped that Peter (not to go) out. I wanted him to help you.

2. Transform these sentences according to the models:

- A) Jones saw the new film. (I knew) I knew that John had seen the new film.
- 1) She cleaned all the rooms. (I knew).
 - 2) Mr. Brown, a British businessmen, has already arrived. (He knew).
 - 3) Nothing happened to them. (I was sure).
 - 4) They have already called the doctor. (I hoped).
 - 5) He kept the appointment. (I was sure).
 - 6) The rain has stopped. (I hoped).

B) We had lunch at 2 o'clock. We had had lunch by 2 o'clock.

- 1) They ~~had been~~ at 7 o'clock.
- 2) They left Edinburgh on October, 12.
- 3) We finished work at 6.
- 4) They signed the contract last Thursday.
- 5) They ~~discussed~~ modern methods of teaching last Friday.
- 6) He called the doctor at 5 o'clock.

C) He looked through the papers. He dictated some letters. (after). After he had looked through the papers, he dictated some letters.

- 1) We arrived. The concert started. (when).
- 2) He came to the station. The train left. (after).
- 3) I received a letter from him. I went to see him. (after).
- 4) Peter came to see us. We left for London. (before).
- 5) I talked to him. I phoned you. (before).

3. Speak about:

A) Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs.

B) A school concert, using the verbs in the correct tense form.

1. Left alone in the forest Snow White wept with fright. She (to walk) and (to walk) until she saw a sweet little house in the woods. But no one was at home, and when she (to look) in the window, what an untidy site met her eye! Unwashed dishes (to be left) in the sink, and everything was covered with dust. The Snow White decided to clean the house and soon the house was so clean as it (to be) never before. So she (to go) upstairs and fell asleep across the seven little beds. As she slept the 7 little men the Seven Dwarfs who (to live) in the house came home from work. They saw their house just as Snow White (to see) it. But they (to know) at once that something (to change)! It was clean in the house. The Seven Dwarfs found Snow White just walking up. "Oh, I know who you are!" – she cried. She (to read) their names on the beds. She told them, what the Queen (to do) to her and they (to ask) her to stay with them.

2. There was great excitement when the night of the concert came. For the last 2 days the girls (to be) in a state of great excitement, learning their lines and rehearsing everything. The French teacher (to teach) French plays and songs to teach form. The fifth form (to write) a play themselves. They (to borrow) all kinds of strange hats and clothes for it from everybody. The fourth form (to get up) a jazz band which sounded simply wonderful. The third form (to prepare) part of a Shakespeare play. All the girls (to work) really hard.

4. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect:

- 1) He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university
- 2) Jenny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town.
- 3) The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre.
- 4) Jenny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness
- 5) The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window.
- 6) Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning.
- 7) By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers.
- 8) When his uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket.
- 9) She (to think) that Girt and Jenny (to quarrel)
- 10) When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandpa.
- 11) Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the institute?
- 12) On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home.
- 13) He (to open) his eyes (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him.
- 14) All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life.

5. Translate into English:

- 1) Когда вы пришли, я уже выполнил домашнее задание.
- 2) К 7 часам все уже были на вокзале.
- 3) К тому времени, как вы позвонили, гости ещё не собрались.
- 4) Вы изучали английский перед тем, как поступить на эти курсы?
- 5) Сколько страниц в этой книге они перевели к концу прошлой недели?
- 6) Ты закончил свою работу к этому времени вчера, не так ли?
- 7) Что вы уже подготовили к тому времени?
- 8) Кто уже сдал экзамен к тому моменту?
- 9) Дождь уже прекратился, когда мы вышли из дома.
- 10) Вы вчера ходили в театр, не так ли?
- 11) Почему же вы нас не пригласили?

6. Translate into English:

- 1) Я знал, что Анна никогда не бывала в США.
- 2) Я позвонил ему после того, как получил телеграмму от нашего друга.
- 3) К трём часам они уже подготовили машину и упаковали вещи.
- 4) Он надеялся, что с ними ничего не случилось.
- 5) Он знал, что секретарь заказала билеты туда и обратно.

- 6) Они опоздали на поезд, потому что попали в пробку?
 7) Только они съехали, как Петр сказал: " по-моему, я забыл билеты дома".
 8) Собрание только началось, когда открылась дверь, и вошёл профессор Браун.

7. Translate into English:

- 1) К тому времени, как я пришёл, все уже собрались.
 2) Они закончили украшать зал к 5 часам..
 3) Он вошёл в зал, когда представление уже началось.
 4) Учитель закрыл журнал и начал объяснять новое правило.
 5) Когда я вошёл в класс, учитель уже закрыл журнал и объяснял новое правило.
 6) Я понял, что читал эту книгу до того, как прочитал её до конца.
 7) Выйдя на улицу, Саша вспомнил, что оставил ключи дома.
 8) Он сказал, что не видел своего друга 2 дня и думает, что тот заболел.
 9) Она дала мне письмо только после того, как я сказал ей своё имя.
 10) Отец Павла показал нам мост, который он построил в 1956 году.

Mixed bag

1. Open brackets using Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect:

- 1) Your mother (to return) from work? Can I speak to her?
 2) The cat (to drink) all the milk which I (to give) it.
 3) When Nick (to come) home from school, his friends (to play) in the yard.
 4) When you (to receive) a letter from your friend?
 5) They (to eat) all the apples I (to bring).
 6) When the children (to have) dinner, they (to go) for a walk.
 7) Last summer we (to live) in the country and (to go) the river every day.
 8) She is so upset: she (to lose) the key from the door.
 9) Columbus (not to know) that he (to discover) America.
 10) He (to discuss) the problem with a lot of people before he (to take) a decision.
 11) Mother (to bake) a delicious cake! Sit down at the table and let's eat it.
 12) She (to read) an English book the whole evening yesterday.
 13) At this time yesterday they (to sit) on the sofa and (to listen) to there grandmother who (to tell) the fairy-tales.
 14) I (to stand) at the tram-stop when it (to begin) raining.

✓ **2. Use the verbs in Present, Past, Future, Simple, Present, Past Continuous, Present Past Perfect:**

1) Mike (to eat) ice-cream every day I look, he (to eat) ice-cream now. When I (to see) him in the morning, he (to eat) ice-cream too He (to say) he (to eat) one ice-cream already by that time I think he (to fall) ill if he (to eat) so much ice-cream.

2) They (to walk) along the street and (to talk). Suddenly Nick (to stop) and (to say): "Oh, what shall we do? I (to lose) the key to the door "If you (not to find) it, – said Pete, "we (to have) to wait for mother in the street."

3) When I (to come) to the station yesterday, I (to learn) that my train already (to leave).

4) What he (to do) when you (to see) him yesterday?

5) I (to give) you this book as soon as I (to finish) reading it.

6) When the ship (to cross) the ocean, a great storm (to break) out.

✓ **3. Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Perfect, Past Simple, and Past Continuous:**

1) When we came into the room, Lisa (to stand) before the looking – glass and (to comb) her hair.

2) We (finished) dinner when father came home from work.

3) I went for a walk after I (to do) my work.

4) When my friend came I (to do) the work and (to write) it down in my exercise book.

5) Boris left before she (to show) him the letter.

6) What you (to do) yesterday? – A little of everything. I (to read), (to write) letters and (to walk) and (to do) shopping. – And after you (to do) all these things? – I (to watch) TV.

7) You had to finish the work yesterday. How much work you (to do) by 12?

8) He said he (to find) the watch he (to lose) the day before.

9) He said he (to know) the man when he (to live) in Saratov.

10) By what time he (to do) all the exercises?

4. Use the appropriate form instead of the Infinitive in brackets:

1) I (to be) not to the theatre for 15 years.

2) From his worried expression I knew he (to hear) my story.

3) Well, what (to happen) at Blackstable since I was there?

4) I walked to the station by myself I (to refuse) to let my aunt see me off.

5) He whispered: "You (to see) who's with him?"

6) Then as she came nearer still he recognized that he (to meet) her somewhere before.

7) Isabel tells me: "Bertie began suddenly, that you (not to suffer) unbearably from the loss of sight?"

8) I just (to get) this bike and this is the first time I try to ride it.

5. Use Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past, Continuous; Present, Past Perfect:

1) What you (to learn) for today? - I (to be) sorry, I (not to prepare) my lesson. I (to be) ill yesterday and (not to know) want to do. I (to prepare) my lesson tomorrow. - If you (not to prepare) you lesson tomorrow, you (to get) a bad mark.

2) What you (to do) at 5 yesterday?

3) Mike always (to do) his homework in the evening, but today he (to begin) doing it as soon as he comes from school, because his father (to promise) to take him to the cinema.

4) When Mary (to come) home her brother (to read) the book which she (to bring) him 2 days before.

5) Autumn (to come). It (to be) November now. It (to get) colder, the days (to get) shorter. It often (to rain). Soon it (to be) very cold.

6) When I (to do) my homework yesterday, I quickly (to run) to the yard, because my friends (to wait) for me there.

7) We (to have) a good time last summer.

The Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect denotes an action completed before a definite moment in the future.

I shall be back by six, and I hope you will have had a good sleep by that time.

The Future Perfect denotes an action, which will begin before a definite moment in the future, will continue up to that moment and will be going on at that moment. This use is called the Future Perfect inclusive.

I shall have been a teacher for 20 years by next May.

Tasks

1. Use the verbs in brackets in the Future Perfect Tense:

1) She (to buy) all the necessary books by the beginning of September.

2) They (not to move) to the new flat by the end of the year.

3) He (to work) in the office for a year by August.

4) I (to clean) the room by the time you come.

5) If you do not hurry all the rooms (to take) by the time you get there.

2. Use the verbs in the Future Perfect Tense:

- 1) He (to start) on his way back by the time you return.
- 2) You (to return) the book to the library by this time tomorrow.
- 3) I suppose by then they (to settle) all the problems.
- 4) They (to go) for a work by the time I have finished the job.
- 5) "Don't be too late," he said. "He (not to go) when you come back."
- 6) When my thoughts are written down I (to finish) with them and I shall have time to think all of other things.

3. Open the brackets using Future Simple, Future Continuous of Future Perfect:

- 1) I (to do) my homework tomorrow.
- 2) I (to do) my homework at 6 tomorrow.
- 3) I (to do) my homework, by 6 tomorrow.
- 4) When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper.
- 5) When you come to my place tomorrow I (to read) your book. I (to do) ~~by~~ homework by the time you come.
- 6) Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening.
- 7) I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow I (to watch) TV the whole evening.
- 8) What you (to do) tomorrow?
- 9) What you (to do) at 8 tomorrow?
- 10) You (to play) tennis tomorrow?
- 11) You (to do) this work by next Sunday?
- 12) When you (to go) to see your friends next time?
- 13) How many pages you (to read) by 5 tomorrow?
- 14) Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (to do) it from 3 till 6. My father (to come) home at 7 tomorrow. I (to do) all my homework by the time he comes, and we (to go) for a walk together.

4. Use the Future Indefinite, the Future Perfect or the Present Perfect:

- 1) By the end of the year I (to read) 5 of Shaw's plays.
- 2) They (to leave) the country before you go to see them.
- 3) I can give you a definite answer only after I (to speak) to my mother.
- 4) By the end of the term we (to learn) a lot of new words.
- 5) I hope, when you (to do) this exercise, there (not to be) so many mistakes in it.
- 6) I expect you (to grow up) by the time I come back from England.
- 7) You had better not go bathing until you (to get rid) of that cough.
- 8) I'm sure you (to forget) me by that time.

- 9) She ~~shan't~~ have ~~the~~ any pudding until she (to eat) her potatoes.
- 10) When I (to learn) a thousand English words shall I be able to read a newspaper?
- 11) I (to write) all my exercises long before you come back.
- 12) Don't ask for another book before you (to read) this one.
- 13) They will not return home until they (to see) Scotland, Ireland and Wales.
- 14) I hope that by the end of the year he (to teach) us to speak English a little.
- 15) Sit down and when you (to rest) I'll show you the garden.

5. Translate into English:

1) Боюсь, когда я вернусь с деньгами, продавец уже продаст все словари.

2) Студенты первого курса сдадут экзамены к первому июля. До начала экзаменов они напишут несколько экзаменационных работ и сдадут все зачеты.

3) Если ты не поспешишь, преподаватель уйдет из института прежде, чем ты доберешься туда.

4) Он опасается, что цены поднимутся прежде, чем он получит надбавку.

5) Анна приезжает в сентябре. Первого сентября исполнится год, как она за границей.

6) Пора покупать новый телевизор. В январе будет 10 лет, как он у нас.

7) В следующем году исполнится 25 лет, как они женаты. Дети приедут, чтобы отметить этот юбилей родителей.

8) Две новые станции метро откроются к 1 ноября. Строительство будет идти (by under way) 5 лет в общей сложности.

9) В понедельник будет месяц, как Аня находится в больнице.

10) Если мы не поспешим, то придем на станцию, когда поезд уйдет.

11) – Давай встретимся в 12 часов. – Извини, я не могу. Я буду сдавать экзамен. – А в 3 часа? – Хорошо. Надеюсь, я уже сдам экзамен к этому времени.

12) По дороге домой я обычно захожу в магазин. Я куплю то, что вам надо, так как буду покупать продукты для себя.

13) Анна побудет пару часов одна, прежде чем ее сестра вернется с работы.

14) К концу недели он будет в больнице уже месяц.

15) У нашей собаки Омеги маленькие щенки. Когда они пробудут у нас месяц, мы подарим их друзьям.

16) Вечером я увижу Олега. Мы занимаемся в одной группе.

17) Завтра мы встречаемся с Марией. Она мне позвонила, и мы договорились.

18) Если он не вернется к девяти часам, позвони мне немедленно.

19) Я с ним переговорю до твоего возвращения, но не уверен, что он последует моему совету.

20) Начался дождь. **Давай** поспешим. Если мы не придем на вокзал к приходу поезда, бабушка **будет** сидеть на чемоданах одна.

21) Мы выполним работу к среде, если ничто не помешает.

Perfect Continuous Tenses

The Present Perfect Continuous

The Present Perfect Continuous Inclusive is used to denote an action which began in the past has been going on up to the present and is still going on.

*Ever since I saw you last **they** have been thinking, thinking.*

The Present Perfect Continuous Exclusive denotes an action, which was recently in progress but is no longer going on at the present moment.

You are not well today. You look distressed. You have been weeping.

The Past Perfect Continuous

The Past Perfect Continuous Inclusive is used to denote actions in progress that began before a certain moment of time in the past and continued into it.

She had been acting for a long time without a rest and she badly needed one.

The Past Perfect Continuous Exclusive is used to denote actions in progress that began before a certain moment of time in the past and continued up to that moment, but not into it.

Her eyes were red. I saw she had been crying.

The Future Perfect Continuous

It is used to denote actions, which begin before a certain moment of time in the future and go on up to that moment or into it.

I shall have been living there for five years next February.

Tasks

1. Respond to these sentences according to the models:

A) Have you been staying here long? (for a month) I've been staying here for a month.

1) Have you been learning English long? (for a year and a half).

2) Has it been raining long? (since early morning).

3) Has it been snowing long? (since yesterday).

4) Has the temperature been rising long? (since yesterday morning).

B) The temperature is rising. How long has been rising?

- 1) The temperature is dropping.
- 2) She is teaching at Moscow University.
- 3) Peter is waiting for them.
- 4) They are playing hockey now.
- 5) John is skating.
- 6) Ben and Max are skiing.

2. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect:

- 1) He (to be) very busy lately.
- 2) I (to wait) for you since 10 o'clock in the afternoon.
- 3) How long you (to know) Jane?
- 4) I (not to meet) the Browns since last year.
- 5) It (to snow) since early morning.
- 6) We (to skate) to for 2 hours. It's time to go home.
- 7) "How long your mother (to teach) at college?" - "For 15 years."
- 8) The temperature (to drop) since early morning.

3. Put a question to each sentence and answer it in the negative:

Model: I have been watching TV for a long time. – Have you been watching TV for a long time? – No, I haven't been watching TV for a long time.

- 1) I have been working in the garden for the whole day.
- 2) He has been playing his tape recorder since morning.
- 3) They have been waiting for a long time.
- 4) She has been trying to get you on the phone for 2 hours.

4. Open the brackets using Future Perfect Continuous:

- 1) Wake him up at 8. He (to sleep) 9 hours by that time. Quiet enough time to have a rest.
- 2) Next August I (to work) in my office for 10 years.
- 3) I hope I'll manage to do this work. We (to study) English for 4 years by that time.

5. Use the appropriate tense form of the verb instead of the Infinitive in brackets:

- 1) I (to try) to get Mamme to do something about it for years and now you are in Chicago, it is our chance.
- 2) You are making progress, we (to watch) you for over 3 years.

3) I learned that for 6 months he (to live) on a loaf of bread and a bottle of milk a day.

4) My dear, I (to hunt) for you everywhere. What you (to do)?

5) Darling, it seems ages since I've seen you. What you (to do) with yourself all this time?

6. Open the brackets using Past Perfect Continuous:

1) John told Nick he (to wait) for him for half an hour.

2) They were very tired as they (to walk) since early morning.

3) I wondered what he (to do) since I saw him last January.

4) She (to sit) for about half an hour when the doctor came in.

5) At that moment the young man who (to write) in his notebook got up and ran out of the room.

6) The Nelsons (to leave) in London for 10 years before they left for New York.

7) George said he (to skate) since 4 in the afternoon.

7. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

1) We (to drive) for 3 hours before we came for the ancient castle.

2) By the time the train arrived, they (to wait) already for an hour and a half.

3) He knew where the Browns lived but he never (to be) there.

4) When I first met him he (to lecture) at the Cambridge University for 10 years.

5) It was in Bristol that I first met Peter. It was 15 and just (to come) back from school for summer holidays.

6) Before Ann came to college she (to study) French for quite a while.

7) She realized that it was now completely dark and that she (to walk) for a long while.

8) She (to look) at him since they sat down, and he wondered what she (to think) about all the time.

9) It (to snow) all day when I left home.

10) At lunch Peter told them about New York and what he (to do) there.

8. Translate into English:

1) Кого вы ждёте? – Петра. Я жду его уже около часа. Интересно, что с ним случилось.

2) Весь день идёт снег. Мы давно не имели так много снега.

3) Сколько времени вы здесь живёте? – Около пяти лет.

4) Что вы сегодня делали с утра? – Я переводил одну очень важную статью.

5) Сколько времени они обсуждают этот вопрос? – Более получаса.

6) Температура понижается с утра. Боюсь, что вечером она упадёт до – 30 градусов по Цельсию.

9. Translate into English:

1) Она учила английский пять лет, прежде чем смогла свободно говорить на нём.

2) Она подумала о том, давно ли он здесь стоит, и видел ли он, как она прятала письмо.

3) Всю ночь без остановки шёл дождь. И утром на дороге были большие лужи.

4) Когда я пришёл, он работал. Он выглядел очень усталым, и я подумал, что он работает уже давно.

5) Я с детства мечтаю иметь собаку.

6) Мы уже полчаса идём под дождём. Он когда-нибудь кончится?

7) Где ты был? Тебя уже два часа спрашивают.

8) Ты уже часа 3 смотришь телевизор. У тебя глаза не устали?

9) Наконец ты пришёл. Я уже час жду.

10) Мы уже 3 часа работаем. Пора сделать перерыв.

10. Use Present or Past Perfect Continuous:

1) I (to work) like a slave all week.

2) I've seen it myself, for I (to ride) around London for years.

3) Mr. Smith who (to look) at the door, turned to his wife

4) She told him that she (to stay) there for two weeks.

5) We (to sit) there an hour and a half.

6) I (to think) of your life ever since I met you.

7) I (not to pull) for more than 1 minute when George noticed something black floating on the water.

8) I (to try) to see you ever since this horrible affair.

9) "Hello," she said, "I'm so glad you're here, Jane. I (to wait) to talk to you."

10) Then she took up a book which (to lie) beside her on the bench and began to read it.

11) He (to look) 2 minutes at the fire, and I (to look) the same length of time at him when, turning suddenly, he caught my gaze.

12) "Well, what you (to do)?" – he asked. "Nothing? Well, I thought so. I (to intend) to drive over and see you all summer"

13) You must know, that I (to wait) to do that ever since I was ten.

11. Use the Present Continuous or Present Perfect Continuous:

1) What you (to look) at? – I (to look) at that picture over there. I (to look) at it for almost half an hour and I still cannot understand what it is.

- 2) What Mary (to do)? – She (to practise) the piano. She (to play) since 12. I think she must have a rest.
- 3) Here you are at last I (to look) for you everywhere.
- 4) Why you (to smile), Robert? – I (to watch) your kitten. What the playful little thing it is!
- 5) I see you (to write) letters all the morning. Is it the last letter you (to write) now?
- 6) You (to sit) here for a long time. You (to wait) for anybody?
- 7) How long you (to study) English? – For 3 years already.
- 8) I (to work) at my report since Monday. Now I (to write) a conclusion.
- 9) Mary's mother (to rest) in the garden all day because she is ill.
- 10) She (to sleep) for 10 hours! You must wake her!
- 11) David (to repair) the TV set. He (to work) at it for an hour or so.
- 12) David (to wash) his hands. He just (to repair) the TV set.
- 13) Why you all (to laugh)? Jim (to tell) you his anecdotes?
- 14) It's 6 o'clock. I (to wait) for Ann for half an hour. I must be off now.

✓ **12. Use the Present Perfect of the Present Perfect Continuous:**

- 1) You (to pass) your exam in English literature?
- 2) I (to try) to learn English for years but (not to make) good progress yet.
- 3) That book (to lie) on the table for weeks. You (not to read) it yet?
- 4) I (to wait) here for her since 7 o'clock and she (not to come) yet.
- 5) I (to read) "War and Peace" for the last three months.
- 6) I (to think) about you all day.
- 7) He never (to be) here before.
- 8) I can't help being angry with you; you (to sit) here all the time and doing nothing.
- 9) There is nothing to be proud of; you (not to get) a single excellent mark as yet.
- 10) I (to work) so hard this week that I (not to have) time to go to the cinema.
- 11) The girls (to talk) about their new dresses for half an hour already; it seems they have nothing else to talk about.
- 12) I just (to talk) to him; he agrees to help us.
- 13) Some of our students (to join) the English club to get a better command of the language.
- 14) I (to know) her all my life and we always (to be) good friends.

13. Use the appropriate tense form (Present or Past Perfect Continuous):

- 1) The truth is that for the last week I (to work) day and night.
- 2) My daughter and son-in-law (to look) for a decent cottage I don't know how long.

- 3) What you (to do) all day?
- 4) Why do you look so at the boy? You (to look) at him all the evening.
- 5) I (to think) about it, and I think I know the answer.
- 6) You (to wonder) about the island alone?
- 7) It seemed to him that he (to eat) nothing but boiled beef for weeks.
- 8) After Bambe (to follow) him for a long time he said: "At last!" – and they stopped.
- 9) Before the boys appeared on the scene the old man (to grow tired) of his loneliness and his seventy years.
- 10) Toby, who (to stand) uneasily near the gate, looked startled and came forward.

14. Translate into English:

- 1) Я изучаю английский уже два года.
- 2) "Что ты ищешь?" – "Ключи. Я их ищу уже 15 минут. Я уже везде смотрел". – Не торопись. Вот они. Они всё время лежали под твоими перчатками". – "Спасибо!"
- 3) Он присел отдохнуть. Он шёл без остановки весь день и прошёл не менее 20 миль.
- 4) Когда я пришёл домой, мой сын смотрел телевизор. Я рассердился, потому что он смотрел телевизор 4 часа подряд и не пошёл гулять.
- 5) Напрасно ты их пригласил. Они всегда опаздывают. К тому времени, как они придут, мы их будем ждать 2 часа и будет поздно куда-нибудь идти.

15. Use the verbs in the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

- 1) By the end of next week my wife (do) her spring-cleaning and we will all be able to relax again.
- 2) I usually make a lot of apple jam in summer. I (make) about 200 kilos by the end of the summer.
- 3) In two months' time he (finish) his preliminary training and will be starting work.
- 4) He spends all his spare time planting trees. He says by the end of next year he (plant) 2,000.
- 5) I will be back again at the end of next month. I hope I (pass) my driving test by then. If I have, I will meet your train.
- 6) Come back in an hour. I (do) my packing by then and we will be able to have a talk.
- 7) When he reaches the lake he (walk) for 6 hours.
- 8) He is only 35 but he has started losing his hair already. He (lose) it all by the time he is 50.

- 9) By the end of next year I (work) for the firm for 15 years.
- 10) Our committee is trying to raise money to buy a new lifeboat. By the end of the year, we (send) out 5,000 letters asking for contributions.
- 11) By the time the polls close, how many people (vote) in this election, do you think?
- 12) On 11 October the Patterson`s (live) here for ten years.
- 13) The company (build) 500 houses by the end of the decade.
- 14) Between now and Christmas the doctor (treat) at least 500 patients.
- 15) Scientists claim that the sea level (rise) three centimetres before the year 2005.

16 Translate into English:

1) – Над чем вы сейчас работаете? – Пишу статью о проблемах защиты окружающей среды. – Как долго вы собирали материал для этой статьи? – В течение месяца.

2) Она учится на биолога 5 лет. И в этом году заканчивает университет. Она еще точно не знает, где будет работать, но очень хочет вернуться в свой родной город.

4) Том болен. Он заболел три дня назад. Все это время у него очень болит ухо. Он уже дважды ходил к врачу, но он все еще чувствует себя плохо.

5) Как долго вы переводите эту книгу? А вам когда-нибудь приходилось переводить подобные книги?

6) – Что ты делаешь, Джеф? – Я привожу в порядок свои вещи. В шкафу так много старых вещей. Посмотри, что я нашел. – А, это мой старый дневник. Я не видел его с тех пор, как мне исполнилось 15 лет. Он все эти годы пролежал здесь. – А эта старая теннисная ракетка твоя? – Нет, я не умею играть в теннис, и у меня никогда не было теннисной ракетки.

7) – Эта девушка – опытный водитель? – Она сдала на права в январе, значит, она водит машину всего лишь четыре месяца.

8) – Я, наверное, немного опоздала. Вы давно ждете меня? – Да, я жду тебя с пяти часов и уже начинаю терять терпение. Давай поторопимся, иначе опоздаем к началу концерта, и нас не пустят, в зал.

9) Мой друг играет в хоккей за сборную страны уже третий год. А началось это все тогда, когда родители впервые привели его на каток во дворец спорта. И с тех пор вся его жизнь связана с хоккеем.

10) Вы первый человек, которого мы встретили последние две недели. Нам нравится путешествовать по этой безлюдной местности.

11) В этом году я собираюсь провести свой отпуск в Германии. Я не встречался со своими друзьями с тех пор, как они в последний раз приезжали ко мне в гости три года назад. Все это время мы только переписывались.

12) Мы рекомендуем мистера Джоунза для работы в вашей компании. В течение последних шести месяцев мы внимательно наблюдали за его успехами в работе. Он очень трудолюбивый и добросовестный работник.

13) Вы принесли мне бумаги на подпись? – Извините, но я их еще не напечатала. Я все утро писала письма, непрерывно звонил телефон, приходили люди на собеседование, и у меня не было ни одной свободной минуты.

14) Он родился в небольшом городке и всю свою жизнь прожил там. Но всегда хотел жить в большом городе. И когда фирма, в которой он работал, предложила ему работу в Манчестере, он решил не упускать эту возможность (to grab at the chance).

15) А правда ли, что вы изучаете русский язык, надеясь в перспективе представить ваши товары на российском рынке (with a view to introducing)?

16) Мы прекрасно проводим время в британской столице. Мы здесь уже целую неделю и собираемся пробыть еще несколько дней. Осмотрели море достопримечательностей, много гуляли по городу, а завтра идем в Британский музей. Я впервые в Лондоне, и я просто счастлива.

17) Утром погода была прекрасной. Светило солнце, и на небе не было ни одного облака. А сейчас небо затянуто серыми облаками, дует сильный ветер, и крапывает дождик.

18) Сью купила проигрыватель компакт дисков на прошлой неделе, и с тех пор она постоянно слушает музыку.

19) Джон очень расстроен. Он разорвал помолвку с Меган, так как она встречалась с другим молодым человеком последних два месяца.

20) Я очень давно не видела Лену. Раньше мы обычно встречались по дороге на работу. – Разве ты не знаешь, с начала этого года она работает в Бресте. Кстати, несколько дней назад она приехала в отпуск к родителям.

21) Наверное, что-то случилось. Мы ожидаем наших друзей больше часа, а они даже не позвонили.

22) Мой шурин работает слесарем уже 3 года. Работа ему нравится, и в последнее время он все чаще подумывает о том, чтобы самому открыть мастерскую.

23) Джейн ищет квартиру с тех пор, как приехала работать на совместное предприятие в Москве, но никак не может найти подходящий вариант. А пока она живет у своих друзей.

24) На следующей неделе мы едем к бабушке. У нее большой дом в деревне. Она живет одна, и мы часто навещаем ее.

25) Молодые супруги откладывают деньги с тех пор, как поженились. И теперь, спустя три года, они собираются купить небольшой дом в пригороде Лондона.

26) – Мисс Джун, как давно вы работаете в этом универсаме. – Около шести лет. Мне очень нравится работа, недавно я стала заведующей отделом.

27) Ты можешь подвезти меня на работу? – К сожалению нет. Моя машина сломалась. Я пытался ее починить целых два дня, но мне это не удалось. Нужно обращаться в ремонтную мастерскую

28) Рада снова видеть тебя. Где ты была? – Гостила у двоюродной сестры. – А где она живет? – Недалеко от Бреста.

29) Я всю ночь сегодня не могла заснуть и сейчас очень хочу спать. Давай поговорим о наших делах попозже.

30) Катя и Аня только что вернулись с пляжа. Посмотри, как они загорели. – Очень неосмотрительно с их стороны. Они так долго лежали на солнце. Думаю, им придется нелегко.

31) Я только что долго разговаривала с Кейвином о ваших делах. Он считает, что мы должны подождать директора, чтобы все уладить.

Mixed bag

1. Use the required tense (Present and Past Indefinite, Present and Past Continuous, Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous):

1) She (to go) to Italy 5 years ago. Since then she (not to speak) Italian and (to forget) nearly all she (to learn) there.

2) When he (to run) after the tram, he (to fall) and (to hurt) his leg. We (to have) to carry him home. Now he (to lie) in bed. The doctor just (to leave). The doctor (to say) he must stay in bed for a week.

3) He (to look) through my album when I (to enter). "You (to like) my sketches? I (to ask) him: "They (not to be) very good".

4) What you (to look) for? – I (to lose) my pen and (to want) to find it before it (to get) dark. – When you (to lose) it? – I (to think) I (to drop) it somewhere here when I (to go) to the institute this afternoon.

5) My friend Robert (to learn) French for the last 3 years and now he (to study) German, too.

6) You (to speak) to Ann yesterday? – No, I (not to see) her for a long time. I (not to remember) when I last (to see) her.

7) My brother (to study) modern English literature for 2 years and then (to give) it up.

8) I (to look) at this photograph for 5 minutes, but I cannot see you in it. – I am afraid you (to look) at the wrong one.

9) You must stop reading, you have a headache because you (to read) too long!

10) My elder brother (to join) the army when he (to be) 18.

- 11) They (to live) in that town for 10 years and then (to move) to the country.
- 12) We (to live) here for the last 6 months and just (to decide) to move.
- 13) He (to write) a new play and for the last 10 years but he (not to finish) it yet.

2. Use the Past Indefinite, the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous:

- 1) He (to read) this evening paper as usual when a friend of his called him on the telephone.
- 2) He (to read) before the five for half an hour when the telephone rang.
- 3) When we went to see the last night they (to play) chess; they said they (to play) since 6 o'clock.
- 4) She felt chilly after she (to swim) for an hour.
- 5) They told me that Ben still (to swim).
- 6) The boys (to play) football and did not hear their mother calling them from the window.
- 7) The boys were tired because they (to play) football.
- 8) He (to work) in silence for some time when Jane spoke.
- 9) He (to look) at the fire and (to think) of something.
- 10) He (to look) 3 of 5 minutes at the fire and then turned his face to me; it was sad.
- 11) At last I found the book which I (to look) for all day.
- 12) He asked me what I (to look) for.
- 13) When I entered the room sir George (to talk) in a loud voice.
- 14) They told me Sir George just (to talk) about me.
- 15) Monty (to tremble) too in fits which shook his body from top up bottom.
- 16) She (to put) aside the book she (to read) and (to stand) up from the table.

3. Speak about children and the wounded dog using the verbs in the appropriate tense:

One afternoon when Pat, Isabel and Kathleen (to come) back to school across the fields they found a little dog. It's chest (to bleed). "Oh, poor doggie!" Cried Kathleen. "It has been wounded! It (to lie) here for hours! I am going to take it back to school and look after it. I (to dream), always of a dog. I will call him Binks. – And what if it has the owner? – "I'll inquire if someone (to ask) about it." So the girls walked back to school with the dog. They decided to put it in the attic where nobody could find it. "We are not allowed to do that", – said Isabel while they (to discuss) this. "We (to do) already many things we ought not to do". "But I couldn't leave the dog where it was," – said Kathleen. At this moment one more girl Belinda saw them, "What you (to have) there? Oh, it's a dog." "We (to try) so hard not to let anyone see it.", – cried Kathleen almost in tears. "But I won't tell anyone," said Belinda. The girls made a bed

for the dog in an old wooden box. And Binks lay quite still while Kathleen (to bathe) his wound. Then he was given food and water. On that night, the girls were late to their dormitory. "Where you (to be)?" -- said one of the girls. "You know it's my job to see that you are here at 9." "We (to put) a dog to bed," said Kathleen. "What did you say? You (to put) what to bed?" "Shall I tell everyone then?" -- asked Kathleen. Isabel and pat nodded. So Kathleen explained about the hurt dog and everyone listened in amazement. It was so wonderful to have a secret!

4. Translate the sentences using the verbs in the appropriate tense form:

- 1) Сколько дней вы уже читаете эту книгу?
- 2) Только когда она была в поезде, она вспомнила, что оставила книгу дома.
- 3) Они живут в этом доме уже пять лет.
- 4) Моя сестра была больна уже несколько дней, когда я узнал об этом.
- 5) Ты знал, что она не написала сочинение?
- 6) Мы не получаем от него писем уже несколько месяцев.
- 7) Сколько лет вы уже работаете на этом заводе?
- 8) Он уже ушёл, когда Лена включила радио.
- 9) Я работаю над этой проблемой уже три месяца.
- 10) К счастью, дождь уже перестал, когда мы вышли.
- 11) Сколько лет вы работаете в этой школе?
- 12) В 11 мы ещё работаем.
- 13) В 11 мы уже работали 3 часа.
- 14) Я уже 3 раза говорил тебе, что надо переписать это упражнение.
- 15) Я уже целый час читал после обеда, когда пришёл папа.
- 16) Я не приду. Я буду писать сочинение весь вечер.
- 17) Где ты был с прошлой пятницы?
- 18) Я уже 2 недели живу у друзей.
- 19) Я уже 2 недели жил у друзей, когда получил это письмо.
- 20) Вы должны отдохнуть. Вы слишком много работали сегодня.
- 21) Он был счастлив: он написал отличное сочинение.
- 22) Я ищу тебя весь вечер.
- 23) Я вдруг вспомнил, что ничего не ел с утра.

5. Translate into English:

- 1) Где Мэри? -- она в библиотеке, она готовится к докладу. Она уже работает 3 часа.
- 2) Он думал, что его друзья работают вместе.
- 3) Она была удивлена: она ещё никогда не видела столько цветов.

- 4) Когда я проснулся, мама встала и готовила чай.
- 5) Я уже полчаса пытаюсь вспомнить её имя, но до сих пор не вспомнил.
- 6) Когда он пришёл домой, мы уже ушли в кино.
- 7) Она сказала, что идёт дождь и нам лучше сидеть дома.
- 8) Она жила в этом доме уже пять лет.
- 9) Разве ты не понимаешь, что весной уже будет 3 года, как я ношу эту шляпу.
- 10) Неужели они играют в шахматы с самого утра?
- 11) Они шли по дороге уже 2 или 3 часа, когда вдруг пошёл дождь.
- 12) Что делает твой брат? – Он работает в институте. А что он сейчас делает? Он читает газету. Я всегда приношу ему газеты, когда он приходит с работы.
- 13) Было уже темно, когда мы подошли к дому; дул сильный ветер и становилось холоднее и холоднее.
- 14) Что вы будете делать завтра в 8 вечера? Завтра к 8 часам я закончу все свои уроки, и в 8 буду играть на рояле.
- 15) Они читали Диккенса по-английски, и знают многие его произведения.
- 16) Наступила зима, и теперь опять мы будем часто ходить на каток.
- 17) Когда Том вышел из дома, все ребята играли в футбол, а Билл и Джон считали круглые камешки, которые они принесли с реки.
- 18) Я знаю, что она работает над этой статьёй уже 3 недели.
- 19) Когда я повторила свой вопрос, он сказал, что не слышал меня в первый раз, но я ясно видела, что он хорошо меня слышал оба раза.
- 20) Ну уложила ты свои вещи, наконец? Такси уже 10 минут ожидает у дверей.
- 21) Мы сидим здесь уже 2 часа, а я всё ещё не рассказал тебе о своей поездке.

Future in the Past Tenses

The Future in the Past Indefinite is used to denote simple facts, habitual actions and successions of actions in the future viewed from the past.

He said he would soon take up French.

The Future in the Past Continuous is used to denote an action in progress at a certain moment of time, or an action that is expected by the speaker as a result of a naturally develop situation.

Then she mentioned in a rather matter of fact way that Jack would be calling the very next day.

The Future in the Past Perfect is used to denote an action completed before a certain moment of time in the future treated as such at some moment in the past.

He realized that he would have accomplished his task long before midnight.

The Future in the Past Perfect Continuous denotes an action in progress that begins before a certain moment of time in the future viewed from the past and goes on up to that moment and into it.

He said he would have been living here for ten years next year.

Tasks

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Future in the Past tense:

- 1) Everyone wanted to know which hockey team (to be) the strongest in the next Olympic games.
- 2) She knew that the children (to return) home late from the hike and (to leave) them supper on the kitchen table.
- 3) My friend rang me up and said that if we (to go) to the stadium we (to see) an interesting match.
- 4) The engineer said that if the machine (to be) modernized it (to work) very well.
- 5) My friend told me that I never (to understand) art if I (not to take) any interest in it.

2. Use the verbs in the dialogue but in Future in the Past:

Model: Will she be back soon? (a bit later). – He said she would be back a bit later.

- 1) Where will he go? (to the stadium).
- 2) Will she come to dinner? (certainly).
- 3) When will she come to the party? (at 6).
- 4) Will they wait for us? (till lunch time).
- 5) Will she sunbathe after breakfast? (alone).

3. Open the brackets using 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.
- 6) "When you (to be ready)?" -he asked.
- 7) He asked when I (to be) ready.
- 8) I can't say whether Bob (to do) the homework perfectly but he (to do) his best.

- 9) He asked me whether he (to see) Olga there.
- 10) Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that?
- 11) I was afraid he (to say): "I don't think I (to be) able to come."
- 12) I did not know what he (to speak) about.

4 Use the following sentences as subordinate clauses, using sentences given below:

I supposed; he believed; she was sure; we were told; I heard; she said; he understood; she imagined; the letter said.

Model: My brother will be sleeping. I supposed that my brother would be sleeping.

- 1) They will win the game.
- 2) I shall go to the south.
- 3) My sister will not forget to ring me up.
- 4) I shall have done my homework by nine o'clock.
- 5) The tourists will not return by sunset.
- 6) My friends will be waiting for me.
- 7) My friend will have return by that time.
- 8) They will be working the whole evening.
- 9) He will solve the problem in time.
- 10) The new film will be on in many cinemas.
- 11) The teacher will have corrected our papers by the beginning of the lesson.
- 12) She will not like this TV program.
- 13) The train will arrive on time.
- 14) The children will be playing in the yard.
- 15) All the newspapers will publish this information.

5. Translate into English:

- 1) Учитель спросил, кто будет завтра дежурить.
- 2) Она спросила, буду ли я выступать на собрании.
- 3) Мы знали, что учитель проверит наши работы на следующей неделе.
- 4) Он сказал, что пригласит меня, как только английский клуб начнёт работать.
- 5) Он сказал, что пошлёт телеграмму, если не получит от неё известий.
- 6) Он понял, что никогда её не забудет.
- 7) Она боялась, что её сын весь вечер будет сидеть перед телевизором.
- 8) Я был уверен, что к 10 часам он уже выучит стихотворение.
- 9) Я знал, что к 9 часам мама уже приготовит ужин, и в 9 часов вся семья будет сидеть за столом.
- 10) Я боялся, что приду слишком поздно.

Mixed bag

1. Use the appropriate tense-form:

1) On entering the drawing – room he (to find) that his 2 friends (to get up) and (to wait) for him.

2) The sportsmen (to train) since early morning; now they (to go) over the high jump as they (not to be) satisfied with their results.

3) Five minutes (not to pass) when the train for which we (to wait) (to appear) in the distance.

4) Tomorrow father (to come) late. We (to do) all our homework and (to drink) tea when he (to come).

5) When Mrs. Smith (to come) home yesterday, she (to see) that her daughter (to cook) supper and (to wait) for her with the table laid.

6) Where is Nick? – He (not to be) at home, he (to go) to the cinema. Wait for him, he (to come) in half an hour.

7) It was very late. I (to go) to bed and (to fall) asleep when my father (to return) home.

8) I'll join you when I (to drink) my tea.

9) When I (to come), he (to live) in the same old house, where I first (to meet) him. He (to tell) me he (to wait) for me for already some time.

10) The pupils (to do) a lot of exercises before they (to learn) to write dictations well.

11) I could not hear a sound. They (to stop) talking.

2. Use the appropriate tense form:

1) When we (to come) to the station, our train already (to leave) and we (to have) to wait for 2 hours before another one (to come).

2) I was anxious to see the place where I (to spend) my childhood.

3) Victor asked me to explain the new rule to him, as he (to miss) the previous lesson.

4) John Gray (to visit) Russia in 1989 and (not to be) here since that time.

5) When the train (to stop) I (to look) out of the window but (not to see) any of my friends there. I (to send) them a telegram and hoped that they (to meet) me. As I (to discover) later, they (to receive) it 10 minutes before the train arrived and could not meet me.

6) We were greatly surprised not to find Ann at home. It turned out that her sister (to forget) to give her our message, and Ann (to leave) the house 15 minutes before we (to come).

7) I decided not to put on my raincoat as it (to stop) raining already and the sun (to shine) brightly.

8) The young people entered the theatre. The performance already (to begin) and they (to have) to wait till the first act (to be) over. Nina never (to be) here before and she (to like) the theatre very much.

9) I did not recognize Helen as I (not to see) her for a very long time and she greatly (to change).

10) The sight of the school building brought back the old days to us. Here we (to spend) many years together. We (to learn) to read and write. Here we (to experience) our first joys and sorrows. We recollected our first day at school, how we (to come) to our first lesson looking alarming and excited.

11) When the teacher told the boy to recite the poem, the boy (to burst) into tears: he (not to remember) anything, though he (to try) to learn his lesson so hard.

12) Jane usually works in the library. She (to work) there now. She already (to gather) the necessary material and she (to write) her report.

3. Open the brackets using the appropriate tense form:

Ann: Hello, Kate. I'm so glad you (to come) at last. Where you (to spend) the morning?

Kate: I (to be) in the bookstore choosing new books in English.

Ann: It (to rain) still? It (to be) rather dark in the room.

Kate: No, the rain (to stop), but the wind (to blow). On my way to your place I (to meet) Mary. You (to know) her?

Ann: Of course, I (to know) her since childhood. When we (to be) children, we often (to play) together. Where you (to meet) her? I (not to see) her for a long time. What she (to look) like?

Kate: She (not to change) a bit. She (to go) to the library when I (to meet) her.

Ann: What she (to tell) you?

Kate: She (to tell) me she recently (to return) from a very interesting trip and that she (to travel) a lot and (to see) many interesting things. She (to want) to see all her friends soon.

Ann: Oh, then she (to come) to see me too, I (to think).

Kate: Yes, that (to be) a pleasant thing I (to be) sure. But what (to be) the time. My watch (to stop) and I (not to know) the exact time.

Ann: It (to be) 10 minutes to three.

Kate: Oh, then let's begin working at once. At 4 I must go my mother (to wait) for me at the metro station at a quarter past 4.

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