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ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
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ЗА ТЕМОЮ «ОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА. АКТИВНИЙ СТАН»
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UNIT I THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE. THE ACTIVE VOICE

The Present Indefinite Tense (теперішній час групи Indefinite) вживається для констатації факту, для передачі дії, що повторюється та не відноситься до іншої дії або моменту.

Наприклад: He goes to school every day. – Він ходить до школи щодня.

Основні *обставини часу*, які вживаються у Present Indefinite Tense, такі: every (day, week, month, year) – щодня, щотижня, щомісяця, щороку.

Often	часто
Usually	звичайно
Seldom	рідко
Today	сьогодні
As a rule	як правило
Once a year	раз на рік

Стверджувальна форма теперішнього часу групи Indefinite співпадає з формою інфінітива (без частки to) у всіх особах, крім 3-ї особи однини, яка приймає закінчення -s або -es.

I speak English.	He speaks English.
We speak English.	She speaks English.
You speak English.	It speaks English.
They speak English.	

а) форма 3-ї особи однини групи Indefinite утворюється за допомогою закінчення -s (-es), яке читається за правилами читання:

[s] після глухих приголосних: He works.

[z] після дзвінких приголосних та голосних: He reads.

[i:z] після s, ss, sh, se, ch, x: He teaches. It crushes.

б) дієслова, що закінчуються на -o, набувають у 3-й особі однини закінчення -es (he goes, she does).

в) у дієсловах, що закінчуються на -у, після приголосної у 3-й особі однини (to study, to fly) буква у замінюється на -і, потім додається закінчення -es (to study – studies, але to buy – buys, to play – plays).

Заперечна форма теперішнього часу групи Indefinite утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова to do (do, does), заперечної частки not та смислового дієслова у формі інфінітива без частки to.

Таблиця 1.1 – Заперечена форма теперішнього часу групи Indefinite

I We You They	do	not	translate	this text	every day
He She It	does	not	translate	this text	every day

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Indefinite утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова to do (does для 3-ї особи однини) та смислового дієслова у формі інфінітива без частки to, до того ж допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом.

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Indefinite

Таблиця 1.2 – Загальне питання

do	I we you they	translate	this text	every day?
does	he she it	translate	this text	every day?

Таблиця 1.3 – Спеціальне питання

Where	do	I We You They	translate	this text	every day?
When					
Why					
With Whom	does	He She It	translate	this text	every day?

Таблиця 1.4 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

	do	I we you they	do	with this text	every day?
What	does	he she it	do	with this text	every day?

Спеціальне питання до підмета ставиться без допоміжного дієслова.

Таблиця 1.5 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who			
Whose sister	translates	this text	every day?

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Read, transcribe and translate:

spends, stops, leaves, does, washes, answers, dresses, says, wants, watches.

Exercise II. Put the infinitives of the following verbs in the third person singular, read and translate:

to copy, to see, to understand, to know, to put, to sit, to go, to watch, to study, to do, to teach, to stay, to read, to write, to look.

Exercise III. Define the infinitives of the following verbs:

gives, does, wishes, sleeps, pays, brings, buys, boxes, studies, prepares.

Exercise IV. Make up sentences using the table:

He			brush my teeth	in November
Our teacher	(does)	(not)	often rains	early
We	(do)		comes to class	every year
My friend			like to write dictations	twice a day
It			spend our holidays in Scotland	ten times a day
The telephone bell			writes to her parents	once a week
I	(does)	(not)	rings	every week
They	(do)		likes to read in English	twice a year
My sister			take their exams	every month
All students			sends me letters	once a year

Exercise V. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. I get up at 7 o'clock every morning.
2. Teachers come to school early.
3. Richard swims well.
4. We live in that house.
5. My parents often travel to London.
6. This book costs five shillings.
7. All trains stop at this station.
8. I know all about English.
9. She goes to the theatre every month.
10. They like books written by Oscar Wilde.

Exercise VI. Put general questions:

1. The teacher gives a book.
2. We buy fruits from Greece.
3. I like chocolate.
4. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
5. Nurses look after patients in hospital.
6. We believe in God.
7. He usually stays at the Hilton Hotel.
8. She often gets excellent marks in Higher Mathematics.
9. They all learn foreign languages in their office.
10. My brother lives far from his native town.

Exercise VII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. Keep my books *in a special room*.
2. *The boy* throws the ball up in the air.
3. My sister buys *interesting films* for her little daughter.
4. This man speaks *three* foreign languages.
5. *The students* of our Institute get good higher education.
6. He *seldom* goes by the underground to the office.
7. They open their shop *at 9 o'clock*.
8. This doctor's family consists of *five members*.
9. The lesson at school *lasts* 45 minutes.
10. *In summer* our friends usually leave town and go to the countryside.

Exercise VIII. Choose the necessary form of the verb in brackets:

1. In summer Tom usually ... tennis (play, plays).
2. Careless students never ... their work well (do, does).
3. We ... «good morning» to our mother (say, says).
4. The Earth ... round the sun (go, goes).
5. You ... English newspapers every month (read, reads).
6. Students ... their examinations twice a year (take, takes).

7. These children always ... their hands before dinner (wash, washes).
8. This girl often ... to the theatre (go, goes).
9. The postman ... letters three times a day (bring, brings).
10. Teachers usually ... their students many questions (ask, asks).

Exercise IX. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Present Indefinite Tense:

1. Students (to get) a higher education at the Institutes and Universities.
2. Nobody (to remember) the details of the accident.
3. Schoolchildren (to have) the longest holidays in summer.
4. My friend (to like) fish.
5. I always (to do) my morning exercises with the music.
6. They (to pay) much attention to the pronunciation.
7. My mother (to teach) German at school.
8. The child often (to fly) in his dreams.
9. This desert (to stretch) for thousands kilometers.
10. Kiev (to lie) on the both banks of the Dnieper.

Exercise X. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. The Englishmen likes beer.
2. The sun don't set in the West.
3. Sometimes people do stupid things.
4. My mother drive to the office every day.
5. I goes to school on my bicycle.
6. He sits at his desk and write a letter.
7. I like your new dress.
8. He work at an office.
9. They doesn't often speak English in class.
10. We write a lot of sentences on the blackboard.

Exercise XI. Translate into English:

1. Я завжди роблю домашнє завдання ретельно.
2. Елізабет добре грає на піаніно.
3. Його діти у школі вчать англійську мову.
4. Містер Грін дуже багато палить.
5. Зазвичай ми вечеряємо о 7 годині.
6. Ти завжди одержуєш гарні відмітки.
7. Студенти нашого інституту складають екзамени двічі на рік.
8. Які книги звичайно читають його студенти?
9. Ваші сестри живуть у Києві?
10. Вони не надсилають мені листів.

UNIT II THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE. THE ACTIVE VOICE

The Past Indefinite Tense (минулий час групи Indefinite) вживається для констатації факту, відображення послідовності дій.

Наприклад:

He stood up and come up to the window. Він встав і підійшов до вікна (послідовність дій).

У реченнях з дієсловами у цьому часі часто вживаються наступні обставини часу: *yesterday* – вчора, *the day before yesterday* – позавчора, *last week* – минулого тижня, *last month* – минулого місяця, *last year* – минулого року, *last time* – останнім разом, *two days ago* – два дні тому, *three year ago* – три роки тому, *in 1917* – у 1917, *on the first of September* – першого вересня.

Усі англійські дієслова поділяються на правильні (стандартні) та неправильні (нестандартні) за способом утворення Past Indefinite.

1. Стверджувальна форма минулого часу групи Indefinite стандартних дієслів утворюється шляхом додавання закінчення **-ed** до основи дієслова.

а) закінчення **-ed** вимовляється

[d] після дзвінких приголосних та голосних:

to open – opened

to answer – answered

[t] після глухих приголосних:

to work – worked

to finish – finished

[id] після звуків [t] і [d]:

to last – lasted

to decide – decided;

б) під час приєднання закінчення **-ed** відбуваються такі зміни: якщо дієслово закінчується на німе -e, воно випадає:

to live – lived

у дієсловах, основа яких закінчується на -у з попереднім приголосним, -у змінюється на -і :

to study – studied

якщо перед -у голосна, то -у зберігається:

to stay – stayed

у дієсловах, які закінчуються на приголосний з попередньою голосною, подвоюється попередній приголосний:

to stop – stopped;

в) неправильні (нестандартні) дієслова утворюють форму минулого часу не за загальним правилом. Форму минулого часу нестандартних дієслів необхідно завчити, тому що вони утворюються різними способами.

Наприклад: to write – wrote

to sit – sat
to go – went

У словниках минулий час неправильних дієслів дивляться у таблиці неправильних дієслів (2 колонка).

Заперечна форма як стандартних, так і нестандартних дієслів утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова to do у минулому часі (did), заперечної частки not та смислового дієслова у формі інфінітива (без частки to):

Таблиця 2.1 – Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Indefinite

I you he she it we they	did	not	speak	German
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Допоміжне дієслово did використовується для всіх осіб та всіх чисел.

У розмовному мовленні часто використовується скорочена заперечна форма didn't [didn't].

Питальна форма як правильних, так і неправильних дієслів утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова to do у минулому часі (did) та смислового дієслова у формі інфінітива (без частки to), допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом.

Питальна форма минулого часу Indefinite

Таблиця 2.2 – Загальне питання

Did	I you he she it we they	translate	this text	last year?
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Таблиця 2.3 – Спеціальне питання

Where When Why With Whom	did	I you he she it we they	translate	this text	last year?
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Таблиця 2.4 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	did	I We	do	with my brother	last year?
	did	He She It We They	do	with my brother	last year?

Таблиця 2.5 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who Whose sister	translated	this text	last year?
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Спеціальне питання до підмета ставиться без допоміжного дієслова.

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Past Indefinite Tense and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The Earth's atmosphere began to form four and a half thousand million years ago.
2. Did you listen to the eight o'clock news from BBC yesterday?
3. This accident took place in a busy shopping street last week.
4. We became quite friendly and spent a lot of time together.
5. I enjoyed every minute of my holiday last summer.
6. Mr. Black gave a very expensive diamond ring to his wife for her birthday last year.
7. His mother knew French and German very well and taught them to each of her six children from the age of three or four.
8. Our family moved to the newest part of the city several years ago.
9. The child divided the apple into four parts and handed them to his friends.
10. The sportsmen reached the top of the mountain and put the flag there.

Exercise II. Read and translate:

to want – wanted	to brush – brushed
to study – studied	to rain – rained
to like – liked	to attend – attended
to believe – believed	to change – changed
to stop – stopped	to follow – followed

Exercise III. State what verbs are regular and what ones are irregular:

to watch, to put, to take, to visit, to read, to know, to prove, to decide, to speak,

to use, to bring, to fail, to lose, to correct, to attend, to rain, to eat, to find, to break, to drink.

Exercise IV. Put the infinitives of the following verbs in the Past Indefinite Tense:

a) to visit, to ask, to live, to decide, to enter, to want, to introduce, to watch, to receive, to hurry;

b) to go, to read, to see, to know, to begin, to give, to leave, to speak, to understand, to say.

Exercise V. Define the infinitive of the following verbs:

a) completed, looked, liked, trained, revolved, rested, included, followed, played, studied;

b) became, grew, paid, took, wrote, spent, made, did, brought, got.

Exercise VI. Make up sentences using the table:

He			rained	yesterday
Our team			had a talk with	last week
We			the director	last month
My			changed CD	on the 1-st
Friend			left Kiev	of
All			swore to be	September
students	(DID)	(NOT)	good	at 11
a doctor			students	o'clock
My			woke up	two hours
husband's			rewrote the test	ago
car			won the game	the day
It			liked the film	before
a patient			left better	yesterday
				last night

Exercise VII. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. I entered the Institute straight from school.
2. Our family left Donetsk for Gorlovka last year.
3. He looked well.
4. My sister graduated from our Institute 2 years ago.
5. My bird flew out.
6. The meeting took place after lectures.
7. We went to the opera many years ago.
8. The teacher liked the behavior of his pupils.
9. Last night I stayed at home.
10. They installed a new engine in our laboratory last month.

Exercise VIII. Put general questions:

1. My friend spent his holidays in Germany.

2. The students took exams last term.
3. They used to have breakfast at 9 o'clock.
4. We learnt this poem by heart last year.
5. He made many mistakes in his composition.
6. The teacher gave us a difficult task.
7. Tom studied at this Institute some years ago.
8. She saw this picture in a gallery in September.
9. Last month I received three letters from my parents.
10. They went to the library' together on Saturday.

Exercise IX. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. I got up *at 7 o'clock*.
2. My friend's family lived *in our house* 2 years ago.
3. *The expedition* consisted of skilled workers.
4. The engine broke down *during the test*.
5. *Einstein* liked to play violin.
6. *Yesterday* a very unpleasant thing happened.
7. They replaced *three* buses last year.
8. The man spoke *slowly*.
9. *Curiosity* killed the cat.
10. The conquest of England by Norman's began *in 1066*.

Exercise X. Choose the necessary form of the verb in brackets:

1. A full moon ... slowly out of the wood like an immense, bright balloon (rise, rose).
2. Many people ... to Jerusalem from far and near to celebrate Easter (comes, came).
3. His ... tongue, him (fail, failed).
4. The Norman ... with them the French language to England (bring, brought).
5. I ... my book last month and Pete ... it (lose, lost, find, found).
6. The young lady ... English with a French accent (speak, spoke).
7. In 1911 Marie Curie ... the Nobel Price in Chemistry (received, receive).
8. The doctor ... through the hospital (hurry, hurried).
9. After a week or two the designer ... the bill for this work (send, sent).
10. What ... (cause, caused) this accident?

Exercise XI. Choose the correct translation of the italicized verbs:

1. It was his brother who *brought* me the letter (приносить, приніс).
2. In spite of all difficulties the fireman *saved* the people (рятує, врятував).
3. Last week we *tested* the new equipment (випробувували, випробовуємо).
4. Yesterday at the meeting this girl *sat* next to me (сидить, сиділа).
5. The day before yesterday our group *worked* in the chemical laboratory (працює, працювала).
6. I *suspected* that

he also liked beer (підозрюю, підозрював). 7. In January 1905 the director of the Diamond Mine *found* the largest colored diamond, now known as the Great Colleen (знаходить, знайшов). 8. Only the sons of nobles *attended* the first Egyptian schools (відвідують, відвідали). 9. In 1147 the Prince Jury Dolgoruky *founded* Moscow (засновує, заснував). 10. From early childhood Heinrich Schilleman *wanted* to find Troy to prove that the Greece of Homer was fact not myth (хоче, хотів).

Exercise XII. Choose the necessary time-indicator:

1. Mr. Rutherford took his children to the theatre (sometimes, yesterday evening).
2. Nataly goes to a fashionable restaurant (usually, two days ago).
3. John told me about his business in Europe (today, yesterday afternoon).
4. We get a wrong number of the telephone (often, last month).
5. Roger sent a letter (yesterday morning, this morning).
6. Mrs. Robinson did not go to the church (last Sunday, today).
7. The First World War began (in 1914, this century).
8. The professor started the lecture with a short introduction (last lesson, just now).
9. Our chief worked with famous scientists (last year, this year).
10. My first article appeared in «Moscow News» (in 1982, every year).

Exercise XIII. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Past Indefinite Tense:

1. Suddenly they (to hear) a sound like a strong wind blowing.
2. The pilot (to want) to make the landing there.
3. I (to come), I (to see), I (to conquer).
4. I (to introduce) my fiance to my parents yesterday.
5. The doctor (to spend) two days in the hospital.
6. The door (to open) slowly and the king (to walk).
7. Richard Savage (to write) a story of his life.
8. The children (to eat) their breakfast and than (to run) quickly to school.
9. Just what the doctor (to order).
10. Only Judas and Jesus (to know) what Judas' bad idea (to be).

Exercise XIV. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. As a result of a lack of food the girl become very ill.
2. Last time our school team plays well and won their game easily.
3. We suggested to go to the country side.
4. Last year the postman brings letters three times a day.
5. My husband liked my new dress.
6. Last summer we play tennis every day.
7. Dr. Smith builds his house some years ago.

8. In 1999 my sister married an Englishman.
9. It rains cats and dogs the day before yesterday.
10. If my memory does not fail me I sent the letter to you on the third of November.

Exercise XV. Translate into English:

1. Я виконав цю роботу вчора.
2. У 1895 Марія Склодовська одружилася з П'єром Кюрі та стала мадам Кюрі.
3. Наскільки я знаю, минулого року він вступив до інституту.
4. Позавчора він, нарешті, отримав листа від своїх друзів.
5. Минулого року ми відвідали багато країн та побачили там багато цікавого.
6. Мої батьки не їздили до Києва минулого тижня.
7. Декілька років тому моя мама працювала у школі, вона вчила дітей ботаніки.
8. Дитина була хвора й мати послала по лікаря.
9. Де ви провели канікули минулого літа?
10. Вони спалили вугілля для того, щоб обігріти будинок?

UNIT III THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE. THE ACTIVE VOICE

Майбутній час групи Indefinite вживається для вираження дії, яка відбувається або буде відбуватися в майбутньому. Цей час перекладається на українську мову майбутнім часом дієслова як доконаного, так і недоконаного виду:

I shall go to the theatre. – Я піду до театру.

They will study French. – Вони будуть вивчати французьку мову.

З майбутнім часом групи Indefinite часто використовуються обставини часу, що виражені словами або словосполученнями:

Tonight	сьогодні надвечір
Tomorrow	завтра
The day after tomorrow	післязавтра
In two (three...) days	через 2 (3) дні
In a week	через тиждень
In a month	через місяць
In a year	через рік
Next week	наступного тижня
Next year	наступного року
Soon	незабаром

Стверджувальна форма майбутнього часу групи Indefinite утворюється за допомогою допоміжних дієслів shall та will і форми інфінітива смислового дієслова без частки to. Shall вживається з 1 особою однини (I) та множини (we), а will – з іншими особами: you, she, he, it, they.

I shall work	he will	work
	she will	work
We shall work	you will	work
	they will	work

Під час швидкого мовлення часто використовуються скорочені форми: We'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, they'll.

I'll do that tomorrow. – Я зроблю це завтра.

Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки not, яка ставиться безпосередньо після допоміжного дієслова:

I shall *not* work.
He will *not* go shopping.

Під час мовлення вживаються скорочені заперечні форми допоміжних дієслів: shan't, won't.

Таблиця 3.1 – Заперечна форма майбутнього часу групи Indefinite

I we	shall	not	work	with my brother	tomorrow
he she it you they	will	not	work	with my brother	tomorrow

Під час мовлення вживаються скорочені заперечні форми допоміжних дієслів: *shan't, won't*.

He won't wake up in time. – Він не прокинеться вчасно.

В умовних підрядних реченнях зі сполучником *if* та в підрядних реченнях з обставинами часу зі сполучниками *after, as soon as, before, till, until, when, while* замість Future Indefinite, яке треба за змістом, вживається Present Indefinite:

I don't know when he comes.

Я не знаю, коли він прийде.

Для утворення питальної форми допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом.

Питальна форма майбутнього часу групи Indefinite

Таблиця 3.2 – Загальне питання

Shall	I we	work	at a mine	next year?
Will	he she it you they	work	at a mine	next year?

Таблиця 3.3 – Спеціальне питання

Where	shall	I we	work	with my brother	tomorrow?
When					
Why		he she it		with my brother	last year?
With Whom	will	you they	work		tomorrow?

Таблиця 3.4 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

What	shall	I we	do	with my brother	tomorrow?
	will	he she it you they	do	with my brother	tomorrow?

Таблиця 3.5 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	will	work	with my brother	tomorrow?
Whose				
Sister				

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Future Indefinite Tense and translate into Ukrainian:

1. I think I shall go with you tomorrow.
2. There will be a lot of people at the lecture next time.
3. The child will get a lovely dog for the birthday soon.
4. Our team will play football after the lesson.
5. Since tomorrow our family will live in Pushkin street.
6. I'll go to Istanbul by plane next week.
7. He will join his friends watching TV some minutes later.
8. My future profession will concern the environmental protection.
9. We shall buy a new car the day after tomorrow.
10. Ann will introduce her boyfriend to her brother tonight.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

Tom	shall will	/not/	go on	the mistakes	soon
Our chief			rewrite	with our work	tonight
The Pavlovs			marry	to the new flat	
My friend			move	the dictation	after the
The pupil			arrive	a room at a	lesson
We			stay	hotel	after the rest
I			go		
The teacher			build	at my friends	later
Our family			reserve	a merry-go-round	in a week
The builder				to a new club	in an hour
			next year		
			in two days		

Exercise III. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. The changes in our house will surprise you.
2. This hat will match my coat.
3. We shall come at three o'clock sharp.
4. Will you remind him of his promise?
5. My grandmother will retire on a pension in a year.
6. Our friends will take a trip to the west Europe.
7. I shall celebrate my birthday in a café.
8. With this map you will find the shortest way to the center of the city.
9. She probably will come tonight.
10. He will finish the work if you help him.

Exercise IV. Put general questions:

1. The talk will be very interesting.
2. The phone will arrive in a half of an hour.
3. The students will take care of their classroom next year.
4. The postman will deliver the letters tomorrow.
5. In spite of all difficulties I shall get this certificate.
6. Fred will pass his examinations without problems.
7. We shall spend our money in this supermarket.
8. The best pupils of our town will visit Japan.
9. The teachers will keep an eye on the pupils' behavior during the excursion next week.
10. This new sanatorium will stand at a distance of 50 kilometers of industrial plants.

Exercise V. Put questions to italicized words:

1. *This nice guide* will accompany us during our trip.
2. The woman *will diet* herself in order to lose the weight.
3. According to the information the ship will arrive *on the 12 of August*.
4. The children will catch *fishes* in the river in summer.
5. He will speak English *well*.
6. *Both my brother and his wife* will leave the town tomorrow.
7. The Minister will touch upon some *very important* questions in his report.
8. I shall write a test-paper *in pencil* because I have no pen.
9. *My husband* will own this comfortable yacht.
10. We shall have supper *at 7 o'clock*.

Exercise VI. Put the italicized verbs into the Future Indefinite Tense:

1. He *studies*. 2. We *left*. 3. They *understood*. 4. I *have*. 5. She *does*. 6. You *bought*. 7. We *are*. 8. He *proved*. 9. They *went*. 10. I *knew*.

Exercise VII. Choose the necessary form of the verb in brackets:

1. Last year my brother failed in entrance exams, but following year he ... for the second time to enter the Institute (will try, tries, tried).
2. Elisabeth ... at home tonight (stays, will stay).

3. Where ... you spend your summer holidays last year (did, does, will)?
4. Usually the snow ... the earth in December (will cover, covered, covers).
5. You ... little free time in you work hard (bad, has, will have).
6. The student ... much progress in study (will make, makes, made), if he ... attention to home tasks (will pay, paid, pays).
7. Soon you ... able to read books by English writers in the original (were, are, will be).
8. I hope for the worst (shan't, won't).
9. What ... you do after you graduate from the University (will, do, did)?
10. I ... at the front door and ... (shall stop, stops, stopped (shall knock, knocks, knocked) before I enter the house.

Exercise VIII. Choose the necessary time-indicator:

1. My sister graduated from the Institute (in a year, 2 years ago, today).
2. We shall see our friends (last month, the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow).
3. I shall give the answer (in an hour, yesterday, every week).
4. The child flies in his dreams (often, last week, next week).
5. This magnificent city will celebrate its 1500-th anniversary (in a year, usually).
6. They will join us (every Monday, in two hours, two hours ago).
7. It rained (last night, tonight, next night).
8. All students take their exams (last year, twice a year).
9. Will they be here (yesterday, seldom, next month)?
10. Neither you nor your brother will drive the car (tomorrow, last month).

Exercise IX. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. Soon Miss Black became Mrs. White.
2. What will you do after you graduate from the University?
3. The boy shall run a race tomorrow.
4. How long will it take if you go to your office?
5. The lesson will be over in ten minutes.
6. You'll had to change trains twice to get to the village.
7. This accident took place in a busy shopping street soon.
8. Usually I got up at 7 o'clock.
9. I don't know when he will come.
10. Tom will celebrate a birthday party in a cafe every year.

Exercise X. State the tense-form of the italicized verbs:

1. *I'll translate* this article instead of that one.
2. The more you *will train* yourself the quicker you *will become* a good sportsman.
3. Curiosity *killed* the cat.
4. My brother *lives* far from his native town.
5. We *shan't go* if you *don't ring* us up.

6. *Will you give me your map?*
7. *We read this poem last year.*
8. *I'm afraid we shall have to do it tomorrow.*
9. *He will be the only doctor who can help your mother.*
10. *Last year we had English every week.*

Exercise XI. Change the italicized verbs into the Future Indefinite Tense paying attention to time-indicators:

1. *Did you stay* at your friends or at a hotel next week?
2. In a month my dreams come true, *I went* to Paris!
3. *I did not miss* the opportunity of reading this interesting novel next time.
4. Tomorrow *I stop* at the front door and knock before enter the house.
5. As far as I know their son *entered* the Teachers' Training Institute in Gorlovka in a year.
6. People *forgot* it very soon.
7. They *didn't learn* foreign languages until they are eleven.
8. *We are able* to finish this work tomorrow.
9. Our country *develops* the national economy together with many foreign partners.
10. This new hotel *had* all modern conveniences including laundry and hairdresser's.

Exercise XII. Put infinitives into the correct tense-form:

1. I (to go) neither to the theatre nor to the cinema tonight.
2. Talk to professor Novikov and he (to give) you a piece of advice.
3. This sick man is very weak but soon he (to get) better.
4. He (to solve) the problem soon.
5. You (to laugh) it you (to see) yourself in the looking glass.
6. I (to be) a good student, I (to get) a prestige job, and my mother (to be) proud of me.
7. If you (to drink) that it (to kill) you.
8. The entrance requirements (to remain) the same next year.
9. This medicine (to cure) your headache.
10. Our generation (to remember) the terrible World War II and its heroes.

Exercise XIII. Translate into English:

1. Я покладу цей журнал до твоєї сумки.
2. Завтра діти принесуть до школи свої улюблені книжки.
3. Я буду обережним на дорозі.
4. Я думаю, що вам сподобається моє нове помешкання.
5. Ця стаття не допоможе вам підготуватися до доповіді.
6. Ми поїдемо разом.
7. За 2 місяці вони будуть краще знати англійську граматику.
8. Полагодити телевізор буде коштувати великих грошей.
9. Наскільки я знаю, лектор не буде ділити нашу групу на дві частини.
10. Мені подобається цей вірш, я вивчу його напам'ять.

Дієприкметник I (Participle I) утворюється за допомогою суфікса -ing, що додається до основи дієслова у формі інфінітива без частки to:

Наприклад: to write – writing, to say – saying.

Під час додавання закінчення **-ing** відбуваються наступні орфографічні зміни:

а) кінцева літера -e, що не вимовляється після приголосної, відкидається:

to take – taking (кінцева літера -e – не вимовляється);

to see – seeing (кінцева буква -e – входить до буквосполучення);

б) для збереження стислого читання кореневої голосної кінцева приголосна перед закінченням **-ing** подвоюється: to swim – swimming, to stop – stopping;

в) сполучення літер -ie у корні стягується у літеру -y: to lie – lying.

Примітка: кінцева літера -y при додаванні закінчення -ing завжди зберігається, наприклад: to study – studying, to say – saying;

г) якщо основа дієслова закінчується на -l, то l подвоюється незалежно від наголосу: to travel – travelling, to level – levelling.

Заперечна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки not, яка ставиться після допоміжного дієслова to be (am, is, are).

Таблиця 4.2 – Заперечна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous

I	am	not	working	in a garden	now
he she it	is	not	working	in a garden	now
we you they	are	not	working	in a garden	now

I am not reading now.

Зараз я не читаю.

She is not speaking now.

Зараз вона не говорить.

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous утворюється шляхом постановки допоміжного дієслова to be у відповідній особі, числі та часі перед підметом.

Am I reading a book now?

Чи читаю я зараз книгу?

Whom is he waiting for?

На кого він чекає?

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Continuous

Таблиця 4.3 – Загальне питання

Am	I	translating	this text	now?
Are	we you they	translating	this text	now?
Is	he she it	translating	this text	now?

Таблиця 4.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where	am	I	translating	this text	now?
When	are	we you they he she it	translating	this text	now?
Why	is	he she it	translating	this text	now?

Таблиця 4.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

	am	I	translating	this text	now?
What	are	we you they he she it	translating	this text	now?
	is	he she it	translating	this text	now?

Таблиця 4.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who Whose sister	is	translating	this text	now?
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На відміну від часів групи Indefinite, що вживаються для констатації факту, виконання звичайної дії або дії, що повторюється, безвідносно до іншої дії або моменту, часи групи Continuous позначають дію, співвіднесену з даним моментом, дію у процесі її розвитку, тобто дію, що виконується, виконувалась та буде виконуватися у певний момент у теперішньому, минулому та майбутньому.

Наприклад:

The Present Continuous Tense

1. Listen to those people. What language are they speaking ?

2. Where's Tom?

- He's playing tennis.

3. The kettle is boiling.

Can you turn it off, please?

The Present Indefinite Tense

1. Excuse me, do you speak English?

2. Tom plays tennis every Saturday.

3. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Деякі дієслова вживаються тільки у Present Indefinite. Наступні дієслова, що виражають *почуття, сприйняття та розумову діяльність*, не використовуються з Present Continuous:

to want (хотіти), to like (подобатися), to belong (належати), to know (знати), to suppose (припускати), to remember (пам'ятати), to feel (відчувати), to be (бути), to love (любити), to see (бачити), to realize (усвідомлювати), to mean (мати на увазі), to forget (забувати), to consist (складатися), to have (мати), to prefer (віддавати перевагу), to hate (ненавидіти), to hear (чути), to believe (вірити), to understand (розуміти), to seem (здаватися), to contain (включати).

I know what I am saying.

Я знаю, що кажу.

Now I do not see you.

Зараз я не бачу вас.

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Form the Participle I of the following infinitives:

to put, to lie, to say, to play, to cut, to begin, to copy, to drive, to compel, to tie, to give, to study, to level, to beat, to wait, to see, to sit.

Exercise II. Define the infinitives of the italicized verbs:

1. I *'m working* very hard.

2. The boys *are playing* chess.

3. What *are you doing*?

4. The girls *are not studying* at the moment.

5. Why *aren't you working*?

6. What *are you studying* at the Institute?

7. I *am* only happy when I *am dreaming*.

8. We *are flying* to Paris at the present moment.

9. She *is taking* a bath at this moment.

10. We *are watching* the TV now.

Exercise III. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. She is leaving for Moscow tonight.

2. We are driving to work.

3. You are working hard today.

4. Tom is playing football this season.
5. The population of the world is rising very fast.
6. I am going to the University now.
7. They are discussing a new plan now.
8. He is waiting for her.
9. We are hurrying to the dance party.
10. They are discussing an interesting question.

Exercise IV. Put general questions:

1. They are talking and drinking in a cafe.
2. She is not learning English at the moment.
3. I am preparing my lessons now.
4. We are thinking it would be a good idea to leave early.
5. I am not sitting in the laboratory now.
6. She is looking at the blackboard.
7. He is reading a french book.
8. They aren't packing their things now.
9. He is making supper in my kitchen.
10. You are doing your homework now.

Exercise V. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. *She* is gathering mushrooms at this time.
2. We are discussing the novel *now*.
3. They are talking about *our party*.
4. George is preparing for his exam *the whole day*.
5. They are sitting by the window *at the wrong place*.
6. She *is riding* a bicycle now.
7. We are not sitting *by the window* at this moment.
8. The son is going to be a *painter*.
9. He is waiting for *a tram* at the present moment.
10. *We* are swimming in the river.

Exercise VI. Choose the necessary form of the verb in brackets:

1. We ... business at the moment (am doing, is doing, are doing).
2. I ... to the theatre now (am hurrying, is hurrying, are hurrying).
3. John ... in an expensive part of London (am living, is living, are living).
4. We ... nonsense (am talking, is talking, are talking).
5. You ... to a friend of mine at the moment (am speaking, is speaking, are speaking).
6. He ... as a rule (am not smoking, is not smoking, are not smoking).
7. She ... a lot of money now (am making, is making, are making).
8. I ... a letter at the present moment (am writing, is writing, are writing).
9. They ... about going to the cinema (am thinking, is thinking, are thinking).
10. I ... a new engine in the laboratory (am testing, is testing, are testing).

Exercise VII. State the tense-form of the italicized verbs:

1. The pupils *plant* trees in autumn.
2. He *is speaking* over the telephone.
3. It *is raining* the whole day long.
4. Our family *goes* to the Crimea in July.
5. The teacher *is explaining* a grammar rule now.
6. We *listen* to the news at 10 o'clock.
7. Who *is* now in the gym? The pupils of our form *are training* there.
8. His father usually *comes* home at five.
9. What *are you doing* now?
10. Her parents *gather* mushrooms in summer.

Exercise VIII. Put the infinitive of the verb into the correct form:

1. Please don't make so much noise. I ... now (to study)
2. This machine ... (not / to work) often.
3. We usually (to grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we ... (not / to grow) any.
4. The river ... (to flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
5. ... (it / ever / to snow) in India?
6. Ron is in London at the moment. He ... (to stay) at the Hilton Hotel.
7. She ... (to go) to the Institute every day.
8. Every summer we (to have) a rest abroad.
9. Don't stop me. I (to hurry) at the moment.
10. In winter they (to skate).

Exercise IX. Choose the necessary time-indicator:

1. The girl is trying on a new dress (now, every day, sometimes).
2. The man is sitting in an arm-chair (at the present moment, olden).
3. They are talking about the film (now, usually, as a rule).
4. The boy is running fast (at the present moment, every moment, rarely).
5. The girl is drawing (as usual, now, today).
6. He is sitting in the reading hall (the whole day, now, usually).
7. I am cleaning the blackboard (often, at this moment).
8. The woman is playing with a child (ever)' evening, now).
9. The boys are skating (in winter, now).
10. I'm waiting for them (all day long, every evening).

Exercise X. Choose the correct translation:

1. She is preparing her lessons now (Зараз вона готує уроки. Щодня вона готує уроки).
2. She is sitting there doing nothing (Зараз вона сидить, нічого не роблячи. Зазвичай вона сидить там і нічого не робить).
3. Scientists are studying this new technological process (Вчені вивчають

новий технологічний процес. Дуже часто вченим доводиться вивчати новий технологічний процес).

4. What subjects is he studying and what subjects does he like best? (Які предмети він зазвичай вивчає та який предмет йому подобається понад усе? Які предмети він вивчає зараз і який предмет подобається йому над усе?).

5. I don't know Spanish, but I am learning it now. (Я не знаю іспанську мову, але зараз я її вивчаю. Я не знаю іспанську мову, але я починаю її вивчати).

6. Take your umbrella. It is raining cats and dogs (Візьми свою парасольку, збирається злива. Візьми парасольку, йде сильний дощ (ллє як з відра).

7. My Mum is in the kitchen. She is making a plum-cake (Моя мати на кухні зараз готує сливовий торт. Моя мати завжди готує сливовий торт).

8. I am slowly walking in the direction of Green Alley (Часто я повільно прогулююсь до Зеленої алеї. Я повільно прогулююсь у напрямку до Зеленої алеї).

9. The people are hurrying to see the football match (Люди поспішають побачити футбольний матч. Кожної суботи люди поспішають на футбольний матч).

10. Are you listening to what the teacher is saying now? (Ви чуєте, що зараз говорить вчитель? Послухайте, що Вам скаже вчитель).

Exercise XI. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. He's a teacher, but he are not working at the moment.
2. The boys is playing baseball now.
3. This way, please. The manager is waiting for you.
4. We is not packing our luggage now.
5. A chambermaid am cleaning their suits now.
6. What are a porter doing at this moment?
7. I don't understanding you.
8. What are you doing here?
9. Whom does he look at the moment?
10. Does read a book now?

Exercise XII. Translate into English:

1. Я чекаю на гостя, подзвони мені пізніше.
2. Що ти зараз читаєш? – Я читаю у даний момент новий журнал.
3. Не гомоніть, будь ласка. Я займаюсь.
4. Уряд непокоїться з приводу того, що кількість безробітних людей збільшується.
5. Про що ти зараз думаєш?
6. Моя машина не працює. Вона часто ламається.
7. Хто зараз сидить ліворуч від тебе?
8. Що Ви зараз робите?
9. Вибачте, але у даний момент я поспішаю на вечірку.
10. Зараз ці студенти складають іспит з предмета «Двигуни».

UNIT V THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE. THE ACTIVE VOICE

The Past Continuous Tense (минулий тривалий час) вживається:

1. Для вираження дії, що розгорталася та відбувалася у якийсь певний момент у минулому. Цей момент у минулому може бути позначений:

– точною вказівкою моменту дії, наприклад: *at that moment* (у тот момент), *at that time* (у той час), *at 5 o'clock yesterday* (учора о 5 годині) і т. д.

At that time our troops were crossing the bridge.

У той час наші війська переходили міст.

– іншою одноразовою дією, яка виражена дієсловом у Past Indefinite:

When I went out the fog was rising to the sky above.

Коли я вийшов, туман підіймався до неба.

Примітка: Past Continuous може вживатися як у головному, так і у підрядному реченні.

I came when he was reading.

Я увійшов, коли він читав.

When I came in, he was reading.

Коли я увійшов, він читав.

2. При одночасовості двох дій, що відбувалися у минулому, обидва дієслова, які виражають ці дії, можуть вживатися у Past Indefinite або у Past Continuous. При вживанні у Past Continuous підкреслюється тривалість дії, при використанні Past Indefinite констатується факт здійснення дії.

Past Continuous

An enormous dog was passing at the end of the alley while we were standing at the door of the house.

Величезна собака проходила в кінці алеї, у той час, коли ми стояли біля дверей будинку.

Past Indefinite

His family stayed in New York while Erik took his examinations at Columbia.

Сім'я Еріка жила в Нью-Йорку, доки він складав іспит до Колумбійського університету.

3. Для емоційного підкреслення тривалості дії з такими обставинами часу, як *all day (long)* (увесь день), *all the time* (увесь час), *the whole morning* (цілий ранок), *from 5 till 7* (з 5 години до 7), *during (for) ... years (months)* (протягом ... років (місяців) і т. д.

It was raining all day yesterday and we had to stay indoors.

Вчора увесь день йшов дощ і нам довелося залишитися вдома.

З цими обставинами часу вживається дієслово у Past Indefinite, якщо не підкреслюється тривалість дії, а просто констатується факт її здійснення:

They worked at the laboratory
from 10 till 12.

Вони працювали у лабораторії з
10 до 12.

Past Continuous перекладається українською мовою звичайно дієсловом недоконаного виду в минулому часі.

He *was translating* when she
came in.

Коли вона увійшла, він
перекладав.

Основними обставинами часу, які використовуються у Past Continuous є такі:

at that moment	у той момент
at that time	у той час
all day (long)	цілий день
all the time	увесь час
from 5 till 7	з 5 до 7 години
at 5 o'clock yesterday	учора о 5 годині

Стверджувальна форма минулого часу групи Continuous утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова to be у Past Indefinite (was – в однині та were – множині) та дієприкметника I (Participle I) смислового дієслова (так званої -ing форми).

Таблиця 5.1 – Стверджувальна форма минулого часу групи Continuous

I he she it	was	writing	a letter	at that time
we you they	were	writing	a letter	at that time

Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Continuous утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки not, яка ставиться після допоміжного дієслова to be у Past Indefinite (was, were).

Таблиця 5.2 – Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Continuous

I he she it	was	not translating	the text	all day long?
we you they	were	not translating	the text	all day long?

Питальна форма минулого часу групи Continuous утворюється шляхом вживання допоміжного дієслова to be у Past Indefinite (was, were) перед підметом:

Was I writing at that time?

Чи писав я в той час?

Was it raining hard when I woke up?

Чи ішов сильний дощ, коли я прокинувся?

Таблиця 5.3 – Питальна форма минулого часу групи Continuous

Was	I he she it	not translating	the text	all day long?
Were	we you they	not translating	the text	all day long?

Таблиця 5.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where	was	I he she it	not translating	the text	all day long?
When					
With Whom	were	we you they	not translating	the text	all day long?
Why					

Таблиця 5.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

	was	I	doing		
What	was	He She It	doing	with the text	all day long?
	were	We You They	doing	with the text	all day long?

Таблиця 5.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who			
Whose sister	was translating	the text	all day long?

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Make up sentences using the table:

I			working in the garden	at that time
He	was		gathering mushrooms	the whole day
She		(not)	riding a bicycle	from 6 till 7
We			waiting for a tram	when I came
You	were		discussing the novel	while I was reading
They			training there	all the time

Exercise II. State whether the italicized verbs are notional or auxiliary:

1. They *were* crossing the street at the wrong place.
2. He was preparing for his examination the whole day.
3. *Was* the doctor at the hospital the whole day?
4. The children *were* doing their homework at six.
5. *Were* you ready to go there?
6. Their son was going to be a painter.
7. You *were* angry with me at that time.
8. I *was* listening to their conversation.
9. Her parents *were* at the theatre last night.
10. The little girl *was* afraid of the dog.

Exercise III. Comment on the use of the Past Continuous Tense and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

1. I was having supper when you rang me up.
2. He was eating ice-cream at that time.
3. What was he doing at three o'clock yesterday?
4. She was thinking about it when you asked me this question.
5. What was my son doing when I came home last night?
6. The boy was skating from 5 till 7 yesterday.
7. When somebody knocked at the door, the uncle was reading a magazine.
8. Who was watching TV at 10 o'clock last night?
9. It was raining when I was waiting for a bus.
10. We were not sitting by the window at that time.

Exercise IV. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. I was writing a letter all the evening.
2. They were criticizing my report at the conference.
3. He was translating this article all the week.
4. My brothers were discussing a new film when we came home.
5. We were planting trees in the morning.
6. You were making a lot of mistakes.
7. He was looking at the picture when I came in.

8. All day long she was helping me.
9. The fire was still burning when I passed the house.
10. The man was looking in the shop window.

Exercise V. Put general question:

1. John got off the train while it was going.
2. It was raining when we went out.
3. I came into the room when Mary was playing the piano.
4. The baby was eating a dinner when I came home.
5. The car hit a tree while it was travelling at 60 miles an hour.
6. She was living in England when the War began.
7. We were walking home when the rain began.
8. They were writing a dictation.
9. I was crossing the bridge.
10. The teacher was giving us a lesson.

Exercise VI. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. We were reading a magazine *at that time*.
2. *They* were discussing that problem all day long.
3. She was waiting for a *friend* when I saw her.
4. The car was sleeping from 2 *till* 3.
5. *We* were singing a song at that moment.
6. I was opening the door *when the bell rang*.
7. He was looking at *her* all day.
8. She was going *to the Institute* by tram at that moment.
9. It was raining *yesterday*.
10. We were staying *there* from 12 till 19.

Exercise VII. Choose the necessary form of the verb in brackets:

1. We ... that article all day long (are translating, were translating).
2. They ... to the Institute at that time (are going, were going).
3. She ... a telegram to her friends at this moment (is writing, was writing).
4. Some people ... for buses at that moment (were waiting, are waiting).
5. People ... along the paths of the Botanic Garden at 3 o'clock yesterday (were standing, are standing).
6. We ... for information all day long (were looking, are looking).
7. They ... for a trolley-bus at this moment (were waiting, are waiting).
8. Jack ... over the phone for 30 minutes yesterday (was speaking, is speaking).
9. It ... all day yesterday (was raining, is raining).
10. My mother ... my room now (was cleaning, is cleaning).

Exercise VIII. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. When was we speaking to a girl?
2. She were reading a book all day.

3. He was sitting at the window now.
4. At stops people was getting on and off public transport.
5. I told you I were going to tell a true story.
6. She is getting funny ideas at that time.
7. You was telling about your cat.
8. He was telling what a wonderful cat she is.
9. They was enjoying themselves.
10. As I am walking down the street, Sir Churchill went by.

Exercise IX. Put the infinitive of the verb into the correct form:

1. The ceiling fell down, while Aunt Aggie ... dinner (to eat).
2. The dog opened its mouth, just as if it ... (to talk).
3. While the soldiers ..., the rain began to fall (to march).
4. We ... hard yesterday (to work).
5. They ... dinner, when Susan came in (to cook).
6. He ... us the funny stories all day yesterday (to tell).
7. Carrie ... by the window when he came in (to sit).
8. I ... at my English at that time (to work).
9. In spring of the year 1881 he ... his old school fellow (to visit).
10. She said she ... to see you after supper (to come).

Exercise X. State the tense-form of the italicized verbs:

1. What *were* they *going* to do?
2. They *learn* new words by heart.
3. He *is riding* a bicycle now.
4. She *passed* the house at 3 o'clock
5. What *were* you *doing* when I *came* to see you?
6. *Were* you *sleeping* when your father *came* home yesterday?
7. She *likes* fruits.
8. He *didn't* *wait* for her.
9. The teacher *is giving* the home-task at this moment.
10. We *don't like* to translate this text.

Exercise XI. Choose the necessary time-indicator:

1. The sun was shining brightly (at that time, now, yesterday).
2. The man was looking at the other man in evening dress (now, often, at that moment).
3. The inspector was asking for the tickets (often, at that time).
4. We were sitting next to an Ukrainian soldier (now, at that time).
5. You were making a lot of mistakes (at that moment, now).
6. They were looking in the window (often, all day long).
7. I was walking along the streets (now, all day).
8. He was staying at the wall (all night, when I saw him).

9. She was translating the article (all the week, usually).
10. They were planting the new apple-trees (now, yesterday).

Exercise XII. Change the italicized verbs from the Present or Past Indefinite Tense to the Past Continuous Tense:

1. *We listen* to the music.
2. The farmer *works* in the field.
3. The bell *rang*.
4. Richard and Henry' *swam* in the river.
5. He *looks* at the pictures.
6. I *point* my house.
7. I *hope* you would come.
8. The boys *wrote* a letter.
9. The cat *slept*.
10. Thomas *made* a model airplane.

Exercise XIII. Put the infinitives into the correct tens-form:

1. He (to write) a letter when I (to see) him.
2. Harry (do) his work while his brothers (play) games.
3. The man (fall down) as he (run) for the bus.
4. We (sing) a song when George (come) into the room.
5. While the teacher (give) a lessons, a small dog (walk) into the room.
6. When the phone bell (ring), I (work) in the garden.
7. My hat (blow) off while I (cross) the street.
8. The rain (begin) to fall while he (watch) the game.
9. Just as I (get) interested in my work. I (have) to go home.
10. He (lose) his pocket-book while he (see) the clouds.

Exercise XIV. Put the infinitives in brackets in the Past Continuous or Past Indefinite Tense:

1. I (to come) from a little town in England and had never before lived in a big city.
2. London (to be) a new world to me and I (to want) to find out more about it for myself.
3. On day I (to arrive) in London, the weather (to be) fine.
4. People in light spring clothes (to walk) about and to my surprise they (to walk) not only along the paths but also across the grass.
5. I (to pass) a pool in which ducks (to swim), children (to play) in playgrounds.
6. At stops people (to get) on and off public transport.
7. She (to stand) alone before the fire at that time.
8. What (to do) I the whole day yesterday?
9. I (to watch) you television at 10 o'clock last night?
10. The man (to read) a magazine when somebody knocked at the door.

Exercise XV. Translate into English:

1. Ми бачили її вчора, вона працювала в саду.
2. Коли годинник пробив 12, ми усі сиділи за столом.
3. Я дзвонив тобі, але ніхто не відповідав. – Я ремонтував машину.
4. Коли він увійшов, Ольга читала вірші.
5. Я бачив тебе, коли ти біг. Куди ти поспішав?
6. Ми повертались додому пізно. Дощу не було, але дув сильний вітер.
7. Що ти робив о 9 годині вечора? – Читав книжку.
8. Коли я вийшла з дому, йшов сильний дощ.
9. Що робив вчитель, коли ви писали твір?
10. Він увійшов до театру, коли годинник пробив 20 годину.

UNIT VI THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE. THE ACTIVE VOICE

The Future Continuous Tense (майбутній тривалий час) вживається:

1) для вираження дії, яка розгортається, та яка буде відбуватися в певний момент у майбутньому. Цей момент може бути визначений:

– точним зазначенням моменту часу, наприклад: at this moment tomorrow (у той момент), at this time (у цей час), at 7 o'clock (завтра) в 7 годин (завтра) та ін.

I shall be writing a letter to my friend at this time tomorrow

Завтра у цей момент я буду писати лист моєму другу.

– іншою одноразовою дією, що виражена дієсловом (замість) у підрядному реченні часу або умови:

If he disappears, they will be searching the area where they lost him

Якщо він зникне, вони будуть обшукувати місце, де його загубили.

2) для емоційного підкреслення тривалості дії з такими обставинами часу, як all day tomorrow (увесь день, завтра), all the time (увесь час), from 9 till 12 (з 9 до 12).

They will be working at the laboratory from 9 till 12.

Вони будуть працювати в лабораторії з 9 до 12 години.

З цими ж обставинами часу вживається дієслово у формі Future Indefinite, якщо не підкреслюється тривалість дії, а лише констатується факт її виконання в майбутньому.

They will work there from 9 till 12.

Вони будуть працювати там з 9 до 12.

Future Continuous перекладається на українську мову дієсловом у майбутньому часі недоконаного виду.

I shall be waiting for you at the post-office.

Я буду чекати на Вас біля пошти.

ОБСТАВИНИ ЧАСУ

at that time

у той час

at that moment

у той момент

at 6 o'clock tomorrow

о 6 годині наступного дня

all the time

увесь час

from 9 till 10

з 9 до 10 години

all day tomorrow

увесь наступний день

Стверджувальна форма майбутнього часу групи Continuous утворюється за допомогою дієслова to be у Future Indefinite (shall be, will be) і дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Present Participle) основного дієслова (так званої ing-форми).

Таблиця 6.1 – Стверджувальна форма майбутнього часу групи Continuous

I We	shall	be	asking	at that time tomorrow at that time tomorrow
He She It You They	will	be	asking	

Заперечна форма майбутнього часу групи Continuous утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки not, яка ставиться після допоміжних дієслів shall, will.

Таблиця 6.2 – Заперечна форма майбутнього часу групи Continuous

I We	shall	not	be	asking	at that time tomorrow
He She It You They	will	not	be	asking	at that time tomorrow

Питальна форма майбутнього часу групи Continuous утворюється шляхом ставлення допоміжних дієслів shall та will перед підметом, а інша частина часової форми (основа інфінітива be + Present Participle) ставиться після підмета.

Питальна форма майбутнього часу групи Continuous

Таблиця 6.3 – Загальне питання

Shall	I We	be	asking	at that time tomorrow?
Will	He She It You They	be	asking	at that time tomorrow?

Таблиця 6.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where When	shall	I We	be	asking	at that time tomorrow?
Why		He She			
With Whom	will	It You They	be	asking	at that time tomorrow?

Таблиця 6.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудку

	shall	I We	be	doing	at that time tomorrow?
What	will	He She It You They	be	doing	at that time tomorrow?

Таблиця 6.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	will	be	asking	at that time tomorrow?
Whose sister				

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Future Continuous Tense and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

1. I shall be thinking about you all day long.
2. We shall be having dinner at home at that time.
3. He will be walking to school from 7 till 8 o'clock tomorrow.
4. She will be feeling excited at that time.
5. They won't be learning grammar.
6. My father will be buying a bicycle to me.
7. This time on Friday I shall be flying to Spain.
8. A friend will be taking me in his car.
9. What will you be doing at that time next week?
10. They will be looking forward to next holiday.

Exercise II. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. I shall be thinking about that woman all day long.
2. He will be flying to London from 5 till 7 o'clock.
3. She will be driving a car at that time tomorrow.

4. We shall be starting our journey.
5. You will be cooking and baking.
6. The boys will be gathering wood for the fire.
7. My father will be looking for a Christmas tree.
8. What will little Tom be doing?
9. They will be cleaning and dusting the rooms all day tomorrow.
10. I shall be going to a party at a friend's house in Paris.

Exercise III. Put general questions:

1. They will be looking for the telephone at that time.
2. He will be driving a car all day long tomorrow.
3. She will be preparing her lessons all the evening tomorrow.
4. Let's meet at 2 o'clock. I shall be waiting for you from 2 till 3 o'clock.
5. The train will be approaching the station at 10 o'clock.
6. I shall be playing the piano at this time tomorrow.
7. You will be taking your exam in English in the morning.
8. They will be working in the laboratory from 11 till 12 tomorrow.
9. He will be having a dancing class at 2 p. m. the day after tomorrow.
10. We shall be taking our exam in English in the morning.

Exercise IV. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. *She* will be posting a printed matter at this time tomorrow.
2. *We shall be watching* TV tonight.
3. You will be waiting for me *at 3 p. m. tomorrow*.
4. My sister will be sending *a telegram* to our friend next week.
5. He will be working *in the bank* the day after tomorrow.
6. They will be leaving *for Kyiv* soon.
7. I shall be writing *a letter* tonight.
8. He will be getting *a money order* at this time tomorrow.
9. *She will be waiting* for a call after supper.
10. You will be flying to London *all day long tomorrow*.

Exercise V. Choose the necessary form of the verb in brackets:

1. I ... out for you all day long yesterday (shall be looking, was looking, looked).
2. We ... all morning (shall play, shall be playing, play).
3. From now on she ... thousands of questions (shall ask, asked, shall be asking).
4. You ... dinner at this time on Friday (will have, have, will be having).
5. She ... a bath when you come (will be taking, will take, take).
6. They ... to Kyiv at five o'clock (will fly, fly, will be flying).
7. Next month they ... to school (will go, will be going, go).
8. I ... those letters yesterday (shall be answering, answered, answer).
9. Children ... school last year (finished, were finishing).
10. John ... in a day (will be returning, will return).

Exercise VI. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. I shall be eating ice-cream when you come to me.
2. It will be rain when I watch a TV.
3. They will be doing their work at this time tomorrow.
4. When I come home he will be sitting at the door.
5. You will be discussing this problem last week.
6. She shall be looking through new magazines all day long.
7. He will be write a letter from 5 to 6 o'clock.
8. Students will be translating that text the whole evening.
9. They will be planting trees tomorrow.
10. I shall is walking along the street all night tomorrow.

Exercise VII. Put the infinitive of the verb into the correct form:

1. He (to write) a letter when I (to see) him.
2. She (send) a telegram to her parents at 7.
3. Harry (do) his work while his brothers (play) games.
4. They (to look through) books and magazines from 5 till 6 o'clock.
5. I (deliver) letters all day.
6. We (sing) a song when George (come) into the room.
7. You (translate) these sentences at the next lesson.
8. The doctor (examine) the patient at this time next week.
9. We (consider) these problems all day long tomorrow.
10. He (to answer) all your questions for an hour.

Exercise VIII. State the tense-form of the italicized verbs:

1. Children *are skating* now.
2. Marry *will be doing* her home task from 3 till 6.
3. Ann needs a new bag.
4. They *helped* her to get a ticket for a plane.
5. People *are hurrying* to the post-office.
6. Helen *gives* private lessons in music.
7. He *will arrive* tomorrow.
8. She *was sitting* at the door all day long.
9. They *were walking* in the park in the evening.
10. You *will be learning* new words.

Exercise IX. Choose the necessary time-indicator:

1. The girl will be reciting a poem (at this time tomorrow, tomorrow).
2. We shall be waiting for you at the bus-stop (tomorrow at 3 p. m., last year).
3. Workers will be discussing it at the meeting (at this time on Monday, in a year).
4. What will you be doing at 4 o'clock? (now, tomorrow).
5. Will you be learning German? (yesterday, at this time on Sunday).

6. It will be snowing (all day long, now).
7. I shall be listening to your lecture (last year, tomorrow at 5 o'clock).
8. They will not be playing chess at 12 (on Sunday, now).
9. When you come to see me, I shall be preparing my lessons (at this time tomorrow, yesterday).
10. He will be discussing this problem with you (all day next week, next week).

Exercise X. Change the italicized verbs to the Future Continuous Tense:

1. We *listen* to the music.
2. The farmer *works* in the field.
3. The bell *rang*.
4. Richard and Henry *swam* in the river.
5. He *looks* at the pictures.
6. I *paint* my house.
7. I *hope* you would come.
8. The boys *wrote* a letter.
9. The cat *slept*.
10. Thomas *made* a model airplane.

Exercise XI. Put the infinitives into the correct tense-form:

1. All next week I (prepare) to the exams.
2. At this time next week he (fly) to London.
3. I must go now or my mother (worry).
4. Tom thinks it (rain) all day long.
5. In a week we (celebrate) Mike's birthday.
6. She is sure he (tell) her about his love again.
7. What (do) you at this time tomorrow?
8. Don't leave we (have) tea soon.
9. He (watch) TV when I (see) him.
10. I (translate) this article at 3 o'clock on Sunday.

Exercise XII. Translate into English:

1. Завтра в цей же час у неї буде заняття з музики.
2. О 7 годині вона піде до крамниці.
3. Завтра увесь день вона буде перекладати статтю.
4. Завтра з 5 до 9 я буду готуватися до доповіді.
5. У п'ятницю о цій порі ми будемо летіти до Москви.
6. У наступному місяці він не буде грати в новій команді.
7. Вони будуть обідати о 3 години.
8. Ти будеш працювати у читальному залі з 3 до 7 вечора?
9. Завтра з 5 до 8 будемо тренуватися.
10. Він буде збирати речі увесь вечір.

UNIT VII THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. THE ACTIVE VOICE

Теперішній перфектний час використовується для того, щоб вказати на те, що дія відбувалася до моменту мовлення і той, хто говорить, має на увазі результат цієї минулої дії, її важливість на момент мовлення.

Наприклад:

I have already done this translation.

Я вже зробив цей переклад.

Present Perfect вживається з:

а) з обставинами часу: *up to now, up to the present* – до цього часу; *lately* – нещодавно, за останній час; *recently* – останнім часом; *so far* – до цього часу; *since* – відтоді; *not yet* – ще не;

Наприклад:

This student has not taken these books yet.

Цей студент ще не взяв ці книги.

б) з прислівниками неозначеного часу й частотності: *ever* – коли-небудь, *never* – ніколи; *already* – вже; *just* – щойно.

Наприклад:

I have already been in our reading hall.

Я вже був у нашій читальній залі.

в) з обставинами часу, що означають період часу, який ще не закінчився: *this week* – цього тижня; *this morning* – сьогодні вранці.

Наприклад:

This group has written a test this morning in Mathematics.

Сьогодні ця група написала вранці контрольну з математики.

Present Perfect не вживається з обставинними словами та словосполученнями, які уточнюють час минулої дії, наприклад: *yesterday* – *вчора*, *the day before yesterday* – *позавчора*, *last week (month, year)* – *минулого тижня (місяця, року)*, *an hour ago* – *годину тому*, *two days ago* – *два дні тому*, *on Monday* – *у понеділок*, *in July* – *у липні*, а також у запитаннях із питальним словом *when*. З такими обставинами вживається Past Indefinite.

She went two days ago.

Вона поїхала два дні тому.

When did you see her?

Коли Ви її бачили?

Стверджувальна форма теперішнього часу групи Perfect утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to have* у Present Indefinite (*have, has*) та третьої форми основного дієслова (Participle II). Це можна надати у вигляді формули:

To have		Participle II
(частина, що змінюється)	+	(частина, що не змінюється)

Таблиця 7.3 – Загальне питання

have	I We You They	translated	this text	today in the morning?
has	He She It	translated	this text	today in the morning?

Таблиця 7.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where	have	I We You They	translated	this text	today in the morning?
When					
Why	has	He She It	translated	this text	today in the morning?

Таблиця 7.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

	have	I We You They	done	this text	today in the morning?
What	has	He She It	done	this text	today in the morning?

Таблиця 7.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Whose sister Who	has	translated	this text	today in the morning?
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Таблиця 7.7 – Порівняння Present Perfect з іншим часом

Present Indefinite	Present Continuous	Present Perfect
My friend <i>usually</i> reads newspapers in the evening	My friend is reading a newspaper <i>now</i>	My friend has <i>already</i> read the newspaper
Мій друг <i>зазвичай</i> читає газети ввечері	Мій друг <i>зараз</i> читає газету	Мій друг <i>вже</i> прочитав газету

Таблиця 7.8 – Порівняння Present Perfect з Past Indefinite

Past Indefinite	Present Perfect
<p>виражає дію, що відбувалась та закінчилась у минулому:</p> <p>We worked at the plant for a year</p> <p>Ми пропрацювали на заводі рік (та більше там не працюємо)</p>	<p>виражає дію, що пов'язана з теперішнім часом:</p> <p>We have worked at the plant for a year</p> <p>Ми пропрацювали на заводі один рік (й працюємо там зараз)</p>
<p>вживається тоді, коли нас цікавить час дії:</p> <p>When did you see him?</p> <p>I saw him two days ago</p>	<p>вживається тоді, коли нас цікавить факт дії, а не час виконання:</p> <p>Have you seen him?</p> <p>Yes, I have</p>

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Form the Participle II of the following infinitives:

to see, to watch, to know, to be, to do, to have, to translate, to read, to know, to play, to write, to read, to understand, to like, to say, to give, to take, to love.

Exercise II. Define the infinitives:

written, done, known, seen, spoken, bought, been, printed, said, brought, stayed, finished, spent, taken, given, read, visited, made, had.

Exercise III. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. I have met him before.
2. They have already learnt the new rule.
3. He has finished his work.
4. The boy has woken up.
5. She has made the mistake before.
6. They have lived in New York since 1999.
7. Our teacher has lately given us some questions for discussion.
8. We have met many teachers since we left school.
9. You have known him for ages.
10. Two months have passed since my birthday.

Exercise IV. Put general questions:

1. We have already seen this new film.
2. His friend has just translated two English books into Russian.
3. They have sent us several telegrams lately.
4. He has already been here.

5. I have just spoken to him.
6. She has written a new sentence on the blackboard.
7. I have recently bought some interesting books.
8. I have known my best friend for eleven years.
9. She has never spoken about her family.
10. You have not made a lot of mistakes in your dictation-translation.

Exercise V. Choose the necessary time-indicator, paying attention to the use of *already/yet* and *never/ever*.

1. He has ... done this work.
2. Have they ... been to London?
3. The group has not answered the questions... .
4. I have ... seen this famous picture.
5. Has he ... visited the USA?
6. We have ... bought this new dictionary.
7. She has ... got bad marks in exams.
8. The rain has not stopped
9. The telephone has not worked
10. The author has ... met his readers.

Exercise VI. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. They have already received *the letter*.
2. This family has *recently* moved to their new flat.
3. This boy has just broken *his* pen.
4. My sister has seldom visited *her grandparents*.
5. *We* have never been to Chicago.
6. This group has written a test *this week*.
7. *These students* have been to the reading hall this morning.
8. He *has* already *got* a new job.
9. We have lately listened to *the new single* of this pop-singer.
10. The teacher has *just* explained the difficult rule.

Exercise VII. Choose the necessary form of the verb in brackets:

1. I just ... work (has finished, have finished).
2. «Is father at home?» «No, he ... yet (has not come, have not come)».
3. «You ever ... to Moscow?» (has been, have been).
4. «Where is your son?». «He ... from school yet (has not come, have not come)».
5. You ... the translation already (has done, have done)?
6. My friend ... me a letter (has sent, have sent).
7. This girl ... a tasty pie (has cooked, have cooked).
8. I ... you for ages (has seen, have seen).
9. We ... from him for a long time (has not heard, have not heard).
10. She ... to Washington (has never been, have never been).

Exercise VIII. State the tense-form of the italicized verbs:

1. The students *are translating* the text now.
2. Their parents *have just gone* to the river.
3. My friend *is singing* for her guests at the moment.
4. Does he always *go* to the Institute five days a week?
5. We *have seldom visited* our distant relatives in Kursk.
6. She usually *has* only tea for breakfast.
7. I *have never been* to the Crimea.
8. They *are speaking* over the telephone at this very time.
9. They sometimes *meet* at the bus-stop.
10. She *has not seen* her grandmother for ages.

Exercise IX. Put the infinitive of the verb into the correct form:

1. They sometimes ... telegrams from their friend (to get).
2. His brother seldom ... historical novels (read).
3. It ... at the moment (to rain).
4. I ... many important letters lately (to write).
5. It often ... in autumn (to rain).
6. They to the music now (to listen).
7. We ... already ... this new film (to see).
8. He always ... to the seaside in summer (to go).
9. He ... him now (to help).
10. It ... this morning (to rain).

Exercise X. Choose the necessary time-indicator:

1. It snows in winter (already, now, usually).
2. This student has passed his exams (just, sometimes, at the moment).
3. His sister is washing up (lately, now, every day).
4. The group of tourists has visited a famous historical monument (in summer, now, already).
5. We are getting some books in the library (seldom, already, now).
6. They celebrate all holidays together (so far, now, always).
7. We have been to Boston (never, in winter, at the moment).
8. The students are listening to the new record (every day, now, so far).
9. He answered perfectly during his English classes (always, since, at this time).
10. Have you been to this new club (in the evening, ever, now)?

Exercise XI. Correct mistakes if it is necessary:

1. When have you come to Kyiv?
2. Our friends have already passed the exam.
3. I have just seen our English teacher.
4. Have they ever be to any foreign countries?

5. I have had breakfast two hours ago.
6. They have already typed an important letter.
7. Has he write a report yet?
8. Has you been to the Caucasus since those tragic events?
9. His sister has learnt three foreign languages since her last trip abroad.
10. We has not done this work yet.

Exercise XII. Translate into English:

1. Мій друг ще не говорив мені про це.
2. Ви коли-небудь були в Лондоні?
3. Я не бачив свого брата останнім часом.
4. Мій друг поїхав до Києва тиждень тому і ще не писав мені.
5. Я вже давав цю книгу деяким моїм друзям і вона всім їм дуже сподобалась.
6. Вони вже склали іспит із хімії.
7. Цей письменник нещодавно видав нову книжку.
8. Я не був у театрі з осені.
9. Ми не зустрічались цілу вічність.
10. Чому Ви не писали нам з літа?

Таблиця 8.2 – Заперечна форма минулого часу групи Perfect

I He She	had	not	translated	this text	by two o'clock
It We You They					

У питальній формі минулого часу групи Perfect допоміжне дієслово ставиться перед підметом.

Питальна форма теперішнього часу групи Perfect

Таблиця 8.3 – Загальне питання

Had	I He She It We You They	translated	this text	by two o'clock?
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Таблиця 8.4 – Спеціальне питання

Where	had	I He She	translated	this text	by two o'clock?
When		It We You They			
Why					
With Whom					

Таблиця 8.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудку

What	had	I He She It We You They	done	this text	by two o'clock?
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Таблиця 8.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who Whose sister	had	translated	this text	by two o'clock?
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Past Perfect вживається з такими словосполученнями: *by two o'clock* – до другої години; *by that time* – до того часу; *by September* – до вересня;

I had done my homework by eight o'clock.

До восьмої години я вже виконав своє домашнє завдання.

Past Perfect вживається для вираження дії, що почалася до певного моменту в минулому й тривала аж до цього моменту. У цьому значенні Past Perfect вживається переважно з дієсловами, які не мають форми Continuous:

When he came, I had been there for half an hour.

Коли він прийшов, я був там уже півгодини.

Під час переліку минулих дій у тій послідовності, у якій вони відбувалися, дієслово вживається у Past Indefinite

I opened the door, closed it and went to the bedroom

Я відчинив двері, зачинив їх і пішов у спальню.

У складнопідрядному реченні із сполучниками *after після того як і before перед тим як, перш ніж*, коли немає потреби наголошувати, що одна дія передує іншій, і в головному, і в підрядному реченнях вживається Past Indefinite:

He stood motionless after she disappeared.

Він стояв нерухомо після того, як вона зникла.

У підрядних реченнях часу й умови Past Perfect вживається для вираження передминулої дії, що була майбутньою стосовно минулого:

She said that she would go home as soon as she had passed her exams.

Вона сказала, що поїде додому, як тільки складе іспити.

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Past Perfect Tense and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The mother had cooked dinner by the time children came home from school.
2. We had finished the work by 2 o'clock.
3. When the lecturer came in, the students had been in the classroom for 5 minutes.
4. The boy had not finished his breakfast when his friend rang him up.
5. He decided that he would begin working as soon as he had finished school.

6. They had asked a lot of questions by the time everything was clear for them.
7. It had stopped raining by twelve o'clock.
8. The pupils had been tired, when the lessons were over.
9. I had not translated the text when it was time to go.
10. She said that she would go to the seaside as soon as she had passed the exams.

Exercise II. State whether the italicized verbs are auxiliary or notional:

1. He *had* many problems with this sentence.
2. We *had* passed the exams by the end of July.
3. They *had* stayed at home by 3 o'clock.
4. She *had* some mistakes in her dictation.
5. He *had* not bought the present by Monday.
6. We *had* tea yesterday evening.
7. They would stay with baby after the mother *had* gone to work.
8. We *had* too much coffee by the end of the party.
9. She *had* some difficulties with translation.
10. We *had* no questions after the lecture.

Exercise III. Form the Participle II of the following infinitives:

to stand, to light, to mean, to grow, to hold, to draw, to blow, to spend, to fight, to lead, to choose, to teach, to beat, to sell, to shut.

Exercise IV. Define the infinitives:

broken, lit, understood, eaten, won, begun, kept, translated, finished, swept, marked, graduated, beaten, watched.

Exercise V. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. I told you I had met her.
2. The sun had set by five o'clock.
3. He had finished his work before they came.
4. The boy had received a good mark before he wrote a test.
5. She had made the mistake before the teacher explained this rule.
6. She had put on her coat by the time he asked her to go.
7. My friend had left London by the time I got there.
8. The meeting had begun before we got to the place.
9. My friends had been to this city before they were invited there by the company.
10. I had already done my homework when my friend rang me up.

Exercise VI. Put general questions:

1. We had seen this building before it was destroyed.
2. Tiller family had moved to London by the time winter came.
3. He had visited his aunt before his set of exams finished.

4. I had repaired the TV-set when the family came back from vacations.
5. The film had already begun when we entered.
6. Peter had finished work by eight o'clock.
7. I had forgotten to give back the book to my friend before his leaving.
8. We had read some books about Tchaikovski before we went to Klin.
9. Something had happened to my friend as he was very pale.
10. Ann had spoken to the teacher when Mary came to show him her work.

Exercise VII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. *The children* had breakfast before they went to school.
2. He had finished *his work* before I got there.
3. I hadn't seen *him* since we went to kinder-garden together.
4. *We had discussed* this problem before the article on this topic appeared in the journal.
5. The daughter had already cleaned the flat *when her parents came*.
6. The students had written *the test* by that time.
7. The scientist had finished his report *by five o'clock*.
8. *The music* had stopped before DJ changed the tape.
9. His sister had got married *by the end of winter*.
10. *The telephone* had stopped ringing before secretary came up.

Exercise VIII. Choose the necessary form of the verb in brackets:

1. I lie weather ... by the end of October (changed, had changed, was changing).
2. We ... several questions at the lesson (had discussed, were discussing, discussed).
3. The author ... at his book, when his write disturbed him (worked, was working, had worked).
4. He ... a pilot during World War II (was being, had been, was).
5. They ... friends by the time their families became partners (were, were being, had been).
6. All ... dark (had got, was getting, got).
7. All ... dark immediately (had got, was getting, got).
8. It ... dark by that time (was getting, had got, got).
9. He ... over the telephone at that time (had spoken, was speaking, spoke).
10. In the end of the term we ... all terminal papers (were submitting, had submitted, submitted).

Exercise IX. Choose the necessary time-indicator:

1. My friend hadn't read the magazine (yesterday, by that time, at that moment).
2. They decided to buy a new car (at three o'clock, by the first of March, last week).
3. The girl was singing a song (in the evening, when we came in, by five o'clock).

4. The group of tourists visited Golden Gate (in the morning, by the time the guide arrived, at that moment).

5. My sister was drinking tea (in the morning, when the telephone rang, by that time).

6. I had used all napkins (by the end of the party, at that moment, the day before yesterday).

7. The actor accepted the invitation to take part in this new movie (at 2 o'clock, by the end of the conference, last week).

8. The applicant had answered all questions (at that time, by that time, two days ago).

9. He was repairing his computer himself (by the time specialist came, when specialist came, after specialist came).

10. The students had gone away (at twelve o'clock, at the previous lesson, by the time the lecture began).

Exercise X. State the tense-form of the italicized verbs:

1. These young men *graduated* from the University last year.

2. I *had visited* my friend by that time.

3. His wife *was sitting* at the window when he came in.

4. She *came* many times to our house last winter.

5. We *were working* at the rendering the text into English at that time.

6. I *had bought* the medicine by the time doctor visited my little brother.

7. The student *had cleaned* the blackboard by the beginning of the lesson.

8. What *were you telling* him?

9. My father *worked* at the factory last year.

10. He *had copied* these words by the time his tutor wanted to check them.

Exercise XI. Choose either Past Indefinite or Past Perfect in the adverbial and main clauses:

1. I ... my coffee, ... a piece of cake and ... to the Institute (drank, ate, went; had drunk, had eaten, had gone).

2. We decided that we would buy a bicycle as soon as our son ... the fourth form (left, had left).

3. My father ... a worker before he ... the University (was entered, had been, had entered).

4. She would visit her granny after the academic year ... (had finished, finished).

5. He ... some flowers before he ... to visit her again (bought, decided, had bought, had decided).

6. They told their little daughter that she would visit her friend after she ... her mother about the house (helped, had helped).

7. We ... after the car the street at high speed (had stopped, had crossed, stopped, crossed).

8. He would dictate the next page as soon as the typist ... the last sentence (finished, had finished).

9. He ... his exams, ... term paper and ... some rest (had passed, had submitted, had, passed, submitted, has).

10. He said that he would write his new novel after he ... this one successfully (published, had published).

Exercise XII. Put the infinitives of the verbs into the correct form:

1. I ... a letter to my parents as soon as I arrived (to send).
2. We ... the mistakes at that moment (to correct).
3. The pupils ... the poem by the end of the lesson (to learn).
4. We ... all exams by the end of June (to pass).
5. They ... the problem when the guests came in (to discuss).
6. I ... you in the street just now (to see).
7. He ... at his English at that time (to work).
8. They ... in Poltava before the war (to live).
9. The family ... from the seaside by the end of August (to return).
10. The secretary ... a letter by that time (to type).

Exercise XIII. Correct the mistakes if it is necessary:

1. He has translated the article by three o'clock in the evening.
2. We had not repaired the equipment when the students attended classes.
3. Had the poet publish his new book by the end of autumn?
4. The director have checked the bills when the book-keeper came.
5. A boy had breaking a cup before his mother bought a new one.
6. The sun has set and it was becoming dark.
7. He stood motionless after she disappeared.
8. I had been a schoolteacher before I got into the army.
9. I had not closed the book when my sister tried to read it.
10. The lecturer was explain the new topic by the end of the first double-period.

Exercise XIV. Translate into English:

1. До понеділка він ще не склав іспитів.
2. Генрі розповів нам, що колись зустрічав директора цієї фірми.
3. У темряві я не міг бачити чоловіка, який сказав це.
4. До кінця зими вони не працювали.
5. Ми зрозуміли все до того часу, як він вирішив усе розповісти.
6. Мати сказала, що поїде відпочивати, як тільки закінчить цю важливу справу.
7. Після того, як дівчина деякий час попрацювала, я підійшов до неї.
8. Студенти виконали своє домашнє завдання до того часу.
9. Я відповів на це важливе питання до кінця семінарського заняття.
10. Ніна сидітиме зі своєю маленькою дочкою, після того, як нянька поїде.

UNIT IX THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE. THE ACTIVE VOICE

Майбутній перфектний час вживається для вираження дії, що відбувається й закінчиться до певного моменту у майбутньому. Наприклад:

He will have done this work by 5 o'clock.	Він зробить цю роботу до п'ятої години.
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Стверджувальна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect утворюється із допоміжного дієслова to have у Future Indefinite (shall have – 1 особа однини та множини, will have – решта) та третьої форми основного дієслова (Participle II). Це можна надати у вигляді формули:

To have	+	Participle II
(частина, що змінюється)		(частина, що не змінюється)

Таблиця 9.1 – Стверджувальна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect

I We	shall					
He She It You They	will	have	built	it	by 2 o'clock	

Participle II правильних дієслів утворюється додаванням до інфінітива закінчення -ed. Наприклад: to translate – translated, to return – returned, to dress – dressed).

Participle II неправильних дієслів треба запам'ятати. Наприклад: to bite – bitten, to blow – blown, to catch – caught, to mean – meant, to shake – shaken, to ride – ridden.

Заперечна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect утворюється за допомогою заперечної частки not, яка ставиться після допоміжного дієслова shall або will.

Таблиця 9.2 – Заперечна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect

I We	shall					
He She It You They	will	have	not	built	it	by 2 o'clock

У питальній формі майбутнього часу групи Perfect допоміжне дієслово shall або will ставиться перед підметом.

Питальна форма майбутнього часу групи Perfect

Таблиця 9.3 – Загальне питання

Shall	I We	have	built		
Will	He She It You They	have	built	it	by 2 o'clock?

Таблиця 9.4 – Спеціальне питання

What	shall will	I We He She It You They	have	done	by 2 o'clock?
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Таблиця 9.5 – Спеціальне питання до присудка

When	shall	I We	have	built		
Where		He She			it	by 2 o'clock?
Why		It You				
With Whom	will	They	have	built		

Таблиця 9.6 – Спеціальне питання до підмета

Who	will	have	built	it	by 2 o'clock?
Whose brother					

The Future Perfect Tense вживається

а) з такими словосполученнями: *by that time* – до того часу; *by five o'clock* – до п'ятої години; *by the end of the year* – до кінця року;

б) для вираження дії, що передреє якомусь моменту або дії в майбутньому. Наприклад:

He will have written it by that time.

Він напише це до цього часу.

в) для вираження дії, яка триватиме якийсь період часу з дієсловами, які не вживаються в Continuous. Наприклад:

When we meet I shall have known him for three years.

Коли ми зустрінемося я буду знати його три роки.

г) у підрядних реченнях часу та умови замість майбутнього часу групи Perfect вживається теперішній час групи Perfect:

As soon as we have had dinner, we shall go for a walk.

Як тільки ми пообідаємо, ми підемо на прогулянку.

I shall have a talk with you after I have done this work.

Я розмовлятиму з вами після того, як зроблю цю роботу.

EXERCISES

Exercise I. Comment on the use of the Future Perfect Tense and translate given sentences into Ukrainian:

1. I'll have finished my work by the time you come.
2. You will have taken all your exams by the end of January.
3. Your sister will have done her homework by 9 o'clock.
4. He will have received the telegram by tomorrow.
5. They will have had dinner by that time.
6. The students will have read three English books by the end of the year.
7. I shall have written the composition by 9 o'clock.
8. We shall have discussed the report by four o'clock in the afternoon.
9. The teacher will have looked through our exercise-books by that time.
10. They will have built the new school by the first of September.

Exercise II. Make up sentences using the table:

I	will	(not)	have	done it	by that time
He				written it	
She	shall	(not)	have	translated it	by the time
It				built it	she comes
We	shall	(not)	have	prepared it	by the end
You				had dinner	of the year
They	shall	(not)	have	stopped	before I
				raining	return
	shall	(not)	have		when he
					comes back
	shall	(not)	have		by the end of
					the year

Exercise III. Put the following sentences in a negative form:

1. By this time you will have taken your examination.
2. The teacher will have corrected our dictations by the next lesson.
3. I shall have read the book by 5 o'clock.
4. He will have done this work by the time you come back.
5. I shall have completed this translation by the time the manager comes back.
6. He will have finished this article by three o'clock.
7. We shall have reached the village by the time it gets dark.
8. My friend will have rung me up by morning.
9. We shall have done the greater part of the work by the time you ask the professor to help.
10. We shall have made all decisions by the time he comes back.

Exercise IV. Put general questions:

1. I shall have asked many questions by the time he gives me some instructions.
2. They will have made their minds by the moment the interview is over.
3. You will have returned from your voyage when my letter reaches you.
4. The clerk will have taken the telegrams to the chief by the end of the working day.
5. The mother will have laid the table by the time I come home.
6. The train will have arrived by 4 o'clock.
7. We shall have begun our journey by the time the sun rises.
8. He will have started his experiment by the end of the winter set of examinations.
9. We shall have obtained the necessary date by the time the professor arrives.
10. He will have learned about it by thy end the week.

Exercise V. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. *My sister* will have begun to learn French by thy end the of spring.
2. It will have stopped snowing *by 4 o'clock*.
3. They will have joined *us* before I return.
4. *You* will have changed your mind by the time the lecture ends.
5. I *shall have given* you these journals by that time.
6. She will have booked *seats* by the time she learns new timetable.
7. *My father and I* will have played chess by the time my mother comes.
8. We *shall have worked out* the plan by two o'clock.
9. My friend will have joined us *by the beginning of the party*.
10. We shall have discussed *our friend's* report by three o'clock in the afternoon.

Exercise VI. Put the following infinitives into the Future Perfect Tense:

1. The committee (to draft) the plan by tomorrow.
2. The librarian (to register) all the books by the end of the week.
3. We (riot to discuss) all the questions by the time they come.
4. The secretary (to look through) all the papers by the time the director comes.
5. They (to receive) my letter by Saturday.
6. You (to return) from your voyage when my letter reaches you.
7. The clerk (to decode) the telegrams by the time his chief comes.
8. We (to start) working at this problem by the end of the month.
9. He (to decide) what to do by the time his friends ring him up.
10. They (to meet) by the beginning of the New Year party.

Exercise VII. Choose the necessary form the verb in brackets:

1. By the end of the fortnight we ... all our money (spent, shall have spent, will spend).
2. The first snow ... by that time (have gone, went, will have gone).
3. They ... at the laboratory from 9 till 12 (shall work, will work, will be working).
4. They ... at the laboratory at 10 o'clock in the morning (have worked, will worked, will work).
5. We ... our experiments next week (shall have begun, begin, shall begin).
6. I ... another job by that time (shall have find, have found, shall have found).
7. The leaves of the electroscope ... before the charged rod touches the electroscope (diverged, has diverged, will have diverged).
8. We ... the properties of this material before we began to use it (studies, study, had studies).
9. The teacher ... this rule during the first part of the lesson tomorrow (will explain, will have explained, will be explaining).
10. He ... the problem of man and his interaction with the environment by two o'clock in the afternoon (discussed, will have discussed, discussing).

Exercise VIII. Choose the necessary time-indicator:

1. He will have translated this difficult article... (at 3 o'clock, before I return, at that moment).
2. She will be speaking to this women again ... (by 5 o'clock tomorrow, at 4 p.m. the day after tomorrow).
3. I shall visit my friends ... (by the end of the week, at 3 o'clock tomorrow, next month).
4. They will be working in the garden ... (at 4 o'clock tomorrow, before their friends arrive, next summer).
5. We shall have written a composition ... (at this vety moment, by nine o'clock, at the next lesson).

6. He will receive the telegram ... (by Saturday, when his friend comes, tomorrow).

7. They will have entered the building ... (before I return, at that moment, next day).

8. The student will be retelling the text «My Native Town» (at the next lesson, by the next lesson, at the beginning of the next lesson).

9. The student will get credits ... (at the last lesson of the term, by the last lesson of the term, at that moment).

10. I shall have met my group-mates ... (at 3 p.m. tomorrow, by the end of the academic year, at that time).

Exercise IX. Correct the mistakes if it is necessary:

1. The grandmother shall have go to the park by 4 o'clock p.m.

2. We shall going and visiting our friends living not far from us tomorrow.

3. At this very time in two days our group will be taken an exam in mathematic.

4. Their little daughter will has gone to the nursery school by the time she is four.

5. If you don't pay attention to my words, in to minutes I shall be ask for help.

6. The student will visiting your next consultation

7. The children will done the ironing by the time their mother comes.

8. They have already worked out the plan and will be discussing the details during next two hours.

9. He will apologized to his friends as he is a little later.

10. I shall have chose the book as a present by the time of the break in the bookstore comes.

Exercise X. State the tense-form of the italicized verbs:

1. We *shall learn* about this event from our sister's letter.

2. The guard *will not be asking* him any questions for some minutes.

3. Your spelling *will have become* much better by the end of the term.

4. My little brother *will go out* to buy some fruits and vegetables.

5. I *shall have spoken* with this student by the end of the lesson, but *I'm* afraid that he *is* dead to all advice.

6. He *will be eating* this apple pie until he *eats* it all.

7. This grey man *will have stayed* with us before I *return*.

8. He *will leave* our small town in two days.

9. I *shall have cooked* dinner by the time my friends *visit* me.

10. She *will be working* at her new article all the evening.

Exercise XI. Change the italicized verbs into the Future Perfect Tense paying attention to the time-indicator:

1. Mary will make some biscuits tonight.

2. He will discuss this problem in the office next week.

3. What will you be doing on the island at five o'clock?
4. Mr. Hunt will stay in bed tomorrow.
5. They will go to the theatre in the evening.
6. I shall be swimming for 2 hours tomorrow instead of 3 hour yesterday.
7. Student will study foreign languages at most colleges during 2 academic years.
8. They haven't decided yet when to leave.
9. I think they will be buying matches at this moment.
10. We shall go to the movies tonight.

Exercise XII. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the required tenses:

1. That lady (to buy) a new pen by the time she loses her old one.
2. You (to work) in Switzerland for 2 years soon.
3. Your friend (to come) by plane tomorrow.
4. They (to invite) them to dinner next Thursday.
5. We (to catch) the next train by 4.50 p.m.
6. He (to work) in London during February next winter.
7. He (to buy) me good meal by tomorrow.
8. They (to travel) for six weeks during their next summer holidays.
9. I (to stay) at my grandmother's by Wednesday.
10. She (to phone) her friend next week.

Exercise XIII. Translate into English:

1. Поїзд вже відійде від платформи до того часу, коли ви прийдете.
2. Вони продадуть усі книги до вашого від'їзду.
3. Він подзвонить мені до 4 години.
4. Я напишу йому після того, як побачусь з його родичами.
5. Вони не побачаться до наступного року.
6. Ми виконаємо усі справи до того моменту, коли зайде вчитель.
7. Він не дасть тобі грошей, поки ти не повернеш йому борг.
8. Вчитель перевірить наші роботи до наступного уроку.
9. До цього часу ти вже складеш усі іспити та екзамени.
10. Ти перекладеш цей текст до 5 години?

ЕЛЕКТРОННЕ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНЕ ВИДАННЯ

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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ **З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА»** **ЗА ТЕМОЮ «ОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА. АКТИВНИЙ СТАН»** **(ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ 1-ГО КУРСУ ВСІХ НАПРЯМІВ ПІДГОТОВКИ)**

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