

# grammar

infinitives

adverbs

tenses

interrogatives

affirmative

adjectives

speech

relatives

pronouns

nouns

articles

prepositions

conjunctions

adverbs

affirmative

adjectives

speech

relatives

# Simple Tenses

A Simple tense is a form of a verb that simply shows **when** the action takes place.

The **Simple Past** is a form of the verb that shows the action took place in the past.

- For example: **Lisa danced yesterday.**

The **Simple Present** is a form of the verb that shows the action takes place in the present regularly.

- For example: **Lisa dances every day.**

The **Simple Future** is a form of the verb that shows the action will take place in the future.

- For example: **Lisa will dance tomorrow.**



# Progressive (Continuous) Tenses



- A Progressive tense is a form of a verb that shows the action is **in progress**. Or in other words, that it continues.

The **Past Progressive** is a form of the verb that shows the action was in progress at some time in the past.

- For example: **Lisa was dancing yesterday at 8 o'clock.**

The **Present Progressive** is a form of the verb that shows the action is in progress in the present.

- For example: **Lisa is dancing right now.**

The **Future Progressive** is a form of the verb that shows the action *will be in progress* at some time in the future.

- For example: **Lisa will be dancing tomorrow at 8 o'clock.**

# Perfect Tenses



# PERFECT means "complete, finished".

A Perfect tense is a form of a verb that shows the action is complete. It means the action is **finished**.

The **Past Perfect** is a form of the verb that shows the action was complete before some time in the past.

- For example: **Lisa had danced before she came.**

The **Present Perfect** is a form of the verb that shows the action was complete before the present.

- For example: **Lisa has already danced.**

The **Future Perfect** is a form of the verb that shows the action will be complete before some time in the future.

For example: **Lisa will have danced tomorrow by 9 o'clock.**

# Perfect continuous/ progressive tenses



A Perfect Progressive tense is a form of the verb that shows the action started, continued, and was complete until some point.

The **Past Perfect Progressive** is a form of the verb that shows the action started in the past and continued until some point in the past.

- For example: **Lisa had been dancing for 2 hours before she was tired.**

The **Present Perfect Progressive** is a form of the verb that shows the action started in the past and continued until the present.

- For example: **Lisa has been dancing for 3 hours without stopping!**

The **Future Perfect Progressive** is a form of the verb that shows the action will continue until some point in the future.

For example: **By tomorrow morning, Lisa will have been dancing for 12 hours!**



A blackboard with colorful text arranged in a circular pattern. The text consists of the phrases "BE USED TO", "GET USED TO", and "DIDN'T USE TO" repeated in various colors (yellow, green, red, blue, orange) around the perimeter of the board.

BE USED TO  
GET USED TO  
DIDN'T USE TO  
DIDN'T USE TO USED TO  
DIDN'T USE TO  
GET USED TO  
USED TO BE USED TO  
USED TO

"Women and cats will do as they please, and men and dogs should relax and get used to the idea."  
Robert A. Heinlein

## 'Used to + гл н.ф.':

Используем, когда говорим о действиях или состояниях из прошлого, которых сейчас нет.

For example: **I used to have long hair** (but now I have short hair).

**He used to smoke** (but now he doesn't smoke).

**Watch out!** With the negative and the question it's 'use' and not 'used':

For example: Did you **use** to be a teacher?

She didn't **use** to like chocolate, but she does now.

## 'Be used to'

Мы используем "be+ глагол-ing", чтобы говорить о вещах, которые кажутся нам нормальными, или о вещах, к которым мы привыкли:

For example: **I'm used to getting up early**, so I don't mind doing it (= getting up early is normal for me, it's what I usually do).

**Note** that we make the negative or the question with the verb 'be' in the normal way. The 'used to' doesn't change:

For example: **Lucy isn't used to staying up late**, so she's very tired today.

**Are your children used to walking a lot?**

Мы также можем использовать 'be used to + существительное', которое имеет то же значение:

For example: **I've lived in the UK almost all my life, so I'm used to rain** (= rain is normal for me).

Мы можем поместить глагол "быть" в любое время. Таким образом, мы можем говорить о вещах в прошлом или будущем, а также о настоящем, используя это выражение:

For example: It was difficult when I first started university, because **I wasn't used** to the amount of work we had to do.

- Soon **I'll be used** to driving in London and I won't be so frightened!

# 'Get used to + гл-ing'

Мы можем использовать "get used to + глагол-ing", чтобы говорить о смене непривычного на привычное. Мы также можем использовать это в любом времени.

For example:

*Don't worry if your new job is hard at first. You'll get used to it.*

It took me a while, but I *got used to speaking* another language every day.

# 'Would + гл.н.ф.'

Мы также можем использовать "would + гл н.ф.", чтобы говорить о привычке или повторяющемся действии в прошлом.

Обычно мы используем 'would+гл.н.ф.' таким образом, когда рассказываем историю о прошлом.

For example: **When I was a student, we would often have a drink after class on a Friday.**

**However**, we don't use 'would + infinitive' to talk about states in the past. So, if we're talking about the past, we CAN'T say:

I would have long hair.

I would live in Scotland.

# Phrasal verb “to come”

- to come **across**- случайно встретиться
- to come **into**- получить наследство
- to come **back** - возвращаться
- to come **over** - навещать
- to come **down with**- слечь, заболеть
- to come **up with**- придумать что то

# Underline the correct answer.

1. Everything shows that Ann is coming up with down with the illness.
2. The students come across/ over him on Tuesday.
3. Tom is coming into/ across a large sum of money.
4. Jane came into/ over last week.
5. That day Oleg came across/up his ex-wife.
6. They'll come into/ up with a great idea soon. I'm sure.
7. They are coming back/ along on Monday.

