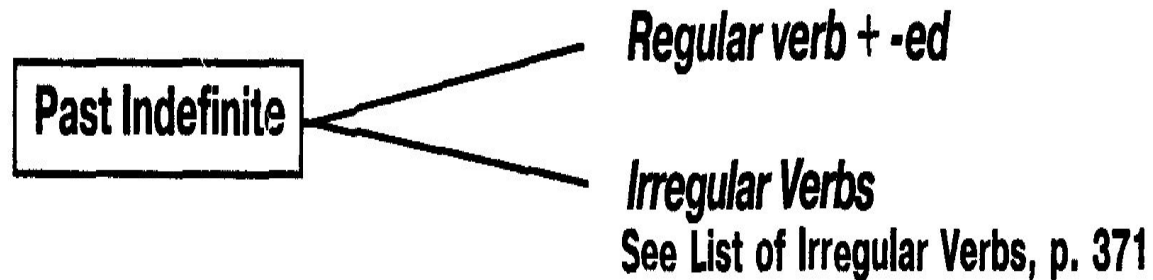


PAST SIMPLE

5.2 THE PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSE



AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I worked/wrote	I did not work/write	Did I work/write?
	I didn't work/write	

The Past Indefinite (Simple) may denote:

1. An action performed in the past:

- We **entered** the house in silence.
- He **met** us at the station.

2. A succession of past actions:

- He **shut** the window, **switched** off the light and **went** upstairs.

3. A repeated action in the past:

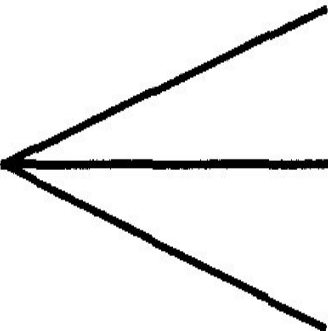
PAST CONTINUOUS

6.3 THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I was reading We were reading	I was not reading We were not reading	Was I reading? Were we reading?
	I wasn't reading We weren't reading	

The Past Continuous denotes a temporary action taking place at a given moment in the past:

□ **I was writing** a letter to my friend



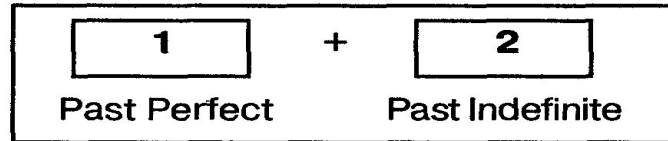
- at 5 o'clock yesterday.*
- from 5 to 6 on Sunday.*
- when Mum came.*

PAST PERFECT

7.3 THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I had worked	I had not worked	Had I worked?
I'd worked	I hadn't worked	

The Past Perfect Tense denotes an action completed before a certain moment in the past.



- He **had finished** his work  *when I called him.*
- When we came to the station the train **had already gone**. *by 5 o'clock yesterday.*

The Past Perfect is not used to denote a succession of actions. In this case the Past Indefinite is used.

Past Indefinite

- He **got up, went** to the bathroom, **had** breakfast and **left** for work.

USUALLY

- ОБЫЧНО=REGULARLY=EVERY DAY

USED TO

Repeated actions are often expressed by
used to + Infinitive.

☐ When I was young I **used to** work much.

Asking permission

- 1
- R Do you mind if I join you?
- M Of course not. Come on, sit down.
- 2
- R Is it OK if we change our plans a bit t his week?
- J Er ... sure.
- Requests: asking someone to do something
- 1
- R Can you pass t he sugar?
- J Sure.
- 2
- R Could you do me a big favour? I have to work late t his evening, so ... would you mind meeting him at the airport?
- J Not at all. I'd like to meet him.
- 3
- R And do you think you could take him to my flat? I'll give you the keys.
- J No problem, Rob.

SOCIAL ENGLISH PHRASES

- Paul Hey man!
- Paul It's great to see you, mate.
- Rob How come you're so late?
- Paul No way, man!
- Jenny Rob, I think I'll go home if you don't mind.
- Rob Just like the old days!
- Paul Rob, we've got a lot to talk about!

THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. THE FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

to be + Participle II

TENSE		ACTIVE	PASSIVE	NOTE: <i>the action is done to the subject</i>
Indefinite	Present	ask(s)	am is asked are	He asks/ He is asked <i>Он спрашивает/ Его спрашивают</i>
	Past	asked	was were asked	
	Future	will ask	will be asked	
Continuous	Present	am is asking are	am is being asked are	He is asking/ He is being asked <i>Он сейчас спрашивает/ Его сейчас спрашивают</i>
	Past	was were asking	was were being asked	
	Future	will be asking	—	
Perfect	Present	have has asked	have has been asked	He has asked/ He has been asked <i>Он уже спросил/ Его уже спросили</i>
	Past	had asked	had been asked	
	Future	will have asked	will have been asked	

MODAL VERBS

can/could
may/might
must/have to
should/would
needn't

be done
have been done

STUDY THESE EXAMPLES:

Indefinite	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A lot of rice is eaten in Asia.2. These houses were built about twenty-five years ago.3. Our class will be taught by another teacher next year.4. He said that our class would be taught by another teacher next year.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Lions and tigers can be seen in Zoos.6. He spoke very clearly; he could be heard by everyone.7. This letter must be answered at once.8. When he was in hospital, he had to be fed; he couldn't eat himself.9. The books may be kept for two weeks. After that they must be returned to the library.10. The librarian said that books might be kept for two weeks.
Continuous	<ol style="list-style-type: none">11. The little girl has been very ill and the doctor says she mustn't go to school, so she is being taught at home.12. I couldn't use my car last week, it was being repaired.
Perfect	<ol style="list-style-type: none">13. This room hasn't been swept for a fortnight.14. He said the newspaper had been thrown away.15. He promised that by the end of the year the construction would have been completed.

- **Modal Verbs and their Equivalents**
- **DEFINITION**
- Modal verbs are used to show the speaker's attitude towards the action.
- They have their own meaning and specific features. **Can/could** expresses ability; **may/might** – permission; **shall/will/would** – prediction; **should/ought to** – duty; **must** – total obligation; **needn't** – no obligation.
- Modals also have equivalents to express all component tenses: Present, Past and Future. **Can** – to be able to; **May** – to be allowed to; **Must** – have to, be to.

QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES

Can you play chess?

Could you swim when you were a child?

I **can't** understand a word,

Must I go there now?

THE CONTRACTED FORMS

can't [kɑ:nt]

couldn't [kudnt]

needn't [ni:dnt]

shouldn't [ʃudnt]

oughtn't [ɔ:tnt]

mayn't [meɪnt]

mustn't [mʌsnt]

2. CAN

FORMS AND MEANINGS

MODAL VERB	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
Equivalent			
<i>can</i> <i>to be able to ...</i>	<i>can</i> <i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i> able to ...	<i>could</i> <i>was</i> <i>were</i> able to ...	— <i>will be</i> able to ...

IN ITS FIRST MEANING 'CAN' EXPRESSES:

1. <i>Mental, physical, circumstantial ability</i>	Can you lift this box? He can solve the most difficult problems. They can get there by bus.
2. <i>Permission</i> можете + инф.	You can go now. You can play with the boys here.
3. <i>Request</i>	Can you do me a favour? Could you get me a glass of water?
4. <i>Prohibition</i> нельзя + инф.	You can't cross the street here.

3. MAY

FORMS AND MEANINGS

MODAL VERB	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
Equivalent			
<i>may</i> to be allowed to...	<i>may</i> an is allowed to... <i>are</i>	<i>might</i> was allowed to... were	– <i>will be allowed to...</i>

WE USE MAY/MIGHT:

1. to ask permission/ give permission (можно)	May I borrow your umbrella, please? May I see your garden, please?
2. to talk about possible happenings in the Future (возможно, может быть)	I'm not sure where to go for my holiday. I may go to Italy. (= perhaps <i>I will go</i>) The weather forecast is not very good. It might rain this afternoon. (= perhaps <i>it will rain</i>)

4. MUST

FORMS AND MEANINGS

MODAL VERB	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
Equivalent			
must have to...	must have to... has	had to... -	- <i>will have</i> to...
be to...	am to... is are	was to... were	-

5. SHOULD AND OUGHT

There is hardly any difference between these verbs, very often they are interchangeable. There is a difference in construction: *ought* is always followed by the *to-infinitive*. Moral obligation or duty is more often expressed by *ought to*. It is a little stronger than *should*.

FORMS AND MEANINGS

MEANING	EXAMPLES
1. <i>moral obligation</i>	A man should help his parents when they become old.
2. <i>advice</i>	You should be more careful.
3. <i>disapproval</i>	You shouldn't treat me like this.

6. NEED

Need expresses necessity. It is mostly used in negative and interrogative sentences.

FORMS AND MEANINGS

MEANING	EXAMPLES	EQUIVALENTS
<i>absence of necessity</i>	She needn't get up early. The lessons begin at ten. (Можно не ...)	don't have to ... She doesn't have to do it.
<i>something that has been done, was unnecessary</i>	The water was clean. You needn't have boiled it. (Можно было и не ... ; зря; напрасно)	Didn't have to is no longer an equivalent. It denotes the absence of necessity without implying that the action was performed.