

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням

Частина I

**Методичні вказівки
до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
для студентів першого курсу денної форми навчання напрямів підготовки
6.050502 – «Інженерна механіка»
6.050503 – «Машинобудування»
6.050504 – «Зварювання»
6.070106 – «Автомобільний транспорт»
6.051801 – «Деревооброблювальні технології»**

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ВСТУП

Методичні вказівки English Grammar. Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням. Методичні вказівки до практичних занять та самостійної роботи з англійської мови для студентів I курсу напрямів підготовки 6.050502 – «Інженерна механіка», 6.050503 – «Машинобудування», 6.050504 – «Зварювання», 6.070106 – «Автомобільний транспорт», 6.051801 – «Деревооброблювальні технології», складені у відповідності до вимог Програми викладання англійської мови для професійного спілкування (2005р.). Дані методичні рекомендації призначені для студентів, які на базі знань, отриманих в середній школі, продовжують вивчення англійської граматики.

Пропоновані методичні вказівки допоможуть студентам систематизувати, конкретизувати і поглибити набуті знання і вміння з англійської мови, а також долучитися до активної самостійної роботи.

Методичні вказівки включають 12 розділів. У кожному розділі є:

- стислий виклад основних граматичних відомостей;
- вправи, що пояснюють правила, і завдання, які дозволяють перевірити вивчений матеріал.

Грамотичні таблиці допоможуть студентам не тільки зрозуміти, але і самостійно сформулювати ряд правил англійської граматики. У межах кожного розділу вправи розташовані за рівнем складності, що дасть викладачеві можливість підбирати вправи, орієнтуючись на мовну підготовку студентів. Наприкінці кожного розділу подано тести для самоперевірки, які не тільки допоможуть студентам об'єктивно оцінити свої успіхи і виявити свої слабкі місця, але і визначити, до повторення яких тем варто повернутись.

Запропонований матеріал може використовуватися як додатковий для засвоєння граматичних явищ на практичних заняттях, а також для самостійної роботи студентів удома.

1 UNIT №1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Дієслово в англійській мові має чотири групи часових форм: Simple (Indefinite) Tenses (прості (неозначені) часи). Continuous Tenses (тривалі часи). Perfect Tenses (доконані часи) та Perfect Continuous Tenses (доконано-тривалі часи). У кожній групі дієслова вживаються у теперішньому (Present), минулому (Past) та майбутньому (Future) часах, а також в активному (Active Voice) та пасивному станах (Passive Voice).

Теперішній неозначений час вживається для опису регулярної дії чи постійного стану. При цьому можуть називатися такі обставини часу: *always, often, usually, every, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never*. Стверджувальна форма теперішнього неозначеного часу утворюється таким чином:

I/you/we/they + V, He/she/it + V_s

Заперечні та питальні речення теперішнього неозначеного часу утворюються з використанням допоміжних дієслів *do* та *does* (і частки *not* у заперечних реченнях), при цьому основне дієслово в 3-й особі однини закінчення *-s* не має.

I/you/we/they + do not (don't) + V₁

He/she/it + does not (doesn't) + V₁

Do + I/you/we/they + V₁? — Yes, I/you/we/they do.

No, I/you/we/they don't.

Does + he/she/it + V/. — Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Наприклад:

They always go shopping on Friday.

They don't always go shopping on Friday.

Do they always go shopping on Friday? — Yes, they do/No, they don't. Frank knows his brother.

Frank doesn't know his brother.

Does Frank know his brother? — Yes, he does/No, he doesn't.

Правила правопису дієслівної форми 3-ї особи однини такі.

1) До дієслів, інфінітив яких закінчується на *-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o*, додається закінчення *-es*:

switch — switches, mix — mixes, do — does.

2) Якщо інфінітив дієслова закінчується на якому передуює приголосний, то *-y* змінюється на *-i* та додається закінчення *-es*:

try — tries, fry — fries.

3) Якщо інфінітив дієслова закінчується на *-y* з попереднім голосним (*-a, -e, -i, -o, -u*), додається закінчення *-s*:

buy — buys, pay — pays.

1.1 Write the following verbs in the third person singular.

Dance, breathe, hurry, play, go, catch, dream, hit, teach, fix, depend, tidy, press, say, remember, crash, apply, type, fetch, write, stay, weigh, take, study, freeze, lay, pick, do, relax, agree, pray, discuss, reach, delay.

1.2 Make up the sentences using the verbs in the correct form.

- 1) Henry/advice/parents/for/always/his/ask.
- 2) sick/A/care/of/people/take/nurse.
- 3) hotel/excellent/provide/service/This.
- 4) often/from/Jane/friends/massages/receive/her.
- 5) little/daughter/of/sometimes/Her/headaches/complain.
- 6) move/The/Earth/Moon/the/around.
- 7) uncle/in/city/run/the/Her/small/centre/a/the/shop/of.
- 8) computer/attend/times/Steve/a/courses/week/three.
- 9) interesting/article/facts/contain/ This/some.
- 10) friends/mountains/often/My/in/holidays/the/spend/winter/their.

1.3 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

- 1) Jack finishes his work at six o'clock in the evening.
- 2) You enjoy skating in winter.
- 3) His parents spend most of the weekends in the cottage house.
- 4) Sheila often exhibits her pictures.
- 5) I always discuss my problems with my friend.
- 6) Ron and Mark take part in different research projects.
- 7) This train arrives in the morning.
- 8) Students pass their final exams in summer.
- 9) The festival takes place every autumn.
- 10) Vegetables contain many vitamins.

1.4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) – ... you ... (*to live*) in this house?
– No, I... I... (*to live*) in the next house. My cousin ... (*to live*) in this house.
- 2) – ... Kate ... (*to study*) at university?
– No, she ... She ... (*to work*) in the university library.
- 3) – ... your brother ... (*to drive*) a car well?
– Well, he ... (*not to drive*) a car well, but he ... (*to take*) driving lessons every week.
- 4) – ... you ... (*often to meet*) Sue?
– Unfortunately, we ... (*not to see*) each other very often. We sometimes ... (*to go*) to the cinema together.
- 5) – ... this clock ... (*to show*) the correct time?
– Yes, it ... By the way, all the clocks in our house ... (*to show*) the correct time.
- 6) – ... it... (*to take*) you much time to do the shopping?
– Oh, I sometimes ... (*to spend*) the whole day in search of the goods I... (*to need*)\
- 7) – ... your children ... (*to attend*) any sport club?
– Of course, they My son ... (*to play*) volleyball and he ... (*to have*) trainings four times a week and my daughter ... (*to go*) figure skating.

1.5 Make up questions and give true answers to them.

- 1) You/get up/early?
- 2) Your friend/always/come to school/ in time?
- 3) You/help/your mother/about the house?
- 4) Your teachers/give/you/much homework?
- 5) Your classmates/often/ ask you for help?
- 6) You/often/use the Internet for studying?
- 7) Your mother/help/you/to choose clothes?
- 8) Your parents/ eat/healthy food?
- 9) Your father/often/help/you with your homework?
- 10) You/discuss/your problems with your parents?

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у теперішньому неозначеному часі, слова розташовують таким чином: питальне слово (*Wh-word*), допоміжне дієслово, підмет, основне дієслово (без закінчення *-s* у третій особі однини).

Wh-word + do + I/you/we/they + V₁?

Wh-word + does + he/she/it + V₁?

Запам'ятайте питальні слова: *who, what, where, when, why, which, whose, how, how many/much.*

Наприклад:

When do you come home?

Where does she go on Sundays?

What do they usually have for supper?

Запитання до підмета утворюються без допоміжних дієслів, але основне дієслово обов'язково має закінчення *-s*:

Who understands this rule?

Whose sister speaks French?

What makes you feel upset?

Але:

What children need help?

Which words explain the main idea of the story?

1.6 Write questions to the sentences using the question words in brackets.

1) Sandra sometimes prepares pizza for her family. (Who? What?) 2) The Parkers often spend weekends in their cottage house in summer. (Who? Where? When?) 3) His sister speaks two foreign languages. (Whose? How many?) 4) You usually take a shower in the morning. (Who? What? When?) 5) This story describes the adventures of children during their winter holidays. (What story? Whose adventures?) 6) The international conference starts at eight o'clock. (What? What time?) 7) Her grandparents often phone their doctor because of their health problems. (Whose grandparents? Why?).

1.7 Make up questions using the Present Simple Tense and give true answers to them.

1) What time/you/usually/get up? 2) How/you/spend/your free time?

3) Who/cook/breakfast/for you? 4) How often/ you/visit/your/grandparents? 5) What TV programmes/your mother/like/to watch? 6) What/your father/like/to eat/for breakfast? 7) Where/your grandparents/live? 8) Where/your friend/prefer/to buy/clothes? 9) What music/your parents/ like/to listen to? 10) Why/you/prefer/to wear/jeans?

Питальне слово *who* використовується як у запитаннях до підмета, так і в запитаннях до додатка, якщо йдеться про людину. У цьому випадку в питальних реченнях необхідно вживати допоміжні дієслова. Порівняйте:

Ann helps Mary to choose clothes.

Who helps Mary to choose clothes? (Хто допомагає Мері вибирати одяг?)

Who does Ann help to choose clothes? (Кому Ганна допомагає вибирати одяг?)

1.8 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Tony often phones Liz. 2) Colin sometimes meets Jane at the bus stop. 3) Cathy adores her daughter. 4) Monica sends e-mail letters to her friends. 5) James often goes to the cinema with Helen. 6) Mrs Jacobs often bakes pies for her grandchildren. 7) Chris sometimes quarrels with his parents. 8) Pam often visits her relatives. 9) Nick likes Janet. 10) Ted helps Andy with Maths.

1.9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:

1) What time ... you ... (to come) home from school? — I usually ... (to come) home at three o'clock, but twice a week we ... (to go) to the gym to play table tennis so I ... (to return) home later then. 2) How often ... Angela ... (to go) to the swimming pool? — I ... (not to know) exactly, but I often ... (to meet) her in the swimming pool on Saturdays. 3) Where ... the Browns ... (to spend) their holidays? — They usually ... (to visit) their relatives in the village and sometimes they ... (to go) to the seaside. 4) How many apples ... we ... (to need) for the apple pie? — My granny usually ... (to take) seven or eight apples, but I ... (to think) we ... (not to need) so many, because these apples ... (to be) very big. 5) ... Den ... (to get) to the University by metro? — Well, sometimes he ... (to go) by metro, but usually his father ... (to give) him a lift. 6) Who ... your brother ... (to buy) the newspapers for? — Our grandfather ... (to like) reading fresh newspapers but he ... (not to go out often), so he ... (to ask) my brother to buy fresh newspapers. 7) Why ... Alex ... (to use) his car so rarely? — His car ... (to be) very old and it often ... (to break). But Alex ... (not to want) to buy a new one because he ... (to believe) that his car ... (to be) unique and ... (to bring) him luck. 8) Who usually ... (to walk) your dog? — My father ... (to walk) the dog in the morning because he always ... (to wake up) early in the morning. And I ... (to walk) it when I ... (to come) home from school. — ... your mother ... (to walk) your dog? — No, she She ... (to be) very busy doing the house chores.

1.10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Weather

Weather ... (to tell) us what is happening in the sky above us. Weather ... (to include) wind, lightning, storms, hurricanes, rain, hail and snow. What ... (to influence) weather? Energy from the sun ... (to affect) it. ... you ... (to know) the difference between weather and climate? Climate ... (to tell) us what kind of weather usually ... (to happen) in an area at different times of the year. Changes in weather ... (to affect) our daily life. We ... (to wear) different clothes and ... (to take part) in different activities under different weather conditions. We ... (to choose) different foods in different seasons.

Weather stations around the world ... (to measure) different parts of weather. These measurements ... (to help) people to determine what the weather will be like in the future. People who ... (to work) at weather stations are called meteorologists.

1.11 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) The weather usually change in the morning. 2) Patricia sometimes go to her cottage house on weekends. 3) My friends often sends me e-mail messages in the evening. 4) Do Mark and Sam eats Chinese food? 5) Do your cousin wear contact lenses? 6) What time does the bus departs? 7) Where does your parents prefer to spend their vacation? 8) I often goes cycling on Saturdays. 9) Does Josh likes listening to rock music? 10) Who exercise in the gym every evening? 11) Her son always drink a cup of hot chocolate in the morning. 12) Does this hotel provides good service? 13) Who you usually buy sweets for? 14) Where your cat likes to sleep? 15) Who do Paul usually travel with?

2 UNIT №2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Теперішній тривалий час вживається для опису дій, які тривають під час мовлення. При цьому можуть називатися такі обставини часу:

now, at the moment, today.

Стверджувальна форма теперішнього тривалого часу утворюється за допомогою дієслова *to be* у теперішньому часі (*am/are/is*) та основного дієслова з закінченням *-ing*.

I + am
He/she/it + is + V_{ing}
You/we/they + are

Заперечні та питальні речення теперішнього тривалого часу утворюються з використанням допоміжного дієслова *to be* (*am/is/are*) (і частки *not* у заперечних реченнях) та основного дієслова з закінченням *-ing*.

<i>I + am not + V_{ing}</i>	<i>Am + I + V_{ing}?</i>
<i>He/she/it + is not (isn't) + V_{ing}</i>	<i>Is + he/she/it + V_{ing}?</i>
<i>We/you/they + are not (aren't) + V_{ing}</i>	<i>Are + we/you/they + V_{ing}?</i>

Наприклад:

I am (i'm) watching TV now. I'm not watching TV now. Am I watching TV now?
He is (He's) reading now. He isn't reading now. Is he reading now?
We are (We're) playing now. We aren't playing now. Are we playing now?

Правила правопису дієслів із закінченням *-ing* такі.

1) Якщо односкладове або двоскладове дієслово закінчується в інфінітиві на приголосний з попереднім наголошеним голосним, що стоїть між двома приголосними, при додаванні закінчення кінцевий приголосний подвоюється:

cut — cutting, begin — beginning.

2) Якщо дієслово в інфінітиві закінчується на *-e*, вона випадає при додаванні закінчення:

bake — baking, come — coming.

3) Якщо дієслово в інфінітиві закінчується на *-l*, при додаванні закінчення цей приголосний подвоюється: *travel — travelling.*

Запам'ятайте!

Lie — lying, die — dying.

2.1 Add *-ing* to the following verbs.

Say, choose, get, leave, learn, dance, look, sit, increase, ring, travel, hop, ride, die, sweep, fight, strike, win, throw, lie, give, consider, swim, have, admit, lead, put, tear.

2.2 Make up the sentences using the verbs in the Present Continuous Tense

- 1) children/along/Little/shore/swim/the.
- 2) dinner/Our/in/ kitchen/the/prepare/mother.
- 3) on/We/a/project/work/new.
- 4) too/drive/fast/You.
- 5) get/The/louder/noise.
- 6) burn/ The/in/fire/fireplace/the.
- 7) on/at/manager/phone/The/the/ speak/moment/the.
- 8) quickly/goal/The/towards/footballer/ the/run.

9) music/to/room/his/Bob/in/listen.

10) over/fly/ the/We/continent.

2.3 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) A woman is speaking to the doctor now. 2) My brother is waiting for an important phone call. 3) The birds are flying high up in the sky. 4) You are speaking too loudly. 5) The students are discussing something in the library. 6) Peter is surfing the Net in his room. 7) Julia and her sister are choosing dresses for the party. 8) I'm looking for my report. 9) The water is boiling in the kettle. 10) It is getting colder.

2.4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Where are David and Andrew? I ... (to look) for them everywhere. — They ... (to exercise) in the gym. They ... (to prepare) for the sport competition. 2) Are you busy now, Rachel? — Yes, I... (to type) the report for the conference. 3)... Amanda ... (to take) a shower now? — No, she She ... (to get) breakfast ready. 4) ... you ... (to wait) for the doctor? — Yes, I... . The doctor ... (to examine) a patient now. 5) Look at the kitten! ... it ... (to try) to catch a goldfish? — Yes, it... It ... (to watch) the goldfish so attentively! 6) We have to hurry. The wind ... (to get) stronger and it ... (to get) dark.— You're right. The weather ... (not to change) for the better. 7) ... your friend still... (to write) a test? — No, he ... (not to write) a test, he ... (to wait) for the teacher to know his mark. 8)... you ... (to choose) a cake for a birthday party? — No, I... (to choose) a cake for a wedding anniversary. 9) I'm afraid you ... (not to drive) fast enough.— We ... (to move) so slowly because the road is too slippery. 10)... Robert... (to watch) TV in his room? — No, he ... (not to watch) TV, he ... (to sleep).

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у теперішньому тривалому часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (*Wh-word*), допоміжне дієслово (*am/is/are*), підмет, основне дієслово (із закінченням *-ing*).

Wh-word + am + I + V_{ing}?

Wh-word + is + he/she/it + V_{ing}?

Wh-word + are + you/we/they + V_{ing}?

Наприклад:

What are you reading now?

Where is he waiting?

Who are they talking to?

Запитання до підмета утворюються лише з використанням допоміжного дієслова *is*:

We are playing in the yard. — Who is playing in the yard?

2.5 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Frank is reading a newspaper in the kitchen now. 2) The boys are speaking to their teacher in the hall. 3) You are speaking very loudly. 4) Pam and Sam are having lunch in a café. 5) James is waiting for you near the cinema. 6) Daniel is repairing his car in the garage.

2.6 Make up the sentences using the Present Continuous Tense.

1) Laura/not to vacuum/the carpet/in the living room. 2) What/ the children/to do/in the gym? 3) Sally/to look/for her scarf? 4) The Thompsons/to stay/at a five-star hotel. 5) Where/Simon and Mike/to hurry? 6) The manager/not to speak/to a client/ now. 7) Who/Susan/to wait for? 8) Why/Ron and Tim/to cut/ the grass/in the yard? 9) It/to get/warmer/outdoors. 10) The number of people/in the supermarket/not to increase.

2.7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) What ... Dolly and Rachel ... (to do)? — Dolly ... (to have) a bath and Rachel... (to dry) her hair. 2) Why... the rainforests ... (to disappear)? — Because people ... (still to cut) them down. 3) What ... the guide ... (to tell) about? — Sorry, I ... (not to listen) to her. I ... (to think) about our visit to the theatre tonight. 4) Who ... (to swim) over there? — It ... (to be) my cousin. He ... (to train) for competitions. 5) ... you still ... (to pack) your suitcase, Eddy? The taxi ... (to wait) for us. — I ... (to come). 6) Who ... you ... (to look) at, George? — I ... (to look) at that girl over there. She ... (to wear) a beautiful black evening dress.— Is this the girl who ... (to hold) a bouquet of roses? — Yes, and she ... (to speak) to a man in dark glasses. 7) Whose dog ... you ... (to walk), Ted? — This ... (to be) the dog of our neighbours. They ... (to paint) the walls in their flat and can't walk the dog. 8) What... you ... (to discuss) so animatedly, boys? — We ... (to plan) our trip to the mountains. Stuart ... (to try) to persuade Brian not to take fishing rods with him. 9) What hotel... Tracy ... (to stay) at? — She ... (not to stay) at a hotel. She ... (to rent) a room in a private house at the moment. 10) Listen!... anybody ... (to cry) outdoors? — Nobody ... (to cry). This ... (to be) just the wind. It... (to make) such a noise.

2.8 Complete the text with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in the box.

to mix

to become

to destroy

to use

to release

to cause

to burn

Smog

«Smog» is a contraction of the words «smoke» and «fog». A lot of factories and industrial plants ... still... coal and heavy oil for producing goods. While the coal..., it... dust particles. These particles ... with fog. This mixture reduces visibility to around 4 metres and causes breathing difficulties and even deaths. Smog ... also ... predominant in many cities, which are located in sunny, warm and dry climates with many motor vehicles. Smog ... damage to woods and crops. It ... the ozone layer of our planet.

Конструкція *be going to* (збиратися щось робити) вживається у те-перішньому тривалому часі для вираження наміру щось зробити у найближчому майбутньому:

Where are they going to spend their weekend?

— They are going to spend their weekend at the seaside.

He is going to tell you about it tomorrow.

2.9 Put the verbs with *be going to* in the correct form.

- 1) – Where ... you ... (to leave) your car for this night? –
– I... (to leave) it in my cousin's garage.
- 2) – Where ... your parents ... (to spend) their holidays?
– They ... (to spend) their holidays in Turkey.
- 3) – What towns ... Sarah ... (to visit) during her tour?
– She ... (to visit) some towns in the south of France. She ... (also to spend) a week in Paris.
- 4) – What... Nellie ... (to cook) for supper tonight?
– She ... (to cook) a chicken with vegetables.
- 5) – ... Teddy ... (to repair) his old camera?
– No, he He ... (to buy) a new digital camera next week.

2.10 Find mistakes and correct them.

- 1) The girls is picking up flowers near the river.
- 2) The scientists are work on an important project at the moment.
- 3) Is you reading this magazine now?
- 4) I'm not watch this show.
- 5) Who is the children waiting for?
- 6) What is speaking Anthony about?
- 7) Look! Somebody is swimming to our yacht.
- 8) Monica and Julia is talking about something over there.
- 9) An injured man is lieing beside the car on the road.
- 10) Are your cousin sitting at the table outside the café?

3 UNIT №3. THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE?

Теперішній неозначений час вживається в таких випадках.	Теперішній тривалий час вживається в таких випадках.
1) Для вираження постійних дій чи станів: He works in the bank.	1) Для вираження дій, що відбуваються під час мовлення та ще не завершилися: We are listening to music now.
2) Для вираження повторюваних дій, особливо якщо називаються прислівники, що вказують на частоту дій: They often do out for supper.	2) Для опису тимчасових ситуацій: He is working hard these days.
3) Коли йдеться про загальновідомі факти, закони природи: <i>The sun rises in the east.</i>	3) Для опису ситуацій, що змінюються, особливо з дієсловами to become, to get, to grow, to increase, to change: It is getting colder.
4) Коли йдеться про розклади (у тому числі про розклади майбутніх подій): The train departs at seven o'clock. The seminar begins at 11 p.m. tomorrow.	4) Коли йдеться про дії, заплановані на найближче майбутнє та які обов'язково відбудуться: You are flying to Paris next week.
5) У коментарях спортивних подій, вистав, викладах сюжетів художніх творів тощо: He acts brilliantly in this play. Обставини часу, що вживаються у теперішньому неозначеному часі: always, every, often, usually, sometimes, rarely, seldom, from time to time, never, etc.	5) У сполученні зі словом <i>always</i> для вираження роздратування та критики: He is always boasting! Обставини часу, що вживаються у теперішньому тривалому часі: now, at the moment, today, at present, tonight, etc.

3.1 Read the sentences and explain the usage of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1) This TV programme starts at 5.30 p.m. 2) The Sharons are looking for a baby-sitter. 3) Dick seldom visits his aunt. 4) Susan's elder brother runs a small café. 5) Tom is always chewing a gum! 6) She sings perfectly in this opera. 7) My parents are celebrating their wedding anniversary next Saturday. 8) Money doesn't buy health. 9) Dean is getting better after his illness. 10) They are having tea in the dining room.

3.2 Circle the correct item.

1) Mary usually *takes/is taking* a bath in the evening. 2) The bus *arrives/is arriving* in Odessa at eight o'clock in the evening. 3) The Harrods *stay/are staying* in a luxurious hotel at present. 4) Helen usually *cooks/is cooking* breakfast at 7 o'clock. 5) Pam *moves/is moving* to a new flat in three days. 6) In a new film «Alice in Wonderland» Alice *wins/is winning* the final battle and *saves/is saving* the inhabitants of the country from the power of the Red Queen. 7) Henry *picks/is picking* me up at eight o'clock tomorrow. 8) Skill *comes/is coming* with practice.

9) Monica *always argues/is always arguing* with me! 10) Today we *go/are going* to the Museum of Fine Arts. 11) My friend *lives/is living* in a private house. 12) At the end of the book the main character *explains/is explaining* everything to his girlfriend and they *go/are going* on a journey together. 13) This plant *produces/is producing* office furniture. 14) The Johnsons *visit/are visiting* us next Sunday. 15) You *always wear/are always wearing* dirty shoes!

3.3 Complete the sentences with the correct time expressions from the box.

every day	usually	often	always
at the moment	tomorrow afternoon	today	never

1) Check all the facts by tomorrow morning. We are having an important press conference ...
 . 2) Rick ... goes to McDonald's because he hates fast food. 3) She takes a bus to work 4) My younger brother is ... hiding my slippers! 5) Steve is typing some documents6) They ... have lunch in this café. 7) Betty ... drinks milk for supper, but... she is drinking apple juice.

3.4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous Tense.

1) John often ... (to send) e-mail letters to his friends abroad. 2) Paul ... (to write) an e-mail letter to his friend in Canada now. 3) Margaret ... (to look) for a better job at the moment. 4) We ... (to attend) language courses three times a week. 5) The secretary ... (to be) busy now. She ... (toprepare) the documents for the conference. 6) My elder brother ... (always to make fun) of me! 7) The professor ... (not to examine) patients now. He ... (to give) a lecture to the students at the moment. He usually ... (to examine) the patients in the morning. 8) The article ... (to contain) the results of important researches in medicine. 9) You never ... (to tell) me about your problems at school. I'm a bit surprised that you ... (to ask) me for a piece of advice now. 10) Most oils .. (to boil) at 200—300 °C. 11)... the musicians ... (to have) lunch now? — No, they They ... (to rehearse) in the assembly hall. They ... (to perform) some new songs at the concert tomorrow. 12)... doctors ... (to use) antibiotic drugs to fight viruses? — No, antibiotic drugs ... (not to work) against viruses. Doctors usually ... (to prescribe) antibiotics against bacterial infections. 13) Max ... (always to play) pranks on his classmates! 14) ... you ... (to wait) for a ferry? — Yes, we The ferry ... (to arrive) at four o'clock. 15)... Peter and Tim ... (to go) fishing next Thursday? — Yes, They often ... (to go) fishing together. And they always ...(to invite) me to join them.

Пам'ятайте, що деякі дієслова не вживаються у теперішньому тривалому часі, замість цього вони вживаються у теперішньому неозначеному часі:
 to agree, to be, to believe, to belong, to cost, to consist, to contain, to depend, to feel, to forget, to have (= to possess), to hate, to hear, to hope, to include, to know, to like, to love, to mean, to need, to prefer, to realize, to remember, to recognize, to see, to seem, to smell, to sound, to suppose, to taste, to think, to understand, to want, to wish etc.
 Наприклад:
He hates cold tea. This book doesn't cost much.

3.5 Circle the correct sentence.

- 1) a) This car belongs to my father.
 b) This car is belonging to my father.
- 2) a) The students listen to a lecture at the moment.
 b) The students are listening to a lecture at the moment.
- 3) a) I know this woman. She is my neighbour.
 b) I'm knowing this woman. She is my neighbour.

- 4) a) Mother is baking a pie. She needs some apples for it.
b) Mother is baking a pie. She is needing some apples for it.
- 5) a) What do you do now?
b) What are you doing now?
- 6) a) Where does your cousin live?
b) Where is your cousin living?
- 7) a) Dick spends most of his time in the gym.
b) Dick is spending most of his time in the gym.
- 8) a) I'm thirsty. I want a glass of water.
b) I'm thirsty. I'm wanting a glass of water.
- 9) a) Do you enjoy our party?
b) Are you enjoying our party?
- 10) a) Now my sister prefers coffee to tea.
b) Now my sister is preferring coffee to tea.

3.6 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous Tense.

- ... everything (to be) ready for the party, Jessica?
- Almost everything. Dolly and Alice ... (to set) the tables right now.
- I... (to believe) they ... (to remember) to put the flowers on the tables.
- Of course, they
- And what... Mike ... (to do)?
- He ... (to choose) the music. He ... (to want) everybody to feel relaxed at the party.
- Good. ... Rosemary ... (still to cook)?
- Yes, she... (to prepare) something very delicious and ... (to hope) to surprise all the guests.
- Oh, her dishes ... (to smell) very tasty! By the way, ... you ... (to know) Molly's phone number? I... (to need) to remind her our address. I... (to be) afraid she ... (not to remember) it.
- It... (to be) OK. I have just spoken to her. She ... (to go) to our place right now.
- Jessica, dear, tell Mike to muffle the music. It... (to seem) to me it... (to play) too loudly. ... you ... (not to think) so?
- Oh, I... (to agree) with you. I... (not to hear) what you ... (to tell) me.
- Listen! Somebody ... (to ring) the doorbell! The guests ... (to come)! Let's meet them!

3.7 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

What Is the Solar System?

The Solar System is made up of all the planets that orbit the Sun. In addition to the planets, the Solar System also 1) ... of moons, comets, asteroids, minor planets, dust and gas.

Everything in the Solar System 2)... around the Sun. The Sun 3) ... around 98% of all the material in the Solar System. The larger the object is, the more gravity it has. Because the Sun is so large, its powerful gravity 4) ... all the objects in the Solar System towards it. At the same time, these objects, which 5)... very rapidly, try to fly away from the Sun into the emptiness of outer space and the Sun 6) ... to pull them inward. So the objects 7)... trapped half-way in between.

Scientists 8)... about the number of planets in the Solar System. Some of them 9)... that there are nine planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Others 10)... that Pluto can't be considered as a planet, it is just the largest member of a distinct population called the Kuiper belt. There are a lot of other points the scientists 11) ... about nowadays. Perhaps you'll find the answers to these questions?

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1) a) consist; | b) consists; | c) is consisting. |
| 2) a) revolve; | b) revolves; | c) are revolving. |

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 3) a) contain; | b) contains; | c) is containing. |
| 4) a) attracts; | b) is attracting; | c) are attracting. |
| 5) a) moves; | b) is moving; | c) are moving. |
| 6) a) try; | b) is trying; | c) are trying. |
| 7) a) become; | b) becomes; | c) are becoming. |
| 8) a) still argue; | b) still argues; | c) are still arguing. |
| 9) a) think; | b) thinks; | c) are thinking. |
| 10) a) believe; | b) is believing; | c) are believing. |
| 11) a) debate; | b) is debating; | c) are debating. |

3.8 Find the synonyms to the underlined words among the words given below:

Деякі дієслова, які зазвичай не вживаються у теперішньому тривалому часі, можуть вживатись у ньому, якщо змінюють своє значення.

Порівняйте:

Теперішній неозначений час	Теперішній тривалий час
He has a big bathroom. (= йому належить)	He is having a bath. (= він приймає ванну)
I think your idea is really good. (= я так вважаю)	I'm thinking about your suggestion. (= я роздумую)
The meat tastes nice. (= м'ясо добре смакує)	She is tasting meat. (= вона пробує на смак)
I see she is very upset. (= я розумію)	I'm seeing my lawyer today. (= я зустрічаюсь, відвідую)
They come from Spain. (= вони народились в Іспанії)	They are coming from Spain. (= вони повертаються з Іспанії)
The rose smells nice. (= у троянди приємний запах)	She is smelling the meat. (= вона нюхає)
You look wonderful today. (= ви виглядаєте)	You are looking at the picture. (= ви дивитесь)
I love/enjoy spring. (= люблю взагалі)	I'm loving/enjoying these spring holidays. (= насолоджуюсь зараз)
The box weighs 8 kilos. (= має вагу)	The salesman is weighing the box. (= зважує)
Peter is very rude. (= взагалі)	Peter is being very rude these days. (= він поводить себе (незвичайна поведінка))
This sweater feels soft and pleasant. (= має текстуру)	The woman is feeling the baby's forehead. (= торкається)

3.9 Circle the correct item.

1) He thinks/is thinking the situation is beyond control. 2) I think/am thinking about going to the cinema tonight. 3) The secretary has/is having lunch now. 4) My aunt has/is having a cottage house near the river. 5) I see/am seeing what you mean. 6) Albert sees/is seeing his dentist in the afternoon. 7) Do you enjoy /Are you enjoying this performance? 8) Little Betty enjoys/ is enjoying watching cartoons. 9) This butter tastes/is tasting bitter. 10) Why do you taste/are you tasting the salad? — It seems to me there isn't enough salt in it. 11) Jessica is/is being very lazy these days. 12) Our boss is/is being a very polite person. 13) Terry looks/is looking very funny in this hat. 14) Jake and Nora look/are looking through the documents for the meeting.

3.10 Translate into English.

1) Ти впізнаєш цього хлопця? — Ні, я його не знаю. 2) Що твоя сестра зараз робить? — Вона зустрічається зі своєю подругою. Вони разом вечеряють сьогодні. 3) О котрій завтра прибуває поїзд? — Він прибуває о десятій ранку. 4) Я думаю, ваш друг розповідає щось цікаве. Всі сміються. 5) Ви пробуєте піцу? — Так. Піца смакує дуже добре. 6) Ви виглядаєте дуже стурбованим. Про що ви думаєте? — Я обдумую пропозицію мого начальника. 7) Що він зважує? — Він хоче дізнатися, скільки важить цей кавун. 8) Майк щось дуже турботливий цими днями! 9) Що ви думаєте про нашу вечірку? — Нам вона дуже подобається! 10) Хіба ти не бачиш, що я дуже зайнятий цими днями?

4 UNIT №4. MEANS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE ACTIONS

Майбутній неозначений час (the Future Simple Tense) вживається для вираження дій та подій у майбутньому. Майбутній неозначений час утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова *will* та інфінітива без *to*.

Характерні обставини часу: *tomorrow, next, in*.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will + V₁

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will not (won't) + V₁

Will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + V /. — Yes, I/he/... will.

(No, I/he/... won't.)

Наприклад:

They will go to the theatre tomorrow.

She will not (won't) attend the lecture next Tuesday.

Will you clean the flat tomorrow?

Shall вживається у питальних реченнях із займенниками *I, we*, коли ми висловлюємо пропозицію, хочемо отримати розпорядження щодо яких-небудь дій чи пропонуємо щось зробити:

Shall we do to the beach today? (висловлюємо пропозицію)

Shall I make you a cup of tea? (пропонуємо щось зробити)

Shall we learn this poem by heart? (висловлюємо намір отримати розпорядження)

4.1 Make up the sentences using the verbs in the Future Simple Tense.

1) have/in/We/minutes/dinner/twenty. 2) every thing/you/ The/explain/manager/to. 3) father/us/theme/Our/take/the/ Sunday/to/next/park. 4) you/some/examine/The/in/doctor/ minutes. 5) next/summer/children/from/the/Friday/The/camp/ return. 6) your/The/tomorrow/car/repair/mechanic. 7) find/ information/I/you/for/this/tomorrow. 8) future/other/live/ on/People/planets/in.

4.2 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) The Daniels will stay with us for a fortnight. 2) Mark will buy everything we need tomorrow. 3) Dinner will be ready in half an hour. 4) The police inspector will interrogate the burglar tomorrow. 5) Emily will book a room in the hotel for us. 6) Sam will take part in the next competition. 7) Jessica will have her final exam in two days. 8) It will be warm tomorrow.

4.3 Complete the sentences with *shall, will or won't*.

- 1) — ... you take part in the festival next week, Cindy?
— No, I..., but Belinda
— Unfortunately, I don't know her phone number.
— ... I give it to you?
— Yes. Please.
- 2) — ... David be in the office tomorrow, Jack?
— No, he... .Why?
— I... have the results of his survey tomorrow morning.
— That's good. He needs this information for his report.
— ... I send him the results via e-mail?
— It... be great.
- 3) — ... you give me a lift, Nick?
— Of course, I I drive you to the office, Pam?
— No, I... work in the office today. I... have an appointment with an estate agent. ... you stop.

- the car opposite that building?
 — OK.
- 4) — We are running out of food. ... you go shopping, Ben?
 — OK. But I need a shopping list.
 — I... prepare a shopping list for you.
 — ... you give me your discount card?
 — Sorry I Alice took my discount card yesterday and forgot to return it.
 — Well, I... buy all the food at the market then.

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у майбутньому неозначеному часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово will, підмет, основне дієслово.

Wh-word + will + you/he/she/it/they + V₁?

Наприклад:

What will she cook for dinner tomorrow?

Where will you go next Saturday?

Who will visit us tomorrow?

Wh-word + shall + I/we + V₁ ? (якщо ми просимо поради)

Наприклад:

Where shall we go?

What shall I do?

4.4 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) The students will know the results of the test tomorrow morning. 2) They will go to Italy next summer. 3) She will give me this article tomorrow. 4) Boris will finish repairing the roof in two days. 5) You will receive the parcel from them next week.

4.5 Complete the text with will or won't and one of the verbs from the box.

to discover

to replace

to advance

to live

to operate

to develop

to affect

to cure

to use

to have

to build

to make

to be

Predictions About Our Future

Have you ever thought about our life in the future? What ... life ... like in thirty or fifty years from now? How far ... technology ...? How ... its development ... our lives? Here are some predictions made by science-fiction writers and technology experts.

1) People ... in flats and houses like we have nowadays. They ... environmentally friendly «smart houses». 2) Scientists ... new cheap sources of energy. This discovery... it possible to travel long distances not only around our planet, but also in space. 3) People ... their computers with the help of a keyboard or a mouse. They ... the power of their thoughts to surf the Net. 4) 3D holographic displays... old computer screens. 5) New medicines... diseases like cancer and diabetes. Pharmacists ... drugs for individual needs of every sick person. 6) People ... the opportunity to continue their education at any time and age thanks to the development of virtual worlds for educational purposes.

4.6 Make up questions using the Future Simple Tense. Answer these questions (make your predictions about the future).

- 1) What means of transport/to be popular/in future?
- 2) People/ to use/mobile phones/in future?
- 3) What food/people/to eat/ in future?
- 4) People/to find/life/on other planets?
- 5) How/people/to use/robots/in future?
- 6) What kind of literature/ to be popular/in future?
- 7) How/people/to do the shopping/in future?
- 8) What clothes/people/to wear/in future?

Для вираження майбутньої дії використовується як майбутній неозначений час, так і конструкція *be going to*.

Майбутній неозначений час вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Коли ми повідомляємо про факти чи дії у майбутньому, на здійснення яких ми не можемо вплинути: It will be Monday tomorrow.
- 2) Коли ми повідомляємо про дії чи події у майбутньому, але не впевнені, що вони відбудуться (чи ще не прийняли остаточного рішення): I think I'll buy a new camera.
- 3) Якщо ми прийняли рішення в момент мовлення: I'm tired. I'll go to bed earlier today.
- 4) Коли ми висловлюємо сподівання, побоювання, страхи, погрози, прогнози щодо майбутнього, даємо обіцянки тощо. Як правило, в таких випадках вживаються слова hope, believe, think, expect, I'm afraid, I'm sure, I know, I promise, perhaps, probably etc.: I'm sure he will help you. He will probably come home late.

Be going to вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Коли ми повідомляємо про свої наміри чи плани: He attends computer courses. He is going to enter a computer college.
- 2) Коли ми повідомляємо про події у найближчому майбутньому, якщо ми впевнені, що вони відбудуться: He is going to invite you to the party. (he has already decided)
- 3) Якщо в момент мовлення ми розуміємо, що трапиться найближчим часом: Be careful! You are going to cut your finger!

4.7 Match the sentences to the explanations of the usage of the Future Simple Tense or be going to.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) They are going to get married. | a) Рішення, прийняте в момент мовлення. |
| 2) I'm afraid we'll miss this train. | b) Подія у найближчому майбутньому, що напевно відбудеться. |
| 3) Watch out! You're going to hit your head! | c) Повідомлення про факт у майбутньому, на здійснення якого ми не можемо вплинути. |
| 4) It will be my birthday tomorrow. | d) Повідомлення про події у майбутньому, рішення щодо яких ще остаточно не прийняте. |
| 5) I have got a headache. I'll take an aspirin. | e) Висловлювання побоювання. |
| 6) He is in café, He is going to have lunch. | |
| 7) I think I'll join you for a picnic tomorrow. | |

- f) Повідомлення про подію, що, як ми тільки-но зрозуміли, зараз трапиться.
- g) Повідомлення про наміри та плани.

4.8 Circle the correct item.

1) They will go/are going to the theatre. They have already bought the tickets. 2) Summer holidays will/are going to start in a month. 3) I'm sure this team will/is going to win the game. 4) Mr Harris has sold his old car. He will/is going to buy a new one. 5) Watch out! You will/are going to scald your hand! 6) Perhaps we will/are going to cancel tomorrow's meeting. 7) It's too cold in the room. I will/am going to turn on the heating. 8) I hope they will/are going to enjoy the tour. 9) Phil is studying hard these days. He will/is going to have an exam next week. 10) Be careful! The dog will/is going to bite you! 11) The sun will/is going to rise in less than an hour. 12) I promise I will/am going to buy you new trainers next week. 13) They have bought a lot of food. They will/are going to have a party. 14) His daughter will/is going to be five next year. 15) I suppose she will/is going to tell us about her intentions.

4.9 Open the brackets using will or be going to.

- 1) — Do you have any plans for tomorrow?
— Yes, I... (to take) my little daughter to the Zoo.
- 2) — Would you like vanilla icecream or a piece of cherry cake?
— I think I... (to have) a piece of cake.
- 3) — Why is Pam phoning an estate agency?
— She ... (to buy) a flat in this area.
- 4) — Don't you think it's too dark in the room?
— You're right. I... (to switch) on the light.
- 5) — The lecture starts at ten tomorrow morning.
— Don't be afraid. I... (to be) in time.
- 6) — What are you doing?
— I'm reading a message from my friend. He ... (to spend) next week in the mountains and invites me to join him.
- 7) — Your room is a mess!
— I know. I... (to tidy) it a bit later.
- 8) — I'm afraid I don't have enough money to buy this jacket.
— Never mind. I... (to lend) you the sum you need.
- 9) — Is this your magazine, Kate?
— No, it's Molly's. She ... (to read) it in the plane.

4.10 Open the brackets using will, shall or be going to.

Dear Sally,

I'm writing to you to tell about my plans for the summer. Now I'm studying hard as I ... (to have) exams to enter university. I hope I... (not to fail) and soon ... (to become) a student of the economic department.

Then my friends and I ... (to travel) to Greece. We haven't decided about the date of our departure yet but I think we ... (to go) there at the end of July. We ... (to visit) Athens, Delphi and Olympia. Perhaps we ... (to go) to Crete and spend some days there. ... I... (to bring) you a special souvenir from Greece? I know you're fond of collecting dolls. I'm sure I... (to be able) to buy a nice doll in traditional Greek clothes for you. We ... (to spend) two weeks in Greece and see as many sights as possible.

In August I ... (to start) language courses because I want to know English and German perfectly. I believe the knowledge of foreign languages ... (to be) necessary for my future profession.

Oh, I nearly forgot! We ... (to have) a party to celebrate the end of our school. We are planning to celebrate this event at the end of June and hope you ... (to join) us. ... you ... (to send) me a message about your decision or ... I... (to phone) you?

Well, that's all for now. Hope to see you soon.

Love,
Isabel

4.11 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Stuart is taking driving lessons. He will get a driving licence in a fortnight. 2) I know that Frank is going to be eighteen next year. 3) Perhaps the Mills are going to buy a cottage house soon. 4) Mike has taken his fishing rod. He will catch some fish for supper. 5) Will we go for a picnic tomorrow? 6) Gordon is looking for a better job. He will apply for the vacancy of Advising Investment Manager. 7) Amanda promises she is going to follow the recommendations of the doctor. 8) I think they shall organize a seminar for the staff.

Іноді для вираження майбутньої дії вживається теперішній тривалий чи теперішній неозначений час.

Теперішній тривалий час вживається, коли ми повідомляємо про заплановані події, які обов'язково відбудуться найближчим часом:

We are having an exam in a week.

She is flying to Rome next Tuesday.

Дієслова to go та to come можуть вживатись у теперішньому тривалому часі замість is going to до/are going to come з метою уникнення повторювання:

They are going to the gym tonight.

(NOT: They are going to go to the gym tonight.)

Our aunt is coming tomorrow.

Теперішній неозначений час вживається, коли йдеться про події у майбутньому, пов'язані з розкладом:

The train arrives at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

4.12 Circle the correct item.

1) We will go/are going to the concert next Saturday. Tony has already bought the tickets. 2) I'm sure he will win/is winning the competition. 3) The seminar will begin/begins at nine o'clock tomorrow. 4) Kate will be/is going to be eighteen next month. 5) I know that Nick will have/is having an interview tomorrow morning. 6) They have/are having a party next Sunday. 7) The performance will start/starts at seven o'clock. Don't be late. 8) The Browns will spend/are spending next weekend in their cottage house. They have already told us about it. 9) What time will/does the bus depart tomorrow? 10) Perhaps Henry will/is going to find this journal in the library. 11) The post office is opening/opens at eight o'clock tomorrow. 12) Helen's parents are coming/will come from France next Wednesday. 13) I've got a headache.— I am giving/will give you an aspirin. 14) In 2100 people will live/are going to live on other planets. 15) Watch out! You will/are going to burn your hand!

4.13 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Future Simple or the Present Continuous Tense.

1) The Robsons ...(to buy) a new car next week. They have already chosen the model.
2) I'm afraid Paul... (not to accept) our offer. 3) The conference ... (to finish) at two o'clock tomorrow. 4) It... (to be) the 1st of June in three days. 5) I'm cold. I... (to ask) for an extra blanket.

6) Monica and Nick ... (to fly) to Malta next Friday. They have already bought the tickets. 7) Don't be late! The football match ... (to start) at six o'clock tomorrow. 8) ... I ... (to print) this document for you? 9) Alice ... (probably to send) us a message. 10) This ferry ... (to depart) at ten o'clock tomorrow morning. 11) Julia hasn't cooked anything because we ... (to go) out for dinner tonight. 12) It's getting late. ... we ... (to call) a taxi for you? 13) We have arranged about a game of tennis. We ... (to meet) on the tennis court later. 14) What time ... the competition ... (to start) tomorrow? 15) I promise I ... (not to drive) the car very fast.

4.14 Find mistakes and correct the item.

1) We are having a barbecue next Friday. Shall you join us? 2) I feel very tired. I think I'm going to bed right now. 3) Don't miss this film. It is going to start at eight o'clock tomorrow evening. 4) I feel bored. Will we go for a walk? 5) Watch out! Your car will crash into a fence! 6) My sister is going to be sixteen in a month. 7) I hope we are going to meet a lot of interesting people at the party. 8) The bus is leaving at 1 p.m. tomorrow. 9) Our chief will sign a treaty with our trade partners tomorrow. The secretary has already prepared all the documents. 10) Your shirt is dirty! — I know. I'm washing it a bit later. 11) Linda can't go shopping with you tomorrow. She will make a report at the conference. 12) Our fridge is empty! — Don't worry. I am going to cook something for dinner. 13) Nelly is probably going to spend a few days in Palermo. 14) Be careful! You will drop the plates! 15) Shall you do me a favour?

5 UNIT №5. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Минулий неозначений час (The Past Simple Tense) вживається для повідомлення про регулярно повторювані у минулому дії, а також для опису послідовності дій, що відбувались у минулому. При цьому можуть вживатися такі обставини часу: yesterday, last week (month, year), three days ago.

У минулому неозначеному часі до основи правильних дієслів додається закінчення -ed: walk — walked, clean — cleaned. Неправильні дієслова мають спеціальні форми минулого часу:

buy — bought, meet — met, speak — spoke i m.ò.

Стверджувальна форма минулого неозначеного часу утворюється так:

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + V₂ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

We worked In the garden yesterday.

He sent me an e-mail letter an hour ago.

Утворюючи форму минулого неозначеного часу для правильних дієслів, слід дотримуватись таких правил правопису.

1) Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -e, додається тільки -d:

live — lived, save — saved.

2) Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на приголосний з попереднім наголошеним голосним, кінцевий приголосний подвоюється й додається -ed:

stop — stopped, prefer — preferred.

3) Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -y з попереднім приголосним, то -y змінюється на -i й додається -ed:

study — studied, fry — fried.

4) Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -y з попереднім голосним, то додається -ed:

stay — stayed, enjoy — enjoyed.

5) Якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -I, то з додаванням закінчення -ed цей приголосний подвоюється:

travel — travelled.

Форми минулого часу для дієслова to be — was/were:

для I/he/she/it — was, для you/we/they — were.

5.1 Write the past form of the verbs into correct column.

To present, to shake, to bathe, to get, to lay, to ski, to empty, to keep, to leave, to change, to feel, to verify, to belong, to choose, to plan, to believe, to show, to live, to break, to permit, to hear, to cover, to drive, to fall, to scan, to reduce, to catch, to fight, to race, to pay, to travel, to mean, to tell, to explain, to refer, to rise, to fly, to betray, to talk, to spend, to find, to fill, to know, to beg, to wear, to say, to play.

Regular Verbs	Irregular Verbs

5.2 Rewrite the text in the Past Simple Tense.

Steller's Sea Cow

While travelling with the explorer Vitus Bering in 1741, a naturalist Georg Steller discovers an amusing defenseless mammal near the Asiatic coast of the Bering Sea. It is a sea cow. The animal looks somewhat like a large seal, but has two stout forelimbs and a whale-like tail. The sea cow grows up to 7.9 metres long and weighs up to three tons. According to Steller, the animal never

comes out on shore but always lies in the water. Its skin is black and thick and its head is small in proportion to the body. Sea cows' habitat stretches along the North Pacific coast to Japan and California. Scientists suppose that the arrival of humans is the cause of their extinction. People hunt sea cows for their meat. The animals die out within 27 years of their discovery.

5.3 Complete the text with the verbs from the box in the Past Simple Tense.

to paint	to study	to go	to take
to die	to spend	to be	to begin
to grow	to return	to attend	to get

Leonardo Da Vinci

The illegitimate son of a 25-year-old notary, Ser Piero and a peasant girl Caterina, Leonardo was born on April 15, 1452 in Vinci, Italy, just outside Florence. His father ... the boy to his house where Leonardo ... up. Leonardo never ... public school but he had access to scholarly texts owned by family and friends. When Leonardo ... 15 his father apprenticed him to Andrea del Verrocchio, the leading artist of Florence. Leonardo ... at Verrocchio's studio for more than ten years and got the degree of a master. In 1482 Leonardo became a court artist for the duke of Milan, Ludovico Sforza and ... seventeen years working for him. During his long stay in Milan Leonardo ... «The Virgin» and «The Last Supper» and many other paintings and drawings. He also spent most of his time studying science, architecture, the elements of mechanics and human anatomy. Leonardo Da Vinci ... to Florence in 1503 where he painted a mural in the council hall in Florence's Palazzo Vecchio. At the same time he ... to work on the «Mona Lisa». From 1513 to 1516 he worked in Rome, maintaining a workshop and undertaking a variety of projects for the Pope. In 1516 Leonardo Da Vinci... to France where he ... the title of Premier Painter and Engineer and Architect of the King Francis I. He ... on May 2, 1519 in Cloux, France.

Питальна форма минулого неозначеного часу утворюється додаванням допоміжного дієслова *did* з заперечною часткою *not* до основного дієслова без закінчення *-ed* (для правильних дієслів) або в першій формі (для неправильних).

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + did not (didn't) + V₁

Наприклад:

She didn't clean the house yesterday.

You didn't go to the swimming pool last Friday.

Якщо в реченнях присудком є одна з форм дієслова *to be*, заперечна форма таких речень утворюється за допомогою саме цього дієслова.

I/he/she/it + was not (wasn't)

You/we/they + were not (weren't)

Наприклад:

He wasn't at home yesterday evening.

We weren't satisfied with the results of the work.

Для утворення питальної форми минулого неозначеного часу (загальних запитань) допоміжне дієслово *did* ставиться на початку речення перед підметом, причому основне дієслово вживається без *-ed* або в першій формі.

Did + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + V₁.

Відповіді на такі запитання даються короткі, з використанням того самого допоміжного дієслова:

Did she book the tickets? — Yes, she did./No, she didn't.

Did they drive to the station? — Yes, they did./No, they didn't.

Якщо в реченнях до складу присудка входить форма дієслова to be, питальні речення та відповіді утворюються за його допомогою:

Was he at school yesterday? — Yes, he was./No, he wasn't.

Were they tired? — Yes, they were./No, they weren't.

5.4 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) Jack knew about the changes in the timetable yesterday morning. 2) The trip was long and tiring. 3) They stayed at their friend's house last summer. 4) Mike's father taught him to drive a car a year ago. 5) Sarah cooked fish for supper yesterday. 6) The children were hungry after the walk in the park. 7) Alan lost his credit card a week ago. 8) The tourists returned to the hotel late in the evening. 9) The Clarks moved to a new flat three months ago. 10) The secretary left the office an hour ago. 11) Little Eddy ate all the sweets yesterday. 12) It was boiling hot at the seaside last week. 13) Monica looked very smart in her new dress. 14) The burglar managed to escape from prison last night. 15) The parents were proud of their son's talents.

5.5 Make up the sentences using the Past Simple Tense.

1) The inspector/to question/the victim/of the robbery. 2) Anybody/to leave/me/a message? 3) We/not to enjoy/the performance/last Sunday. 4) Martin/not to tell/us/a word/ about his exams. 5) Vicky/to be/happy/on hearing the news? 6) You/to catch/the idea/of the project? 7) James/not to forget/to buy/some fruit/for supper. 8) The train/to arrive/at exactly/ nine o'clock/last morning. 9) Greg/not to manage/to repair/his motorbike/yesterday. 10) It/to be/sunny/in Prague/last week? 11) You/to sleep/well/last night? 12) The manager/not to give/ us/any instructions/about it/yesterday. 13) It/to rain/heavily/ last night. 14) Mark/to take/your driving licence/by mistake? 15) Our break/to finish/half an hour ago.

5.6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) ... you (to be) busy last night? — No I I ... (to spend) last evening with my friends. We ... (to watch) a new film with Johnny Depp starring. 2) ... Nick ... (to travel) around Europe last summer? — No, he He ... (to plan) to spend his summer holidays in Spain, but he ... (not to manage) to book the tour beforehand. So he ... (to fly) to Thailand and ... (to spend) two weeks there. 3)... Sally ... (to do) the ironing yesterday? — Yes, she She also ... (to water) the flowers in the garden and (to tidy) the flat. But she... (not to have) enough time to go shopping and I.. (to decide) to help her. 4)... there (to be) many people at the performance last night? — Yes, there The concert hall ...(to be) overcrowded because the performance ... (to be) really wonderful. 5) ... Phil ... (to return) home late yesterday? — Yes, he He ... (to be) so tired that he ... (to go) to bed without having supper. 6) ... you (to be) satisfied with the results of your last experiment? — Unfortunately, we ... (not to get) any results. Something ... (to go) wrong and we ... (to have) to stop the experiment to find out the problem. 7)... the weather (to be) good for a picnic yesterday? — Yes, it... (to be) perfect. We ... (to go) to the lake and ... (to have) a wonderful time there. The boys ... (to catch) some fish and we ... (to cook) a tasty fish soup on fire. 8) ... Pam ... (to feed) the cat in the morning? — Yes, she She ... (to give) it some sausages and ... (to pour) some milk. 9) ... Max ... (to visit) his dentist yesterday? — No, he The nurse ... (to phone) Max and ... (to postpone) the visit because of some changes in the doctor's timetable. 10) ... it ... (to rain) yesterday? — No, it... . The weather ... (to be) cloudy and damp but it... (not to be) cold.

5.7 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) The pupils readed an interesting legend at the lesson yesterday. 2) He didn't went to the disco last night. 3) Dolly and Tina stoped in this hotel last year. 4) Did Mary left the office early yesterday? — No, she didn't. 5) Nigel spended a week in the mountains last month. 6) Were you at the seaside last summer? — No, we were. 7) The secretary copyd all the documents a day ago. 8) Was your friends disappointed to know the truth? 9) It weren't very hot last week. 10) Stuart graduate from university a year ago.

Складаючи спеціальне запитання у минулому неозначеному часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово did, підмет, основне дієслово в першій формі або без закінчення -ed.

Wh-word + did I/you/he/she/it/we/they + V₁?

Наприклад:

When did he leave for Warsaw?

What did you do yesterday?

Who did you meet yesterday?

Запитання до підмета утворюється без допоміжного дієслова, а основне дієслово вживається у формі минулого часу:

Who phoned me an hour ago?

Who translated this article?

Якщо в реченні є форми дієслова to be, спеціальні запитання утворюються за їх допомогою. Запитання до підмета утворюються лише за допомогою форми was:

Where were you last Sunday?

Who was at the cinema with you?

5.8 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) He prepared a report for the conference yesterday. 2) The Walters flew to Egypt three days ago. 3) Janet was in the park with her daughter in the evening. 4) Clive gave me this disc last Wednesday. 5) The tourists were in front of the museum some minutes ago.

5.9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Why... you ... (to leave) this magazine on my table, Henry? — Because I... (to want) you to have a look at one article there. 2) Where ... Alison ... (to meet) Pete last Saturday? — She ... (to go) to the new shopping centre to buy some clothes and ... (to meet) Pete there. 3)... your brother ... (to win) the competition last Friday? — No, he He ... (to fall) off the horse and ... (to injure) his leg badly. The ambulance ... (to take) him to hospital. 4) Who ... Den ... (to buy) the flowers for yesterday? — He ... (to buy) them for Margaret. It... (to be) her birthday yesterday and she ... (to have) a party. 5)... Simon ... (to have) a car accident yesterday? — Yes, he His car ... (to crash) into a tree. And how ... you ... (to know) about it? Who ... (to tell) you? — My neighbour. He ... (to be) at the bus stop at that time and ... (to see) everything. 6) When Fred ... (to wake) up yesterday morning he ... (to find) out that he ... (to be) alone in the house. He ... (to take) a shower and ... (to go) to the kitchen to make a cup of coffee. 7) Why ... you ... (not to let) me know about the meeting? — Sorry, I... (not to have) my notebook with me and ... (not to remember) your phone number. 8) Who ... (to send) you such a nice card, Polly? — Oh, I... (to get) it from Lucy last month. She ... (to be) in Paris on her holidays and ... (to decide) to write me about her trip. 9) What time ... the shop assistants ... (to leave) the department store yesterday? — Well, their working day ... (to finish) a bit later yesterday so they ... (to leave) the store at about nine o'clock in the evening. 10) What ... (to be) the weather like during your last trip to Australia? — Oh, it ... (to be) terrible. It ... (to be) cold and rainy and we ... (not to leave) the hotel for a few days. We even ... (to miss) some excursions because of the weather.

5.10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form and read the text.

Chewing Gum

People ... (to enjoy) chewing gum-like substances in many lands centuries ago. Some of these materials ... (to be) thickened resin and latex from certain kinds of trees. Others ... (to be) various sweet grasses, leaves, grains and waxes. Ancient Greeks, for example, ... (to chew) mastic gum which they ... (to obtain) from the bark of the mastic tree. This tree ... (to grow) on the island Chios. Grecian women especially ... (to like) chewing mastic gum to clean their teeth and sweeten their breath.

From the Indians, the American colonists ... (to learn) to chew the gum-like resin that formed on spruce trees when the bark was cut. Lumps of spruce gum ... (to become) popular and merchants ... (to sell) them in the eastern United States making it the first commercial chewing gum in this country. Mexican General Santa Anna... (to introduce) such lumps to the inventor Thomas Adams, who ... (to begin) experimenting with it as a substance for rubber. Adams ... (to try) to make toys, masks and rain boots, but his experiments ... (to fail). Sitting in his workshop one day, tired and discouraged, he ... (to put)

a lump of gum into his mouth. Adams ... (not to find out) the way of producing rubber, but he ... (to open) the world's first chewing gum factory. Later Adams ... (to try) to add flavour to the gum. He ... (to create) a licorice-flavoured gum which ... (to become) popular with the public. But the gum ... (to have) one drawback — it... (not to hold) the flavour.

Another man, William White ... (to experiment) with flavour of the gum. He ... (to solve) the problem by using the flavour of peppermint and it ... (to stay) in the gum during chewing. By the early 1900s, with improved methods of manufacturing, packaging and marketing, modern chewing gum ... (to be) on the way to its current popularity.

5.11 Make up questions using the Past Simple Tense and answer them. (Use the text of ex. 15.)

- 1) Where/the ancient Greeks/to obtain/the mastic gum/ from?
- 2) Why/Grecian women/to enjoy/chewing/mastic gum?
- 3) Who/the Mexican General/to introduce/the lumps of spruce gum/to?
- 4) What/Adams/to try/to add/to the gum?
- 5) Who/ to solve/the problem/of the flavour/in the gum?
- 6) What flavour/William White/to use/in the gum?

5.12 Find mistakes and correct them.

- 1) A woman smiled at a little girl and gived her an apple.
- 2) The ferry were fast and comfortable.
- 3) What film did you watched at the cinema yesterday?
- 4) Who did taught your brother to play the guitar?
- 5) Where was your parents when you came home last night?
- 6) Why your teacher was angry with you?
- 7) Bill didn't be in the classroom at that time.
- 8) Who he discussed this problem with?
- 9) Sorry, I didn't understood your question.
- 10) You was very upset because of the results of the test yesterday.

Для вираження дій, які були звичними і часто відбувались у минулому, але більше не відбуваються, вживається структура *used to*: She used to live in a small flat but now she lives in a big house. Питальна та заперечна форми речень з цією структурою утворюються з використанням допоміжного дієслова *did*, причому основне дієслово вживається без *-ed* або в першій формі:

Did Martin use to have a pet?

Martin didn't use to have any pets.

Якщо йдеться про звички в минулому, яких більше немає, вживається як минулий неозначений час, так і структура *used to* без різниці у значенні:

Mary worked/used to work as a nurse.

Але *used to* не вживається у випадках, коли йдеться про події, що відбувались у певний час у минулому.

Правильно:

They went shopping yesterday.

Неправильно:

They used to go shopping yesterday.

5.13 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets or the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple Tense.

1) Andrew ... (to spend) his holidays in the village but now he goes to the seaside for his holidays. 2) Ben and Ron ... (to spend) their last holidays in Montenegro. 3) Max and his cousin ... (to go) cycling last Saturday. 4) George ... (not to go) cycling when he was a schoolboy. 5) Nelly ... (to go) in for sport but now she doesn't have much time for it. 6) Emma ... (to spend) all her money for clothes last Friday. 7) Sue ... (to spend) a lot of money but now she saves it because she wants to buy a new car. 8) They ... (to go) for a picnic two days ago. 9) They ... (to go) for picnics when they were younger. 10) Julia ... (to eat) meat but now she is a vegetarian. 11) ... your brother ... (to go) to the swimming pool every week when he was a child? 12) Sam ... (not to have) a cat when he lived in a flat. 13) ... Pamela ... (to try) any national dishes during her last visit to China? 14) Jim ... (to be) very polite when he was a little boy, but now he is very rude. 15)... your parents ... (to take) you for a walk in the park when you were little?

5.14 Write 8—10 sentences about what you used/didn't use to do when you were little and what you do/don't do now

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у вживанні теперішнього та минулого неозначених часів.

Теперішній неозначений час вживається для описання регулярної дії чи постійного стану.

Характерні обставини часу: always, often, usually, every week (month, etc.), sometimes, seldom, rarely, never.

Минулий неозначений час вживається для повідомлення про регулярно повторювані дії у минулому, а також для опису послідовності дій, що відбувались у минулому.

Характерні обставини часу: yesterday, last week (month, etc.), three days, etc. ago.

5.15 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Past Simple Tense.

1) Our Maths teacher usually ... (to give) us a lot of homework to do, but yesterday we ... (to have) a test and he ... (not to give) us any homework. 2) Vicky always ... (to have) tea with sandwiches for breakfast but yesterday she ... (to decide) to eat some porridge. 3)... your brother often ... (to surf) the Internet in the evening? — Oh, yes, he ... (to surf) the Net almost every evening. But yesterday he ... (to be) busy preparing for the Biology exam and ... (not to switch on) the computer. 4) You never ... (to miss) lectures, Sheila. Why ... you ... (not to come) to the lecture on Ancient History last Thursday? — You see, Alison, I... (to oversleep) because my alarm clock ... (not to go) off. 5)... Den always (to be) so hungry after cycling? — Yes, he When he ... (to return) from the ride last time he ... (to eat) two bowls of soup, three roast beefs, a plate of mashed potato, a bowl of vegetable salad and two pieces of cake. 6) Your mother told me you ... (not to be) very well yesterday, Jean. How ... you (to be) now? — I... (to be) all right now, thanks. I just... (to have) a horrible headache yesterday and ... (to go) to bed earlier than usual. I sometimes ... (to have) headaches. 7) Look! Your room ... (to be) a mess, Brian! When ... you ... (to tidy) it last time? — Well, I ... (not to remember), Sue. Usually I ... (to clean) my room once a week, but last week I... (to be) very busy preparing a report for my boss. 8) There ... (to be) a good documentary on TV

yesterday. ... you ... (to see) it, Alice? — No I... .1 never ... (to watch) documentary films. I... (to think) they ... (to be) too boring.— I ... (not to agree) with you. That film ... (to be) very interesting and educative. 9) Who ... Sam ... (to buy) the disc with songs of «Back Street Boys» for yesterday? Sam usually ... (to listen) to another kind of music.— Perhaps he ... (to buy) it for his younger sister. She ... (to be) fond of music of this kind. 10) Who ... (usually to organize) seminars for the staff in your office? — The manager of the personnel department ... (to be) usually responsible for things like seminars and trainings. But last month he ... (to be) ill so I... (to arrange) one.

5.16 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

Groundhog Day

Every year in the middle of cold winter a popular tradition 1) ... people in the United States. On February 2nd they 2) ... Groundhog Day, one of the most well-known holidays in the country. It 3) ... in the 1700s when German settlers 4) ... the tradition of Candlemas Day. According to the Germans, on the 2nd of February the Groundhog always 5) ... out of his winter quarters and if he sees his shadow he 6)... to his hole for another six weeks nap. But if the weather is cloudy he remains out, as the weather is going to be moderate.

This tradition 7) ... especially popular in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania home of the world-known weather forecasting groundhog Phil. Pennsylvania's first official celebration of Groundhog Day 8) ... in 1886. There 9) ... many differences in the observance of this holiday between now and then. For instance, many years ago people 10)... groundhogs in the woods but nowadays thousands of visitors 11) ... the ceremony in the town of Punxsutawney.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1) a) excite; | b) excites; | c) excited. |
| 2) a) celebrate; | b) celebrates; | c) celebrated. |
| 3) a) begin; | b) begins; | c) began. |
| 4) a) introduce; | b) introduces; | c) introduced. |
| 5) a) peep; | b) peeps; | c) peeped. |
| 6) a) don't return; | b) return; | c) returns. |
| 7) a) becomes; | b) became; | c) didn't become. |
| 8) a) start; | b) starts; | c) started. |
| 9) a) are; | b) was; | c) were. |
| 10) a) watch; | b) did watch; | c) used to watch. |
| 11) a) witness; | b) witnessed; | c) used to witness. |

5.17 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Past Simple Tense.

— ... you ... (to enjoy) Tom's birthday party last Saturday, Jane?
 — Oh, it... (to be) great!
 — ... there (to be) many people?
 — About twenty, but I... (not to know) all of them.
 — How surprising! As far as I know Tom ... (not to like) noisy parties with crowds of people invited.
 — But Tom ... (to be) sixteen! I ... (to be) sure such an event ... (to be) worth inviting so many guests.
 — You ... (to be) right. And what time ... the party ... (to start)?
 — It... (to start) at six, but some guests ... (not to arrive) till eight.
 — What... you ... (to do) at the party?
 — We ... (to eat) great food and ... (to listen) to music, then we ... (to dance) a lot.
 — ... you ... (to meet) anyone interesting, Jane?
 — Yeah. I... (to meet) some really interesting people. Tom ... (to have) got wonderful friends!
 — What time ... the party ... (to finish)?

— At about one o'clock in the morning. Such parties never ... (*to finish*) early. Everyone ... (*to be*) tired but happy.

5.18 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Pupils don't used to surf the Net in search for information ten years ago. 2) When she returned home yesterday she finds a note from her mother on the table. 3) Why you bought this ugly hat yesterday? 4) We didn't use to come to this café some years ago but now we came here almost every Friday. 5) Martin trained a lot and wins the cup at the last championship. 6) Jessica used to go roller skating last Sunday. 7) My parents never stay at this hotel before. 8) How did Nigel managed to take such beautiful photos? 9) Pamela didn't use to drive a car but now she drive well. 10) Did Jessica was at the theatre last night? 11) Now the McGregors have their own business and they worked hard. 12) Where were you spend your last weekend? 13) There was a lot of passengers in the airport. 14) What photos did the police officer shown you? 15) Mike didn't promised us to be in time.

6 UNIT №6. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Теперішній доконаний час (the Present Perfect Tense) вживається, коли йдеться про події, що нещодавно відбулись, або час у минулому, коли вони мали місце, не названо. Стверджувальна форма теперішнього доконаного часу утворюються додаванням допоміжного дієслова have/has до основного дієслова у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням -ed (для правильних).

I/you/we/they + have + V₃ (V_{ed})

He/she/it + has + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

We have already painted the roof of the house.

She has just had dinner.

Неправильні дієслова мають спеціальні форми (третя форма неправильних дієслів (Past Participle) у таблиці):

do — gone, fly — flown і т.д.

Обставини часу, характерні для теперішнього доконаного часу: just (щойно), already (вже), ever (коли-небудь), never (ніколи), recently (нещодавно, останнім часом), lately (нещодавно, останнім часом), yet (ще), since (з того часу як), for (протягом), today (сьогодні), this week (month, year) (цього тижня, місяця, року), so far (поки що). Обставини часу, як правило, розташовуються між допоміжним та основним дієсловом (just, already, ever, never тощо) або в кінці речення (today, yet, so far, this week тощо). Yet уживається тільки в заперечних та питальних реченнях.

Наприклад:

We have never been to the Zoo.

I have seen him twice this week.

He hasn't left yet.

6.1 Write the Past Participle of the following verbs.

To begin, to bring, to break, to catch, to eat, to fall, to get, to go, to hide, to hold, to keep, to lend, to lose, to pay, to rise, to see, to shake, to shoot, to speak, to strike, to take, to teach, to think, to understand, to wake, to win, to write.

6.2 Choose the irregular verbs and write their Past Participle.

To pretend, to make, to dream, to cancel, to choose, to change, to blow, to burst, to cut, to miss, to provide, to grow, to express, to hurt, to know, to recognize, to freeze, to lead, to launch, to design, to ring, to light, to show, to protect, to fill, to spill, to tell, to improve, to pay, to shine, to refuse, to chase, to burn, to wear, to throw.

6.3 Make up the sentences using the Present Perfect Tense.

1) He/just/to send/a letter/to his friend. 2) We/already/to water/the flowers/in the garden. 3) I/never/to eat/oysters. 4) They/to know/each other/for years. 5) Sheila/to call/ me twice/today. 6) The taxi/just/to arrive. 7) You/just/to destroy/all my plans. 8) Max/never/to ride/a motorbike. 9) The Professor/to give/five lectures/this week. 10) The seminar/ already/to start. 11) We/to live/in this hotel/for three days/ already. 12) The baby/just/to fall asleep. 13) The Connors/to move/into a new house/already. 14) I/to remind/Tom/about the meeting/three times/today. 15) Andrew/to be/to Manchester/ three times/this year.

6.4 Put the words in brackets into the correct place in the sentences.

1) Monica has ... returned from the trip to Switzerland (just) 2) They have ... repaired five cars (this week) 3) We have ... ridden a camel (never) 4) Alice has ... typed five letters (so

far) 5) I have ... arranged the time of the meeting (already) 6) We have ... made ... all the necessary preparations. (just) 7) This surgeon has operated on ... four patients for appendicitis (today) 8) Tom has ... painted half of the fence (so far) 9) You have ... driven ... a car. (never) 10) I have received ... only four letters from you (this year)

Прийменник *since* в обставинах часу вживається для позначення початку дії в минулому:

Bill has been at the party since seven o'clock.

Прийменник *for* в обставинах часу вживається для позначення періоду, протягом якого відбувалася дія до теперішнього часу:

He has lived in Dresden for six years.

6.5 Fill in *since* or *for*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) ... three weeks; | 6) ... two years; |
| 2) ... January; | 7) ... our last meeting; |
| 3) ... 2003; | 8) ... my childhood; |
| 4) ... half an hour; | 9) ... five days; |
| 5) ... three o'clock; | 10) ... a long time. |

6.6 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

1) Roger has worked as a dentist ... twelve years. 2) Sandra has studied in our class ... October. 3) I have known Alex ... ages. 4) Ella has worked in the bank only ... two weeks. 5) Julia has been to seven countries ... she started her journey. 6) Belinda has changed a lot... we met last time. 7) We have been to Tokyo... five days already. 8) Nick has had this car ... a year and a half. 9) Joe has been a designer ... she graduated from university. 10) James has been my business partner ... more than fourteen years.

Заперечна форма теперішнього доконаного часу утворюється додаванням заперечної частки *not* і допоміжного дієслова *to have* у відповідній особі до основного дієслова в третій формі або з *-ed*.

I/you/we/they + have not (haven't) + V₃ (V_{ed})

He/she/it + has not (hasn't) + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

You haven't finished reading this book yet.

He hasn't repaired his bike yet.

Питальна форма теперішнього доконаного часу (загальне запитання) утворюється таким чином: допоміжне дієслово *have/has* розташовується на початку речення перед підметом, а присудок не змінює своєї форми.

Have + I/you/we/they + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Has + he/she/it + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Відповіді на такі запитання даються короткі, з використанням того самого допоміжного дієслова:

Have you ever been to Egypt? — Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Has he paid the bill? — Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.

6.7 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) You have cut the grass in the backyard. 2) Our boss has signed the trade agreement. 3) The members of the delegation have arrived. 4) The wind has stopped blowing. 5) All the tourists have paid the admission charge. 6) We have invited the chairman of the charitable organization to our meeting. 7) Alan has downloaded this document. 8) The policemen have captured the burglars. 9) Sarah has recovered from her illness. 10) My parents have left for New York.

6.8 Write short answers to the questions.

1) Have you seen Henry lately? — No,.... 2) Has Julia returned from the university? — Yes, 3) Have the students filled in the questionnaires? — Yes,.... 4) Has the plane landed? — Yes, 5) Have the children tidied their room? — No, 6) Have you been to the new bowling club? — No,.... 7) Has the waitress brought the bill? — Yes, 8) Has Mrs Harrison spoken to the doctor? — No, 9) Have they obtained the results of the experiment? — Yes, 10) Has the taxi arrived? — No,

6.9 Make up the sentences using the Present Perfect Tense.

1) Betty/not to phone/me/since last Wednesday. 2) I/to see/ this woman/never. 3) The lecture/to finish/just. 4) Mike/ not to ride/a bike/since childhood. 5) Martin/to consult/ with a tax lawyer/yet? 6) We/not to meet/each other/for six years. 7) Wendy/to tell/me/about the results of the research/ just. 8) They/to send/the invitations to their wedding/yet? 9) Simon/to be/ to Norway/ever? 10) Our firm/to pay/all the taxes/already.

6.10 Linda has made a list of things to do during her weekend. Use the notes to ask and answer questions as in the example..

To tidy the room	+
To write an essay	-
To phone Anna	+
To visit grandparents	+
To buy a present for cousin Sam	-
To send an e-mail letter to Jane	+
To make the photos for the Geography project	-
To translate the text for the English lesson	+
To cancel the visit to the dentist	+
To speak to parents about computer courses	-
To take the shoes to the shoemaker	-
To prepare a list of questions for the Literature quiz	+

Example: Has Linda tidied her room? — Yes, she has.
Has Linda written an essay? — No. she hasn't.

6.11 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1)... you ... (yet to send) a message to George? — Yes, I... . But George ... (yet not to answer) it. 2) Kate ... (to be) very upset these days. ... anything ... (to happen)? — Well, her boyfriend Sam ... (to break) his leg. He ... (to be) in hospital for two days now. 3)... you ... (to iron) my T-shirt, Molly? — Yes, I... . And I ... (to sew) a button to your jacket. 4) ... Ed and Julia ... (to prepare) everything for the picnic? — They ... (already to buy) some meat and vegetables, but they ... (yet not to decide) about the place for the picnic. 5)... your parents ... (yet to leave) for Greece? — Oh, they ... (already to be) there for three days. 6)... you ... (lately to see) Peter and Nick? — No, I ... (not to see) them since March. 7) ... Pamela ... (ever to be) to England? — No, she But she ... (already to plan) her trip there. 8)... the concert... (yet to start)? — No, it.... The musicians ... (not yet to tune) their musical instruments. 9) ... you ... (to meet) your boss today? — No, I My boss... (just to go) to the bank. 10)... Phil ... (to jump) with a parachute before? — No, he ... (never to jump) with a parachute. But he ... (always to dream) about it.

Дієслово *to* до має дві форми в теперішньому доконаному часі:

have gone та *have been*.

Порівняйте:

My friend has gone to Turkey. (Він поїхав до Туреччини і ще не повернувся.)

My friend has been to Turkey this year. (Він відвідав Туреччину і вже повернувся.)

6.12 Complete the sentences with *have/has gone* or *have/has been*.

1) Janet isn't in the office now. She ... to the post office to receive a parcel. 2) We ... already ... to this exhibition twice this month. 3) My father ... to Poland for a week on a business trip. He is returning in two days. 4) What places ... Tom and Alec ... to since they left for Spain? — Well, they ... to Spain for a week now and they ... already ... to Barcelona and Madrid. 5) Where is Jim? — He ... to the supermarket to buy some food. 6) Molly ... to the hospital to visit her cousin Fred. He ... in hospital for a week. 7) ... your children ever ... to the theme park? 8) Unfortunately, Mark can't meet you. He ... to the university. 9) We don't want to go to the Zoo. We ... already ... there three times. 10) I'd like to talk to the attorney.— Sorry, he isn't in at the moment. He ... just... to the court.

6.13 Translate into English.

1) Діти щойно повернулися зі школи. 2) Мама ще не приготувала сніданок. Вона щойно поставила грітися чайник. 3) Я знаю твого брата вже сім років. Він ніколи не скаржився на своє здоров'я. 4) Ви коли-небудь були в цьому театрі? — Так, я нещодавно був тут. 5) Майк уже продав свою машину? — Ще ні. Він щойно пофарбував її. 6) Діана вже закінчила університет? — Так, і вона вже знайшла роботу. 7) Ваш юрист уже підготував документи? — Так, але я ще не читав їх. 8) Де Ольга? — Її робочий день завершився. Вона вже пішла додому. 9) Ми живемо в цьому місті вже сімнадцять років. 10) Ти бачив Тома сьогодні? — Ні, я не бачив його з вівторка.

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у теперішньому доконаному часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово *have*, підмет, основне дієслово із закінченням *-ed* або у третій формі.

Wh-word + have + I/you/we/they + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Wh-word + has + he/she/it + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Наприклад:

Where have you been?

Why has he told the lie?

Запитання до підмета утворюється лише з допоміжним дієсловом *has*:

Who has written this note?

Запитання зі словом *when* не утворюються в теперішньому доконаному часі.

Натомість використовується минулий неозначений час.

6.14 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) They have bought a small cottage near the river. 2) Chris has phoned the estate agency five times today. 3) You have seen this performance twice. 4) The journalist has interviewed a famous pop star. 5) We have bought three tickets for the concert.

6.15 Complete the text with the verbs from the box, using them in the Present Perfect Tense.

to give	to adapt	to ride	to improve
to use	to become	to change	

Bicycle

... you ever ... a bicycle? Certainly you have! Bicycles ... a part of modern life, the means of transportation which ... us an opportunity to move around and avoid traffic jams in big cities. People ... bicycles since the 19th century. Although the basic shape and configuration of a typical upright bicycle ... a little since the first chain-driven model was developed around 1885, people ... bicycles for such uses as children's toys, adult fitness, military and police applications, courier services and bicycle racing. Since the 19th century engineers ... many details to make the process of cycling more comfortable and fast. As the bicycle is an environmentally-friendly means of transport, cycling can contribute to the solution of the problem of air pollutions in megalopolises.

6.16 Make up questions using the Present Perfect Tense and answer them. (Use the text of ex. 16.)

1) What opportunity/the/bicycle/to give/in modern life? 2) Since/what century/people/to use/bicycles? 3) What uses/ people/to adapt/bicycles/for? 4) Why/the engineers/to improve/the details/of the bikes?

6.17 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) ... the secretary ... (to print) information leaflets for the staff? — Yes, she We ... (already to distribute) them. 2) How many people ... you ...(to invite) to your anniversary? — I... (to send) twenty invitation cards by now, but I... (toplan) to invite more people. 3) ... the archaeologists ... (to find) anything interesting in the valley? — Yes, they They ... (recently to discover) the remains of an ancient church and a settlement. We ... (already to send) them all the necessary equipment for digging them out. 4) ... you ... (to see) Jill this week? — No, I... . I... (not to meet) her since last month. 5)... Margaret... (yet to choose) a dress for the party? — No, she She ... (already to try) on some dresses, but she ... (yet not to decide) which one to put on. 6) How long ... Gordon ... (to work) as a computer programmer? — He ... (to work) as a computer programmer for twelve years. 7) Do you remember where you ... (to leave) your driving licence? — Perhaps I ... (to leave) it in the office. 8) Who ... (to tell) you about the accident? — Amanda. She ... (just to witness) the car crashing into a traffic light. 9)... you ... (to hear) the news? — No, I anything ... (to happen)? — Yes, Jerry ... (just to fall) down from the roof of his house. I'm afraid he ... (to break) his leg. Mrs Grey ... (already to call) an ambulance. 10) Who ... you ... (to buy) these flowers for, Henry? — They are for my girlfriend.— I... (never to see) such beautiful flowers!

6.18 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) It have just stopped raining. 2) Who has they sent this parcel for? 3) Have you spoke to your parents about the language courses? 4) I have gone here for an hour. 5) Why Helen hasn't left a note for me? 6) How many articles have you translated for last Monday? 7) Nelly has been to the market. She will return in an hour. 8) We have waited for Martin since three hours. 9) Where has Jane and Emma been? 10) Who have given you my phone number? 11) You have ever told me about your cousin from Australia. 12) What have happened to Carol? 13) We have discussed this question yet. 14) Sam and I have been friends for childhood. 15) Pamela has finished cooking dinner just.

6.19 Translate into English.

1) Ти вже прочитав цю статтю? — Ще ні. Я щойно повернувся з конференції. 2) Містер Грін вже повернувся з відрядження? — Ні, але він щойно телефонував. 3) Як давно твій друг живе в нашому місті? — Він живе тут чотири роки. 4) Хто запросив вас сюди? — Віка.— Як давно ви знаєте Віку? — Ми дружимо з дитинства. 5) Куди ти поклала мою парасольку? — Подивись у шафі. Я щойно бачила її там. 6) Ви вже щось замовили? — Так, ми щойно замовили м'ясо з овочами та морозиво на десерт. 7) Ваша донька вже була у новому кінотеатрі? — Так, була там лише раз. 8) Навіщо Том увімкнув комп'ютер? — Він щойно пригадав, що сьогодні ще не перевірів свою електронну пошту. 9) Кому Лінда розповіла про своє рішення продати будинок? — Вона тільки спитала поради в містера Вілсона. Він її адвокат уже більше десяти років. 10) Що ти зробив? — Я пофарбував двері будинку.— Навіщо ти їх пофарбував?

Минулий неозначений час вживається у таких випадках. 1) Якщо дія почалась і завершилась у певний момент у минулому: <i>He left the office an hour ago.</i> 2) Для описання станів у минулому: <i>She lived in this house when she was seven years old.</i> 3) Якщо дії відбувались у минулому одна за одною: <i>He put on his jacket, took an umbrella and left.</i>	Теперішній доконаний час вживається у таких випадках. 1) Якщо дія відбулась у минулому, але немає точної вказівки на час: <i>He has just left the office.</i> 2) Якщо дія завершилась нещодавно і зараз є її наслідки: <i>She has just washed the dishes.</i> 3) Якщо дія почалась у минулому і триває зараз: <i>He has worked in our office for five years, (and he still works here.)</i>
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6.20 Match the sentences to the explanations of the usage of the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tense.

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| 1) The Jacksons have bought new furniture. | a) Дія почалась і завершилась у певний момент у минулому. |
| 2) Ted paid for the ticket, put his wallet into his pocket and went to the platform. | b) Дія відбулась у минулому, але немає точної вказівки на час. |
| 3) Ella has been my college friend for eight years. | c) Описання станів у минулому. |
| 4) I met Tina two days ago. | d) Дія завершилась нещодавно, і зараз є її наслідки. |
| 5) Your car is ready. We have just repaired it. | e) Дії відбувались у минулому одна за одною. |
| 6) Sue was very tired yesterday. | f) Дія почалась у минулому і триває зараз. |

6.21 Circle the correct item.

1) We already had/have already had breakfast. 2) We had/ have had dinner half an hour ago. 3) She didn't hear/hasn't heard from her aunt lately. 4) What did he say/has he said a minute ago? 5) I just bought/have just bought some icecream for the children. 6) When did she return/has she returned from the airport? 7) How many pages did Clara type/has Clara typed since morning? 8) Max washed/has washed his hands and went/ has gone to the kitchen. 9) Did you see/have you seen your coach yesterday? 10) I knew/have known Jack for ages.

6.22 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or the

Present Perfect Tense.

Example: They ... a new flat three months ago. They ... there yet. (not to move, to buy)
— They bought Q new flat three months ago. They haven't moved there yet.

- 1) Isabel ... me to her birthday party. I ... her invitation yesterday, (to receive, to invite)
- 2) I... Den since we ... school. (not to meet, to leave) 3) Sally ... her project two days ago. She ... about it already, (to tell, to finish) 4) We ... this exhibition already. We ... there two days ago. (to visit, to be) 5) Mike ... a pizza twenty minutes ago. But the waiter ... it yet. (to order, not to bring) 6) Rosie ... for Warsaw. I ... to her on the phone ten minutes ago. (to speak, to leave) 7) Julia ... to the concert last Saturday. She ... busy recently, (to be, not to go) 8) I just... a message from Nigel. He ... in Athens yesterday morning, (to arrive, to receive) 9) We ... the tests yesterday, but the teacher ... them yet. (to write, not to check) 10) Paul... in hospital for three days. He ... his leg badly last Tuesday, (to injure, to be)

6.23 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tense.

1) ... you ... (already to try) your new T-shirt on, Liz? — Yes, I ... (to try) it on some minutes ago. I ... (never to have) such a nice T-shirt. 2) The police ... (just to arrest) Tony.— Really? What ... he ... (to do)? — They say he ... (to steal) somebody's credit card three days ago. 3) Imagine how much we ... (to do) since Frank ... (to offer) us his help. 4) I don't think Alice ... (to change) a lot since we ... (to graduate) from university. 5) Sue ... (to come) up to the front door and ... (to push) the doorbell, but nobody ... (to answer). 6) Why ... Kate ... (to take) all the food away? — I'm not hungry. I... (to have) a snack just an hour ago. 7) Where ... you ... (to be) since morning, Bob? Henry ... (tophone) you several times today. — When ... he ... (tophone) me last time? — Half an hour ago. 8) Why ... Dolly ... (to choose) this hotel? — Her friend ... (to stay) in this hotel last year and she strongly ... (to recommend) Dolly to spend her holidays here. 9) ... you ... (to travel) by ferry before, Tim? — Yes, I But I ... (to travel) when I ... (to be) a little boy and I don't remember that voyage very well. 10) Why ... you ... (not to unpack) your suitcase yet, Ron? — I... (to come) only half an hour ago and ... (to decide) to take a shower first.

6.24 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

From the History of Clocks

Time 1) ... one of the most important measurements of modern life. It is impossible to imagine our working day without a clock or a watch. The history of clocks is very long and there
2) ... many different types of clocks over the centuries. The word 'clock' 3) ... from the Latin «clocca». People 4) ... to use this word in the 14th century. The first clocks in the history of mankind 5) ... sundials or sun clocks. Sundials 6) ... about 5.500 years ago and about 3.400 years ago water clocks were invented. Since somebody 7) ... dividing day and night into hours and minutes, the inventors 8)... numerous types of clocks like pendulum clocks, cuckoo clocks, mechanical clocks and watches and quartz crystal clocks and watches. Jost Burgi 9)... the first clock with a minute hand in 1577. Perhaps the most significant step forward in the history of time measurement 10) ... the introduction of the mechanical clock with wheels. It 11) ... in the 12th century and people 12)... to set the clocks on the towers of churches. Quartz crystal clocks 13)... in 1920.

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| 1) a) became; | b) has become. |
| 2) a) were; | b) have been. |
| 3) a) came; | b) has come. |
| 4) a) started; | b) have started. |
| 5) a) were; | b) have been. |
| 6) a) appeared; | b) have appeared. |
| 7) a) suggested; | b) has suggested. |
| 8) a) created; | b) have created. |

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| 9) a) invented; | b) has invented. |
| 10) a) was; | b) has been. |
| 11) a) happened; | b) has happened. |
| 12) a) began; | b) have begun. |
| 13) a) appeared; | b) have appeared. |

6.25 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) We weren't on holiday for a long time. 2) The last time I have seen Jessica was last Thursday. 3) Why has Sheila been so worried yesterday? 4) Sally has put on her coat, took the gloves and left the flat. 5) When has the presentation finished? 6) We didn't go to the skating rink for three months. 7) Did Peter walk the dog yet? 8) Did you ever eat Chinese food? 9) Why hasn't you finished your report? 10) Has the kettle yet boiled?

7 UNIT №7. THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Теперішній доконано-тривалий час вживається для вираження дії, що розпочалась у минулому, триває певний час і в момент мовлення ще не завершилась.

Стверджувальна форма теперішнього доконано-тривалого часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова *have/has*, дієслова *to be* у третій формі та основного дієслова з закінченням *-ing*.

I/you/we/they + have been + V_{ing}

He/she/it + has been + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

She has been cooking for two hours now. (and hasn't finished yet)

They have been playing basketball since 10 o'clock, (and hasn't finished yet)

7.1 Make up the sentences using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Nick/to do/his homework/for forty minutes now. 2) We/ to boat/for an hour now. 3) Tom/to wash/his father's car/for twenty minutes. 4) The boys/to ride/bikes/since 4 o'clock. 5) It/to snow/since last night. 6) My mother/to work/in this hospital/for fifteen years now. 7) The baby/to sleep/since 2 o'clock. 8) Jessica/to prepare/for her final exam/since early morning. 9) Bill/to play/computer games/for four hours now. 10) My neighbours/to argue/for more than an hour now.

7.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Richard ... (topaint) the portrait of Sally in the studio since 9 o'clock in the morning. 2) The attorney ... (to speak) to his client for an hour and a half now. 3) Molly ...(to attend) language courses for three months now. 4) Mike ... (to drive) his Toyota since last winter. 5) The Professor ... (to give) a lecture for an hour. 6) We ... (to prepare) for the festival since last month. 7) Mr Moor ... (to wait) for his flight in the airport for three hours. 8) Fiona ... (to talk) to her school friend since 3 o'clock. 9) They ... (to travel) around China for two weeks now. 10) Ann ... (to gather) strawberries since 8 o'clock in the morning.

Заперечна форма теперішнього доконано-тривалого часу утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова.

I/you/we/they + have not (haven't) been + V_{ing}

He/she/it + has not (hasn't) been + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

He hasn't been reading.

They haven't been playing chess.

Питальна форма теперішнього доконано-тривалого часу (загальне запитання) утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *have/ has*, яке ставиться на початку речення.

Have + I/you/we/they + been + V_{ing}?

Has + he/she/it + been + V_{ing}?

Відповіді на такі запитання даються з використанням того ж допоміжного дієслова:

Have you been working since 9 o'clock? — Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Has she been sunbathing for two hours? — Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

7.3 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) Helen has been translating this article for an hour. 2) We have been listening to the latest news for five minutes. 3) She has been ironing since 5 o'clock. 4) Ben has been taking a shower for

a quarter of an hour. 5) A cat has been watching a bird for ten minutes. 6) Tom's cousin has been doing karate for twelve years. 7) We have been walking around the Zoo since 11 o'clock.

8) The participants have been filling in the questionnaires for twenty minutes. 9) Mike has been searching for the information since last Tuesday. 10) Den has been driving for six hours now.

7.4 Make up questions as in the example and use the table to answer them.

	Prepare for the final tests	Have driving lessons	Practise for the competition	Write a report
Pam	since Monday	for three days	since last month	for one hour
Ron and Sam	for two days	for three weeks	since February	for 30 minutes
Lucy	for three months	since Wednesday	for five months	since 9 o'clock

Example: Pam/prepare for the final tests/since Monday?

Has Pam been preparing for the final tests since Monday? — Yes, she has.

Pam/have driving lessons/for two weeks?

Has Pam been having driving lessons for two weeks? — No, she hasn't.

1) Pam/practise for the competition/since last week? 2) Pam/ write a report/for one hour? 3) Ron and Sam/prepare for the final tests/for a week? 4) Ron and Sam/have driving lessons/ for a month? 5) Ron and Sam/practise for the competition/ since February? 6) Ron and Sam/write a report/for half an hour? 7) Lucy/prepare for the final tests/for three months? 8) Lucy/have driving lessons/since Friday? 9) Lucy/practise for the competition/for more than half a year? 10) Lucy/write a report/since 9 o'clock?

7.5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Is Jack in his room? — Yes, he ... (to write) an article for the school magazine since 5 o'clock. 2) Why are you so angry? — I... (tophone) my boss for forty minutes now but I can't get through. 3) ... Sue ... (to rewrite) her essay since early morning? — Yes, she She ... (to work) for three hours now. 4) Is Alice still in the bathroom? — Oh, she ... (to have) a bath for half an hour now! 5) Has Ben woken up yet? — No, he hasn't. He ... (to sleep) for more than twelve hours now. 6)... Janet... (to study) French for five years? — No, she ... (to study) it for seven years now. 7) Is everything ready for the party? — No, the girls are still in the kitchen. They ... (to cook) since 7 o'clock in the morning. 8) Where is little Den? — He ... (toplay) football with his friends for three hours now. 9) Have you read that detective story, Tina? — No, I ... (to read) it for two weeks, but haven't finished yet. 10)... Janice ... (to wait) for her husband's call since 5 o'clock? — Yes, she ... (to wait) for it for three hours now.

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у теперішньому доконано- тривалому часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово have/has, підмет, дієслово been та основне дієслово (із закінченням -ing).

Wh-word + have + I/you/we/they + been + V_{ing}?

Wh-word + has + he/she/it/ + been + V_{ing}?

Наприклад:

What has he been discussing?

How long have you been waiting?

Запитання до підмета утворюються тільки за допомогою допоміжного дієслова has:

Who has been helping you?

Але:

Who have you been helping?

7.6 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) We have been waiting for the beginning of the concert for fifty minutes. 2) She has been typing letters for her boss for two hours. 3) You have been swimming in the swimming pool since 10 o'clock. 4) Alan has been listening to music in his room for three hours. 5) They have been discussing a new project for an hour.

7.7 Make up questions as in the example and answer them using the table.

	Read	Speak on the phone	Paint	Play
Martin	a magazine	in his room	since 4 o'clock	on the playground
Sandra	since 6 o'clock	to her friend	in the studio	the piano
Nigel and Carol	in the library	for an hour	the front door	table tennis

Example: What/Martin/read?

What has Martin been reading? — He has been reading a magazine.

1) Where/Martin/speak on the phone? 2) How long/Martin/ paint? 3) Where/Martin/play? 4) How long/Sandra/read? 5) Who/Sandra/speak on the phone/to? 6) Where/Sandra/ paint? 7) What/Sandra/play? 8) Where/Nigel and Carol/read? 9) How long/Nigel and Carol/speak on the phone? 10) What/ Nigel and Carol/paint? 11) What/Nigel and Carol/play?

7.8 Make up the sentences using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) What/Henry/to watch/on TV/since 7 o'clock? 2) Why/you/ to type/this letter/so long? 3) They/not to write/the test/for two hours. 4) Mary/to study/at university/for two years now. 5) Where/they/to wait/for us? 6) How long/Eddy/to fix/his MP3 player? 7) I/not to play/computer games/since 5 o'clock. 8) The girls/to do/ the shopping/since 10 o'clock. 9) Liz/to plant/ flowers/in the garden/for two hours now. 10) My granny/to make/jam/since 11 o'clock.

7.9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Is Richard still in the gym? — He... (to train) since 8 o'clock in the morning! — Yes, he ... (toprepare) for the championship for seven months already. 2) Does your brother work for Mitsubishi Corporation? — Yes, he ... (to work) there for thirteen years.

3) Haven't you finished your article yet? — No, I haven't. I ... (to write) it for three days now. 4) What ... Diana ... (to cook) since 4 o'clock? — She ... (to prepare) curry chicken. 5) Is that serial so interesting? You ... (to watch) it for three weeks already.— No, I ... (not to watch) it for three weeks. I (just to watch) it for a week. And it is really exciting. 6) How long ... Jimmie ... (to play) the guitar in your rock group? — He ... (to play) in our rock group since last year. 7) What ... Pete ... (to do) in the kitchen since 3 o'clock? — He ... (to fix) a dishwasher.

- 8) You shouldn't drive to work today. It... (to snow) heavily since yesterday evening and the roads are blocked up. 9) Mary is shocked with the news. She ... (to sit) without saying a word for hours! 10) Stuart should have a rest. He ... (not to sleep) since yesterday.

7.10 Find mistakes and correct them.

- 1) Rob and Jack has been swimming for an hour and a half. 2) Cindy has been not translating this text for two hours. 3) You has been watching TV for hours! 4) Why have been they discussing their trip so long? 5) Who have been waiting for you in the hall? 6) Has Tina being looking for this article? 7) My cousin have been working in this bank for three years now. 8) Have you been sunbathing since 8 o'clock? — No, I have. 9) Who has they been preparing these costumes for? 10) How long has she looked for a new job?

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у вживанні теперішнього неозначеного, теперішнього тривалого, теперішнього доконаного та теперішнього доконано-тривалого часів.

Теперішній неозначений час вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Для вираження постійних дій чи станів:
He lives not far from the supermarket.
- 2) Для вираження повторюваних дій, особливо якщо називаються обставини частоти:
We do to the swimming pool twice a week.
- 3) Коли йдеться про загальновідомі факти, закони природи тощо: *Chocolate contains cocoa.*
- 4) Коли йдеться про розклади:
The bus arrives at five o'clock.

Теперішній тривалий час вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Для вираження дій, що відбуваються під час мовлення:
They are dancing now.
- 2) Для опису тимчасових ситуацій:
My sister is looking for a better job.
- 3) Коли йдеться про дії, заплановані на найближче майбутнє та які обов'язково відбудуться:
They are having a party next Saturday.

Теперішній доконаний час вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Якщо дія відбулась у невизначений момент у минулому:
He has repaired his car.
- 2) Якщо дія завершилася нещодавно і зараз є її наслідки:
She has just washed her hair.
- 3) Щоб наголосити на особистому досвіді чи особистих змінах:
Mary has lost weight.
- 4) Щоб наголосити на кількості:
He has driven eighty kilometres since morning.

Теперішній доконано-тривалий час вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Якщо дія розпочалась у минулому, триває певний час і в момент мовлення ще не завершилась:
We have been watching TV since 5 o'clock.
- 2) Щоб підкреслити, що дія тривала достатньо довго і зараз є видимий результат:
Mike is out of breath. He has been running.
- 3) Щоб підкреслити час тривалості дії:
She has been cooking all day.

7.11 Match the sentences to the explanations of the usage of Present Tenses.

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| 1) Ben has just painted his bike. | a) Дія розпочалась у минулому, триває певний часі в момент мовлення ще не завершилась. |
| 2) We are picking vegetables now. | b) Вираження постійних дій чи станів. |
| 3) Dolly has put on weight. | c) Йдеться про розклади. |
| 4) She has been playing the piano since 4 o'clock. | d) Дія завершилась нещодавно, і зараз є її наслідки. |
| 5) The news programme starts at 8 o'clock. | e) Йдеться про дії, заплановані на найближче майбутнє та які обов'язково відбудуться. |
| 6) He has been surfing the Net for hours! | f) Йдеться про особистий досвід чи особисті зміни. |
| 7) My brother is getting married next Saturday. | g) Опис тимчасової ситуації. |
| 8) His mother works at the estate agency. | h) Дія відбувається під час мовлення. |
| 9) We have written twenty invitation cards since 10 o'clock. | i) Підкреслюється час тривалості дії. |
| 10) At the moment they are staying at a hotel. | j) Звертається увага на кількість. |

7.12 Circle the correct item.

1) The plain leaves/is leaving at six o'clock. Don't be late! 2) Bill and Mark are good friends. They know/have known each other since childhood. 3) Have you seen my passport? I am looking/ have been looking for it for almost an hour. 4) We are moving/ have been moving to a new office next week. 5) Sally is working/ has worked at this hotel for five years. 6) Vicky is very clever. She speaks/is speaking three languages. 7) Where is Sam? — He is working/has been working in the garage. 8) I read/have read three articles since 3 o'clock. 9) Sarah is busy. She is packing/ has been packing things for our trip since 9 o'clock. 10) Plants need/are needing water to grow.

7.13 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Ann and Jane can't play with you, Ted. They ... (to clean) the house at the moment. Ann ... (to dust) the furniture for half an hour now, and Jane ... (just to finish) vacuuming the carpets. 2) The boss is in his study. He... (to read) a report of the manager. He ... (to read) it since morning and ... (not to finish) yet. 3)... you ... (to see) Pam today, Jack? — Yes, she ... (to have) lunch with her friend in the cafeteria now. They ... (to sit) there for twenty minutes now. 4) How long ...

Elizabeth ... (to attend) design courses? — She ... (to attend) them since last month. She ... (already to learn) a lot. 5) Where ... Simon (to be)? — He ... (to make) photocopies of some articles in the library now.— For what? — Simon ... (to take) part in a conference next week. He ... (to prepare) a speech for it for a week already. 6) ... you ... (to be) to the new restaurant yet, Cindy? — Well, we ... (to go) there tonight. Mike ... (already to book) a table. 7) Who ... (to be) in the bathroom? — It ... (to be) Alice. She ... (to dry) her hair.— She ... (to dry) her hair for twenty minutes now and I... (not to wash) my hair yet. 8) How long ... you ... (to live) in this house? — We ... (to live) here for eleven years now. We ... (just to finish) repairing it. 9) ... Pam ... (to find) her gloves yet? — No, she She ... (to look) for them for fifty minutes now. 10)What ... Greg and Den ... (to do) now? — They ... (to fix) a washing machine. They ... (to work) since 9 o'clock.

7.14 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) ... you ... (to go) to the concert next Sunday, Julia? — Yes. Actually I ... (already to buy) a ticket. I never ... (to miss) an opportunity to visit concerts of famous singers and music bands. 2) ... Alan ... (to check) his e-mail yet? — Yes, he He always ... (to read) his mail in the morning. 3)... you ... (to wait) for a bus? How long ... you ... (to wait) for it? — I ... (to wait) for half an hour already.— How strange. It usually ... (to arrive) on time. 4) ... Jessica still ... (to be) in the fitting room? She ... (to try) clothes on for hours! — Well, she seldom ... (to go) shopping for clothes, but if she does, she ... (to spend) hours choosing dresses and blouses. Look! She ... (finally to choose) what to buy. 5)... you still... (to work) on the computer, Mark? You ... (to work) since 8 o'clock.— I... (to look) for some information for my Biology project for three hours already but I can't find anything interesting. It always ... (to take) a lot of time to find necessary information on the Net. 6)... Mr Peters still ... (to work) at school? — Yes, he ... (to teach) Maths for twenty years. He ... (to be) a very good teacher, you know. 7) What ... Tina ... (usually to do) in the evenings? I never ... (to see) her walking with her friends.— She ... (toprepare) for her final tests these days. She ... (to want) to enter University and she really ... (to study) hard since the beginning of the school year. 8) Where ... you ... (to hurry) now, Sue? — I... (to have) a seminar at the University today. It ... (to start) in half an hour. 9) Why ... Gordon ... (to read) the newspapers since morning? — He ... (to want) to find a part-time job for summer. You know, he ... (already to decide) to buy a new computer and he ... (to need) money for it. 10)... you already ... (toplan) your trip to France? — Yes, we We ... (to fly) to Paris tomorrow morning. Richard ... (already to buy) tickets and Helen ... (to pack) suitcases since 10 o'clock.

7.15 Complete the sentences with the correct time adverbs from the box.

ever	at the moment	since (2)	just
for (2)	always	twice	never

1) Max has lived in the village ... he was born. 2) My mother ... does the housework on Saturdays. 3) Sorry, Mr Collins can't speak to you. He is carrying on negotiations with our partners4) Amanda has been in Prague ... three days. 5) Have you ... tasted Chinese food? 6) I have English lessons ... a week. 7) Alex has been learning this poem ... 2 o'clock. 8) Mary has ... taken the cake from the oven. 9) They have ... seen a koala. 10) We have been flying ... an hour now.

7.16 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

Daniel Stevens is a wildlife cameraman. He 1)... wild animals for documentary programmes for seventeen years now. He 2)... the world's jungles and rainforests. His wife Alison always 3)... him and helps in his work. They 4)... together for fifteen years and want to keep filming until they get too old. At the moment they 5) ... to go to the Arctic to film white bears. Although Daniel 6)... how dangerous his work is, he 7)... to be face to face with the animals he is filming. «I love being in an environment that 8)... for years», he says. Next year Daniel 9)... to publish his book about filming. He 10) ... it for more than four years and 11)... it. Daniel 12)... this book will be a great support for the cameramen who 13)... much experience yet.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) a) films; | b) is filming; |
| c) has filmed; | d) has been filming. |
| 2) a) already explores; | b) is already exploring; |
| c) has already explored; | d) has already been exploring. |
| 3) a) accompanies; | b) is accompanying; |
| c) has accompanied; | d) has been accompanying. |
| 4) a) work; | b) are working; |
| c) have worked; | d) have been working. |
| 5) a) prepare; | b) are preparing; |
| c) have prepared; | d) have been preparing. |
| 6) a) understands; | b) is understanding; |
| c) has understood; | d) has been understanding. |
| 7) a) prefers; | b) is preferring; |
| c) has preferred; | d) has been preferring. |
| 8) a) doesn't change; | b) isn't changing; |
| c) hasn't changed; | d) hasn't been changing. |
| 9) a) plans; | b) is planning; |
| c) has planned; | d) has been planning. |
| 10) a) writes; | b) is writing; |
| c) has written; | d) has been writing. |
| 11) a) almost finishes; | b) is almost finishing; |
| c) has almost finished; | d) has almost been finishing. |
| 12) a) hopes; | b) is hoping; |
| c) has hoped; | d) has been hoping. |
| 13) a) don't have; | b) aren't having; |
| c) haven't had; | d) haven't been having. |

7.17 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Carol has been done the ironing since 11 o'clock in the morning. 2) Jack has still waited for a message from you. 3) Have she been swimming for an hour now? 4) Phil work at the advertising agency in the city centre. 5) We have been having this car for about five years. 6) The train is departing at 6 o'clock in the evening. 7) They have been decorating the hall since three hours. 8) You have flying to Detroit tomorrow morning. 9) How long have you translated this article? 10) How many messages have you been receiving since yesterday?

8 UNIT №8. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Минулий тривалий час вживається для опису дій, які тривали у певний час у минулому.

Стверджувальна форма минулого тривалого часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова *was/were* та основного дієслова з закінченням *-ing*.

I/he/she/it + was + V_{ing}

You/we/they + were + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

Anna was washing the dishes at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

We were sunbathing all the morning yesterday.

8.1 Complete the text with the verbs from the box, using them in the Past Continuous Tense. Add 4—7 sentences to finish the story.

to burn	to practise	to get (2)	to breathe
to fly	to ski	to sleep	to enjoy
to search	to enter	to look	to snow

It was the beginning of winter holidays. Ron and his sister Tina... to a skiing resort with their parents for their first skiing holiday. Soon the family ... a small, cosy hotel at the bottom of a mountain. A bright fire ... in a big fireplace in the middle of the hotel hall. A big brown dog ... in front of the fireplace. The children ... at the dog with admiration. Ron came up to the dog and read its name on the collar: «Buck». At that moment their mother called the children to the room.

Ron and Tina ... skiing all the week. They could ski rather well now and ... their time in the mountains.

Two weeks passed. It was the last day before their departure. It ... dark and the parents decided to return to the hotel. But Ron and Tina wanted to go down the mountain one more time. When Tina ... she lost balance and fell down into the deep snow. She couldn't move her legs and shouted for help. Then suddenly everything was dark.

Ron and Tina's parents were worried. The weather ... worse, it... heavily. Ron was in a state of shock and couldn't say a word. The rescue patrols with dogs ... for the girl all night. Suddenly a dog started barking and jumping up and down. It was Buck, the hotel dog. He was holding Tina's hat in its mouth. The men of the rescue patrol dug in the snow and found Tina's body underneath. Luckily, Tina still....

Показники часу, які вживаються з минулим тривалим часом: *when, while, as*.

While вживається, коли дві дії, названі в одному реченні, відбуваються одночасно:

Greg was making fea while Liz was cutting bread for sandwiches. When та *as* вживаються, якщо одна дія, названа в реченні, триває, а інша дія її перериває:

Ted was reading when (as) his mobile phone rang.

8.2 Circle the correct item.

- 1) Professor Scott was reading some papers while/as his assistant came into the laboratory.
- 2) Mary was cooking a vegetable salad while/when she found out that there wasn't any salt in the box.
- 3) While/As Lisa was writing a test, her friend was waiting for her outdoors.
- 4) Sheila was weeding cucumbers while/when her younger sister was picking strawberries.
- 5) While/When Charlie entered the classroom, his teacher was explaining something to his classmates.
- 6) While/As two women were talking, their children were playing badminton on the playground.
- 7) Sam was repairing his bike in the backyard while/as he heard a cry for help.
- 8) While/As I was doing the washing-up, I broke a plate.

8.3 Complete the sentences with when or while.

- 1) Ron was watching TV ... his neighbour rang the doorbell.
- 2) ... Jessica was typing a report, Henry was surfing the Net in search of some information for the History project.
- 3) Roger was having a cup of coffee ... his wife was drying her hair.
- 4) ... the rescue brigade found the injured man, he was lying unconscious on the ground.
- 5)... Monica was sunbathing, Mick and Tom were playing beach volleyball with some other boys.
- 6) Mr Stevens was looking through some documents ... the light in the office suddenly went out.
- 7)... I was vacuuming the carpet in the living room, my sister was dusting the furniture in the bedrooms.
- 8) The travellers were walking through the wood ... they heard a loud rumble of thunder.

8.4 Match two parts of the sentences and join them with when or while.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Susan was looking through a magazine | a) my secretary was typing some letters. |
| 2) I was speaking to my business partner on the phone | b) their teacher was explaining the aim of the laboratory experiment. |
| 3) The doctor was examining a patient | c) she found an article about her favourite pop singer. |
| 4) The pupils were listening carefully | d) Colin went out of his friend's house and went to the bus stop. |
| 5) Mike was talking to his friend | e) our parents were buying food in the supermarket. |
| 6) It was getting colder | f) a nurse was preparing a syringe for the injection. |
| 7) The children were walking towards the lake | g) he saw Alison coming up to him. |
| 8) We were waiting in the car | h) they saw a baby bird on the path |

Заперечна форма минулого тривалого часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова was/were та заперечної частки not.

I/he/she/it + was not (wasn't) + V_{ing}
You/we/they + were not (weren't) + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

Nina wasn't watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday.

We weren't playing snowballs then.

Питальна форма минулого тривалого часу (загальне запитання) утворюється таким чином: допоміжне дієслово was/were ставиться на початку речення перед підметом, причому основне дієслово має закінчення -ing.

Відповіді на такі запитання даються короткі, з використанням того самого допоміжного дієслова, що і в питальному реченні:

Was he listening to music? — Yes, he was/No, he wasn't.

Were they writing a test at that time? — Yes, they were/No, they weren't.

8.5 Use the table to ask and answer the questions as in the example.

	To do the shopping all the morning	To surf the Net from 5 to 7 o'clock	To watch the news report on TV at 8 o'clock
Susan	+	—	+
James and Betty	+	+	—
Andrew	—	+	+
You			

Example: Was Susan doing the shopping all the morning yesterday? — Yes, she was.
Was Susan surfing the Net from 5 to 7 o'clock yesterday? — No, she wasn't.

8.6 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Amanda and Dolly was preparing for the party all day yesterday. 2) James was washing his bike while his neighbour came up to him. 3) Were Ron and Frank having a driving lesson at 6 o'clock yesterday? — Yes, they was. 4) We were decorated the hall for the exhibition all the morning yesterday. 5) I were looking through the mail at 10 o'clock last morning. 6) Was Mark and Vicky preparing their project from 3 to 7 yesterday? — Yes, they were. 7) Was Rosy cooking supper when you came home yesterday evening? — No, she was. 8) Was you sleeping when I phoned you yesterday? — Yes, I was. 9) When I was talking to the shop assistant, my little son was playing with his new toy car. 10) You were waiting for the doctor at 2 o'clock yesterday? — No, I wasn't

8.7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) ... your neighbour ... (to play) the violin at 10 o'clock yesterday evening? — No, he He ... (to listen) to some rock group at that time. 2)... you ... (to take) a shower at 8 o'clock in the morning? — Yes, I 3) Pam ... (not to watch) a show on TV at that time. She ... (to wash) the vegetables for the salad. 4) Ella ... (to feed) the swans swimming in the lake while David ... (to take) some photos. 5) ... the car ... (to move) fast while the children ... (to cross) the street? — No, it The man in the car ... (to drive) very slowly. 6) ... Betty and Sally ... (to gather) apples all the morning yesterday? — Yes, they I... (to wash) them and our granny ... (to make) apple jam. 7) Little Tom and his friend ... (to play) with a puppy in front of the house while Tom's grandpa ... (to read) a newspaper. 8) The siren ... (to wail) while the ambulance ... (to drive) towards the place of the accident. 9)... it... (to snow) as you ... (to walk) home? — Yes, it... and a cold wind ... (to blow). 10) Andy and Ted ... (not to ride) their bikes all the day last Sunday. They ... (to roller skate) in the park.

8.8 Make up the sentences using the Past Continuous Tense.

1) Tina/to peel/some apples/for the pie/in the kitchen. 2) Mr Heel/to hang/the picture/in the hall/at that time? 3) We/to clean/the windows/in the classroom/at 2 o'clock yesterday. 4) I/not to listen/to the lecture then. 5) You/to mend/the fence/yesterday morning? 6) Phil/not to sleep/at that time/ yesterday. 7) The boys/to walk/towards the stadium/at 6 o'clock yesterday. 8) Some noises/to come/from behind the door. 9) It/to rain/heavily/all day/yesterday? 10) Greg/not to fix/the microwave/at that time.

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у минулому тривалому часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово was/were, підмет, основне дієслово (із закінченням -ing).

Wh-word + was + I/he/she/it + V_{ing}?

Wh-word + has + you/we/they + V_{ing}?

Наприклад:

Why was he hurrying yesterday?

What book were you reading all the evening yesterday?

Запитання до підмета утворюються тільки з допоміжним дієсловом was:

Who was working in the office yesterday?

8.9 Write questions to the underlined words.

- 1) You were playing bowling with your cousin in a new bowling club yesterday evening. 2) The journalists were asking the pop singer about her latest musical disc. 3) Pam was staying in bed because of her illness. 4) Nick was hanging a shelf in the kitchen at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. 5) We were waiting for Cathy in front of the theatre.

8.10 Make up the sentences using the Past Continuous Tense.

- 1) Sally/to sit/in the armchair/with a magazine/in her hands. 2) Brian and Tony/not to train/in the gym/at that time/last Thursday. 3) What/Nelly/to do/in the school library/so late/yesterday? 4) Why/your boss/to speak/to you/so angrily/ yesterday morning? 5) You/not to mow/the lawn/at that time/last Saturday. 6) Where/Nigel and Mike/to return from/at 9 o'clock yesterday evening? 7) Greg/to polish/the car/while/ Phil/to pump up/the tyres. 8) Who/you/to wait for/in the hotel hall/at 4 o'clock yesterday? 9) What/the builders/to paint/all day yesterday? 10) Who/to dine/with you/in a café/last night?

8.11 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1) What... Amanda ... (to do) in the garden from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday? — She ... (to plant) roses. 2) Where ... Ben and Simon ... (to stay) during their trip to Budapest? ... they ... (to stay) in a hotel? — No, they... They... (to stay) at the house of Ben's friend. 3) What song ... you ... (to listen) to when I came into your room yesterday evening? — I ... (to listen) to a new song of my favourite singer Ani Lorak. 4) Who ... (to wait) for you in the hall at 11 o'clock yesterday? — It... (to be) my cousin Jack. He ... (to wait) for me while I... (to speak) to my Biology teacher. 5)... Samantha ... (to watch) TV when you came home yesterday? — No, she She ... (already to sleep). 6) Who ... Janet... (to buy) a T-shirt for in the department store yesterday morning? — She ... (not to buy) a T-shirt. She ... (to choose) a dress for her little niece. 7) Why ... Nigel ... (to repair) his car all the day yesterday? — Because he ... (to prepare) the car for the journey to the seaside. 8) Where ... Patrick and Alex ... (to swim) all the morning yesterday? — I think they ... (to snorkel) in a distant bay out of the town. 9) What ... Mrs Adams ... (to tell) you about yesterday afternoon? — She ... (to ask) me about my new job. 10) Where ... Nora ... (to celebrate) her birthday last Saturday? — She ... (to celebrate) her birthday in a night club with her friends.

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у вживанні минулого тривалого та минулого неозначеного часів.

Минулий тривалий час уживається у таких випадках. 1) Якщо дія тривала у певний час у минулому: <i>Dave was having lunch at one o'clock yesterday.</i> 2) Якщо дві або більше дій тривали одночасно в минулому: <i>While Sue was cooking dinner, her</i>	Минулий неозначений час вживається у таких випадках. 1) Якщо дія відбулась (і завершилась) у певний момент у минулому: <i>Dave left for lunch at one o'clock yesterday.</i> 2) Якщо дві або більше дій відбулись одна за одною послідовно та без великих інтервалів у часі:
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<p><i>brother was walking the dog.</i></p> <p>3) Якщо одна дія тривала в минулому, а інша її перервала: <i>Jack was walking along the street when he saw Fred.</i></p> <p>4) Якщо ми описуємо події, що є фоном основних подій у минулому: <i>The sun was shining and the birds were singing when Sam was riding his bike through the grove.</i></p>	<p><i>Sue cooked dinner and then walked the dog.</i></p> <p>3) Якщо присудком у реченні виступають дієслова, які не вживаються у минулому тривалому часі, то вони вживаються у минулому неозначеному часі (<i>believe, belong, forget, cost, know, feel, like, love, mean, need, prefer, realize, see, suppose, understand, want etc.</i>): <i>She recognized me at once.</i></p>
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8.12 Circle the correct item.

1) Fiona flew/was flying to Madrid two days ago. 2) Henry mended/was mending the roof of the garage from 11 o'clock in the afternoon till 6 o'clock in the evening. 3) Mr Reed looked/ was looking through some documents in the office when the lights went/was going out. 4) The car turned/was turning round the corner and stopped/was stopping in front of the post- office. 5) Betty did/was doing her homework while her mother cooked/was cooking dinner. 6) I met/was meeting Sally in the cinema last Friday. 7) The snow fell/was falling silently and the moon shone/was shining brightly when Bill went/was going home yesterday night. 8) Suddenly Tony heard/was hearing some noises behind the front door. 9) While Angela washed/ was washing her hair, Phil made/was making coffee in the kitchen. 10) George put/was putting his case into the boot, got/ was getting into the car and started/was starting the engine.

8.13 Match the sentences to the explanations of the usage of the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tense.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Henry went camping with his friends last weekend. | a) Дві або більше дій відбулись одна за одною послідовно та без великих інтервалів у часі. |
| 2) Diana was sunbathing while the children were swimming in the sea. | b) Опис події, що є фоном основних подій у минулому. |
| 3) We wanted to make a surprise for you. | c) Одна дія тривала в минулому, а інша її перервала. |
| 4) It was snowing heavily and the wind was getting stronger. | d) Присудком у реченні виступає дієслово, яке не вживається в минулому тривалому часі. |
| 5) The children were having a Music lesson at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. | e) Дві або більше дій тривали одночасно в минулому. |
| 6) Mike paid the driver and got out of the taxi. | f) Дія тривала у певний час у минулому. Дія відбулась (і завершилась) у певний момент у минулому. |
| 7) We were talking in the sitting room when the phone rang. | |

8.14 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tense.

1) I ... (to wait) for a bus at the bus stop when it ... (to start) raining. 2) Paul... (to take) the key, ... (to unlock) the door and ... (to enter) his flat. 3) While Alison ... (to make) dough for the

cake, her daughter ... (to whip) the cream with the mixer. 4) When Andy ... (to turn) on the radio, the reporter ... (to tell) about the flood in the south of the country. 5) Mr Rogers ... (to shave) in the bathroom when the telephone ... (to ring). 6) What ... Sheila ... (to do) while you ... (to type) the report? — She ... (to make) some calculations for our boss. 7) Where ... Jessica ... (to hurry) when you ... (to meet) her yesterday morning? — She ... (to hurry) to the hospital. She ... (to need) to consult her doctor. 8) When ... the accident ... (to happen)? — It ... (to happen) at about 8 o'clock yesterday evening. I ... (to walk) towards the supermarket when I ... (to see) a car speeding along the road. Suddenly a little boy ... (to run) out onto the road. The driver ... (to turn) the car and ... (to crash) into a tree. 9) Who ... Martin ... (to speak) to when we ... (to see) him yesterday? — He ... (to speak) to his coach. 10) The sun ... (to set) behind the horizon when we ... (to reach) the point of our destination.

8.15 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tense.

Policeman: What ... you ... (to do) when the robbers ... (to break) into the bank?

Cashier: I ... (to count) money for a client when I ... (to see) a gun pointed into my face and ... (to understand) that it... (to be) a robbery.

P: What... the robbers ... (to tell) you to do?

C: They ... (to tell) me to put all the money into their bag.

P: What... other people ... (to do) at that time?

C: The robbers ... (to order) all the people to lie down and to keep silent. So they ... (to lie) on the floor.

P: What... the robbers ... (to wear)?

C: They ... (to wear) dark shirts and black masks.

P: ... you ... (to notice) anything special in the behaviour of the robbers or in their manner of speech?

C: Nothing special. They ... (not to speak) to each other and ... (not to call) any names. Oh! I ... (to notice) a scar on the hand of one of the robbers. The scar ... (to be) long and deep.

P: How long ... the robbers (to be) in the bank?

C: They ... (to spend) here just a few minutes. They... (to take) the bag with the money and ... (to leave) through the front door. I think a car ... (to wait) for them outside.

P: Thank you for your help.

8.16 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

Isaac Newton

In 1642, the year when Galileo died, Isaac Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England on Christmas Day. He 1) ... his first interest in science while he 2) ... the Grammar School in Grantham. He was fascinated by the chemicals there. Isaac's mother 3) ... that her son would look after the farm, but Newton turned out to be a total failure as a farmer. His uncle 4) ... Isaac's mother that it would be better for the boy to go to university, so in 1661 Newton went up to Trinity College, Cambridge. During the first three years Isaac 5) ... rooms for the wealthier students to earn money to pay for the education. In 1664 he 6) ... a scholarship which guaranteed four years of financial support. Unfortunately, at that time the plague 7) ... across Europe and 8) ... Cambridge in the summer of 1665. The university closed and Newton 9) ... home. For two years of his work at home Newton 10) ... the theory of gravitation, the theory of optics, integral and differential calculus and infinite series. Newton's first major public scientific achievement was the invention, design and construction of a reflecting telescope. In 1670's Newton 11) ... very interested in theology. He 12) ... ancient and modern theologians for more than five years and the result of this work was the publication of «Principia» which 13) ... in 1686. This book 14) ... man's view of the Universe and its importance was appreciated very quickly. Newton became a public figure and left Cambridge for London. He was appointed Master of the Royal Mint and was knighted by Queen Anne. Newton 15) ... in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

- 1) a) showed;
- 2) a) attended;
- 3) a) hoped;
- 4) a) persuaded;
- 5) a) cleaned;
- 6) a) got;
- 7) a) spread;
- 8) a) reached;
- 9) a) returned;
- 10) a) developed;
- 11) a) became;
- 12) a) studied;
- 13) a) appeared;
- 14) a) changed;
- 15) a) died;

- b) was showing,
- b) was attending,
- b) was hoping,
- b) was persuading,
- b) was cleaning,
- b) was getting,
- b) was spreading,
- b) was reaching,
- b) was returning.
- b) was developing,
- b) was becoming,
- b) was studying,
- b) was appearing,
- b) was changing,
- b) was dying.

9 UNIT №9. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Минулий доконаний час уживається, якщо дія завершилася до певного моменту в минулому або до початку іншої дії в минулому. Стверджувальна форма минулого доконаного часу утворюються з використанням допоміжного дієслова *had* та основного дієслова у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або з закінченням *-ed* (для правильних).

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + had + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

We had finished the work before seven o'clock yesterday.

She had cooked supper before the children returned from the walk. (перша дія: she cooked supper, друга дія: children returned from the walk)

9.1 Make up the sentences using the Past Perfect Tense.

1) The Presleys/to move/into a new flat /before last Easter. 2) Mike/to injure/his leg/so/he/couldn't skate/y ester day. 3) We/to write/the test/by 2 o'clock/yesterday. 4) Molly/to cook/breakfast/before/Harry/woke up. 5) By the time/we/ reached/the seaport/our ferry/to leave. 6) Tom/apologized/ because/he/to miss/the seminar. 7) Nora/looked/wonderful/ after/she/to lose/a few kilos. 8) After/they/to put/a tent/ they/made a fire. 9) Fred/to phone/me before/I/left/home. 10) Everybody/enjoyed/the visit/to the museum/although/we/ already/to be/there.

9.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Tense.

1) Ella ... (to type) six letters by lunchtime. 2) After we ... (to buy) the tickets, we went to the platform. 3) When our delegation arrived at the university, the conference ... (already to begin). 4) There were no oranges left because Jane and Max ... (to eat) them all. 5) Mary ...(to give) me a warm blanket before I went to bed. 6) The lawyer ... (toprepare) all the documents by 4 o'clock yesterday. 7) The workers ... (to finish) the reconstruction of the bridge by the beginning of June. 8) I ... (to see) that man somewhere before I met him at the presentation. 9) By the time the police arrived, the burglars ... (to escape). 10) The rain started after we ... (to catch) a taxi.

9.3 Complete the text with the verbs from the box, using them in the Past Perfect Tense.

to pass	to work	to notice	to commit
to place	to inform	to steal (2)	to walk

The Theft of the Mona Lisa

On 21 August 1911, Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa, one of the most famous paintings in the world, was stolen from the Louvre. It was such an inconceivable crime, that nobody... even ... it until the following day.

About 60 investigators arrived to the Louvre to find out how the criminals... a famous painting. Rumours and theories about the identity and the motive of the theft spread like wildfire. Some people believed that the Mona Lisa had been stolen to show how bad the Louvre was protecting the masterpieces; others suggested that the thief was going to blackmail the Government to get money for it. Two years ... before the thief made contact.

In the autumn of 1913, a well-known dealer, Alfredo Geri placed an advertisement in several Italian newspapers which stated that he was «a buyer at good prices of art objects of every sort». After he ... the ad, Geri received a letter which stated that the writer was in possession of the

stolen Mona Lisa. Geri ... the police about the letter before he got in touch with its author. Some days later the police arrested Vincenzo Peruggia who actually ... the painting from the Louvre.

Vincenzo Peruggia ... in Paris at the Louvre by 1908. Still known by many of the guards, he ... into the museum, grabbed the Mona Lisa, removed the painting from its frame and walked away. Vincenzo explained that he ... that crime to return the painting to Italy.

The Mona Lisa was displayed throughout Italy before it was returned to France on 30 December 1913.

Заперечна форма минулого доконаного часу утворюється додаванням допоміжного дієслова *had* та заперечної частки *not* до основного дієслова у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або з закінченням *-ed* (для правильних).

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + had not (hadn't) + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

He hadn't read this article before.

They hadn't gathered all the fruit by 7 o'clock.

Питальна форма минулого доконаного часу (загальне запитання) утворюється таким чином: допоміжне дієслово *had* ставиться на початку речення перед підметом, а основне дієслово вживається у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням *-ed* (для правильних).

Had + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Відповіді на такі запитання даються короткі, з використанням того самого допоміжного дієслова:

Had she cleaned the flat by 5 o'clock? — Yes, she had./No, she hadn't.

Had they been to this exhibition before? — Yes, they had./No, they hadn't.

9.4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form and read a joke.

The Absent-Minded Professor

Richard Rudd was a man whose memory was very bad. He was so absent-minded that he sometimes forgot what he was talking about in the middle of the sentence. As a rule his wife had to remind him about his appointments, lectures and even meals.

One hot summer day Professor Rudd decided to take his children to the beach. The seaside town he ... (toplan) to visit was about a three-hour train ride away. To make the trip more interesting for his young children he kept the name of the town in secret. Unfortunately, by the time the Rudds ... (to arrive) at the train station, the poor professor ... (to forget) the name of his destination himself. Fortunately, a friend of his happened to be in the station. He offered to take care of the children while Rudd went back home to find out where he was going.

The professor's wife was surprised to see her husband again so soon, but she guessed what... (to happen). The woman wrote the name of the town on a piece of paper and gave it to her husband.

Satisfied that she ... (to solve) the problem, the woman sent her husband off again. Some minutes later she was surprised to see that her husband ... (not to leave) for the station yet. Professor was standing in front of the gates thinking about something. The woman asked why he ... (not to go yet) and the professor said that he ... (to forget) where he ... (to leave) the children.

9.5 When Mr Jones returned from his business trip, his secretary showed him a brief report about what the staff of the office had done and hadn't done by his arrival. Use this report to ask the questions and answer them as in the example.

Example: Had Roger prepared the report about the expenses for the equipment before Mr Jones's arrival? — Yes, he had.

Roger – to prepare the report about the expenses for the equipment +

Jane – to send the advertisement to the major newspapers	+
Steve – to set up industry standard computer software	-
Alice and Dolly – to type the invitations to the presentation	+
Bob – to buy new computer desks	-
Tom – to consult the lawyer about the trade agreement with the partners	+
Nelly – to design the brochure for the clients	+
Stuart – to discuss the sum of the credit with a bank manager	-
Tina – to rent the show room for the presentation	-
Angela – to book the hotel rooms for the business partners	+

9.6 Translate into English.

1) Наш механік відремонтував ваше авто вчора до шостої вечора. 2) Вона ніколи раніше не їла таких смачних цукерок. 3) До кінця минулого тижня я все ще не отримав ваше запрошення на ювілей. 4) Ви вчора приїхали до початку презентації? — Так. 5) Тоді Генрі ще не розповів мені про свої плани на зимові канікули. 6) Ви повернулися з відпустки до початку нового навчального року? — Ні, ми приїхали тільки перед кінцем минулого тижня. 7) У нього раніше ніколи не було такої цікавої роботи. 8) Лінда вас бачила вчора перед початком лекції? — Ні. 9) Машина невідкладної допомоги приїхала вчора до восьмої. 10) Дощ припинився перед світанком? — Так.

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у минулому доконаному часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово had, підмет, основне дієслово (із закінченням -ed або у третій формі).

Wh-word + had + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

*What had you done by the end of last week?
What countries had your brother visited?*

9.7 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) We had reached the town by 6 o'clock yesterday evening. 2) Molly had stayed in that hotel two times before. 3) The secretary had typed five letters by lunchtime. 4) Phil had come to the bank by the opening time yesterday. 5) They had learned to ski by the end of their holiday.

9.8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) I understood what mistake Nick ... (to make) two days before. 2) Unfortunately Sally ... (not to come) by the time the department store opened. 3) Henry didn't remember which button he... (to press). 4) How many patients... the doctor... (to examine) by the end of the day? 5) Yesterday Molly told me that she ... (not to choose) a present for you yet. 6) Where ... Den ... (to go) before we returned home? — He ... (to go) to meet some of his schoolmates. 7) Why ... Alice ... (not to clean) the flat before the guests came? — She ... (to be) busy cooking supper. 8) By what time ... you ... (to get) my message? — I ... (to get) it by four o'clock yesterday. 9) What ... Tina ... (to give) you before we left? — She ... (to give) a magazine which I wanted to read. 10) Where ... Ron ... (to leave) a note for us before he went to the market? — He said he ... (to put) it on the shelf near the front door.

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у вживанні минулого неозначеного та минулого доконаного часів.

Минулий неозначений час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Коли дія відбулась (і завершилась) у певний момент у минулому:

She came home at 5 o'clock yesterday.

2) Коли дві та більше дій відбулись одна за одною послідовно та без великих інтервалів у часі:

They bought the tickets, took their places in the stalls and the performance began.

Минулий доконаний час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Якщо дія завершилась до певного моменту в минулому:

She had come home by five o'clock yesterday.

2) Якщо дія завершилась до початку іншої дії в минулому:

The performance had begun before we took our places, (перша дія: the performance had begun; друга дія: we took our places)

9.9 Circle the correct item.

1) Edgar phoned/had phoned me at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. 2) Mary vacuumed/had vacuumed the carpets by 3 o'clock yesterday. 3) We went/had gone home after it stopped/had stopped raining. 4) The waiter brought/had brought the drinks which we ordered/had ordered before. 5) Angela paid/had paid the money, took/had taken her purchase and left/had left the shop. 6) Before the Bells chose/had chosen the hotel, they discussed/had discussed all the details with their travel agent. 7) Paul started/had started working as a designer after he graduated/had graduated from university. 8) Tom entered/had entered the classroom and closed/had closed the door. 9) When Sam came/had come to the platform, the train already arrived/ had already arrived. 10) By the time we got/had got home, the film finished/had finished.

9.10 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Tense.

1) Julia ... (to stop) and ... (to turn) around to see who ... (to call) her name. 2) Mr Brooks ... (to take) the documents which the secretary ... (to prepare) for him the day before. 3) I... (not to phone) you because I ... (to leave) my mobile phone at home. 4) Vicky ... (to show) us her new skirt which she ... (to buy) at the sale a week before. 5) We ... (to be) hungry and ... (to decide) to go to a café for a snack. 6) The rescue team ... (to arrive) before the fire ... (to destroy) all the building. 7) What car ... your father ... (to have) before he ... (to buy) the Opel? 8) I ... (not to see) Jack yesterday because he ... (to fly) to Leeds for the conference three days before. 9) When I... (to return) from the swimming pool yesterday, my mother ... (to tell) me that she ... (to make) my favourite cake. 10) The woman ... (to be) sure that the boy ... (to tell) her the truth.

9.11 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel was born on 21 October 1833 in Stockholm, Sweden. His father 1) ... an engineer and inventor. After his father 2) ... an engineering firm providing equipment for the Tsar's armies, Nobel's family 3) ... to Russia. In 1850 Nobel's father 4)... him abroad to study chemical engineering. During a two-year period Nobel 5)... Sweden, Germany, France and the United States. After the family firm 6) ... bankrupt in 1863, the Nobels 7)... to Sweden.

Back in Sweden, Alfred Nobel 8) ... himself to the study of explosives. He 9) ... nitroglycerine into silica which 10) ... it safer and easier to manipulate. This he 11) ... in 1867 under the name of «dynamite». Dynamite 12) ... Nobel's fame and was soon used in blasting tunnels, cutting canals and building railways and roads all over the world. In the 1870s and 1880s Nobel 13) ... up a network of factories all over Europe to manufacture explosives. He 14) ... to work in his laboratory, inventing a number of synthetic materials and by the time of his death he 15)... 355 patents.

In November 1895, Nobel 16) ... his will providing for the establishment of the Nobel Prize. He 17) ... to establish annual prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. An Economics Prize was added later.

Nobel 18)... at his home in Italy on 10 December 1896. He is buried in Stockholm.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) a) was; | b) had been. |
| 2) a) opened; | b) had opened. |
| 3) a) moved; | b) had moved. |
| 4) a) sent; | b) had sent. |
| 5) a) visited; | b) had visited. |
| 6) a) went; | b) had gone. |
| 7) a) returned; | b) had returned. |
| 8) a) devoted; | b) had devoted. |
| 9) a) incorporated; | b) had incorporated. |
| 10) a) made; | b) had made. |
| 11) a) patented; | b) had patented. |
| 12) a) established; | b) had established. |
| 13) a) built; | b) had built. |
| 14) a) continued; | b) had continued. |
| 15) a) registered; | b) had registered. |
| 16) a) signed; | b) had signed. |
| 17) a) decided; | b) had decided. |
| 18) a) died; | b) had died. |

9.12 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) By 8 o'clock everyone left. 2) Ann didn't travelled by plane before that day. 3) The professor had finished his lecture at 12 o'clock. 4) I have just woken up when somebody knocked at the door. 5) We had just finished supper when Mike had phoned. 6) How many books did you read by the end of last month? 7) Jane saw the picture and had understood how beautiful it was. 8) Little Polly had never seen snow before she had come to Iceland. 9) Den finished his work before his boss returned. 10) We had gone to bed after the TV programme had ended.

10 UNIT №10. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Минулий доконано-тривалий час вживається для вираження дій, що тривали якийсь час до певного моменту в минулому чи початку іншої дії в минулому.

Стверджувальна форма утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова *had*, дієслова *to be* у третій формі (*been*) та основного дієслова з закінченням *-ing*.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + had been + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

We had been skiing for half an hour before it started snowing.

10.1 Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense as in the example.

Example: ... before we came from the supermarket. Liz/ to clean/the flat/for two hours.

— Liz had been cleaning the flat for two hours before we came from the supermarket.

1) ... before Tom came to the court. Helen/to play/tennis/for an hour and a half. 2)... before he retired. Mr Black/to work/as a lawyer/for twenty-five years. 3)... when the bus arrived. We/ to wait/f or forty minutes. 4) Sheila looked tired because She/to sew/a dress/for her little daughter/all day. 5) Before Jack got to level four He/to play/the same game/for three hours. 6) Mike's neighbours were angry because He/to listen/to loud music/for four hours/yesterday evening. 7) Everybody was very hungry because They/to work/all day/without/a break for lunch. 8) ... when suddenly the car broke down. We/ to drive/for five hours. 9) ... before the plane landed in the airport late in the evening yesterday. They/to fly/for six hours. 10) ... since Easter. Alex and Den/to prepare/for the exams.

10.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) My sister ... (to practise) for two months before that concert. 2) The boys ... (to fish) for three hours before Tom caught the first fish. 3) We ... (to discuss) that problem for more than an hour before we found the right solution. 4) Henry ... (to wait) for half an hour before he saw his girlfriend getting off the tram. 5) Driving to the hospital was difficult as it ... (to snow) all night. 6) Polly ... (to study) economy since she entered university. 7) Ron's collection of coins was valuable as he ... (to collect) them since he was a schoolboy. 8) When Sam returned home we ... (to watch) that TV programme for a quarter of an hour already. 9) Bill's coat and mittens were wet because he ... (to play) snowballs with his friends in the yard. 10) David was irritated because the police inspector ... (to ask) him questions for more than an hour.

Заперечна форма минулого доконано-тривалого часу утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки *not*, яка ставиться після першого допоміжного дієслова.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + had not (hadn't) been + V_{ing} Наприклад: We hadn't been playing chess before you came. Питальна форма минулого доконано-тривалого часу (загальне запитання) утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *had*, яке ставиться на початку речення.

Had + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + been + V_{ing}?

Відповіді на такі запитання даються з використанням того самого допоміжного дієслова:

Had they been swimming since ten o'clock yesterday? — Yes, they had./No, they hadn't.

10.3 Make up questions as in the example and use the table to answer them.

	Train in the gym	Surf the Internet	Play bowling	Do the shopping
Alison	for 1 hour	from 2 till 5 o'clock	for 2 hours	all day
Martin	since 4 o'clock	all day	for 3 hours	for 30 minutes
Ted and Mike	all the evening	for 5 hours	since 6 o'clock	for 1 hour

Example: Alison/to train in the gym/for an hour/last Sunday?

Had Alison been training in the gym for an hour last Sunday?

— Yes, she had.

Alison/to surf the Internet/from 4 till 6 o'clock yesterday?

Had Alison been surfing the Internet from 4 till 6 o'clock yesterday?

— No, she hadn't.

1) Alison/to play bowling/for 3 hours/last Saturday? 2) Alison/ to do the shopping/all day/last Thursday? 3) Martin/to train in the gym/since 4 o'clock/yesterday? 4) Martin/to surf the Internet/for three hours/the day before yesterday? 5) Martin/ to play bowling/for 3 hours/last Friday? 6) Martin/to do the shopping/all day/last Saturday? 7) Ted and Mike/to train in the gym/all the evening/yesterday? 8) Ted and Mike/to surf the Internet/all day/last Sunday? 9) Ted and Mike/to play bowling/since 6 o'clock/two days ago? 10) Ted and Mike/to do the shopping/for four hours/last Tuesday?

10.4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) It ... (to snow) for five hours before the weather changed. 2) Betty and Jane ... (to argue) for half an hour when their parents returned home. 3) Why did Ed miss his training yesterday? — He couldn't come because he ... (to prepare) his project all day yesterday. 4)... Isabel... (to work) as a secretary for four years before she moved to another town? — No, she She ... (to work) as a secretary just for two years. 5)... Pete ... (toplay) computer games all the evening last Friday? — No, he He ... (to write) an essay for two hours and then he went for a walk. 6) Jean ... (not to wait) for our boss all the morning yesterday. She ... (to speak) to some clients for about an hour and then she went to the bank. 7) Kevin was exhausted because he ... (to unload) the lorry for three hours. 8) I was really happy that Ron won that competition because he ... (toprepare) for it for half a year. 9)... you ... (to save) money for a new computer for a long time? — Yes, I... . I... (not to spend) a penny for six months before I got a sufficient sum. 10) Cathy and Sue ... (to tidy) our cottage house for two days after that birthday party.

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у минулому доконано-тривалому часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне дієслово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово had, підмет, дієслово been та основне дієслово із закінченням -ing.

Wh-word + had + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + been + V_{ing}?

Наприклад:

What had he been doing before the concert began yesterday?

Who had been working in the garden since 3 o'clock last Monday?

10.5 Write the questions to the underlined words.

1) We had been preparing for the Art Festival for a month. 2) Nora had been swimming in the pool for an hour before the rain started. 3) The boys had been eating hamburgers in the park yesterday. 4) Gordon had been reading the article about new software for half an hour yesterday. 5) Helen had been speaking to her friend on the phone for two hours yesterday.

10.6 Make up the sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) We/to wait/outdoors/for twenty minutes/before/he/opened the door. 2) What/Sally/to cook/when/you/came/home/ yesterday? 3) How long/you/to repair/your car/before/Nick/ started/to help/you? 4) Sarah/to collect/dolls/since/she/ was/a girl. 5) Where/they/to come/from/when/you/met/them/ yesterday? 6) Who/to sing/karaoke/all the evening/yesterday? 7) Greg/to study/for his final exams/all last month? 8) They/ to drive/for five hours/when/they/ran out of petrol. 9) Tony/ to sleep/for an hour/before/you/woke/him up. 10) Our chief/ to discuss/some affairs/with our business partners/for two hours/last Wednesday.

10.7 Complete the dialogues with the questions.

Policeman: How long ... before you saw the car accident yesterday?
Witness: I had been driving for three hours. I left home at 8 o'clock in the morning.
P: Where ... when the red car overtook your car?
W: I had been driving seventeen kilometres away from Aberdeen.
P: What speed ... at when the red car overtook your car?
W: I had been driving at 100 kilometres per hour.
P: How long ... before the ambulance arrived?
W: I had been waiting for about half an hour.
P: Who ... to give first aid to the injured people?
W: My wife and I had been trying to give first aid to them.
P: OK, thank you for your help.

10.8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Where ... Robert... (to work) since 4 o'clock yesterday? — He ... (to fix) a fence in the garden. 2) What... Wendy ... (to do) in the studio for three hours last Monday? — She ... (to prepare) some of her pictures for the exhibition. 3) Why ... you ... (to hurry) when I met you last Friday, James? — I ... (to go) to the railway station to meet my uncle. I was afraid to be late. 4) It... (to rain) heavily when Mr Scott stopped his car in front of a café. He wanted to have lunch because he ... (not to eat) since early morning. 5) What ... the students ... (to write) since 9 o'clock yesterday morning? — They ... (to write) a test on Psychology. 6) How long ... Janet... (to work) in the office before she went home yesterday? — She ... (to make) photocopies of some documents for the boss for about an hour and then she ... (to type) some letters for two hours before her working day was over. 7) The government... (to carry) on negotiations with the terrorists for three days before they reached some agreement. 8) Stuart... (to try) to call you for a quarter of an hour before you finally answered the phone. 9) Emily felt horrible yesterday because she ... (not to sleep) all night. 10) Why was Janet so angry last Friday? — Because she ... (to argue) with her parents for an hour.

10.9 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Ann had been done the ironing for two hours yesterday. 2) We had tried to catch a taxi for twenty-five minutes last Sunday before we managed to stop one. 3) Margaret had been not surfing the Net all day yesterday. 4) Nigel had being trying to get in touch with you for a week. 5) Had been they waiting for a bus for half an hour last Wednesday? 6) How long Nelly had been speaking on the phone yesterday? 7) Had Sue been sunbathing all day yesterday? — No, she had. 8) They

have been dancing for more than an hour yesterday before Helen got tired. 9) Who had played the piano in your room from 3 to 4 o'clock yesterday? 10) Why had been crying your baby all the morning yesterday?

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у вживанні минулого неозначеного минулого тривалого, минулого доконаного та минулого доконано тривалого часів.

Минулий неозначений час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Коли дія відбулась (і завершилась) у певний момент у минулому:

She washed her hair half an hour ago.

2) Коли дві або більше дій відбулись одна за одною послідовно та без великих інтервалів у часі:

They came into a café, sat down at a table and ordered two coffees.

3) Для описання станів та звичок у минулому:

He used to play football/played football when he was a schoolboy.

4) Якщо присудком у реченні виступають дієслова, які не вживаються у минулому тривалому часі, то вони вживаються у минулому неозначеному часі:

We agreed to help her.

Минулий тривалий час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Коли дія тривала у певний момент у минулому:

She was washing the dishes at 6 o'clock yesterday.

2) Коли дві та більше дій тривали одночасно у минулому:

While she was washing the dishes, her husband was drying them.

3) Коли одна дія тривала у минулому, а інша її перервала:

He was watching TV when his friend phoned.

Минулий доконаний час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Якщо дія завершилась до певного моменту в минулому:

We had come home by 8 o'clock yesterday.

2) Якщо дія завершилась до початку іншої дії в минулому.

They had returned home before the film began, (перша дія: they had returned home; друга дія: the film began)

Порівняйте:

We reached the hotel and the rain started, (послідовні дії)

We reached the hotel after the rain had started, (перша дія: the rain had started; друга дія: we reached the hotel)

Минулий доконано-тривалий час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Якщо дія тривала якийсь час до певного моменту чи до початку іншої дії у минулому:

We had been walking for forty minutes before we reached the village.

2) Щоб підкреслити, що дія тривала достатньо довго в минулому і мала видимий результат:

He was confused because he had been solving that problem for hours.

10.10 Circle the correct item.

1) Tina sunbathed/was sunbathing while her children swam/were swimming in the sea. 2) Mr White phoned/had phoned us after the conference was beginning/had begun. 3) They were sailing/ had been sailing for two weeks before they reached the continent. 4) My brother bought/had bought this computer a year ago. 5) We had/were having breakfast when our neighbour knocked/had knocked at the door. 6) Tom's eyes were red because he had worked/had been working at the computer all day. 7) Dolly took/was taking a letter, opened/was opening it and started/ had started

reading. 8) After we cleaned/had cleaned the house we decided/had decided to go to the cinema. 9) The boys were playing/had been playing tennis at 3 o'clock yesterday. 10) Mrs Davis was upset because she was losing/had lost her purse.

10.11 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Mike ... (to cycle) for two hours before he ... (to stop) for a rest. 2) We ... (to walk) about for half a day before we ... (to find) your house. 3) They ... (to wait) for an hour already when the taxi... (to arrive). 4) Victor... (to feel) tired because he... (to dig) out the bushes in the garden all day. 5) Before Alice ... (to prepare) all the dishes she ... (to cook) for four hours. 6) It... (to snow) for two days before the weather ... (to change). 7) Simon ... (to surf) the Internet for six hours before he ... (to find) the necessary information. 8) The scientists of our institute ... (to conduct) the research for many years before they ...(to discover) a new source of energy. 9) Jack ... (to wonder) how long he ... (to wait) for Sandra. 10) Betty ... (to stare) at me for a few minutes before she ... (to understand) the meaning of my words.

10.12 Match the sentences to the explanations of the usage of Past Tenses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) It was midnight and they were still dancing. | a) Дія довго тривала в минулому і мала видимий результат. |
| 2) My parents had been living in the town for twenty-five years before they decided to move to the village. | b) Дві або більше дій відбулись одна за одною послідовно та без великих інтервалів у часі. |
| 3) She opened the cupboard, took a glass and put it on the table. | c) Дія завершилась до початку іншої дії в минулому. |
| 4) The seminar had finished by 4 o'clock yesterday. | d) Дія тривала у певний момент у минулому. |
| 5) Tom was dusting the furniture while his sister was watering the flowers. | e) Одна дія тривала у минулому, а інша її перервала. |
| 6) Sally was worried because she had been waiting for the ambulance for twenty minutes. | f) Дія завершилась до певного моменту в минулому. |
| 7) James got your message 10 minutes ago. | g) Присудком у реченні виступає дієслово, яке не вживається у минулому тривалому часі, тому воно вживається у минулому неозначеному часі. |
| 8) When the teacher came in, the pupils were running about. | h) Дія тривала якийсь час до певного моменту чи до початку іншої дії у минулому. |
| 9) Hedidn'tbelievemystory. | i) Дія відбулась (і завершилась) у певний момент у минулому. |
| 10) He continued his journey after he had filled up his car. | j) Дві або більше дій тривали одночасно у минулому. |

10.13 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) The boys ... (to play) volleyball on the beach yesterday. 2) They ... (to play) volleyball from 9 to 11 yesterday morning. 3) By 5 o'clock yesterday their team ... (to play) two games of volleyball. 4) Den ... (to play) volleyball for ten minutes yesterday when he suddenly ... (to twist) his ankle. 5) At that time Ron ... (to listen) to music in his room and ... (not to hear) the doorbell. 6) The secretary ... (to talk) on the phone for twenty minutes when the door ... (to open) and her boss ... (to come) into the room. 7) Peter ... (to drive) towards the airport last Sunday when he suddenly ... (to remember) that he ... (to leave) his passport at home. 8) We ... (to go) to a café after we ... (to meet) Sally. 9) When David ... (to return) home yesterday his wife ... (to cook) the chicken which she ... (to buy) in the supermarket the day before. 10) It ... (to be) midnight and Linda ... (to sleep) but John ... (to lie) sleepless because he ... (to think) about the words his chief ... (to tell) him at the end of the working day.

10.14 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

after	ago	when	last
while	and	already	because
	yesterday	by the time	

1) Edward was crossing the street... a car stopped next to him. 2) Mrs Grey was worried ... she had been waiting for her son's call for more than two hours. 3) The storm broke out ... the ferry had arrived at a harbour. 4) An old gentleman was reading a newspaper ... his little grandson was playing in the sandpit. 5) Alison started to work in our hospital two months 6) The fire had destroyed the building completely ... the fire brigade arrived. 7) Ted put the key-into the key-hole, turned it ... the door opened. 8) We had ... woken up when the postman brought the parcel from Henry. 9) They spent their holidays in Norway ... winter. 10) Mrs Watts was having dinner with her niece at 4 o'clock

10.15 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

It... (to happen) last July. A month before my friends and I... (to decide) to go to the seaside for a holiday. We ... (to plan) that trip for three weeks before we ... (to choose) a place to go to. On the day of our departure we ... (to go) to the railway station when Den ... (to realize) that he ... (to leave) the train tickets at home. He ... (to take) his mobile phone and ... (to ring) his father. At that time his father ... (to take) a bath but fortunately his mother ... (to hear) the phone. She ... (to find) the tickets, ... (to catch) a taxi and ... (to go) to the railway station. We ... (to wait) just for fifteen minutes when we ... (to see) Den's mother hurrying to our carriage. She ... (to give) Den the tickets and we ... (to show) them to the conductor. Just a minute before the train ... (to depart) we ... (to take) our places in the compartment.

10.16 *Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.*

A Holiday Nightmare

A year ago my friend Clive and I 1) ... to the Bahamas for a holiday. After we 2) ... a week in Nassau, we 3) ... to go to Little Inagua. The flight to Little Inagua was expensive so we 4) ... a 3-hour boat trip on the Siren, a cargo boat carrying provisions to the islanders. The Siren was an old, broken-down boat. As we stepped on deck, I doubted that we 5) ... the right decision. But it was too late to turn back.

The sun 6)... brightly that day as we set out on our journey. We 7)... travelling for an hour before the sea 8)... to get rough. A storm was approaching very quickly and soon the waves 9)... over the deck. Suddenly I 10)... a shout from below. The engine room was flooded and the engine stopped! I 11)... to panic. My friend 12)... for lifejackets, but he was told that there weren't any. Our panic turned to fear.

Fortunately, after a few minutes, the engine started working again. The captain 13)... us through for hours of stormy weather before we 14)... the calm harbour at Little Inagua. There, as we got off the Siren, I 15) ... myself that whatever the price, we would definitely fly back to Nassau.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) a) went; | b) were going; |
| c) had gone; | d) had been going. |
| 2) a) spent; | b) were spending; |
| c) had spent; | d) had been spending. |
| 3) a) decided; | b) were deciding; |
| c) had decided; | d) had been deciding. |
| 4) a) booked; | b) were booking; |
| c) had booked; | d) had been booking. |
| 5) a) made; | b) were making; |
| c) had made; | d) had been making. |
| 6) a) shone; | b) was shining; |
| c) had shown; | d) had been shining. |
| 7) a) travelled; | b) were travelling; |
| c) had travelled; | d) had been travelling. |
| 8) a) began; | b) was beginning; |
| c) had begun; | d) had been beginning. |
| 9) a) poured; | b) were pouring; |
| c) had poured; | d) had been pouring. |
| 10) a) heard; | b) was hearing; |
| c) had heard; | d) had been hearing. |
| 11) a) started; | b) was starting; |
| c) had started; | d) had been starting. |
| 12) a) asked; | b) was asking; |
| c) had asked; | d) had been asking. |
| 13) a)steered; | b) was steering; |
| c) had steered; | d) had been steering. |
| 14) a) reached; | b) were reaching; |
| c) had reached; | d) had been reaching. |
| 15) a) promised; | b) was promising; |
| c) had promised; | d) had been promising. |

10.17 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Greg and Bob had looked for their dog for two hours before they found it sleeping under a bench in the park. 2) We had been boating in the lake at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. 3) She finished cooking dinner by the time her children returned from school. 4) When Henry opened the door of the living room, his little brother watched cartoons on TV. 5) Sally took a piece of paper and had written her phone number on it. 6) We were driving for six hours before we saw a small hotel beside the road. 7) After my friends left I washed the dishes and switched on the TV set. 8) What had you been doing at the moment the fire broke out? 9) How much was your camera costing a year ago? 10) What were Nelly doing while you were doing the ironing?

11 UNIT №11. FUTURE FORMS

Майбутній тривалий час (The Future Continuous Tense) вживається для вираження дій, які будуть відбуватись у певний момент у майбутньому.

Стверджувальна форма майбутнього тривалого часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова *will*, дієслова *be* та основного дієслова з закінченням *-ing*.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will + be + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

I will be playing football at 4 o'clock tomorrow.

They will be swimming at this time next Monday.

11.1 Make up the sentences using the Future Continuous Tense.

1) Sue/to do/homework/at 5 o'clock/tomorrow. 2) We/to sunbathe/from 9 to 12 o'clock/tomorrow morning. 3) Nick and Jack/to drive/to Berlin/at this time/next Monday. 4) You/to have/a conference/from 3 to 5 o'clock/tomorrow. 5) My cousin/ to practise/in the gym/at 7 o'clock/tomorrow evening. 6) Nelly and Diana/to rest/in Hawaii/at this time/next week. 7) We/to dance/at the party/all the evening/tomorrow. 8) Kate/to visit/ her grandparents/all day/next Saturday. 9) They/to prepare/ to the wedding party/all next week. 10) I/to travel/around Canada/for two weeks/next month.

11.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous Tense.

1) At this time tomorrow we ... (to watch) a new play in the theatre. 2) I... (to have) lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow. 3) Mike ... (to interview) a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday. 4) We ... (to discuss) this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday. 5) My lawyer ... (to wait) for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. 6) The workers ... (to repair) the road in the city centre for two days next week. 7) The students ... (to write) a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday. 8) My friends ... (to play) cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening. 9) I ... (to fly) to Cairo at this time next Sunday. 10) Alice ... (to walk) in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Заперечна форма майбутнього тривалого часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова *will* та заперечної частки *not*, що ставляться перед дієсловом *be* та основним дієсловом з закінченням *-ing*.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will not (won't) + be + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

She won't be playing tennis at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

They won't be writing a dictation at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Питальна форма майбутнього тривалого часу (загальне запитання) утворюється таким чином: допоміжне дієслово *will* ставиться на початку речення перед підметом.

Will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + be + V_{ing}?

Відповіді на такі запитання даються з використанням того самого допоміжного дієслова:

Will you be having a lecture at 10 o'clock tomorrow? — Yes, I will./ No, I won't.

11.3 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) She will be doing aerobics at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening. 2) We will be cycling tomorrow morning. 3) Henry will be walking his dog at 2 o'clock tomorrow. 4) Molly will be making a cake for our party at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 5) The girls will be preparing the costumes for the performance since 3 o'clock tomorrow. 6) Brian will be writing an article at this time next Friday. 7) We will be exercising in the gym from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. tomorrow. 8) Mr Peters will be

visiting our country from Monday till Friday. 9) It will be raining all day tomorrow. 10) You will be seeing your dentist at 5 o'clock next Thursday.

11.4 Mr Stone has planned next Monday. Make up questions as in the example and answer them using the notes.

- 9 a.m. — to give instructions to the secretary
10 a.m. — to go to the bank
11.30 a.m. — to meet the manager
12 a.m. — to read the mail
1.30 p.m. — to have lunch
2.30 p.m. — to dictate some letters
3.45 p.m. — to meet the estate agent
5.00 p.m. — to arrange the affairs for Tuesday
6.00 p.m. — to go home

Example: Mr Stone/to give instructions/to the secretary/at 9 a.m. tomorrow?
Will Mr Stone be giving instructions to the secretary at 9 a.m. tomorrow?
— Yes, he will.

Mr Stone/to go to the bank/at 11 a.m. tomorrow?
Will Mr Stone be going to the bank at H a.m. tomorrow?
— No, he won't.

1) Mr Stone/to meet the manager/at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow? 2) Mr Stone/to read the mail/at 11.45 a.m. tomorrow? 3) Mr Stone/to have lunch/at 1.30 p.m. tomorrow? 4) Mr Stone/to dictate some letters/at 2.00 p.m. tomorrow? 5) Mr Stone/to meet the estate agent/at 3.45 p.m. tomorrow? 6) Mr Stone/to arrange the affairs for Tuesday/at 5.00 p.m. tomorrow? 7) Mr Stone/to go home/at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow? 8) Mr Stone/to go home/at 6.00 p.m. tomorrow?

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у майбутньому тривалому часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово will, підмет, дієслово be та основне дієслово (із закінченням -ing).

Wh-word + will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + be + V_{ing}?

Наприклад:

*What will you be doing at 6 o'clock tomorrow?
Who will be helping you to clean the house tomorrow morning?*

11.5 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Helen will be preparing for the exam in the library at 11 o'clock tomorrow. 2) We will be having tea in the garden at 6 o'clock tomorrow. 3) You will be translating an article at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 4) They will be playing volleyball on the beach at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. 5) Jim will be snorkelling in the Red Sea at this time next Sunday.

11.6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) We ... (to have) a picnic at 4 o'clock tomorrow. 2) Nick ... (not to work) at the agency at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening. 3) Where ... you ... (to drive) to at 3 o'clock next Monday? — I... (to drive) to Bristol. 4) What ... Pam ... (to do) from 4 to 5 tomorrow evening? — She ... (to visit) her hairdresser. 5)... the doctor ... (to examine) patients from 9 till 12 o'clock tomorrow? — Yes, he 6) What time ... Ted ... (to jog) in the park tomorrow? — He ... (to jog) at 6 o'clock in the morning. 7) I can't join you for the barbecue next Friday because I ... (to prepare) for the seminar. 8) ... you ... (to sleep) at 10 o'clock tomorrow evening? Can I phone you? — Certainly you can. I... (not to sleep) at this time tomorrow. 9) Let's meet in front of the cinema tomorrow. I... (to wait) for you at

6 o'clock.— OK. I'll come. 10) At what stadium ... our football team ... (toplay) at the 5 o'clock next Tuesday? — They ... (toplay) at the central stadium.

Майбутній доконаний час (The Future Perfect Tense) вживається для вираження дій, які завершаться до певного моменту у майбутньому. Стверджувальна форма майбутнього доконаного часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова will, дієслова have та основного дієслова у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням -ed (для правильних).

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will + have + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

He will have come by 5 o'clock tomorrow evening.

11.7 Make up the sentences using the Future Perfect Tense.

1) Jim/to write/the report/by next Thursday. 2) We/to clean/ the house/by the time of your arrival tomorrow. 3) I/to prepare/ all the documents/by the beginning of the meeting tomorrow. 4) The film/to finish/by 7 o'clock tomorrow. 5) They/to decorate/the square/by the beginning of the demonstration/ next week. 6) The President/to finish/the press conference/by 3 o'clock tomorrow. 7) Diana/to design/your wedding dress/by next Friday. 8) I/to move/to a new house/by Christmas. 9) You/ to start/your own business/by the time you are twenty-seven. 10) My father/to repair/his car/by Thursday.

11.8 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect Tense.

1) Mike ... (to prepare) all the calculations by the end of his working day tomorrow. 2) I ...(to learn) some phrases in Japanese by the time the participants of the Japanese delegation arrive. 3) The chef ... (to cook) all the dishes by the time the banquet begins. 4) The secretary ... (to arrange) all the papers by the time the boss comes to the office tomorrow. 5) The ferry ... (to reach) the port by 4 o'clock tomorrow. 6) They ... (to deliver) our pizza by the beginning of the party tomorrow. 7) Jack and Monica ... (to send) all the invitations by next Tuesday. 8) I ... (to read) your report by tomorrow morning. 9) The workers ... (to unload) the lorries by the end of their working day. 10) We ... (to analyse) the results of the experiment by next Friday.

Заперечна форма майбутнього доконаного часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова will та заперечної частки not, що ставляться перед дієсловом have та основним дієсловом у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням -ed (для правильних).

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will not (won't) + have + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

She will not (won't) have returned by 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Питальна форма майбутнього доконаного часу (загальні запитання) утворюється таким чином: допоміжне дієслово will ставиться на початку речення перед підметом.

Will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + have + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Відповіді на такі запитання даються з використанням того самого допоміжного дієслова:

Will you have cooked supper by 6 o'clock tomorrow? — Yes, I will./ No, I won't.

11.9 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) We will have played two games of cricket by 6 o'clock tomorrow. 2) They will have left the country by next Monday. 3) She will have returned from the walk by 8 o'clock tomorrow. 4) We will have done the shopping by 5 o'clock tomorrow. 5) Martin will have passed all the exams by next Wednesday. 6) You will have known the results of the test by tomorrow evening. 7) Angela will have written the essay by Tuesday. 8) The workers will have finished decorating our house by

next month. 9) The performance will have finished by 8 o'clock. 10) The weather will have changed by tomorrow evening.

11.10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Janet ... (to make) the cake by 3 o'clock tomorrow. 2) ... Chris ... (to book) a table in the restaurant by next Sunday? — Yes, he 3) Unfortunately, Sam ... (not to return) from his business trip by next Wednesday. 4) ... Cindy ... (to prepare) her speech by Monday? — Yes, she 5) ... the bookkeeper ... (to pay) all the bills by next Friday? — No, he 6) I... (to write) a shopping list for you by tomorrow morning. 7) ... you ... (to speak) to your parents by tomorrow? — Yes, I 8) ... Tom ... (to pack) his rucksack by the time the bus arrives? — Yes, he 9) Pm afraid Molly ... (not to make) photocopies of all the documents by the end of the working day. 10) ... we ... (to reach) the camp by sunset? — I hope we

Складаючи спеціальні запитання у майбутньому доконаному часі, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово will, підмет, дієслово have та основне дієслово у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням -ed (для правильних).

Wh-word + will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + have + V3 (Ved)

Наприклад:

What book will he have read by next Tuesday?

Who will have washed the dishes by 5 o'clock?

11.11 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) Max will have painted the roof of the house by 7 o'clock. 2) We will have put the posters in the hall by the beginning of the concert. 3) They will have brought new furniture by 4 o'clock tomorrow. 4) Olga will have returned from the swimming pool by 7 o'clock. 5) You will have typed five letters by the end of the working day.

11.12 This is a list of things that the students must do for the conference next Friday. Make up questions as in the example and answer them, using the notes.

Cathy — type the invitations by Monday

Ella — send the invitations by 4 o'clock on Monday

Alan and Nelly — prepare the reports by Tuesday

Fred — to set up the video equipment by Thursday morning

James — to paint the posters by Wednesday

Chris — to prepare the photos by 11 o'clock on Tuesday

Clara — to design the leaflets by 6 o'clock on Tuesday

Gordon — to print the leaflets by Thursday morning

Ron and Sam — to put the posters on the walls of the hall by Thursday evening

Eddy and Sarah — to organize the exhibition by 5 o'clock on Thursday

Alice and Vicky — to decorate the hall by Thursday evening

Example: What/Cathy/to do/by Monday?

What will Cathy have done by Monday?

— She will have typed the invitations.

1) What/Ella/to do/by 4 o'clock/on Monday? 2) By what time/ Alan and N elly/to prepare the reports ? 3) Who /to set up the video equipment/by Thursday morning? 4) What/James/to paint/by Wednesday? 5) What/Chris/to do/by 11 o'clock on Tuesday? 5) By what time/Clara/to design/the leaflets? 7) Who/to print the leaflets/by Thursday morning? 8) Where/Ron and Sam/to

put the posters/ by Thursday evening? 9) Who/to organize the exhibition/by 5 o'clock on Thursday?
10) By what time/Alice and Vicky/to decorate the hall?

Майбутній доконано-тривалий час (The Future Perfect Continuous Tense) вживається для вираження дій, які будуть відбуватись протягом якогось часу до певного моменту у майбутньому. Стверджувальна форма майбутнього тривалого часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова *will*, конструкції *have been* та дієслова-присудка із закінченням *-ing*.

I/you/he/she/if/we/they + will + have been + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

By the end of next month we will have been constructing this building for five weeks.

Заперечна форма майбутнього доконано-тривалого часу утворюється з використанням допоміжного дієслова *will* та заперечної частки *not*, що ставляться перед конструкцією *have been* та основним дієсловом з закінченням *-ing*.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will not (won't) + have been + V_{ing}

Наприклад:

He won't have been working here for a month by the 23rd of November.

Питальна форма майбутнього доконано-тривалого часу (загальне запитання) утворюється таким чином: допоміжне дієслово *will* розташовується на початку речення перед підметом.

Will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + have been + V_{ing}?

Наприклад:

Will they have been working for two hours by the time the car arrives?

— Yes, they will./No, they won't.

11.13 Make up the sentences using the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) By the beginning of April/my father/to work as the General Manager of this corporation/for fifteen years. 2) By 8 o'clock/we/ to surf the Net/for five hours. 3) By the end of next month/we/ to live/in this city/for ten years. 4) By the end of this day/Dolly/ not to design/this fancy dress/for seven hours. 5) Ted/to work/ as an attorney/for twenty years/by the end of March? 6) Jack and Alison/to build/their house/for a year by Easter? 7) My parents/ to run/this cafe/for six years/by next September. 8) By 4 o'clock/ they/to play volleyball/for three hours. 9) By 3 o'clock/the students/to write/the test for two hours and a half. 10) By next Friday/Henry/to train/for the competition/for ten months.

11.14 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) By the 25th of December she ... (to work) on this project for six months. 2) By Saturday, Fred ... (topaint) this picture for two weeks. 3) We ...(to study) marketing for a year by the end of the academic year. 4) By tomorrow morning Laura ... (to sleep) for twelve hours. 5) ... they ... (to work) together for ten years by the end of May? — Yes, they 6)... Nick ... (to train) for four hours by 6 o'clock? — No, he 7) By 5 o'clock Jessica ... (to sit) at the dentist's for three hours. 8) By 12 o'clock the children ... (to swim) for two hours. 9) By the end of the day the workers ... (topaint) this house for nine hours. 10) By 6 o'clock in the evening we ... (to wait) for his message for five hours.

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у вживанні майбутнього тривалого, майбутнього доконаного та майбутнього доконано-тривалого часів.

Майбутній тривалий час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Якщо дія буде відбуватись у певний момент у майбутньому:

This time next week we will be skiing in the mountains.

2) Якщо дія неодмінно відбудеться у майбутньому, тому що ця дія повсякденна або є результатом попередньої домовленості:

I'll be speaking to John tomorrow, (we will definitely meet)

3) Якщо ми дуже ввічливо цікавимося планами співрозмовників для того, щоб їх про щось попросити чи запропонувати щось для них зробити:

Will you be going shopping? Can you buy a loaf of bread for me?

Майбутній доконаний час вживається для вираження дій, які завершаться до певного моменту у майбутньому:

He will have finished his work by 6 o'clock.

Майбутній доконано-тривалий час вживається для вираження дій, які будуть відбуватись протягом якогось часу до певного моменту у майбутньому:

He will have been working as a surgeon for twenty-five years by the end of this year.

11.15 Circle the correct item.

1) By 6 o'clock Jimmy will be playing/will have been playing computer games for four hours. 2) At 3 o'clock tomorrow we will be watching/will have watched a film. 3) Will you be shopping/ will you have been shopping a bit later today? Can you buy me a bottle of milk? 4) By the beginning of February I will have attended/will have been attending computer courses for four months. 5) Don't call Henry. I will have seen/will be seeing him in the office later, so I'll tell him about the seminar. 6) This time next week they will be cruising/will have been cruising round South America. 7) The postman will be delivering/will have delivered all the newspapers by 4 o'clock. 8) By the end of next month Mrs Wilson will have taught /will have been teaching for thirty years. 9) Will you be using/will you have been using the printer for long? I need to print the article. 10) By 5 o'clock tomorrow Fred will be receiving/will have received your telegram.

11.16 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous, the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Peter ... (to fix) the TV set by next Tuesday. 2) At this time next Friday we ... (to lie) on the beach in Malta. 3) By next Monday Linda ... (to work) as a secretary for three years. 4) ... you ... (to use) your computer tonight? Can I play my favourite computer game? 5) By the end of the year Roger and Monica ... (to live) in our district for five years. 6) The boss ... (to read) all the documents by the end of his working day. 7) Don't phone me tonight. I... (to write) an article for a scientific journal. 8) By the end of the day we ... (to reach) that settlement. 9) What... you ... (to do) at 4 o'clock tomorrow? — I... (to help) my parents in the garden. 10) By the 13th of January he ... (to work) on his novel for ten months.

11.17 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) By the beginning of the news programme we will be returning home. 2) I'll tell Pamela about the party. I'll have been seeing her at the university anyway. 3) At this time tomorrow Jack will have taken his driving test. 4) By the end of July she will have run this café for ten years. 5) Will have Ron fixed this bike by 12 o'clock tomorrow? 6) Will you been going out a bit later? Can you buy a magazine for me? 7) By next Friday Susan will be passing all her exams. 8) By 8 o'clock the boys will have played football for three hours. 9) Will Sam been preparing for his English test at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning? 10) By the beginning of next week Bob will be working in our office for ten days.

12 UNIT №12. THE PASSIVE VOICE

Пасивний стан дієслів в англійській мові вживається, коли дія більш важлива, ніж її виконавець; коли виконавець дії невідомий; коли ми звертаємо увагу на виконавця дії. Також пасивний стан вживається для підкреслення ввічливості та офіційності ситуації.

Наприклад:

The animals on the farm are fed three times a day. (виконавець дії невідомий та неважливий)

This poem was written by Robert Burns. (звертаємо увагу на виконавця дії)

All the participants will be sent invitation cards. (підкреслюємо офіційність ситуації)

Дієслова пасивного стану в англійській мові вживаються у неозначених часах (теперішньому, минулому, майбутньому); тривалих часах (теперішньому та минулому); докочаних часах (теперішньому, минулому, майбутньому), у сполученні з модальними дієсловами.

Пасивний стан дієслів неозначених часів (Simple Tenses) утворюється додаванням допоміжного дієслова *to be* у відповідному часі до основного дієслова у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або з закінченням *-ed* (для правильних).

to be + V₃ (V_{ed})

Заперечна та питальна форми речень з дієсловами пасивного стану утворюються з використанням відповідних форм допоміжного дієслова *to be*.

Для утворення пасивного стану дієслів теперішнього неозначеного часу (the Present Simple Passive) вживаються форми допоміжного дієслова *to be* в теперішньому часі (*am/is/are*).

I + am + V₃ (V_{ed}) Am + I + V₃ (V_{ed})?

He/she/it + is + V₃ (V_{ed}) Is + he/she/it + V₃ (V_{ed})?

We/you/they + are + V₃ (V_{ed}) Are + you/we/they + V₃ (V_{ed})?

I + am not + V₃ (V_{ed})

He/she/it + is not (isn't) + V₃ (V_{ed})

We/you/they + are not (aren't) + V₃ (V_{ed})

Пасивний стан дієслів у теперішньому неозначеному часі вживається, якщо дії є регулярними чи повторюваними або йдеться про загальновідомі факти. Характерні обставини часу: *always, usually, often, every week (month, etc.), sometimes, seldom, rarely, never*. Наприклад:

Bread is baked in an oven. Bread isn't baked in a frying pan. Is the dog fed regularly? — Yes, it is./No, it isn't.

Пасивний стан дієслів у реченнях минулого неозначеного часу (the Past Simple Passive) утворюється за допомогою форм минулого часу допоміжного дієслова *to be* (*was/were*).

I/he/she/it + was + V₃ (V_{ed})

You/we/they + were + V₃ (V_{ed})

I/he/she/it + was not (wasn't) + V₃ (V_{ed})

You/we/they + were not (weren't) + V₃ (V_{ed})

Was + I/he/she/it + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Were + you/we/they + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Пасивний стан дієслів у минулому неозначеному часі вживається, якщо дії відбулись і завершилися у визначений момент у минулому або йдеться про події чи загальновідомі факти, що мали місце у минулому. Характерні обставини часу: *yesterday, last week (month, etc.), three days, etc. ago*.

Наприклад:

This house was built 5 years ago. This house wasn't built 3 years ago.

Was this garage built 5 years ago? — Yes, it was./No it wasn't.

Пасивний стан дієслів у реченнях майбутнього неозначеного часу (the Future Simple Passive) утворюється за допомогою форми майбутнього часу допоміжного дієслова to be (will be).

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will be + V₃ (V_{ed})
I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will not (won't) be + V₃ (V_{ed})
Will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + be + V₃ (V_{ed})?

Пасивний стан дієслів у майбутньому неозначеному часі вживається, якщо дії відбудуться у певний час у майбутньому. Характерні обставини часу: tomorrow, next week (month, etc.), in a day (a week, etc.). Наприклад:

Your room will be cleaned in an hour. Your room won't be cleaned in an hour.
Will your room be cleaned in an hour? — Yes, it will./No, it won't.

12.1 Circle the correct item.

1) The brakes of your car were/will be tested tomorrow. 2) The cows are/will be always milked three times a day. 3) This cave is/ was found two years ago. 4) This newspaper is/will be published every day. 5) Your ice cream is/will be served in some minutes. 6) Mike's car was/will be serviced last month. 7) Milk is/was always used for making milkshake. 8) This TV programme was/will be shown tomorrow evening. 9) The new refrigerator is/ will be delivered next Monday. 10) The first photograph was/ is taken in 1826.

12.2 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1) Coffee is grown in Brazil. 2) The carpets were vacuumed yesterday. 3) The flowers for the party will be delivered tomorrow morning. 4) Snails are eaten in France. 5) This sweater was knitted by my granny. 6) This picture will be sold by auction next Tuesday. 7) The children were scared by a big dog. 8) Volkswagen cars are produced in Germany. 9) The electricity bill will be paid in three days. 10) Dinner is served at 2 o'clock.

12.3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive or the Future Simple Passive.

1) The stuff ... (to instruct) by the manager tomorrow morning. 2) Yoghurt... (to make) from milk. 3) This stadium ... (to build) five years ago. 4) The classroom ... (to clean) every day. 5) The missing boat... (to find) yesterday. 6) The patient... (to operate) on tomorrow. 7) Australia ... (to discover) by captain Cook. 8) Nowadays basketball ... (to play) all over the world. 9) The toothbrush ... (to invent) in the fifteenth century. 10) This bridge ... (to reconstruct) next summer.

12.4 Make up the sentences using the Present Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive or the Future Simple Passive.

1) The Great Pyramids/to visit/by thousands of tourists/every year. 2) The first electronic computer/to develop/in 1943. 3) The injured woman/to examine/by a doctor/in a minute. 4) These letters/to type/an hour ago. 5) Tea/to make/from leaves of the tea plant. 6) Your photos/to publish/in the next issue/of our magazine. 7) The international conference/to hold/in Quebec/last month. 8) The broken parts of your car/to repair/in two days. 9) The results of the test/to know/tomorrow morning. 10) This TV programme/to broadcast/all over the world/every day.

12.5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Present Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive or the Future Simple Passive.

1) ... those invitations ... (to send) yesterday? — No they They ... (to send) a bit later today. 2) ... the flowers in the Botanical garden ... (to water) every day? — Yes, they.... Today they ... (to water) just an hour ago. 3) ... Tom's advertisement ... (to place) in the local newspaper last week? — Yes, it... .It ... (to publish) again next week. 4) ... the office ... (to clean) every day? —

No, it... It... (to clean) three times a week. 5)... Pamela's new song ... (to record) next month? — Yes, it And the disc ... (to release) in two months. 6)... the photocopier often ... (to use) in your institute? — Yes, it 7) ... our flat ... (to redecorate) next week? — No, it Unfortunately, the wallpapers ... (not to deliver) yesterday and we can't continue our work now. 8)... the new software ... (to set) up yesterday? — No, it... (not to set up) because of the problems with electricity in your office. It... (to set) up tomorrow morning. 9) A terrible crime ... (to commit) in our town two days ago. The results of the investigation ... (to report) in the news programme in some minutes. 10) ... olive oil ... (toproduce) in France? — No, it ... (to make) in Spain and Greece.

12.6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive.

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola ... (first to make) in Atlanta, USA, on 8 May 1886. Dr John S. Pemberton, a local pharmacist, made the first syrup for Coca-Cola and carried a jug of it down the street to Jacob's Pharmacy where people tasted it and said it was «excellent». The syrup ... (to sell) for five cents a glass, but it was very strong tasting because it ... (not to mix) with water. The drink ... (to call) «Coca-Cola» because of the coca leaves and kola fruits that ... (to use) to add flavour. Dr Pemberton's partner and bookkeeper, Frank Robinson, suggested the name «Coca-Cola» because he thought that using the letter «C» instead of the letter «K» in the word «Cola» would look better. Coca-Cola ... (first to make) the way it is now in Columbus, Georgia. It... (to sell) as a medicine to help cure colds and give people more energy. Nowadays this drink ... (to know) all over the world. It ... (to recognize) as the world's best-selling soft drink. The company's headquarters ... (to situate) in Atlanta, Georgia.

12.7 Make up questions and answer them using the text of ex. 7.

1) Coca-Cola/first/to make/in the USA? 2) Coca-Cola/to make/ by a bookkeeper? 3) The drink/to call/«Coca-Cola»/because of the names of chemical ingredients? 4) The letter «C»/to change/ for the letter «K»/in the name of the drink? 5) Coca-Cola/to sell/only in few countries/nowadays? 6) The headquarters of the company/to situate/in Columbia?

Складаючи спеціальні запитання до речень з дієсловами пасивного стану, слова розташовують у такому порядку: питальне слово (Wh-word), допоміжне дієслово to be у відповідному часі, підмет та основне дієслово у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням -ed (для правильних).

Wh-word + am/is/are + subject + V₃ (V_{ed})?

(The Present Simple Passive)

Wh-word + was/were + subject + V₃ (V_{ed})?

(The Past Simple Passive)

Wh-word + will + subject + be + V₃ (V_{ed})?

(The Future Simple Passive)

Наприклад:

Where is this magazine published?

What was done yesterday?

When will this dish be cooked?

12.8 Write questions to the underlined words.

1) The tablecloths in our restaurant are changed every day. 2) The police inspector was informed about the robbery at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. 3) Your luggage will be brought to your room in ten minutes. 4) Those goods were delivered to our supermarket last Monday. 5) Fresh vegetables are sold in the shop around the corner.

12.9 Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive Voice (use the correct grammar tense).

1) When ... new computers ... (to set up)? — They ... (to set up) next Wednesday. 2) What colour ... Brian's bike ... (to paint) yesterday? — It ... (topaint) dark blue. 3) Who ... the tests ... (usually to check) by? — They ... (usually to check) by our professor. 4) Why ... the mail ... (to deliver) so late yesterday? — Because the postman ... (to delay) by traffic. 5) What hotel... (to reconstruct) next year? — According to our plan The Flamingo Hotel ... (to reconstruct) next year. 6) How much money ... (to steal) from the bank yesterday? — 1 million dollars ... (to steal) yesterday. 7) What places in your city ... (usually to visit) by the tourists? — The Fine Arts Museum ... (to visit) most frequently. 8) What time ... the library ... (to close) last Friday? — It... (to close) at 6 o'clock in the evening, as usual. 9) How many TV sets ... (to produce) by this plant every month? — I think more than 1000 TV sets ... (toproduce) by this plant monthly. 10) Where ... your dog ... (to see) last time? — It... (to see) near our local school last Tuesday.

12.10 Write questions and answer them using the information from the list.

Example: When will the stolen necklace be returned to the owner?

— It will be returned to the owner in a week.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1) When/the stolen necklace/to return/to the owner? | a) in a week |
| | b) last year |
| 2) When/the festival/to organize? | c) three times a day |
| 3) How often/this medicine/to take? | d) in the safe |
| 4) Where/the documents/to leave/ yesterday? | e) «The Lost Treasure» |
| | f) detective stories |
| 5) What film/to show/at this cinema/tomorrow? | g) all managers |
| | h) fish soup |
| 6) What kinds of books/usually/to demand/in your bookshop? | i) five months ago |
| | j) two times a week |
| 7) Who/to inform/about the meeting/yesterday? | |
| 8) What/to cook/for dinner/ tomorrow? | |
| 9) When/this flat/to buy? | |
| 10) How of ten/the swimming pool/clean? | |

Для утворення пасивного стану дієслів теперішнього тривалого часу (the Present Continuous Passive) та минулого тривалого часу (the Past Continuous Passive) вживаються форми допоміжного дієслова to be в теперішньому часі (am/is/are) чи в минулому часі (was/were), дієслово to be з закінченням -ing та основне дієслово у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або з закінченням -ed (для правильних). Питальні та заперечні речення утворюються за допомогою форм дієслова to be.

I + am + being + V₃ (V_{ed})

He/she/it + is + being + V₃ (V_{ed})

You/we/they + are + being + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

The test is being written now.

The test isn't being written now.

Is the test being written now?

What is being written now?

I/he/she/it + was + being + V₃ (V_{ed})
You/we/they + were + being + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

Dinner was being cooked at 3 o'clock yesterday.
Dinner wasn't being cooked at 3 o'clock yesterday.
Was dinner being cooked at 3 o'clock yesterday?
What was being cooked at 3 o'clock yesterday?

Пасивний стан дієслів теперішнього тривалого часу вживається, якщо дія відбувається над об'єктом у момент мовлення.

Пасивний стан дієслів минулого тривалого часу вживається для ви-раження дії, яка відбувалася над об'єктом у певний момент у минулому чи протягом певного часу в минулому.

12.11 Make up the sentences using the Present Continuous Passive or the Past Continuous Passive.

1) A new sports club/to build/in our town/now. 2) This bridge/ to build/for two years. 3) A new song/to record/at the studio/at the moment. 4) The press conference/to hold/from 2 to 3 p.m./ yesterday. 5) The letters/to type/at the moment? 6) This project/ to discuss/at the meeting/for an hour/yesterday? 7) What film/ to show/at 6 o'clock yesterday? 8) What/to cook/for supper/ now? 9) Who/to interview/at the moment? 10) What time/the competition/to hold/yesterday?

12.12 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous Passive or the Past Continuous Passive.

1) — Why didn't you phone me after the presentation yesterday? — Sorry, the phone... (to repair) at that time. 2) Your shirt is dirty! Why don't you wash it? — It's impossible right now. The washing machine ... (to fix). 3) This church is three hundred years old. How long ... this church ... (to build)? — It ... (to build) for thirty-five years. 4) Where is the injured man? — He ... (to examine) by the doctor at the moment. 5) ... the windows in my room ...(to wash) now? — Yes, they 6) She didn't know where she ... (to take). 7) Have they caught the thief yet? — No, the thief... (to chase) at the moment. 8) Can you give me a lift? — Sorry, my car ... (to service) now. 9) A new assembly hall ...(to decorate) for the party now. 10) A famous actor visited our town yesterday. He ... (to interview) by local journalists for more than an hour and the interview ... (to film).

Для утворення пасивного стану дієслів теперішнього (the Present Perfect Passive), минулого (the Past Perfect Passive) та майбутнього доконаного часу (the Future Perfect Passive) вживаються форми допоміжного дієслова to have в теперішньому (have/has), минулому (had) чи майбутньому часі (will have), дієслово to be у третій формі (been) та основне дієслово у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням -ed (для правильних). Питальні та заперечні речення утворюються за допомогою відповідних форм дієслова to have.

Пасивний стан дієслів теперішнього доконаного часу вживається, якщо дія над об'єктом нещодавно завершилась (точний час завершення дії невідомий) та наявний результат.

I/you/we/they + have been + V₃ (V_{ed})
he/she/it + has been + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

The article has been read by Monday.
The article hasn't been read by Monday.
Has the article been read by Monday?
What has been done by Monday?

Пасивний стан дієслів минулого доконаного часу вживається, якщо дія над об'єктом завершилась до певного моменту в минулому або до початку іншої дії в минулому.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + had been + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

*We had been told about it by 5 o'clock yesterday.
We hadn't been told about it by 5 o'clock yesterday.
Had we been told about it by 5 o'clock yesterday?
By what time had we been told about it yesterday?*

Пасивний стан дієслів майбутнього доконаного часу вживається, якщо дія завершиться до певного моменту в майбутньому.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will + have been + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

*The article will have been typed by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
The article won't have been typed by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
Will the article have been typed by 2 o'clock tomorrow?
By what time will the article have been typed tomorrow?*

12.13 Make up the sentences using the Present Perfect Passive, the Past Perfect Passive or the Future Perfect Passive.

1) The carpets/just/to vacuum. 2) All the issues of this magazine/to sell/by 6 o'clock/yesterday evening. 3) The fence/ to paint/by 4 o'clock tomorrow. 4) The suspect/to arrest/yet? 5) The report/to write/by tomorrow morning? 6) The equipment/ to deliver/by the end of the working day yesterday? 7) What books/to return/to the library/by 4 o'clock yesterday? 8) By what time/the new software/to set up/tomorrow? 9) Which document/just/to sign/by your boss? 10) What rooms/already/ to prepare/for the participants of the festival?

12.14 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Passive, the Past Perfect Passive or the Future Perfect Passive.

1) The missing jewellery... (just to find). 2) By what time yesterday ... the grass on the football pitch ... (to cut)? — It... (to cut) by 10 o'clock yesterday morning. 3) Is dinner ready? — Yes, the turkey ... (just to cook). 4) By what time ... these advertisements ... (topublish)? — They ... (topublish) by the beginning of next week. 5) Who ... this bill... (just to pay) by? — It... (to pay) by a middle-aged gentleman. 6) The rubbish ... (already to collect) when we left the office last Friday. 7)... the invitations for the party ... (to send) by the end of the working day yesterday? — Yes, they ... (to sent) by 5 o'clock yesterday. 8) The new novel of this writer ... (not to publish) by next Wednesday. It ... (to be publish) by the beginning of next month. 9) The office ... (to clean) before our chief arrived. 10) This note ...(to leave) on your desk before you returned from the negotiations last Monday.

Утворюючи речення з присудком пасивного стану з модальними дієсловами, слова розташовують у такій послідовності:

Modal verb + be + V₃ (V_{ed})

Наприклад:

This letter must be typed. The bike can be repaired. This book should be read.

12.15 Make up the sentences using the Passive Voice.

1) These documents/must/sign/today. 2) This work/could/ finish/a week ago. 3) Dictionaries/can/not/use/during the exam. 4) The application/must/fill/in/with a pen/not pencil. 5) The sick child/should/examine/by a doctor. 6) The photocopier/may/use/by anyone. 7) This story/should/not/tell/to little children. 8) Mobile phones/must/not/use/during a flight in airplanes. 9)The dog/should/take/tothetvet. 10) The parcel/ could/not/deliver/yesterday.

У реченнях з дієсловами пасивного стану часто вживаються прийменники *by* та *with*.
Ву вживається, коли йдеться про виконавця дії, *with* вживається, коли йдеться про знаряддя,
яким виконується дія:

This play is written by Shakespeare.

This note was written with pencil.

12.16 Complete the sentences with *by* or *with*.

1) The window was broken ... a big stone. 2) The florist contest has been won ... Mrs Drake.
3) The house and the yard were decorated ... flowers and balloons. 4) This envelope was delivered
... a stranger. 5) A little girl has been stung ... a bee. 6) Look! Her basket is filled ... blackberries. 7)
We were scared ... a huge dog. 8) Who was the party organized ...? 9) The lock of the front door has
been broken ... an axe. 10) His birthday cake was decorated ... candied fruit.

Для того щоб речення з дієсловом активного стану перетворити на речення з
дієсловом пасивного стану, необхідно об'єкт (додаток) зробити суб'єктом (підметом):

He took this book from the library.— This book was taken from the library.

They have washed your car.— Your car has been washed.

Якщо стан речення змінюється з активного на пасивний, граматичний час речення не
змінюється.

Якщо в реченні є два додатки, кожен з них може стати на місце підмета:

They will send me a message.— I will be sent a message. A message will be sent to me.

Якщо дієслово вживається з певним прийменником у реченні з присудком активного
стану, цей прийменник обов'язково залишається у відповідному реченні пасивного стану:

Everybody is talking about a new film.

A new film is being talked about.

12.17 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

Dictionaries

A dictionary is a book which 1) ... the meanings of words. The words 2)... in alphabetical
order so that they 3)... quickly. The word «dictionary» 4)... from the Latin «diction» («word»).

There are several types of dictionaries which explain words and how they 5)..., dictionaries which
6)... words from one language to another, technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of
technical words or words connected to a particular subject.

Dictionaries 7) ... since ancient times. The earliest mention of a dictionary in history is from
Babylon in the 6 BC. The first written dictionary in China 8) ... in 100 AD and Japanese history
mentions their first dictionary in 7 AD.

The first English alphabetical dictionary 9) ... «A Table Alphabetical». It 10)... by a teacher
Robert Cawdrey and 11)... in London in 1604. In 1857, the Philological Society of London

12) ... to undertake a comprehensive study of English and publish the first complete
dictionary of the English language, which came to be known as the Oxford English Dictionary
(OED). It 13)... in 12 separate volumes between 1888 and 1989.

Nowadays dictionaries 14) ... an essential tool for anyone who likes to read and study. Using
dictionary you 15)... your speech richer and your written skills more fluent.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) a) explains | b) is explained |
| c) was explained | |
| 2) a) arranged | b) are arranged |
| c) will have been arranged | |
| 3) a) can find | b) can be finding |
| c) can be found | |
| 4) a) comes | b) is coming |
| c) has been coming | |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 5) a) use | b) are used |
| c) were being used | |
| 6) a) translate | b) are translated |
| c) have been translated | |
| 7) a) used | b) were used |
| c) have been used | |
| 8) a) appeared | b) was appearing |
| c) has appeared | |
| 9) a) calls | b) was called |
| c) has been called | |
| 10) a) has written | b) has been written |
| c) was written | |
| 11) a) published | b) was published |
| c) was being published | |
| 12) a) decided | b) was decided |
| c) has been decided | |
| 13) a) released | b) was released |
| c) will be released | |
| 14) a) become | b) were becoming |
| c) have become | |
| 15) a) will make | b) is made |
| c) will be made | |

12.18 Change the sentences using the Passive Voice.

1) They asked the policeman for help. 2) Peter gave me these photographs two days ago. 3) We have already sent for the doctor. 4) Sue will look after the children tomorrow. 5) A lot of children use the Internet nowadays. 6) Will you post these letters? 7) Will they have fixed the printer by the end of the week? 8) Jessica hasn't cooked dinner yet. 9) They are picking the vegetables right now. 10) Were they filming our performance last Friday? 11) You should switch off your computer for the night. 12) You haven't cleaned this room for weeks. 13) You must take this mixture three times a day. 14) Are the girls decorating the room for the party? 15) Mary doesn't take her children to the cinema every week.

12.19 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Three men are seen running out of the jewellery shop yesterday evening. 2) His car was washed by the time he arrived. 3) This fantastic puppet was made with my daughter. 4) The words you don't know can found in the dictionary. 5) Julia and Henry will invited to our wedding party. 6) The apples were being gathering at the time you phoned yesterday. 7) Have the ironing been done yet? 8) Is being coffee made now? 9) The cake was cut by a knife. 10) The fire have just been put out by a fire brigade.

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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