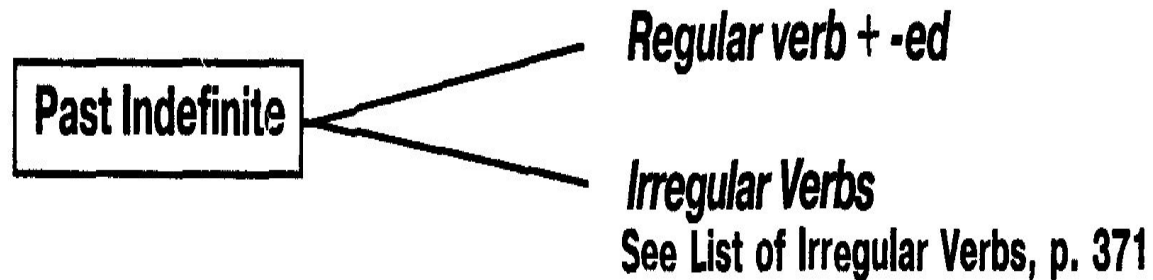


# PAST SIMPLE

## 5.2 THE PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSE



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

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*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:**

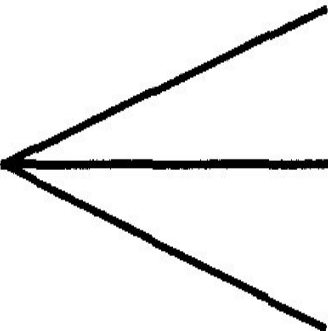
# PAST CONTINUOUS

## 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



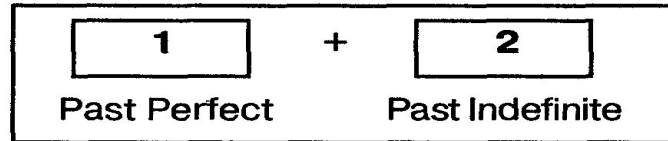
- at 5 o'clock yesterday.*
- from 5 to 6 on Sunday.*
- when Mum came.*

# 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.*  
*by 5 o'clock yesterday.*
- When we came to the station the train **had** already **gone**.

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>
<b>Indefinite</b>	Present	<b>ask(s)</b>	<b>am is        asked are</b>	<b>He asks/ He is asked</b> <i>Он спрашивает/ Его спрашивают</i>
	Past	<b>asked</b>	<b>was were     asked</b>	
	Future	<b>will ask</b>	<b>will be asked</b>	
<b>Continuous</b>	Present	<b>am        asking is        asking are</b>	<b>am        being asked is        being asked are</b>	<b>He is asking/ He is being asked</b> <i>Он сейчас спрашивает/ Его сейчас спрашивают</i>
	Past	<b>was        asking were     asking</b>	<b>was        being asked were     being asked</b>	
	Future	<b>will be asking</b>	—	
<b>Perfect</b>	Present	<b>have        asked has        asked</b>	<b>have        been asked has        been asked</b>	<b>He has asked/ He has been asked</b> <i>Он уже спросил/ Его уже спросили</i>
	Past	<b>had asked</b>	<b>had been asked</b>	
	Future	<b>will have asked</b>	<b>will have been asked</b>	

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

- **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 [kʊdnt]

needn't [ni:dnt]

shouldn't [ʃʊdnt]

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>	<b>Can</b> you <b>lift</b> this box? He <b>can solve</b> the most difficult problems. They <b>can get</b> there by bus.
2. <i>Permission</i> <b>можете + инф.</b>	You <b>can go</b> now. You <b>can play</b> with the boys here.
3. <i>Request</i>	<b>Can</b> you <b>do</b> me a favour? <b>Could</b> you <b>get</b> me a glass of water?
4. <i>Prohibition</i> <b>нельзя + инф.</b>	You <b>can't cross</b> 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)	<b>May I borrow</b> your umbrella, please? <b>May I see</b> 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 <b>may go</b> to Italy. (= perhaps <i>I will go</i> ) The weather forecast is not very good. It <b>might rain</b> this afternoon. (= perhaps <i>it will rain</i> )



# 4. MUST

## FORMS AND MEANINGS

MODAL VERB	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
<b>Equivalent</b>			
must have to...	must have   to... has	had   to... -	- <i>will have</i>   to...
be to...	am is   to... 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 <b>should help</b> his parents when they become old.
2. <i>advice</i>	You <b>should be</b> more careful.
3. <i>disapproval</i>	You <b>shouldn't treat</b> 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 <b>needn't</b> get up early. The lessons begin at ten. (Можно не ...)	<b>don't have to ...</b> She <b>doesn't have to</b> do it.
<i>something that has been done, was unnecessary</i>	The water was clean. You <b>needn't have boiled</b> it. (Можно было и не ... ; зря; напрасно)	<b>Didn't have to</b> is no longer an equivalent. It denotes the absence of necessity without implying that the action was performed.