

ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ SIMPLE

Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple

PART 1

- **Present Simple**

PRESENT SIMPLE (ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ)

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I work	I do not work	Do I work?
He works	He does not work	Does he work?
She works	She does not work	Does she work?
It works	It does not work	Does it work?
We work	We do not work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	Do they work?

do not = don't
does not = doesn't

PRESENT SIMPLE ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ ДЛЯ:

- 1. обозначения регулярных действий в настоящем времени

ex . I live in Moscow

She wants to be a student

We study English

- 2. обозначения законов природы и неизменной истины

ex. It snows in winter

Snow melts at 0.C

PRESENT SIMPLE ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ ДЛЯ:

- 3. обозначения действия, происходящего в данный момент речи, с глаголами, которые не употребляются в Continuous

ex. I do not see what you are doing

Now I hear you perfectly well

Запомните глаголы, не употребляющиеся во временах группы ***Continuous***:

to be, to know, to understand, to think¹, to recognize, to want, to like, to dislike, to see, to hear, to believe, to have².

Эти глаголы надо употреблять в ***Present Simple***, даже если действие совершается в момент речи.

PRESENT SIMPLE ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ ДЛЯ:

- 4. обозначения действий, которые происходят по расписанию (ранее запланированные)

ex. I go to Moscow next week.

The train arrives at 3 p.m.

5. В придаточных предложениях времени и условия (вместо будущего времени) после союзов: when-когда, until-до тех пор пока, till, as soon as-как только, before-перед, after-после, if-если, unless-если не, on condition that-при условии.

ex. I will go there unless it rains (Я пойду туда, если не будет дождя)

СЛОВА ПОДСКАЗКИ PRESENT SIMPLE:

Every day

Never

In the afternoon

Every year

Often

Always

Every morning

Rarely

In the evening

At night

Sometimes

Usually

EXERCISE 1

a. Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

cause(s) connect(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) ~~speaks(s)~~ take(s)

- 1 Tanya speaks German very well.
- 2 I don't often coffee.
- 3 The swimming pool at 7.30 every morning.
- 4 Bad driving many accidents.
- 5 My parents in a very small flat.
- 6 The Olympic Games place every four years.
- 7 The Panama Canal the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

b. Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 Julie doesn't drink (not / drink) tea very often.
- 2 What time (the banks / close) here?
- 3 I've got a car, but I (not / use) it much.
- 4 'Where (Ricardo / come) from?' 'From Cuba.'
- 5 'What (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
- 6 It (take) me an hour to get to work. How long
..... (it / take) you?
- 7 Look at this sentence. What (this word / mean)?
- 8 David isn't very fit. He (not / do) any sport.

EXERCISE 2

Use the following verbs to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative:

believe eat flow ~~go~~ ~~grow~~ make rise tell translate

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The earth <u>goes</u> round the sun. | 7 An interpreter from one language into another. |
| 2 Rice <u>doesn't grow</u> in Britain. | 8 Liars are people who the truth. |
| 3 The sun in the east. | 9 The River Amazon into the Atlantic Ocean. |
| 4 Bees honey. | |
| 5 Vegetarians meat. | |
| 6 An atheist in God. | |

You ask Lisa questions about herself and her family. Write the questions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 You know that Lisa plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.
How often <u>do you play tennis</u> ? | |
| 2 Perhaps Lisa's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Lisa.
..... your sister | ? |
| 3 You know that Lisa reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.
..... | ? |
| 4 You know that Lisa's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Lisa.
..... | ? |
| 5 You know that Lisa goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.
..... | ? |
| 6 You don't know where Lisa's grandparents live. You want to know. Ask Lisa.
..... | ? |

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему.)

EXERCISE 3

1. My grandmother is superstitious. She always says to me, "If you (to spill) salt, you should throw a little salt over your left shoulder. If you (not to do) this, you (to have) bad luck. If you (to break) a mirror, you (to have) bad luck for seven years."
2. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize).
3. Peter (to introduce) us to his friends as soon as we (to meet) them.
4. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St Petersburg.
5. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come).
6. You (to go) to the library with us? — No, I I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish).
7. Ring me up before you (to come).
8. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today.
9. If you (to ask) me a difficult question, I (to be) nervous. If I (to be) nervous, I (to make) a mistake. If I (to make) a mistake, the other students (to laugh) at me. If the other students (to laugh) at me, I (to be) embarrassed. And if I (to be) embarrassed, I (to cry). So please don't ask me a difficult question!

PART 2

- Past Simple

FORM OF THE PAST SIMPLE

Regular Verbs



We add -ed in all persons.

talk-talk**ed**
play-play**ed**

Irregular Verbs



We have to study them as they have special forms in the past.

eat-**ate**
speak-**spoke**
have-**had**

Positive form	Negative Form	Question form
I worked	I didn't (=did not) work	Did I work?
You worked	You didn't work	Did you work?
We worked	We didn't work	Did we work?
They worked	They didn't work	Did they work?
She worked	She didn't work	Did she work?
He worked	He didn't work	Did he work?
It worked	It didn't work	Did it work?

IRREGULAR VERBS

She **ate** two apples

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graph TD; A([She ate two apples]) --> B([Did she eat two apples?]); A --> C([She did not eat two apples.]); B --- C;
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Did she **eat**
two apples?

She **did** not
eat two apples.

SPELLING RULES

The following spelling rules should be observed:

a. Final **y** is changed into **i** before the addition of **-ed** if it is preceded by a consonant:

to carry **y** – carried

to reply **y** – replied

y remains unchanged if it is preceded by a vowel:

to enjoy **y** – enjoyed

b. If a verb ends in a consonant preceded by a short stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled:

to stop **p** – stopped

to sob **b** – sobbed

to submit **t** – submitted

to plan **n** – planned

to stir **r** – stirred

final **r** is doubled if it is preceded by a stressed vowel:

to occur **U** – occurred

to prefer **E** – preferred

to refer **E** – referred

final **r** is not doubled when preceded by a diphthong:

to appear **ear** – appeared

final **l** is doubled if it is preceded by a short vowel, stressed or unstressed:

to compel **e** – compelled

to quarrel **e** – quarrelled

PAST SIMPLE ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ:

1) Действие, которое произошло в прошлом

Пример: We entered the house in silence

He met us at the station

2) Последовательность действий в прошлом

**Пример: He shut the window, switched off the
light and went upstairs**

СЛОВА ПОДСКАЗКИ PAST SIMPLE

Yesterday

Last night /week/ month/ year/ Monday

Two days / weeks/ months ago

In 1994, 2000 ...

Примеры:

I saw him yesterday.

Last week, he returned from a business trip.

КОНСТРУКЦИЯ USED TO (РАНЬШЕ) ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ ДЛЯ:

Выражения регулярно повторяющихся действий в прошлом (которые сейчас больше не происходят => контраст с настоящим)

Ex. Some years ago she used to call me

Ex. He *didn't* use to call me on weekends

Ex. *Did* she use to play tennis when he was a child?

Ex. People *used* to think that the earth was not round

Раньше люди думали, что земля не круглая.

a few years ago

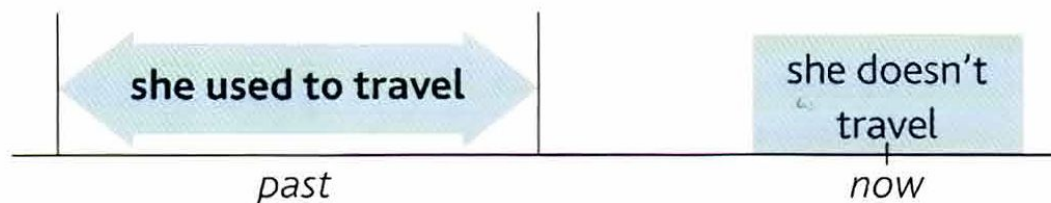


these days

Nicola doesn't travel much these days.
She prefers to stay at home.

But she **used to travel** a lot.
She **used to go** away two or three times a year.

She **used to travel** a lot = she travelled a lot often in the past, but she doesn't do this any more.



Something **used to** happen = it happened often in the past, but no longer happens:

- ☐ I **used to play** tennis a lot, but I don't play very much now.
- ☐ David **used to spend** a lot of money on clothes. These days he can't afford it.
- ☐ 'Do you go to the cinema much?' 'Not now, but I **used to.**' (= I used to go)

We also use **used to** ... for things that were true, but are not true any more:

- ☐ This building is now a furniture shop. It **used to be** a cinema.
- ☐ I **used to think** Mark was unfriendly, but now I realise he's a very nice person.
- ☐ I've started drinking tea recently. I never **used to like** it before.
- ☐ Lisa **used to have** very long hair when she was a child.

КОНСТРУКЦИЯ WOULD ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ ДЛЯ:

Выражения регулярно повторяющихся
действий в прошлом (не используется с
глаголами состояния + выражает эмоции +
воспоминания)

Ex. When he was a student he would spend his
vacation mountaineering

Exercise 1

Read what Laura says about a typical working day:



Laura

I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock, and I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Laura. Write what she did or didn't do yesterday.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|----|-------|---------------------------|
| 1 | She got up | at 7 o'clock. | 7 | | at 5 o'clock. |
| 2 | She | a big breakfast. | 8 | | tired when home. |
| 3 | She | . | 9 | | a meal yesterday evening. |
| 4 | It | to get to work. | 10 | | out yesterday evening. |
| 5 | | at 8.45. | 11 | | at 11 o'clock. |
| 6 | | lunch. | 12 | | well last night. |

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw ~~write~~

- 1 Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
- 2 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father me.'
- 3 We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we it.
- 4 Dave down the stairs this morning and his leg.
- 5 Joe the ball to Sue, who it.
- 6 Ann a lot of money yesterday. She a dress which £100.

Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- 1 It was warm, so I took off my coat. (take)
- 2 The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it much. (enjoy)
- 3 I knew Sarah was busy, so I her. (disturb)
- 4 We were very tired, so we the party early. (leave)
- 5 The bed was very uncomfortable. I well. (sleep)
- 6 The window was open and a bird into the room. (fly)
- 7 The hotel wasn't very expensive. It much to stay there. (cost)
- 8 I was in a hurry, so I time to phone you. (have)
- 9 It was hard carrying the bags. They very heavy. (be)

Exercise 3

Translate into English, using used to and would

1. Он, бывало, внезапно появлялся в доме своей матери, но она всегда была рада ему. 2. Она, бывало, часами сидела у открытого окна, глядя на лес. 3. Я лично думаю, что теперь вы говорите по-английски лучше, чем раньше. 4. Теперь он совсем не курит, так как у него плохое здоровье, а ведь раньше он курил сигарету за сигаретой (be a chain smoker). 5. Он начал изучать французский, а в детстве он занимался английским с частным преподавателем. 6. Когда-то он был весьма состоятельным человеком, но это всё уже в прошлом.

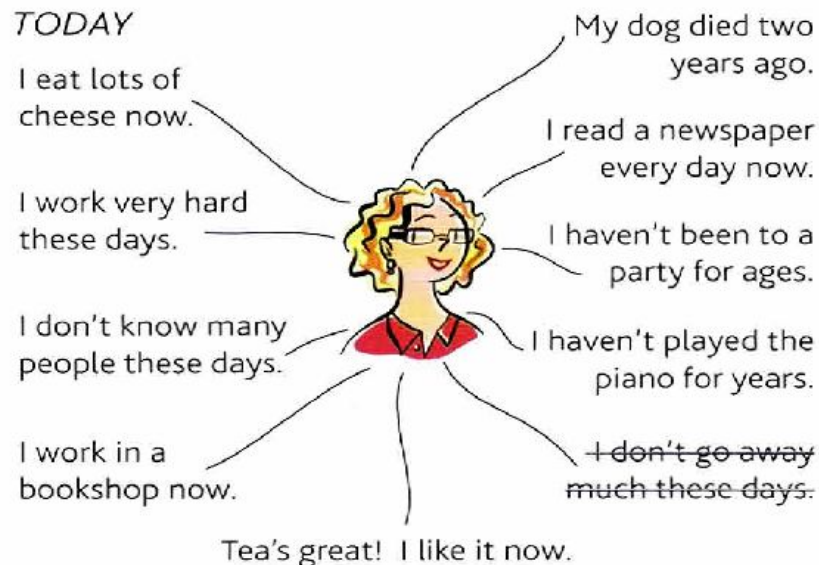
Exercise 4

Compare what Karen said five years ago and what she says today:

FIVE YEARS AGO



TODAY



Now write sentences about how Karen has changed. Use **used to** / **didn't use to** / **never used to** in the first part of your sentence.

- 1 She used to travel a lot, but she doesn't go away much these days.
- 2 She used _____ but _____
- 3 _____ but _____
- 4 _____ but _____
- 5 _____ but _____
- 6 _____ but _____
- 7 _____ but _____
- 8 _____ but _____
- 9 _____ but _____
- 10 _____ but _____

PART 3

- **Future Simple**

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ FUTURE SIMPLE

will + Infinitive

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE				INTERROGATIVE		
I	will	work	I	will	not	work	Will	I	work?
He	will	work	He	will	not	work	Will	he	work?
She	will	work	She	will	not	work	Will	she	work?
It	will	work	It	will	not	work	Will	it	work?
We	will	work	We	will	not	work	Will	we	work?
You	will	work	You	will	not	work	Will	you	work?
They	will	work	They	will	not	work	Will	they	work?

I'll work

I won't work

NOTE: *Will* is used for all persons (*I, we, he, she, you, etc.*). In British English, *shall* can be used for *I* and *we*.

FUTURE SIMPLE ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ ДЛЯ:

**1) Обозначения действий, которые произойдут
в будущем**

Пример: I will go to the theatre tomorrow

Will they visit her next week?

They will not (=>won't) tell her about it

СЛОВА ПОДСКАЗКИ:

- Tomorrow
 - The day after tomorrow
 - Next week/year
 - Soon
 - In two days
-

КОНСТРУКЦИЯ TO BE GOING TO

- Используется для выражения будущего действия, переводится как «собираться что-либо сделать»
- Пример: They are going to go to the cinema tomorrow?

Are you going to travel next summer?

I am not going to eat this ice-cream

РАЗНИЦА МЕЖДУ

I WILL И *I AM GOING TO*

- I will visit her next week (*меньшая* степень вероятности)
- I am going to visit her next week (*большая* степень вероятности)
- I think the weather will be nice (меньшая степень вероятности)
- Look at those black clouds! It is going to rain! (большая степень вероятности)

EXERCISE 1

Complete the sentences using **will ('ll)** or **going to**.

1 A: Why are you turning on the TV?

B: I'm going to watch the news. (I / watch)

2 A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.

B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I'll lend you some. (I / lend)

3 A: I've got a headache.

B: Have you? Wait a second and I'll get an aspirin for you. (I / get)

4 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?

B: I'm going to wash the car. (I / wash)

5 A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour will you paint it? (you / paint)

6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?

B: Yes, I'm going to buy some things for dinner. (I / buy)

7 A: I don't know how to use the washing machine.

B: It's easy. I'll show you. (I / show)

8 A: What would you like to eat?

B: I'd like to have a pizza, please. (I / have)

9 A: Did you call Lisa?

B: Oh, no. I completely forgot. I'll call her now. (I / call)

10 A: Has Dan decided what to do when he leaves school?

B: Yes. Everything is planned. He's going to have a holiday for a few weeks.
(he / have) Then he's going to do a management training course. (he / do)

EXERCISE 2

Read the situations and complete the sentences using **will ('ll)** or **going to**.

- 1 The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to John.
CALLER: Hello. Can I speak to John, please?
YOU: Just a moment. I'll get him. (I / get)
- 2 It's a nice day, so you have decided to take a walk. Just before you go, you tell your friend.
YOU: The weather's too nice to stay in. a walk. (I / take)
FRIEND: Good idea! I think you. (I / join)
- 3 Your friend is worried because she has lost her driving licence.
YOU: Don't worry. I'm sure it. (you / find)
FRIEND: I hope so.
- 4 There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first you were interested, but then you decided not to apply.
FRIEND: Have you decided what to do about that job you were interested in?
YOU: Yes, for it. (I / not / apply)
- 5 You and a friend are stuck in traffic. You have to be in a meeting in five minutes and you need at least another 20 minutes to get there.
YOU: The meeting begins in five minutes. (we / be late)
- 6 Ann and Sam are staying at a hotel. Their room is in very bad condition, especially the ceiling.
ANN: The ceiling doesn't look very safe, does it?
SAM: No, it looks as if (it / fall down)
- 7 Paul has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow morning.
PAUL: Kate, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.
KATE: That's no problem. you. (I / take) What time is your flight?
PAUL: 10.30.
KATE: OK, you up at your house at about 8 o'clock then. (I / pick)
- Later that day, Joe offers to take Paul to the airport.
JOE: Paul, do you want me to take you to the airport?
PAUL: No thanks, Joe. me. (Kate / take)