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TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE

СИСТЕМА ВРЕМЕН В АКТИВНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

Практикум по грамматике английского языка

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Предлагаемые учебно-методические материалы включают необходимые справочные материалы по грамматической теме «Tenses», разнообразные упражнения для развития грамматических навыков студентов II курса. Задания выполняются в аудитории под наблюдением преподавателя и самостоятельно.

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THE PRESENT TENSES

1. The Present Simple Tense

Revision (1 year)

The Present Simple Tense is used:

1. for repeated or regular actions in the present time period. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. Adverbs of frequency are usually used in this case:

Colin plays football every Tuesday.

We often go to the cinema.

*She **gets** up at seven o'clock every day.*

*At the weekend, we usually **go** to the market.*

2. for statements about rules of nature and the way the world is:

*The sun **rises** in the east.*

*Ice **melts** at 0° C.*

*The Olympic Games **take place** every four years.*

*Wood **floats** on water.*

3. for a situation that we think is more or less permanent:

*Where **do** you **live**?*

*She **works** in a bank.*

*They **love** coffee.*

4. for actions going on at the present moment with the verbs which are not used in the present continuous (stative verbs), e.g. love, see, believe, think (in the meaning “to consider”):

*Do you **like** your new job?*

*You **look** fabulous.*

*I **think** she is very pretty.*

5. for future events that are scheduled and outside of our control, for example, timetables, programmes or fixed plans (usually with verbs of motion: to go, to come, to leave, to start, to arrive, to set off):

*Our train **leaves** at eleven.*

*What time **does** the film **start**?*

*When **do** we **board** the plane?*

New Structures (2 year)

The Present Simple Tense is also used:

1. in adverbial clauses of time and condition, referring to the future, after the conjunctions: *when, until, till, as soon as, as long as, before, after, if, unless, in case, on condition that, provided that, providing that*:

I'll go there unless it rains.

*As soon as he **earns** enough money he'll buy a car.*

2. when we talk about possible future events with *suppose, supposing* and *what if* at the beginning of a sentence:

*Suppose we **miss** the lecture – where shall we take the test?*

3. with the verb *to say*, when we are asking about or quoting from books, notices or very recently received letters:

*What does that notice say? – It **says**, “No trespassing”.*

*What does the manual say? – It **says**, “Turn clockwise”.*

*Shakespeare **says**, “All the world’s a stage,
and all the men and women merely players”.*

*Oscar Wilde **says**, ‘The only way to get rid of a temptation is to yield to it’.*

4. for dramatic narrative if we wish to give the events of a past narrative more immediacy (1). It is particularly useful when telling a joke (2), describing the action of a play, opera (3) etc., it is often used by radio commentators at sport events (4) and public functions:

*(1) The year **is** 1066. In medieval England people **are worried** that the king, Harold, **is** not strong enough to fight off a Norman invasion.*

*(2) A man **walks** into a bar and **orders** a beer...*

*(3) When the curtain **rises**, a few men **enter** the house and start singing.*

*(4) Jones **stops** in mid-court and **passes** the ball to Schuster.*

EXERCISES

1.1. Fill in the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Every year his family _____ to Majorca for two weeks. (go)
2. Felicia and Jen _____ a Pilates class on Wednesday mornings. (take)
3. _____ that airline _____ to Paris? (fly)
4. The semester _____ until the end of June. (not finish)
5. Charlie usually _____ to call his mother in the mornings. (try)
6. _____ for your car expenses? (Who/pay)
7. The shops _____ until 21:00. (not close)
8. Gerard _____ the ball and _____ it into the net. (receive/kick)
9. How many times a day _____ you _____ your dogs for a walk? (take)
10. _____ he always _____ his mobile phone for long distance calls? (use)

1.2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. If it (to rain), we not (to go) to the park.
2. You (to pass) the exam, unless you (to work) hard.
3. If he (to come) back, I (to let) him in.
4. When we (to be) ready, I (to call) you.
5. You (to pay) back, as soon as you (to get) a new job.
6. They (to sell) out all the tickets unless we (to hurry up).
7. I (to see) you when you (to be) in Moscow next time.
8. If you (to check) the documents today, we (to discuss) the project.
9. I (to have) a good rest in Miami if I (to pass) the exams.
10. What you (to do), when you (to find out) the truth?

1.3. Finish the sentences using either Present Simple or Future Simple.

1. If we don't study hard, _____.
2. I'll have to stay in the office, if _____.
3. You will catch a cold, unless _____.
4. We'll have a good dinner, as soon as _____.
5. If your mother permits, _____.
6. What will you buy when _____.

7. I won't get home, unless _____.
8. How are they going to live if _____?
9. Will you join us if _____?
10. If I tell you the secret _____.

1.4. Write descriptions for the following jobs.

Example: A teacher

A teacher is a person who explains the material to the students.

1. A computer programmer.
2. PR managers.
3. A journalist.
4. A fashion buyer.
5. Models.
6. An architect.
7. Carpenters.
8. An economist.
9. A librarian.
10. A scientist.

1.5. Translate into English using Present Simple where possible.

2. В следующий понедельник мои друзья навсегда покидают этот город.
3. Я пойду к ней при условии, что ты тоже ко мне присоединишься.
4. Мэри возвращается домой из командировки через 2 недели.
5. Ты можешь помочь мне с английским до того, как начнутся экзамены?
6. Когда приезжают твои родственники?
7. Говори громче, я тебя плохо слышу.
8. В этой части континента редко идет снег.
9. Следующая группа прибывает в гостиницу в среду утром.
10. Когда прибывает их поезд?
11. Где ты берешь такие книги?
12. Скажи, пожалуйста, ведь четвертого будет суббота?
13. Согласно плану, мы отправляемся завтра утром, прибываем на место вечером, живем там два дня, осматриваем достопримечательности и возвращаемся назад.
14. Конференция открывается в 12 часов.
15. В каком году стартует новая экспедиция на Марс?
16. На днях выхожу во двор и вижу своего кота на дереве. Бегу к другу за лестницей, но даже с ее помощью достать кота никак не можем. Все напуганы, кот тоже, и мне приходится самому лезть на дерево.

17. В нашей полосе снег начинает идти уже в сентябре.
18. Второй семестр ан всех ВУЗах России начинается в феврале.
19. Многое зависит от денег, но не все.
20. Ты видишь девушку, которая стоит у окна? Это наша новая одноклассница.

2. The Present Continuous Tense

Revision (1 year)

The Present Continuous Tense is used to denote:

1. an action happening at the moment of speaking:

It is raining.

*Why **are** you **wearing** the hat? It is rather warm.*

2. an action which takes place only for a limited period of time(a temporary action):

*She is **learning** Italian at the moment.*

*John is **helping** in the pub this week.*

Common adverbs with this form are **now**, **just**, **still** and **at the moment**.

*I'll be with you in a minute, I'm **just finishing** my composition.*

Note: If you are student, it is common to use the Present Continuous to describe your course:

*I **am doing** a Master's Degree in Foreign Literature.*

3. a definite arrangement in the near future (the usual way of expressing one's immediate plans)

*We're **meeting** tomorrow.*

*He's **playing** for his team on Sunday*

4. frequently repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker or seem unreasonable to him (*always*, *ever*, *constantly*, *continually*, *forever*):

*She is **always losing** her books.*

*He is **ever missing** classes.*

5. An action which appears to be continuous (this structure implies that the person does something very often, probably too often in the speaker's opinion):

Peter is always leaving the dusty city for the country at weekends.

New Structures (2 year)

The Present Continuous Tense is also used:

1. to express current trends, tendencies or changes even if these are very long-lasting:

The climate is getting warmer.

Fuel prices are constantly rising because of strong demand.

2. for an action in progress with another action which is habitual and is expressed by the Present Simple Tense.

She never looks up a lot of words when she is reading a book in the original.

EXERCISES

2.1. Complete the sentences showing that the speaker is irritated:

1. I don't believe you! You ... always ...
2. He can't find his dictionary. He ... constantly...
3. I don't doubt that you'll be reprimanded. You ... ever ...
4. It's getting on my nerves. She ... always...
5. That was my favourite cup! Why ...you ever....?
6. It's difficult to talk to him. He ... always...
7. I don't want to call on her. She ...ever...
8. I won't wait for him. He ... always...
9. Is he ill again? No wonder, he ... always...
10. Jane has fallen behind the group. No wonder she ...always...

2.2. Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

begin	get (x2)	change	decrease	increase (x2)
		rise	fall	improve

1. House prices _____ to fall again.
2. The prices of fuel _____ significantly.
3. The world _____. Things will never be the same.
4. The supply of pure water on the planet _____ rapidly.
5. His English _____ better.
6. Health care cost _____ rapidly.
7. The temperature _____ with every coming day.
8. The patient's blood pressure _____, he should be taken to hospital.
9. Fortunately after the operation her health _____.
10. The child's behavior _____ worse, you should talk to him.

2.3. Using the words in brackets, complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses (Present Simple or Present Continuous).

A.

1. Every Monday Sally (drive) her kids to dance classes.
2. Usually, I (work) as a secretary in a Berlin company, but this summer I (study) English at a language school in London. That is why I am in London.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! Mary (sleep).
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain).
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always).
6. When I (drive) myself, I never (leave) the car unlocked.
7. Justin (write, currently) a book about his adventures in France. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) to a movie tonight with some friends.
9. They (try) to sell their car this week.
10. She usually (drink) coffee, but today she (drink) tea.

B.

1. Even though my grandma (feel) better, she still (lose) weight.
2. The last train (leave) at 11:30.
3. They always (fight).
4. Jenny (come back) from New York tomorrow.
5. Helen (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her own clothes.
6. Don't put the book away. I (need) it.
7. Hurry up! The bus (come). I (not want) to miss it.
8. I am glad you (stay) with us.
9. When he (speak) about his life in Iraq, he never (smile).

10. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) because everybody (talk) so loudly.

2.4. Translate into English.

1. Сейчас у меня каникулы, и я работаю у отца в фирме.
2. Кто там ходит по двору? – Это Джейн, она дышит свежим воздухом перед сном.
3. Не спеши, поезд уходит через час.
4. Саша редко делает домашнее задание так поздно вечером.
5. Почему она всегда улыбается, когда говорит с тобой?
6. Он все время разговаривает по телефону.
7. Чем это пахнет? – Мэри готовит что-то вкусное на кухне.
8. Когда начинается спектакль?
9. Когда отец ужинает, он всегда читает газеты.
10. День от дня она делает все меньше и меньше ошибок. Вот, что значит заниматься усердно!

2.5. Practice the Present Continuous tense in the following situations:

1. Think of your close friends and say what they are probably doing at the moment. (eg: *I think my roommate is probably hoovering the carpet now*)
2. Think about some annoying habits of your family members and tell your partner about them. (eg. *My younger brother is ever picking his nose.*)
3. Tell your partner about your plans for the weekend. (eg. *I am seeing my granny on Saturday morning*)
4. Tell your partner how the situation around you is changing. Think about things such as fashion/environment/cost of living/weather. (eg. *The weather is getting colder every day now*)

3. The Present Perfect Tense

Revision (1 year)

The Present Perfect Tense is used to denote:

1. a finished action or event that is connected with the present moment in some way (by its result). This usage is called ***Present Perfect Exclusive*** (the moment of speaking is excluded)

I have answered all your questions. I don't know what more I can do.

I haven't seen you for ages (but I see you now).

2. an action which began in the past and is still going on at the present moment. This usage is called **Present Perfect Inclusive**. In this case either:

- the starting point of the action is indicated by the prepositional phrases (*since 8 o'clock, since childhood, since 1994, etc.*) or adverbial clauses¹
- or the whole period of duration (the preposition *for* is used) is mentioned.

He has been to the Army for two years.

I have lived here since my childhood.

I have known them since they settled in our city.

The Present Perfect Inclusive is used:

- a. with stative verbs which are not used in the continuous form:

I have wanted to see you for a week.

- b. in the negative sentences:

She hasn't spoken to me since May.

- c. with durative (non-terminative) verbs such as: to work, to teach, to live, to travel, to study, to learn² (Present Perfect Continuous is also possible in this case).

¹ The verb in this clause is used in the Past Simple.

² Durative verbs do not imply any limit, and the action can go on indefinitely, e.g. *to carry, to live, to speak, to know, to sit, to play*. But as most verbs in English are polysemantic they may be terminative in one meaning and durative in another. For example, *to see* may have the terminative meaning 'увидеть' and the durative meaning 'видеть'; *to know* may denote 'знать' and 'узнать'. The meaning of the verb becomes clear from the context. Compare: *I saw him at once* and *I saw his face quite clearly*.

New Structures (2 year)

1. The Present Perfect is used in time clauses (after *when, as soon as, till, until, before, after*) to denote an action completed before a definite moment in the future.

*I'll ring you up after **I have done** the translation.
We'll continue the meeting when **he's calmed down**.*

NOTE - Verbs of sense perception and motion such as to hear, to see, to come, to arrive, to return in adverbial clauses of time are generally used in the Present Indefinite and not in the Present Perfect.

*He'll call you **when he returns**.*

NOTE 1: In the following cases the Present Perfect is not used

What did you say?

I did not hear your question.

Where did you buy the book?

Now I understand.

I hear that Mary is in Moscow.

("to hear" is not a verb of sense perception here, it means 'the rumour reached me').

I am told that Mary is in Moscow.

I forget where he lives.

I forget the title of the book.

NOTE 2: With the expression **just now** the Past Indefinite tense is used.

*He came in **just now**.*

NOTE 3: Note the pattern **It is ... (a length of time) since + Past Simple**.

It is a fortnight since I saw them.

EXERCISES

1.3. Complete the following sentences with FOR or SINCE, and the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I (not have) time to do any washing_____ Monday.
2. Nobody (hear) from Jane_____ she went to Egypt.

3. Mary (wear) the same blouse _____ a week.
4. He (not drive) a car _____ 2009.
5. I don't think I (see) you _____ the graduation.
6. It (not snow) here _____ ages.
7. They (live) in that house _____ it was built.
8. My friend (not speak) to me _____ more than 3 weeks.
9. I (not buy) a new journal _____ last month.
10. She (wait) for you _____ an hour and a half.

1.4. Answer the following questions in the negative as in the examples:

Can you draw? (3 years) – I haven't drawn for 3 years.

Can you sew a dress? (I left school) – I haven't sewn since I left school.

1. Can you make Steak & Kidney Pie? (I left England)
2. Can you translate from Russian into Chinese? (over a year)
3. Can you drive a car? (for several months)
4. Can you read German? (I was in high school)
5. Can you repair the Hoover? (some time)
6. Can you use this computer programme? (I was at University)
7. Can you darn a sock? (over years)
8. Can you embroider the tablecloth? (quite a long time)
9. Can you play the guitar? (I got married)
10. Can you write a grammar test? (I graduated from University)

1.5. Correct these sentences.

1. Since we have met, he always speaks English to me.
2. They will join us after they will translate the exercise.
3. In all my life I never tidied up such a messy flat.
4. As soon as he will memorize the dates, he will give the book to his group-mates.
5. It's the fifth time he stayed away from a lecture.
6. As soon as he finished, he will go home.
7. We haven't seen John since he enrolls on a new course.
8. They have gone to a new café just now.
9. Since he studies here, he had to resit an exam in English three times.
10. They will retell the text after they had heard it several times.

- 1.6. *Write a letter to a friend and give news about the people you both know. Use the given set expressions and put the verbs into the Present Perfect tense form.*

Dear Mary,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

to enroll on a course in computer programming / to acquire qualification in teaching adults / to pass the driving test / to resit the exam in English / to acquire near-native competence in the language / to do exceptionally well in final tests / to make slow progress in a subject / to miss classes / to fall behind the group.

2. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

We distinguish two uses of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense: Present Perfect Continuous Inclusive and Present Perfect Continuous Exclusive.

1. Present Perfect Continuous Inclusive denotes an action which started in the past, continues up to the present and is still going on at the present moment.

*She **has been wading** through the book for several hours since her mother left for work.*

The Present Perfect Continuous Inclusive is generally used with *since* (denoting the starting point of the action) and *for* (denoting the whole period of duration).

*I've **been looking for** my keys for the last half an hour.
I've **been dreaming** about this holiday *since* I was a kid.*

2. The Present Perfect Continuous Exclusive is used

- a) for an action which started and finished in the past, but the result of the action is visible in the present:

*He is out of breath. He **has been running** for 40 minutes. (He is no longer running but the fact that he is out of breath is visible now)*

b) to express annoyance, anger or irritation:

Who has been reading my diary?

EXERCISES

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

1. His hands are covered with flour. He (to bake) cupcakes.
2. He is very tired. He (to work) nights all this month.
3. It (to rain) for a week now.
4. You (to read) the magazine since morning. Let me look it through.
5. She (to shop) all day. I suppose she has spent a fortune.
6. The students (to look) forward to this conference for months.
7. Mrs. Johnson (to cry)? - No, she (to chop) onion.
8. Her hair is all wet. She (to swim)?
9. How long you (to wear) these earrings?
10. She (to listen) to their conversation all this time.

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

1. They (play) chess since 10 o'clock this morning. They only just (stop).
2. Why you (not listen) to the text for comprehension? I (not record) it yet.
3. I (wait) for the price of this coat to go down, but I think I (wait) too long and the coat (sell out).
4. Jane (be) a shop-assistant for 2 years. Lately she (look) for a better post but so far she (not find) anything.
5. You look exhausted! – Yes, I (do) a real housecleaning. I (not do) it for years.
6. I wonder if anything (happen) to Tom. I (wait) for him for an hour. And he (not come up) yet.
7. Mary is away on holiday. – Is she? Where she (go)?
8. We (discuss) this question for a while. We (not come) to any decision on this problem.

9. The girls (translate) this book since the beginning of this week. They (not translate) it yet. But they (translate) two chapters already.
10. She (teach) English ever since she graduated from University. She already (teach) so many students.

2.3. Translate into English.

1. Я пишу эту статью больше месяца и никак не могу закончить.
2. Почему ты опаздываешь? Мы ждем тебя уже 20 минут.
3. Все эти годы она только и думала о встрече с ним.
4. Он собрал ей букет цветов. Он собирал его сегодня весь день.
5. Сколько времени ты уже пылесосишь квартиру?
6. Ты готова? Я жду тебя уже 10 минут и праздник уже начался без нас.
7. Он работает здесь с 2003 года.
8. Ты выглядишь уставшей. Ты много работала?
9. Он разговаривает уже целый час. Я надеюсь, что он скоро закончит.
10. Какой вкусный запах! – Да, Маша готовит праздничный обед с самого утра и еще не все блюда готовы.

EXERCISES ON DIFFERENT PRESENT TENSES

1.1. Open the brackets using the correct tense-form.

1. A year (to pass) since my brother (join) the army.
2. She (not work), she (swim) in the river.
3. Hannah (work) in Japan before she (start) university.
4. Please, (not make) a lot of noise. The children (sleep).
5. I'll retell the text after I (look up) all new words.
6. Your hair is wet. You (walk) in the rain?
7. He (pass) his exam just now.
8. He never (get) distracted when he (work) on his essays.
9. Stop talking back! You ... ever ... (argue)!
10. How long ... she (practise) sounds?

1.2. Complete the sentences.

1. I'll join you if.....
2. I won't tell him unless.....
3. I won't wait after
4. I'll do the cooking in case
5. I don't know if
6. He has been reading

7. He hasn't been present
8. We'll do exceptionally well in the exam in case
9. You won't get a good grasp of the language unless....
10. You are quite red in the face. ... you ?

1.3. Translate the sentences.

A.

1. Мы не разговариваем с ней с тех пор, как она уехала на юг.
2. Ты всегда опаздываешь!
3. Ты уже была в лаборатории? – Да, я только что вернулась.
4. Я не слышала, что ты только что сказал. Повтори.
5. Я готовлюсь к этому экзамену уже целый час.
6. Пока я живу с моими родными, но скоро уезжаю в Англию к жене.
7. Что ты сейчас делаешь?
8. Что ты делаешь по воскресеньям?
9. Ты уже много сделал?
10. Что ты делал здесь все это время?

B.

11. Сколько времени он пишет это эссе?
12. Не мешай ему. Он пишет эссе.
13. Он пишет это эссе с 8 утра.
14. Он уже написал половину эссе.
15. В его группе часто пишут эссе.
16. Можно поговорить с профессором Фоули? – Нет, он сейчас читает лекцию на втором курсе.
17. Как часто он читает лекции на втором курсе? – Он читает лекции только в этом семестре.
18. Сколько лекций он уже прочитал?
19. Сколько времени он уже читает эту лекцию?
20. Я должна повидать его, когда он прочитает всю лекцию.

C.

21. Сколько времени ты живешь в Нижнем Новгороде?
22. Они сейчас живут в Лондоне.
23. Где ты сейчас живешь?
24. Студенты второго курса уже прошли все временные формы.
25. Студенты проходят временные формы в течение всего семестра.
26. Как только студенты пройдут все времена, они начнут проходить пассивный залог.
27. Он никогда не разговаривает по телефону, когда выполняет домашнее задание.
28. Почему у тебя слезы на щеках? – Я резала лук.

29. Ты идешь на вечеринку, посвященную Хэллоуину?
30. Поезд прибывает Берлин в 6.30 утра.

FUTURE TENSES

The Future Simple Tense

Revision (1 year)

The Future Simple Tense is used:

1. for predictions based on our opinion or past experience:
*I think it **will be** a difficult test.*
2. for future events that have been previously arranged in some detail:
*The conference **will begin** at 10 a.m. Coffee **will be** available at 9.30.*
3. for decisions made at the moment of speaking:
*It's late. I'**ll go** to bed now.*
4. for saying that something (often something negative) will happen if something else happens first:
*If we don't leave now, we'**ll miss** the train.*
5. for offering something or willing to do something:
*I'**ll give** you a lift if you like.
Mary **will help** us to organize the party.*
6. for invitations and requests:
***Will** you **come** to the party?
Will you **open** the window?*

New Structures (2 year)

The Future Simple Tense is used:

in subordinate object and attributive clauses:

*I don't know when they **will arrive**.*

*I don't know if she **will agree**.*

*I haven't any idea if John **will come** to the party tonight.*

EXERCISES

1.1. Fill in the correct form of the verb.

1. Go straight on till you _____ (come) to a fountain at the corner of the street; then turn right and you _____(find) this shop on your left.
2. Before we _____ about it, I'd like to show you something (talk).
3. "Give this message to your teacher as soon as you _____(come) to school," said his mother. – "All right," said the boy, running out. – "I _____(be) sure it _____(be) still in his pocket when he _____(get) home tonight," said his father.
4. When things _____(get) a little more settled, they _____(come) to see us.
5. Ask her when she _____(move) to a new flat.
6. Come and see me when you _____(return) to town and we _____(talk) everything over.
7. They can't tell me when they _____(be) free.
8. When the weather _____(get) warmer, she _____(start) practising again.
9. John _____(want) to know if you _____(be) free tomorrow morning at 9.00.
10. I wonder when Kate _____(write) to me.

1.2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. I wonder if we ever (see) each other again.
2. If she (want) your advice, she (get in touch) with you.
3. Ask her if she (stay) for dinner.
4. He (be) at home if you (decide) to speak to him.
5. I'd like to ask you a few questions before you (go).
6. I wonder if they ever (see) each other again.
7. I am not sure if they (be) in time.
8. We don't know when they (come) to see us.
9. He (wait) until they (send) for him.
10. I (be) at home if you (need) anything.

1.3. Make one sentence from two sentences according to the model.

Model: He will finish his job. Then we'll give him another.

When he finishes his job we'll give him another.

1. She is off soon. You must visit her before that.
2. He'll come to Moscow in June. He can stay with us.
3. Joan will stay a week in London. Then she'll go to France.
4. It's going to be dark soon. Let's go before that.
5. She will take this medicine and will be all right.

6. The weather will clear and we will go for a walk.
7. Tom will get there before and he will wait for you.
8. He will have time next week and will fix the car.
9. Mary will get her salary tomorrow and will buy this costume.
10. I'm going to finish my work. Then I will have a rest.

1.4. Work in pairs. Using conjunctions and the prompts below, restore the dialogue. The first line has been done for you.

John is going to have a job interview tomorrow morning. His wife Kate asks questions about it.

take a taxi if it rains arrive earlier have a walk around have a coffee
at the nearest café talk about my work experience I'm free
immediately let you know go through it go to the restaurant tonight

Kate: How are you going to the office?

John: If it doesn't rain I'll walk there.

Kate:

John:

1.5. Translate into English.

1. Экзамены начнутся 16 июня.
2. Вы не будете знать английский язык, пока не начнете усердно заниматься.
3. Ты сразу узнаешь Мэри, как только увидишь ее.
4. Когда наступит осень, я с мужем уеду в Англию.
5. Я не могу сказать вам, когда они вернутся.
6. Если вы сейчас не возьмете такси, вы опоздаете в аэропорт.
7. Джон будет очень счастлив, когда ты приедешь в Лондон.
8. Я дам тебе денег в долг, но только если ты вернешь мне их через две недели.
9. Я надеюсь, вы хорошо напишите грамматический тест.
10. Когда закончишь работать, позвони.
11. Я приду к тебе, как только закончу перевод статьи.
12. На следующее лето мы поедем в Италию.
13. Если будешь работать спустя рукава, ты не сможешь сдать экзамен.
14. Кейт очень обрадуется, когда услышит эту новость.
15. Я подожду, пока он закончит читать лекцию, а потом задам несколько вопросов.

The Future Continuous Tense

Revision (1 year)

The Future Continuous Tense is used to denote:

1. a temporary action going on at a particular time or over a particular period in the future:

We shall be having a lecture on History at 10 o'clock tomorrow. We shall be working when John returns.

2. an action planned in the future:

We'll be leaving for London at 8 o'clock in the evening.

3. an action which is the result of a previous decision or arrangement:

She will be giving lectures until the end of the academic year. (part of a schedule)

4. an event that will happen 'anyway':

- *Shall I pick up the laundry for you?*
- *Oh, no, don't make a special journey.*
- *It's OK. I'll be going to the shops anyway.*

New Structures (2 year)

The Future Continuous Tense is used rather than *will* or the Present Continuous Tense when we are asking about people's plans we want to sound polite because we ask them to do something unexpected or difficult:

What time will you be coming to baby-sit? We have to be at the cinema at 6 o'clock.

It is also used to denote an action which is a part of a routine activity:

We'll be going to my sister's house again for Christmas. (we always go there)

EXERCISES

1.1. Answer the questions using the given suggestions in brackets.

1. What will they be doing at this time tomorrow? (fly to London)
.....
2. What will John be doing at this time the day after tomorrow? (interview foreign students)
.....
3. What will Mary be doing on Saturday? (make a dress)
.....
4. What will they be doing tomorrow afternoon? (drive to the seaside)
.....
5. What will Joan be doing at 6 in the evening? (have a bath)
.....
6. What will the boys be doing at this time tomorrow? (play basketball)
.....
7. What will your mother be doing when we arrive? (work in the garden)
.....

8. What will the students be doing when the teacher enters the classroom? (revise the home assignment)
.....
9. What will the Roy be doing when his friend drops in at his place? (learn grammar rules)
.....
10. What will Damon be doing while Stefan is looking for Elena? (solve the problem)
.....

1.2. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple, the Future Simple and the Future Continuous Tense forms.

1. If you (want) _____ to see us, come to Bob's on Saturday. We (wait) _____ for you there in the evening.
2. I (wait) _____ for you when you (come) _____.
3. Go straight up the street. The car (wait) _____ for you at the entrance to the theatre.
4. They are so angry. A few more words and they (quarrel) _____ again.
5. They (not be) _____ anyone in when you (come) _____.The secretary (have) _____ lunch.
6. You (know) _____ Jane. She (stand) _____ at the entrance to the gallery. She (wear) _____ a black dress.
7. At this time next week I (board) _____ the plane to Paris.

8. When you (return) _____ I (be) _____ still in the office. I (translate) _____ the article.
9. Don't leave the child alone. She (cry) _____.
10. What Kate (do) _____ when we arrive?

1.3. Open the brackets, using the appropriate tense forms.

1. Why you (wear) _____ sun glasses on a dull day like this?
2. What they (talk) _____ about? They (discuss) _____ Jim's plan?
3. Phone me, please, as late as you can. I (be) _____ up. I (watch) _____ the football game on television. It's the finals tonight.
4. He won't have time to meet you next weekend. He (organise) _____ the school timetable for next year.
5. Perhaps Mike (organise) _____ the games at the party. I'll ask him. He's good at that sort of thing.
6. She (try) _____ to win her second medal in the competition.
7. It's odd to think that this time tomorrow we (drive) _____ to Paris.
8. I won't (go) _____ to the party, I'm afraid. I have to be in London that weekend.
9. I (see) _____ Mark on Friday. That's when we usually meet.
10. They (perform) _____ every day until the end December.

1.4. Ask about people's plans in a polite way. Use Will you be -ing?

Model:

You want your mother's help. She is busy.

You: Will you be still cooking dinner in 15 minutes?

1. You want something from the supermarket. Kate is just leaving the house.
2. You are going to see a film with Bob, who has a car. A lift would be nicer than the bus.
3. You want to use the computer. Tom is using it now.
4. You want to buy your friend's car but you don't know when he plans to sell it.
5. You have to be at the theatre at 6 o'clock but you don't know when the babysitter will come.

1.5. Write in your diary some sentences about your definite future plans. Use either the Future Continuous or the Present Continuous Tense forms.

Model: I'll be going to university in September.

1.6. Translate into English.

1. Нам нужно вернуться в 9 часов. Родители будут нас ждать.
2. Что дети будут делать, когда мы приедем домой? – Я думаю, они будут читать.
3. Ты пойдешь со мной завтра вечером в кино? – Я бы очень хотела, но боюсь, что в это время я буду готовиться к семинару по философии.
4. Что вы будете делать в это время в следующую пятницу? – Как всегда, я буду убирать квартиру.
5. Идите прямо вверх по улице. Машина вас будет ждать у входа в магазин.
6. Не звоните ей в 12 часов дня, у нее будет музыкальное занятие.
7. Не ждите его в субботу днем, он будет работать.
8. Не говорите об этом маме, пожалуйста. Она будет ворчать.
9. Вы узнаете ее. Она будет стоять у входа в универмаг. На ней будет серое пальто.
10. Сегодня мы идем в театр. Ты будешь сидеть рядом со мной.

The Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect Tense is used to denote an action completed by a particular point in the future. It is often used with a preposition **by**:

I will have finished my work by 7 o'clock tomorrow.

I will have finished my work when she calls me.

By the time you get home I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom.

EXERCISES

1.1. Open the brackets using the correct tense form.

1. If Joan returns after the 15th of August, I won't see since I already (go) _____ to Spain by the time.
2. Kate (make) _____ the doll by her birthday.
3. I hope it (stop) _____ raining by tomorrow morning.
4. Will you still be busy if I call you at 7 o'clock. No, I (finish) _____ by that time.
5. By the time you (finish) _____ cooking the (translate) _____ the article.
6. My brother (not/be) _____ a student next autumn. He (graduate) _____ from University.
7. If you (not/take) _____ a taxi, you (be) _____ late. By the time you (get) _____ to the theatre the first act (be) _____ over and you (miss) _____ the most interesting dialogues.
8. Kate (finish) _____ all her homework by 7 o'clock this afternoon.
9. I (read) _____ the book for the individual reading by tomorrow evening.
10. Mary (finish) _____ tidying up before the guests (come) _____.

1.2. Look through your mother's plans for tomorrow weekend and compare them with yours.

Model: By the time I have woken up, my mother will have cooked breakfast.

Your plans for tomorrow weekend:

10.00 – wake up

11.00 (after breakfast) – do my home assignment

by 2 o'clock – finish the work

clean the rooms – finish at 5 o'clock

Your mother's plans for tomorrow weekend:

cook breakfast (10 a.m.)

iron the linen

by 2 p.m. go shopping

cook dinner

1.3.Translate into English.

1. Мы сделаем все упражнения к приходу Кати, а потом все вместе пойдем в кино.
2. Джейн будет дома, если я позвоню в 7 часов? - Она уже придет с работы.
3. Ты будешь еще готовить обед в 12 часов? - Я уже закончу готовку.
4. Они будут ужинать завтра в 7 часов? - Они уже поужинают к этому времени.
5. Они закончат эту работу к 4 часам дня, а затем пойдут на каток.
6. Лена переведет эту статью к среде.
7. Поезд уже уйдет к тому времени, когда мы придем на вокзал.
8. К 28 июня мы сдадим все экзамены.
9. К завтрашнему дню я закончу писать реферат.
10. Студенты закончат писать изложение к 12 часам.
11. Строители построят эту школу к 1 сентября.
12. Твои друзья уже будут в Лондоне, когда ты приедешь туда летом? – Я уверен, что они уже вернутся из Мексики.
13. Ты будешь еще убирать квартиру, если я зайду за тобой в 6?
14. Ты будешь готовиться к экзамену в пятницу? – Я уверена, что уже сдам его.
15. Ты сможешь маме готовить обед, когда приедешь с университета? – Она его уже приготовит.
16. К тому времени как Петр проснется, жена уже приготовит ему завтрак.
17. К тому времени, как мама придет с работы, обед уже будет приготовлен.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used to emphasise how long something has been going on by a particular point in the future:

*On Saturday we **will have been living** in this house for 10 years.*

*Next year John **will have been working** in the company for 15 years.*

Usually both the particular point in the future (next year, on Friday etc) and the period of time until this point (for a year, for 10 years) are mentioned.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense is not used with verbs describing states:

*Next month I **will have known** Jane for 15 years.*

EXERCISES

1.1. Open the brackets using the correct tense form.

1. We can get to Tom's place at 5. They (clean) _____ the flat. If we arrive at 6.30, they (clean) _____ it for three hours at least; and if we come 7.30, they probably (finish) _____ the work.
2. By the end of this month we (learn) _____ the English language for ten years.
3. By next September Mrs. Jones (teach) _____ English for 30 years.
4. When my daughter (go) _____ to university, we (live) _____ here for over ten years.
5. By next August they (reconstruct) _____ this church for nearly five years.
6. By the end of this month they (read) _____ "The Painted Veil" for six months.
7. By the time we (come) _____ home, John (write) _____ a reproduction for two hours.
8. By the end of this academic year the students (master) the Chinese language for two years.
9. When my business partner (retire), we (do business) together for nearly twenty years.
10. By the time their school practice (be over), the students (work) at school for a month.

1.2. Translate into English.

1. Сколько ты проработаешь в университете к этому времени на следующий год?
2. К тому времени как Сергей закончит университет, его родители проработают в Германии три года.
3. На будущий год к этому времени она будет изучать испанский язык уже два года.
4. К тому времени как Ирина приедет, я уже буду жить здесь три года.
5. К этому времени завтра мы будем ехать около двух часов.
6. Они будут рекламировать эти товары несколько месяцев к тому времени, как они появятся на рынке.

7. К тому времени как родители придут с работы домой, Катя будет переводить статью три часа.
8. К тому времени как приедут ее друзья, она будет прибирать в квартире уже два часа.
9. К тому времени как Оля придет домой, с учебы ее сестра будет писать изложение уже 1,5 часа.
10. К тому времени как мама вернется с работы, дети будут готовить ужин уже два часа.

THE PAST TENSES

1. The Past Simple Tense

Revision (1 year)

The Past Simple Tense is used:

1. for an action which happened at a definite moment in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied:

*I **met** him yesterday.*

2. for a past habit:

*He always **carried** an umbrella when he lived in London.*

3. for past actions in succession:

*He **read** the e-mail and **started** typing the answer immediately.*

New Structures (2 year)

The Past Simple Tense is used:

1. to express a discontinued habit or a past situation which contrasts with the present. In this function the auxiliary **USED TO** is used:

*She **used to eat** junk food but now she sticks to a healthy diet.
I **used to live** in Manchester, but I moved to London last year.*

2. to express a past routine or pattern. **USED TO** here is replaceable by **WOULD**.

*They **used to get up** early, make beds and go for a morning run around the park.*

*They **would get up** early, make beds and go for a morning run around the park.*

NOTE 1: **WOULD** cannot replace **USED TO** for a discontinued habit.

NOTE 2: **USED TO** is not normally stressed.

EXERCISES

1.1. Give Past Simple forms of the following verbs:

Rise, lie, cry, hold, raise, choose, light, beat, lose, lay, bend, ride, blow, seek, sew, cut, cost, dig, stick, draw, shrink, sink, feed, win, split, forbid, forget, sting, bear, swear, rinse, wring, ring, hang.

1.2. Put the verbs in the following sentences in the Past Simple Tense.

A.

1. The curtain rises at 10.00.
2. These cats fight whenever they meet.
3. He always raises his hand to answer.
4. He lies on the sofa before a TV-set every evening.
5. She always holds people at a distance.
6. These shoes cost a lot.
7. The bees sting when you bother them.
8. This kind of material shrinks when it is washed.
9. Every evening she sinks into a deep depression.
10. The road bends to the left.

B.

1. He always cuts himself when shaving.
2. The teacher usually splits the class into groups.
3. They often choose to go by train.
4. She always lays the table by herself.
5. The students sometimes stick to the cramming theory.
6. The photo of their family hangs on the wall.
7. First she wrings out the linen and then hangs it up to dry.
8. The museum forbids flash photography.
9. They feed the animals twice a day.
10. She always sews her dresses herself.

1.3. Choose the correct auxiliary **USED TO** or **WOULD**.

A.

1. On Sundays, after his football match, Bob _____ often come home exhausted.

2. You _____ like him. - Yes, but now I hate him!
3. She _____ live in London before the war, then she moved to New York.
4. I remember we _____ go fishing every morning when I was a child. It was great. Now, I am an accountant and I don't have any free time.
5. The children _____ often help me to make a cake. They still do sometimes.
6. He _____ be a very good tennis player, until he broke his ankle.
7. My grandfather _____ swim in this river. Unfortunately, now it's forbidden.
8. I _____ walk to work. Now I am too old and tired for that.
9. When I was young I _____ walk to work every day. I still walk a lot when I have some free time.
10. I _____ be shy and very reserved when I was a kid. I am not shy any more these days.

B.

1. I _____ have short hair when I was a teenager.
2. We _____ go to the same little café for lunch every day when I was a student.
3. She _____ love playing badminton before she hurt her shoulder.
4. He _____ walk along the beach every evening before bed.
5. I _____ always lose when I played chess with my father.
6. She _____ be able to dance very well.
7. My grandfather _____ drink a cup of coffee after dinner every night.
8. Luke _____ have a car.
9. We _____ live in Brazil.
10. My family _____ often go to the countryside for the weekend when I was young.

1.4. Answer the following questions using USED TO and WOULD.

1. Did you read books in the original when you were a first-year student?
2. How often did you go to the language laboratory last year?
3. How much time did you spend in the reading hall last year?
4. Did you swim a lot last summer?
5. How many English classes did you have last year?
6. How often did you write compositions when you were a first year student?
7. Did you stay away from classes a lot last year?
8. Did you get up early when you went to school?

9. Did you eat lots of vegetables last year?
10. Did you get home late last year?

2. The Past Continuous Tense

Revision (1 year)

The Past Continuous Tense is used:

1. to talk about something that was happening at a definite moment in the past:

*At 5 o'clock yesterday I **was writing** an essay.*

2. to express an interrupted past activity.

*I **was learning** a poem when Mark came.*

3. as an alternative to the Past Simple to indicate a more casual, less deliberate action.

*I **was talking** to the Dean the other day. (Compare: I **talked** to the Dean the other day)*

4. for two simultaneous past actions. In this case we use **WHEN** and **WHILE** to join these two actions.

*She **was listening** to the news on the radio **while** her mother **was peeling** potatoes.*

New Structures (2 year)

The Past Continuous Tense is used:

1. for a frequently repeated action, usually when the frequency annoys the speaker or seems unreasonable to him (with the adverbs **always**, **ever**, **constantly**):

*They **were always missing** lectures.*

2. for an action which appears to be continuous (with the adverbs **always**, **ever**, **constantly**):

He was always working long hours.

EXERCISES

2.1. Finish the sentences using Past Continuous.

1. When I met them they
2. When we entered the reading hall...
3. When Kate looked up at him...
4. We went out of town to see the friend who....
5. He couldn't believe she...
6. They didn't see the man who...
7. We waited while the girls...
8. I wrote to tell him I ...
9. He came to the door and looked in. The children
10. At that moment Ann

2.2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: Simple Past or Past Continuous.

A. John and Kate (make up) their minds to write a paper for students' scientific conference. They (share) responsibilities and (get down) to writing. When Peter (look) in to see how they (get) on. John (do) some research while Kate (browse) through the dictionaries. They (be) glad to see Peter and (ask) if he (do) anything special that evening. He hastily (reply) that he (revise) the material for his final exam and (go) away at once, because he (know) that they (look) for someone to help them.

B.

1. When she (enter) the room, a very old man (stand) in the middle of it.
2. She (confess) of the murder later when they (go) down the road.
3. He (watch) in silence while I (give) him an injection.
4. They (brush up) the grammar rules when the teacher (hand out) a new grammar test.
5. They (clean) the windows when it (start) to rain.
6. We (walk) home when I suddenly (hear) a cry.
7. What you (do) when the doorbell (ring)?
8. She (answer) the questions while he (render) the text into English.
9. Susie (watch) a film when she (hear) the noise.
10. They (build) the house while I (be) there last year. They haven't finished it yet.

2.3. Translate into English.

1. Когда я вышел на улицу, светило яркое солнце.
2. Что Вы делали вчера в 9 часов вечера, когда я отправил Вам сообщение?
3. С парнем всегда случалось что-нибудь неожиданное.
4. Она уже закрывала дверь, как пришел сосед с нижнего этажа.
5. Я спала, когда постучали в дверь.
6. Когда Ричард вернулся домой, Анна смотрела телевизионную передачу.
7. У нее был скверный характер. Она всегда ссорилась с подругами.
8. Почему она так ужасно вела себя в тот вечер?
9. Она не могла вспомнить, что она делала в тот год.
10. Она что-то прилежно писала и даже не подняла головы, когда я вошел.

3. The Past Perfect Tense

Revision (1 year)

The Past Perfect Tense is used to denote:

1. an action completed before a definite moment in the past. The moment may be indicated by another past action (expressed by the verb in the Past Simple tense) or by a stated time in the past (The Past Perfect Exclusive):

*By the time we arrived, Nick **had already gone** home.*

2. an action which began before a definite moment in the past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment (The Past Perfect Inclusive). In this case the starting point of the action is indicated by the prepositional phrases (*since 8 o'clock, since childhood, since 1994, etc.*) and the whole period of duration (the preposition *for* is used) is mentioned.

The Past Perfect Inclusive is used:

- a. with stative verbs which are not used in the continuous form:

*He wanted to talk to him. He **had wanted** to talk to him for some time already.*

- b. in the negative sentences:

She **hadn't done** her homework for several weeks before she was reprimanded.

- c. with durative (non-terminative) verbs such as: to work, to teach, to live, to travel, to study, to learn (in this case the Past Perfect Continuous is also possible)

He **had travelled** all over the world for a couple of years before he decided to settle in Miami.

New Structures (2 year)

1. The Past Perfect is used with the conjunctions **hardly... when, scarcely...when, no sooner ... than.**

*No sooner **had he drunk** the coffee than he began to feel sick.
Hardly **had** the lesson **begun** when the teacher left the room.*

NOTE: the structure:

The lesson had hardly begun when the teacher left the room
is also possible.

2. We use the Past Perfect with the verbs **hope, expect, want, plan, think about, wish** to describe past intentions which were unfulfilled.

*They **had hoped** to get to the station in time, but got stuck in the traffic jam.*

EXERCISES

1.1. Use the Past Perfect or the Past Simple Tense instead of the verbs in brackets.

1. By this time he (understand) that all (be) not well.
2. He (not experience) jealousy before he (meet) her.
3. By then, he already (rewrite) the composition.
4. When Jane (awake) the next morning, Henry already (disappear).

5. As she (make) up her mind to tell him the truth, she (feel) a little calmer.
6. On Tuesday by 12 o'clock he (finish) writing an essay.
7. He (give) me back the book but I (know) that he (not read) it because most of the pages (be) still uncut.
8. A woman (bring) a child who (swallow) a nail.
9. Maud (keep) looking at him, wondering where she (see) him.
10. When I (come) to Peter he (hold) a book in his hands. I (wonder) how much he (read).

1.2. Finish sentences using the Past Perfect Tense.

1. She knew that...
2. He didn't suspect that...
3. It was obvious that...
4. He explained to the teacher that...
5. The Dean demanded an explanation why....
6. He was hard up because...
7. He learnt that...
8. She kept on telling us how...
9. Before the bell rang, ...
10. She didn't phone her friend because...

1.3. Combine two sentences to make a compound one with the conjunctions hardly... when, scarcely... when, no sooner... than...

1. Jane introduced a new student. I recognized him immediately.
2. The children finished dinner. They immediately asked for some ice-cream.
3. The teacher came in. The students greeted him whole-heartedly.
4. She bought a new dress. She put a stain on it.
5. I left the room. I heard a loud laugh.
6. He opened the door of his room. He saw that it was in a complete mess.
7. She laid the table. The first guests arrived.
8. He sun set. The party was over.
9. He fell ill. The mother called the doctor in.
10. He opened his eyes. He saw it was broad daylight.

1.4. Translate into English.

1. Сколько предложений ты перевел до того, как прозвенел звонок.

2. Не успел он выйти из дома, как пошел сильный дождь.
3. Мы приготовили ужин до того, как папа вернулся с работы.
4. Декан вызвал его к себе, так как он пропустил много занятий.
5. Когда я пришел, то учитель уже прочитал диктант.
6. Едва он пришел в себя, как почувствовал сильную головную боль.
7. Не успела она сказать несколько слов, как экзаменатор остановил ее.
8. Он позвонил час назад и сказал, что выезжает.
9. К пяти часам она выполнила все упражнения и могла, наконец, вздохнуть спокойно.
10. Не успела она выйти из кухни, как кошка запрыгнула на стол.

4. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used to denote:

1. an action which began before the time of speaking in the past, continued up to that time and was still going on at that moment (the Past Perfect Inclusive):

*They **had been rehearsing** the play for an hour before their teacher came.*

2. an action which began before the time of speaking in the past, continued up to that time and stopped just before it (The Past Perfect Exclusive):

*Jane was in a bad mood. She **had been arguing** with her parents for an hour.*

EXERCISES

1.1. Combine two sentences and write a compound sentence using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Example: The boys began to play volleyball. After an hour it began raining. – The boys had been playing volleyball for an hour before it began raining.

1. I was waiting for my friend in a café. In 20 minutes I understood that it was the wrong café.
2. The students started the rehearsal in the morning. At midday they decided to make a break.
3. The lecturer started reading a lecture. In 10 minutes new students entered the classroom.
4. Mary started turning out the house. In 2 hours the washing machine went wrong.
5. She was thinking up an explanation for her failure. In half an hour her father came home.
6. She was studying from 10:00 till 21:00. Her eyes were red.
7. Ron started renovating his flat in December. When I dropped in at his place in January, he was still doing it.
8. Ken started teaching when he graduated from University. Six years later he was doing the same job.
9. On Monday Phillip borrowed my book. Ten days later he was still reading it.
10. My friend started looking for a job. In 10 days he received some answers to his applications.

1.2. Answer the questions using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Use the model.

Model: Why was Annabelle horrified? – She had been reading scary stories.

1. Why was Ann angry?
2. Why was Peter exhausted?
3. Why did they feel sick?
4. Why did the mother suffer from a headache?
5. Why was Phillip confused?
6. Why was Emily frightened?
7. Why was Chris out of breath?
8. Why were George's eyes red?
9. Why was the teacher so irritated?
10. Why was the dog so excited?

1.3. Complete the following sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. By the time he came home...
2. I had been cooking...
3. She had been studying by fits and starts...

4. By the end of last month...
5. She had been having a real housecleaning...
6. By the time they got married....
7. He had been working tooth and nail....
8. He looked lost and upset...
9. She knew that he had been ...
10. They had been planning...

EXERCISES ON DIFFERENT PAST TENSES

1. Open the brackets using the necessary past tense form.

1. They (listen) to music when one of the neighbours (come) up to the door and (say) she couldn't sleep because they (make) too much noise.

2. Someone (break) into Sylvia's office and (steal) her I-Pad yesterday morning while she (teach) her class. No one (see) the thief.

3. The phone call from the police was a shock, but not a complete surprise. Bonnie (worry) constantly about the old house lying empty during those three months since her aunt (go) to hospital. She (plan) to go around and check the abandoned place, but she (be) busy at work recently. According to the police, a homeless man (break) into the house. They (catch) him one morning when he (leave) the building with one of her aunt's paintings. Hardly ... the young lady (walk) into the house, ... it (become) obvious that the man (live) there for quite a while. He (take) food from the cupboards and (throw) empty tins and packages all over the floor. He (make) quite a mess in the whole house, that was really disastrous.

2. Correct the mistakes in the use of tenses in the following text.

A couple of years ago when my best friend and I were hitchhike through Belgium, we would sometimes stopped for the night in the park of in the field. If it hadn't been raining, we just sleep outside in our sleeping bags in the open air. We was really enjoying that. If it would rain, we put up our small tent and crawl inside for the night. One night, while we were sleeping in the tent, I was thinking that the ground was moving under me. No sooner had I sit up when I was realized that the tent was trying to move and only the weight of our bodies was holding it in its place. After had we got outside, we had discovered that we used to stand ankle-deep in a small stream and our tent slowly floated away for some time already.

3. Complete the sentences using the correct tense form of the verb.

1. Kitty's feelings were tense. ... she... ?
2. Walter informed Kitty that if Charlie ..., he ...

3. Scarcely ... she ... a knock at the door, ... she ...
4. At that moment he was really eager to know what Mrs. Garstin ...
5. The lady ... the matter for more than an hour before she finally ...
6. Candice suddenly remembered that she ...not ... to Bonnie since her friend ...
7. Jeremy wondered when he ... again.
8. By the time they ... that they were out of danger, they ... for an hour.
9. She knew for sure that when Catherine ... the classroom the following morning her mates ... the reproduction.
10. Hardly ... Matt ... his rival, ... he ...

4. Translate the following sentences.

1. Едва поезд прибыл на станцию, как все пассажиры поспешили выйти из вагонов.
2. Питер не знал, что случилось со Сьюзи, так как не видел ее с тех пор, как они отмечали ее 20-летие.
3. Гарри имел обыкновение пропускать занятия по субботам, потому что его семья всегда отправлялась за город на выходные.
4. Сердце Елены отчаянно билось, так как она убегала от человека, который преследовал (chase) ее все это время.
5. В то время как ученики выполняли работу над ошибками, преподаватель молчал.
6. Никто не знал, когда директор организует встречу выпускников школы.
7. Лайза решила, что она сошьет платье на заказ только в том случае, если найдет подходящую ткань.
8. Когда Тайлер вышел из офиса, уже начинало темнеть.
9. Студенты задавали вопросы лектору в течение получаса, прежде чем прозвенел звонок.
10. Лэнни, бывало, проводил несколько часов в поисках уникального рецепта блюда, чтобы удивить посетителей его ресторана.

CUMULATIVE REVIEW

TEST 1

1. *Open the brackets using the correct tense forms.*

Ferenz Lizst, the famous composer and pianist, (be) _____ a very kind man. This story (show) _____ how kind he (be) _____.

Once there (live) _____ a poor girl with her mother and a younger brother. The girl (study) _____ music. One day her brother (fall) _____ ill. The doctor (send) _____ for, but they couldn't (pay) _____ for his visit and the medicine he (prescribe) _____. So the girl (think) _____ of a plan. She decided that she (tell) _____ the people that Ferenz Lizst (teach) _____ her music for some years already. "If people (learn) _____ about Lizst, it (attract) _____ to my concert and I (be) _____ able to earn some money to keep my brother." And so she (do) _____.

But one day while she (look) _____ through a newspaper, she (see) _____ a note in which it (write) _____ that the famous composer Ferenz Lizst (stay) _____ in their town at that moment. The girl was afraid that if Lizst (learn) _____ that she (tell) _____ the people a lie, he (tell) _____ everybody that he never (see) _____ her. So, she (go) _____ to him and (tell) _____ him the whole story. After she finished, Lizst asked her (play) _____ for him. At the end of the class he said to the girl, "Now you can (tell) _____ everyone that I (be) _____ your teacher because (give) _____ you my first class today".

2. *Complete the sentences using the correct tense forms.*

1. Hardly ... I ...
2. I'll cook breakfast while ...
3. Jane just now...
4. I wonder when...
5. I'll not wash the floor unless...
6. Surely Kate'll come in time if ...
7. You ... ever ...
8. By the end of this semester ...
9. I shall come to you as soon as ...
10. By next Friday...

3. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Я только что видела Ирину. Она переходила улицу.

2. Он закончил переводить статью до того, как мы пришли.
3. Завтра в это же время мы будем ехать на машине в Москву.
4. Не успел он дойти до угла, как услышал чьи-то шаги сзади.
5. Тебе нравится вязать? – Я люблю это. Это одно из моих хобби уже много лет.
6. На будущий год к этому времени Катя будет изучать испанский язык уже три года.
7. Мы с ним вместе учились в университете, и с тех пор мы дружим.
8. Пока ты будешь разговаривать с деканом, я подожду тебя в библиотеке.
9. Петр ищет работу уже два месяца.
10. Вы меня давно ждете?

TEST 2

1. Open the brackets and use the verb in the required form.

It (rain) _____ hard now and I (sit) _____ by the fireplace.

Whenever it (rain) _____, I always (remember) _____ the day I (meet) _____ my wife.

It was ten in the morning and time for me to go to work. It (rain) _____ hard since early morning. “You (get) _____ wet through if you (go out) _____ without an umbrella, said my mother. We (have) _____ five umbrellas but all of them (be) _____ either torn or broken. So I (pick) _____ all the umbrellas up (take) _____ them to the umbrella-maker, saying that I (fetch) _____ them on my way home in the evening. At lunchtime it still (rain) _____ hard. I (go) _____ to the nearest café to have my lunch. I (sit) _____ down at the table with a young woman. Having finished my lunch, I absent-mindedly (take) _____ her umbrella and (start) _____ for the exit. She (stop) _____ saying that I (take) _____ her umbrella. I (have) _____ to return it with many apologies.

In the evening I (fetch) _____ my umbrellas from the umbrella-maker and (go) _____ home by bus. It so (happen) _____ that the woman I (meet) _____ at the café (ride) _____ on the same bus. When she (see) _____ me with my five umbrellas, she (say) _____ “You (have) _____ a successful day today, (have) _____ you?”

2. Complete the sentences using the correct tense forms.

1. While my friend was washing the linen, I

2. John promised me that he ...
3. No sooner had I ...
4. My mother had been knitting the sweater ...
5. Find out when ...
6. Mother will cook dinner as soon as ...
7. Before she washed the linen ...
8. The rain had stopped by the time ...
9. Bob ... constantly ...
10. When my brother came home, we ...

3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Интересно, сдаст ли он экзамен и какую оценку получит, если сдаст.
2. Посмотри, как расстроена Катя. Она вот-вот расплачется.
3. В эти выходные она принимает участие в очень ответственных соревнованиях.
4. Это самый смешной фильм, который я когда-либо видела.
5. Концерт должен начаться в семь.
6. Если Петр будет работать, когда я приду, не беспокой его, я подожду.
7. Когда ты вернешь мне долг?
8. Как только мы вышли из дома, начался дождь.
9. Ты не пойдешь гулять, пока не вымоешь посуду.
10. Когда мы были детьми, мы обычно играли в саду перед домом.

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TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE

СИСТЕМА ВРЕМЕН В АКТИВНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

Практикум по грамматике английского языка

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