# УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ВИДО-ВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ГЛАГОЛОВ В ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

• Утвердительная форма

ı work

I <u>work</u> every day

He She It

works

He works every day

We You They

work

We <u>work</u> every day

• Отрицательная форма

I <u>do not (don't) work</u> every day

He She It

does not (doesn't) work every day

We You They -

do not (don't) work every day

• Вопросительная форма

Do work every day?

Does he / she / it work every day?

Do we / you / they work every day?

• Глагол <u>to be</u> в утвердительной форме

He She is He is (he's) busy every day day It

We You are They

We are busy every day

• Глагол <u>to be</u> в отрицательной форме

He She is not He is not(isn't) busy every day

We You are not We are not (aren't) busy every day

They

• Глагол <u>to be</u> в вопросительной форме

Am I busy today?

Is he / she / it busy today?

Are we / you / they busy today?

#### Случаи употребления

• Для регулярно повторяющихся действий (сопровождаются обстоятельствами времени often, always, usually, sometimes, never, every day, as a rule):

She often plays the piano. She goes to the cinema once a month. I never watch TV.

 Для общеизвестных фактов, объективных процессов в природе:

The sun <u>sets</u> in the west.
The Earth <u>goes</u> round the Sun.
Summer <u>follows</u> spring.

• Для действий, протекающих в течение длительного периода времени (постоянные действия, привычки):

She <u>works</u> as a teacher. She <u>lives</u> in Minsk. She <u>goes in</u> for sport. She <u>sleeps</u> a lot.

- Для будущих действий в придаточных предложениях времени и условия после союзов when, after, before, as soon as, until, if, etc.):
- ✓ If the weather <u>is</u> good, we'll go for a walk.
- ✓ I'll phone you as soon as I get to London.
- ✓ I'll help you when I finish my work.

- Для запланированных событий согласно расписанию, графику:
- ✓ The flight <u>leaves</u> at 2 p.m. (according to the timetable)
- ✓ The film <u>starts</u> at 8 p.m. (according to the programme)
- ✓ My lessons are over at 12 p.m. (according to the timetable)

Для действий, выраженных глаголами состояния:

Do you recognize me?
I prefer dogs to cats.
Do you know this man?
This car belongs to me.
I want something to drink.
They have a big house.

- Для спортивных комментариев, инструкций:
- Malkin <u>serves</u> to Crosby.
- Now I <u>peel</u> the apples, <u>slice</u> them and <u>put</u> into the bowl.

#### • NOTA BENE

The Present Simple употребляется в выражениях **Here comes** ..., **There goes** ... :

- ✓ Look here comes your mum.
- There goes our bus. We'll have to wait for the next.

#### • NOTA BENE

The Present Simple часто употребляется вместо the Past Simple и the Present Perfect в выражениях I hear ..., I see ...:

I hear Sue is getting married.

I see there's been unrest in Belfast again.

• Утвердительная форма

I am
He is
She is
It is
We are
You are
They are

+ working

I <u>am working</u> in the garden
He / She <u>is working</u> in the garden
We <u>are working</u> in the garden
You <u>are working</u> in the garden
They <u>are working</u> in the garden

• Отрицательная форма

I am not
She is not
He is not
It is not
We are not
You are not
They are not

+ working

• Вопросительная форма

Am I

Is he

Is she

Is it

Are we

Are you

Are they

+ working?

#### Случаи употребления

 Для действий, происходящих в момент речи или в настоящий период времени (не в момент разговора):

Pete <u>is sleeping now</u>.

It <u>is raining at the moment</u>.

We <u>are discussing the English tenses now</u>.

They <u>are building a new house now</u>.

- Для выражения изменяющегося либо развивающегося действия или ситуации:
- ✓ The population is rising very fast.
- ✓ My English is getting better.
- ✓ It is becoming cold.

- Для обозначения временного действия:
- ✓ Now she is living in Minsk.
- ✓I <u>am walking</u> to work this week, because my car is out of order.

- Для обозначения часто повторяющегося действия, которое вызывает раздражение, недовольство (с наречиями always, constantly, forever):
- ✓ You <u>are always losing</u> your things!
- ✓ She is constantly complaining!

- Для выражения планов на ближайшее будущее:
- ✓I <u>am meeting</u> my aunt at the station tomorrow.
- ✓ She is leaving for Moscow next week.

- Для настоящих действий, которые протекают параллельно друг другу. Два параллельных действия связываются при помощи союзов while и as:
- ✓ Jane is cooking while I am laying the table.
- ✓I am reading a book while my sister is doing her homework.

# NOTA BENE

#### State

- The flowers smell nice.
- The parcel weighs 10 kg.
- She has a dog.
- I think you are right.
- The soup tastes good.
- I see you've made a mistake.

#### **Event**

- She is smelling the flowers.
- We are weighing the parcel.
- She is having dinner.
- I am thinking about your words.
- She is tasting the soup to see if it has enough salt.
- I am seeing the doctor tomorrow.

Утвердительная форма

I

We

You

They

have worked

have known

Утвердительная форма

He

She

It

has worked

has known

Отрицательная форма

IHeWehave not workedYouSheTheyIt

• Вопросительная форма

Have I

Has he

Has she

Has it

Have we

Have you

Have they

+ worked

#### Случаи употребления

- Для действий, завершившихся до какого-то момента в настоящем. Виден результат действия.
- Обстоятельства времени, являющиеся индикаторами the Present Perfect:
- ever, never, already, just, lately, before, so far, up to now, this week, yet; <u>How many / much ...?</u>

- ✓ They <u>have</u> just <u>come</u> back.
- ✓ Has your brother <u>left</u> school <u>yet?</u>
- ✓ I have not done my homework yet.
- ✓ I have already done my homework.
- ✓ I <u>have</u> <u>never been</u> to London.
- ✓ Have you ever been to London?
- ✓ How many English books <u>have</u> you <u>read</u>?
  I <u>have read</u> few English so far / up to now.

 Для действий, начавшихся в прошлом и продолжающихся до сих пор.

Обстоятельства времени, являющиеся индикаторами the Present Perfect:

since, for; Since when ...? How long ...?

How long have you known him?

Since when have you known him?

I have known him since childhood.

I have known him for 20 years.

В конструкциях

 It is the first (second / last) time + the Present perfect:

It is the second time I have seen this film.

It is the best + noun + the Present perfect: It is the best film I <u>have</u> ever <u>seen</u>.

for (=period of time)
How long..?

- I have lived here for 20 years.
- I haven't eaten anything for 4 hours.

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since(=starting point)
Since when..?
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- I have lived here since 1981.
- I haven't eaten anything since morning.

#### THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

• Утвердительная форма

I We You They

have been working

He She It

has been working

• Отрицательная форма

I We You They

have not been working

He She It

has not been working

• Вопросительная форма

Have I
Has he
Has she
Has it + been working?
Have we
Have you
Have they

#### Случаи употребления

- Для действий, начавшихся в прошлом, и длящихся до сих пор.
- Обстоятельства времени, являющиеся индикаторами the Present Perfect Continuous:
- since, for; Since when ...? How long ...?
- ✓ We have been sitting here for 2 hours.
- ✓ We have been sitting here since 2 o'clock.

 Для действий, которые длились до настоящего момента, закончились, но имеется видимый результат данных действий:

My eyes are red. I <u>have been crying</u>.

She is out of breath. She <u>has been running</u>.

His jacket is torn. He <u>has been fighting</u>.

# NOTA BENE

- irregular verbs all day verbs. (выучила) long. (учила)
- I have been painting the room since morning. (красил)
- I have been living Minsk for 3 years. (**живу**)
- He has been smoking for 2 years.

- I have been learning
   I have learnt irregular
  - I have painted 2 rooms since morning. (покрасил)
  - I have lived in Minsk for 20 years. (<u>прожил</u>)
  - He has not smoked for 2 years.

• Утвердительная форма

He

She

It

We

You

They

+ worked / knew

• Отрицательная форма

He
She
It
We
You
They

+ did not (didn't) work

• Вопросительная форма

I

he

she

Did

it + work?

we

you

they

#### Случаи употребления

- Для действий, которые произошли в некоторый момент времени в прошлом (время указывается или подразумевается):
- Обстоятельства времени: yesterday, last week, long ago, the other day, once, then, in May, in 1978, in childhood, etc.
- ✓ Yesterday I got up at 7 o'clock.
- ✓ I <u>went</u> to Poland in May.

- Для обозначения последовательных действий в прошлом:
- I got up at 7 o'clock, washed myself and had breakfast.
- Для регулярно повторяющихся действий в прошлом:

I often played football in my childhood.

I read a lot of books at school.

 Для действий, которые регулярно совершались в прошлом, но больше не совершаются в настоящем, используется оборот used to:

I used to read a lot in my childhood.

I didn't use to read much in my childhood.

Did you use to read a lot in your childhood?

1	I used to live alone	Я раньше жил один
2	She used to play tennis professionally	Она раньше играла в теннис профессионально
3	We used to go to them every day	Мы раньше ходили к ним каждый день
4	He used to play cards when he was a teenager	Он играл в карты, когда был подростком
5	Our boss used to work till midnight	Наш босс раньше работал до полуночи

• Утвердительная форма

I was

He was

She was

It was

We were

You were

They were

+ working

I <u>was working</u> in the garden
He / She <u>was working</u> in the garden
We <u>were working</u> in the garden
You <u>were working</u> in the garden
They <u>were working</u> in the garden

• Отрицательная форма

I was

He was

She was

It was

We were

You were

They were

+ not working

• Вопросительная форма

Was I

Was he

Was she

Was it

Were we

Were you

Were they

+ working ...?

#### Случаи употребления

 Для действий, длившихся в определённое время в прошлом.

Обстоятельства времени: at 5 o'clock, from 3 to 4, at that time yesterday.

I was reading a book from 2 to 4 yesterday.
I was reading a book at 7 o'clock yesterday.

 Для ситуаций, в которых одно действие произошло в ходе развития или на фоне другого действия. Действие, которое развивалось, передаётся при помощи the Past Continuous:

We were walking in the park when we met our old friend.

I <u>dropped</u> a bag <u>when</u> I <u>was running</u> for a bus.

- Для прошлых действий, которые происходили параллельно друг другу. Два параллельных действия связываются при помощи союзов while и as:
- ✓ Jane was cooking while I was laying the table.
- ✓ I was reading a book while my sister was doing her homework.

• Утвердительная форма

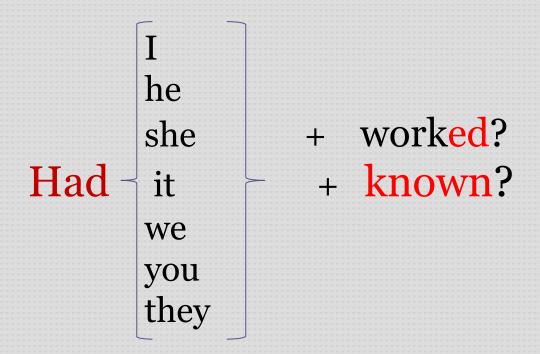
I
He
She
It
We
You
They

had worked had known

• Отрицательная форма

He
She
It + had not worked
We + had not known
You
They

• Вопросительная форма



#### Случаи употребления

- Для действий, завершившихся до определённого момента в прошлом.
- Обстоятельства времени: by (5 o'clock), before, after.
- ✓ They had finished the work by 3 o'clock.
- ✓ I came to the station after the train had left.
- ✓ Had they left before the trouble started?

•В конструкциях hardly ... when, no sooner ... than:

Hardly <u>had</u> I <u>entered</u> the room when the phone rang.

We <u>had</u> no <u>sooner</u> <u>started</u> than it began raining.

• Утвердительная форма

I

He

She

It

We

You

They

had been working

• Отрицательная форма

He She

It

We

You

They

had not been working

• Вопросительная форма

I

he

she

Had

it

+ been working ...?

we

you

they

#### Случаи употребления

Для действий, начавшихся до определённого момента в прошлом и длящихся некоторое время. <u>Обстоятельства времени</u>, являющиеся индикаторами the Past Perfect Continuous:

#### since, for; How long ...?

- How long had you been living here before you bought a house?
- ✓ I had been living here for a year before I bought the house.

• Утвердительная форма

I he she it + will work we you they

• Отрицательная форма

```
I
he
she
it + will not (won't) work
we
you
they
```

• Вопросительная форма

```
I
he
she
will
it
we
you
they
```

#### Случаи употребления

- Для действий, которые произойдут в какой-то момент времени в будущем.
- Обстоятельства времени:tomorrow, tonight, the day after tomorrow, next week, soon, in a year, in summer, in 2016.
- ✓I will arrive at my hotel at 6 o'clock tomorrow.

- Для обозначения неизбежного действия в будущем, на которое нельзя повлиять:
- ✓ I will be 18 next year.
- ✓ The temperature will fall to -10 C tomorrow.

- Для действий, решение о выполнении которых принято в момент речи:
- ✓ This bag is heavy. I will help you with it.
- ✓ It looks like rain. I will take my umbrella.
- ✓ There is no bread at home. I will buy some bread.

- В сочетании с выражениями предположения, сомнения, вероятности после think, expect, believe, be sure, be afraid, probably, perhaps:
- ✓ I expect he will want to stay at the best hotel.
- ✓I think Tom won't pass his exam. He hasn't studied much.

#### THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS

• Утвердительная форма

I he she it + will be working we you they

• Отрицательная форма

I
he
she
it + will not be working
we
you
they

• Вопросительная форма

I
he
she
we
you
they

#### Случаи употребления

- Для действий, которые будут происходить в точное время в будущем.
- Обстоятельства времени:at 5 o'clock, from 5 to 6 o'clock:
- ✓ She will be doing her homework from 5 to 7 o'clock.

- В вопросах о планах собеседника, если спрашивающий хочет, чтобы отвечающий чтото для него сделал:
- Will you be passing the post office on the way home?
- Will you be using your computer tonight?

- Для предполагаемых действий в будущем (которые запланированы):
- ✓ This time next week I will be going to Paris.
- ✓ This time tomorrow I will be taking my exam.

• Утвердительная форма

I he she it + will have worked we you they

• Отрицательная форма

I
he
she
it
we
you
they

+ will not have worked

• Вопросительная форма

I
he
she
we
you
they

#### Случаи употребления

- Для действий, которые завершатся до определённого момента времени в будущем.
- Обстоятельства времени:by 5 o'clock, when, before:
- ✓ I will have finished my work by 4 o'clock.
- ✓ I will have finished my work before he comes.

• Утвердительная форма

I
he
she
it + will have been working
we
you
they

• Отрицательная форма

I
he
she
it -+ will not have been working
we
you
they

• Вопросительная форма

he she it we you they

Will

+ have been working ...?

#### Случаи употребления

- Для действий, которые будут длиться какоето время до определённого момента времени в будущем. Обстоятельства времени: by 5 o'clock, for 2 hours:
- ✓ By the end of the day I will have been reading this book for 4 hours.
- ✓ By 2016 she will have been teaching English for 30 years.

# Put in the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple

ast summ	ner Jane and Pete (v	visit)	their granny. Shed. The weather ( <b>be</b> )
(live)	in a little hoເ	use in Oxfor	d. The weather ( <b>be</b> )
	nice and childrer	n (have)	a lot of fun.
One day	they ( <b>see</b> )	a little do	a lot of fun.  og in the street. They
(take)	the dog ho	ome and ( <b>ca</b>	all)it
Nancy, N	Jancv ( <b>be</b> )	verv kind	and clever. Thev
(play) _	togethe	r every day.	When Pete's ball (get
lost)	she (1	find)	it and Pete ( <b>be</b> )
`	very happy. Autumn	(come)	When Pete's ball ( <b>get</b> it and Pete ( <b>be</b> ) and the
children	(go back)	to Lond	on. They ( <b>can not</b> )
	take Nancy with the	nem to their	little flat, so Nancy
(stay)	with Gran	iny. The chil	dren often (think)
<u> </u>	about Nancy and	l (want)	to visit her.
One moi	about Nancy and ning Jane ( <b>look</b> ) Nancy. She	OL	it the window and
(see)	Nancy. She	e ( <b>find</b> )	them and
(come)	with a pre	esent. In nei	mouth she ( <b>have</b> )
	Pete's old trainer		

#### Put in the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple

Last summer Jane and Pete *visited* their granny. She lived in a little house in Oxford. The weather was nice and children *had* a lot of fun. One day they *saw* a little dog in the street. They took the dog home and *called* it Nancy. Nancy was very kind and clever. They played together every day. When Pete's ball got lost she found it and Pete was very happy. Autumn *came* and the children *went back* to London. They *couldn't* take Nancy with them to their little flat, so Nancy stayed with Granny. The children often thought about Nancy and wanted to visit her. One morning Jane looked out the window and saw Nancy. She found them and came with a present. In her mouth she *had* Pete's old trainer.

Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму глагола.				
·Julia	_ (be) my best friend,			
but we are not friends any more.				
<ul> <li>I gave up smoking one year ago. I</li> </ul>				
(SI	moke) two packets of			
cigarettes a day.				
• Chris	(live) in a small flat,			
but now he lives in a big house.				
<ul><li>Andrew</li></ul>	(drink) milk every			
day when he was a	child.			

•Ann	(eat) at home, but			
now she eats out.				
•	(not/like) meat, but now I			
am not a vegetarian.				
•She	(cry) a lot when she			
was younger.				
•(	you/go) to work on foot?			
•He	(not/watch) news, but			
now he watches it every day.				
•Peter	(earn) a lot, but now			
he is unemployed.	-			

#### **Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous**

- He (<u>to listen</u>) to a tape but he (<u>to wear</u>) earphones so nobody else (<u>to hear</u>) it.
- This coffee (<u>to taste</u>) bitter.
- Why you (to smell) the milk? It (to smell) sour?
- These shoes (<u>to belong</u>) to you?
- Who is that man? What he (to want)?
- Who is that man? Why he (to look) at us?
- She (*to taste*) the pudding to see if it is sweet enough.
- You (<u>to know</u>) the girl who lives next door?
- Don't put the dictionary away. I (<u>to need</u>) it.

# Open the brackets. Use either the Past Continuous or Past Indefinite.

- Sally (<u>to burn</u>) her wrist when she (<u>to cook</u>) the dinner.
- Last night I (to read) in bed when suddenly I (to hear) a cry.
- We (<u>not to go</u>) out because it (<u>to rain</u>).
- One day I (<u>to play</u>) by the big window in our front room where I used to sit on wet days looking at the rain.
- When Sid (to be) young, he (to work) from morning till night.
- While he (to read) aloud, I (to write) a letter to my friend.
- Last night my neighbours (<u>to shout</u>) for hours and I couldn't get to sleep.
- The whole day yesterday Nick (to get) ready for his report.
- What you (to do) at this time yesterday?
- The phone still (to ring) when I (to rush) into the room.

# Open the brackets. Use either the Past Indefinite or Present Perfect.

- Lately I (not to see) much of her. But a week ago I (to come) across her in a shop.
- •We (not to meet) since we (to leave) school
- •Do you know this man? Yes, I (to know) him since childhood.
- •Is it raining? No, the rain (<u>to stop</u>) an hour ago. It (<u>to rain</u>) since yesterday evening.
- I wonder what (to happen) to him. Why is he late?
- When you (to see) Ann last time? –We (not to meet) lately.
- •She (to be) to London twice.
- •You (<u>to find</u>) your key? Unfortunately, no. But I remember I (<u>to put</u>) it on my desk yesterday evening.
- •When they (<u>to buy</u>) their new house? Last autumn. But they (<u>not</u> <u>to repair</u>) it yet.
- •She (<u>to learn</u>) to play the guitar at school.