Кафедра иностранных языков Лихошва И.С. Иностранный язык (европейский)

Времена группы Progressive (Continuous).

Покупки. Shopping.



Задачи:

- •Формировать грамматический навык употребления в устной и письменной речи предложений с глаголами во временах группы «Progressive».
- •Познакомиться со структурой отрицательного и вопросительного предложения с глаголами во временах группы «Progressive».

Задачи:

- •Развивать навыки и умения устной монологической и диалогической речи: научиться описывать нужные предметы, изучить типы магазинов, запрашивать информацию, вести диалог по теме.
- •Развивать навыки чтения и перевода текстов по теме «Покупки».

Настоящее длительное время. Present Progressive (Continuous).

Утверждение Affirmative	Отрицание Negative	Вопрос Interrogative
I am V ing	I am not V ing	Am I V ing?
He, she, it is V ing	He, she, it is not V ing	Is he V ing?
You, we, they are V ing	You, we, they are not V ing	Are they V ing?

Настоящее длительное употребляется: Present Progressive may denote:

•Для действия, происходящего сейчас, в настоящий момент.

She is speaking with her friend now. Why are you wearing that funny hat?

•Для запланированного действия в будущем.

We are buying a new car next week. They are spending next summer.

Настоящее длительное употребляется: Present Progressive may denote:

•Для действия, происходящего непрерывно.

The Earth is always moving.

•Для действия, обозначающего привычку или черту характера человека.

He is always grumbling. She is constantly laughing.

Маркеры: Markers:

Now - сейчас At this moment (time) – в этот момент (время) At present moment (time) – в настоящий момент (время) Look! - Посмотри! Listen! – Послушай! Still – все еще



Task 1. Read and translate the sentences:

- Please, be quiet. I am trying to sleep.
- Are you reading Byron's poems now?
- Look! It is raining.
- Excuse me, I am looking for a phone box.
- Listen! The baby is crying again.
- •Where are you hurrying?
- •Are you working at your essay now?
- They are listening to the radio now.



Task 2. Translate into English underlined words:

- •The secretary is working <u>в настоящий</u> момент.
- •Посмотри! Ann is dancing in the hall.
- •Be quiet, he is все еще sleeping.
- •<u>Послушай!</u> Somebody is making noise in the living room.
- •She is looking through the business letters в настоящее время.
- •Сейчас we are working in the garden.

Прошедшее длительное время. Past Progressive (Continuous).

Утверждение Affirmative	Отрицание Negative	Вопрос Interrogative
I, he, she, it was V ing	I, he, she, it was not V ing	Was she V ing?
You, we, they were V ing	You, we, they were not V ing	Were you V ing?

Прошедшее длительное употребляется: Past Progressive may denote:

•Для длительного действия, происходившего в определенный момент в прошлом.

I was writing a letter to my friend at 5 o'clock yesterday.
From 3 to 4 he was repairing his car

in the garage.

Маркеры: Markers:

All day, evening...

At 5,... o'clock yesterday From 5,... to 7,... o'clock yesterday Since 5,... till 7,... o'clock When + придаточное предложение While + придаточное предложение Still The whole day, evening...



Task 3. Use the words in the brackets to make sentences:

- Mother \ cook \ in the kitchen \ at six o'clock yesterday.
- Father \ make \ a phone call \ at seven o'clock yesterday.
- My sister \ wash \ some clothes\ the whole evening.
- The doorbell \ ring \ when \ they \ enter \ dining room.
- The postman \ bring \ the letter \ when \ I \ have breakfast.



Task 4. Read and translate the sentences:

- •Mary was playing the piano, John was reading, my wife is sewing when suddenly we all heard a shout.
- •When the father came in she was sitting before a red tea-table, finishing a very good tea.
- Next day while he was shaving he cut himself slightly.

Будущее длительное время. Future Progressive (Continuous).

Утверждение Отрицание Вопрос **Affirmative** Interrogative **Negative** I, you, we, I, you, we, Will you V they, he, they, he, she, it + will ing..? she, it + will V ing not V ing

Будущее длительное употребляется: Future Progressive may denote:

•Для длительного действия, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем.

He will be writing a letter at five o'clock.

At this time tomorrow the boys of our group will be plying football.

Маркеры: Markers:

At 5,... o'clock tomorrow From 5,... to 7,... o'clock tomorrow Since 5,... till 7,... o'clock When + придаточное предложение While + придаточное предложение Still The whole day, evening... All day, evening...



Task 5. Put the verb in brackets into the Future Progressive:

- •When I get home, my dog (sit) at the door waiting for me.
- •At this time next week they (board) the plane to London.
- •I (wait) for you when you come.
- •At this time tomorrow she (do) shopping.
- •When you come to Athens I (cross) the boarder.

Глаголы, которые не используются в Progressive:

Verbs not used in the Progressive forms:

- •Глаголы восприятия: to see, to hear.
- •Глаголы умственной деятельности: to know, to believe, to think, to doubt, to feel, to guess, to mean, to image, to realize, to recognize, to remember, to suppose, to understand.
- •Глаголы чувства: to love, to like, to dislike, to hate, to hate, to prefer.

Глаголы, которые не используются в Progressive:

Verbs not used in the Progressive forms:

- •Глаголы желания: to want, to wish.
- •Глаголы отношений: to be, to have, to contain, to depend, to belong, to concern, to consist of, to fit, to include, to involve, to lack, to matter, to need, to owe, to own, to posses, to appear, to resemble, to seem.
- •Глаголы воздействия и влияния: to astonish, to impress, to please, to satisfy, to surprise.

To think, to admire.

To think

Если глагол <u>to think</u> выражает мнение, может <u>употребляться</u> в Progressive

Если выражает мыслительный процесс, то не употребляется в Progressive

To admire

В значении «восхищаться» – не употребляется в Progressive

В значении «<u>любоваться</u>» - <u>может</u> употребляться в Progressive

Примеры: Examples:

- •I <u>think</u> you are right. Я <u>думаю,</u> ты прав.
- •l'<u>m thinking</u> of what you have just said. Я <u>обдумываю</u> то, что ты сказал.
- •I <u>admire</u> this man very much. Я очень <u>восхищаюсь</u> этим человеком.
- •What are you doing here? <u>Admiring</u> the moon? Что ты здесь делаешь? <u>Любуешься</u> луной?

Shopping.







Shops in our life.

Shops play an important role in our life, because everything we have, everything we eat and wear we buy in

shops.

Out of all services used by people shop service is the most frequent and 24 it's no wonder.

Shops in our life.

Shops are supplied with the necessary things which people buy to keep themselves living. There are different

types of shops in cities. The biggest of them are groceries and department stores. Lately supermarkets 25 have become popular.





Task 6. Translate the phrases:

- •Все, что у нас есть
- •Все, что мы едим
- •Все, что мы надеваем
- •Из всех услуг
- •Это не удивительно
- •Покупают, чтобы поддерживать жизнь
- 26 В последнее время



Answer the questions:

- Why do shops play an important role in our life?
- What types of shops are mentioned in the text?
- What type of shops have become popular lately?
- •What types of shops do you know?

Shopping.

Shops takes a great part of our life. These days shopping has become the way not only to buy things we need, but also the

way to relax, to entertain especially for women. Some women even consider shopping to be a kind of promenade.

Shopping.

That is to show themselves and to look at others. Besides for some women shopping has become a real disease, that

is having no shopping one day, they feel themselves ill.

Psychologists call such people shopaholics.





Is it true or false?

- Shopping doesn't take a lot of our time.
- Shopping is the way to relax and to entertain for many people now.
- Some women consider shopping to be a kind of promenade.
- Psychologists doesn't call people who like shopping shopaholics.

Supermarkets.

Nowadays the process of shopping is an easy one. People prefer supermarkets to

any other shops. Because in a supermarket you can buy practically all necessary things and spend less time. You can buy meal, household chemistry and clothes.



Supermarkets.

In large cities, some people have not enough free time and consequently they go shopping 1-2 times a week,

they buy products and other necessary things for the whole week.

Supermarkets.

Many people also prefer supermarkets,

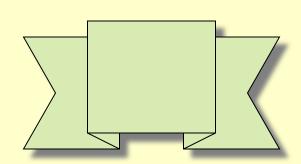
because after they buy all necessary things, they pay only one time at the cash desk. The shop assistant weighs goods on scales and says how much they cost.





Translate the phrases:

- prefer supermarkets to any other shops
- practically all necessary things
- household chemistry
- and consequently
- for the whole week
- at the cash desk
- weighs goods on scales
- how much they cost





Answer the questions:

- Why do people choose supermarkets nowadays?
- •What can you buy in a supermarket?
- How many times a week do people usually go shopping in large cities?
- What do a shop assistant do with a customer's goods?

A delivery service.

At big grocery shops there is a special delivery service where you can make your orders by phone or in person.

The charge for delivery service is quite reasonable. However, the people who are on the look out for the best quality like to see what they are getting.



A delivery service.

They prefer not to do their ordering by phone. The people have to make sure that they don't do over their daily allowance. The family budget must always be kept balanced.





Answer the questions:

- •What is the delivery service?
- Why do not some people like to use the delivery service?

Translate the words from the text: grocery shop, in person, charge, delivery, reasonable, quality, to make sure, daily allowance, budget, be kept balanced.

Shopping in Britain. Some interesting facts.

Marks & Spencer is Britain's favorite store. Tourists love it too. It attracts a great variety of customers from house wives to millionaires. Princess Diana, **Dustin Hoffman and the British** Prime-minister are just a few of its famous customers. Last year it made a profit of 529 million pounds, which is more than 10 million a week.

Shopping in Britain. Some interesting facts.

The stores in Britain base their business on 3 principles:

and good





Shopping in Britain. Some interesting facts.

- A few British people spend at least 60£ on trainers.
- Hardly anybody of them buys designer clothes.
- Few of them can afford to shop in
 - «Harrods».(It's the most expensive shop in London)
- Nearly everybody looks 41 for bargains.





Thank you for attention.

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