

Дистанционный курс

«Практическая грамматика английского языка»

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Лекция 2

Система видовременных форм глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге

Система видовременных форм глагола в действительном залоге

4 группы времён:

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
THE SIMPLE TENSE (простое)	обычные (периодически повторяющиеся) действия; передача общей информации; факты (отдельные и общеизвестные)		
THE CONTINUOUS TENSE (продолженное)	длительное действие, действие в процессе в конкретный момент / период времени		
THE PERFECT TENSE (совершенное)	свершившееся действие, имеющее результат к другому действию / этапу [2 точки на ленте времени]; внимание – на результат !		
THE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (совершенно-длительное)	действие началось ранее и длилось какое-то время к некому моменту / этапу (иногда будет длиться дальше); [2 точки на ленте времени]; внимание – на длительность движения к результату !		

S = Subject = подлежащее
 V₁ = infinitive without to
 V₂ = 2-ая форма глагола = Past Simple
 V₃ = 3-я форма глагола = Past Participle II
 V+ing = Participle

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

+

I, We, You, They + **work** (=V₁)

He, She, It + **works** (=V₁ + -s / -es)

?

Do / does (S) + V₁?:

Do I (we, you, they) work?

Does he (she, it) work?

-

S + do + not / does + not + V₁:

I (We, You, They) do not work.

He (She, It) does not work.

•привычки, регулярно / периодически повторяющиеся действия: *I go to school every day.*

•общая / фактическая информация: *I live in Moscow.*

•общеизвестные и научно доказанные факты: *It often snows in winter. The Earth goes round the sun.*

•действие / мероприятие, происходящее по расписанию (движение транспорта, начало / окончание мероприятий): *The football match starts at 5. The bus for Saratov leaves at 7 p.m.*

•в рассказах, репортажах, комментариях (описание событий друг за др.) *In act 1 Hamlet meets his father's ghost*

usually, generally, always, regularly, often, seldom, rarely, never, sometimes, as a rule, every week (year ...), once a day, from time to time...

+ S / -ES

- speak – **speaks**
- *V-s / -ss / -x / -ch / -tch / -sh / -o + **es***
*wash – washes; go – **goes***
- live – lives;
- play – plays **!NB!** study – **studies**

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

+ (S) + V₂: I, We, You, They, He, She, It +went / worked	действие-факт в прошлом (с указанием <i>yesterday, 2 days ago, long ago ...</i>) <i>He met us at the station yesterday;</i>
? Did (S) + V₁?: I, We, You, They, He, She, It Did +go / work?	привычное / регулярно происходившее в прошлом действие: <i>When I was a child I went to the library every Sunday;</i>
- S + did + not + V₁: I, We, You, They, He, She, It + didn't go / didn't work	последовательность (перечисление нескольких действий в прошлом, одно за одним): <i>He came up to the window and opened it</i>

yesterday,
2 days ago,
long ago,
at school,
last month,
in 1990, in my
childhood

+ ED

- [t] speak – **speaked**
wash – **washed**
- [d] live – **lived**;
- [id] invite – **invited**;
- play – **played** !NB! study – **studied**

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

+ (S) + will V₁: I, We, You, They, He, She, It + will go	- факт в будущем (независящий от нас): <i>I shall be 28 next year.</i> <i>Spring will come again and birds will build their nests;</i> - решения, принятые в момент речи (внезапное, незапланированное действие): <i>There is no coffee left. – OK, I'll go and buy some;</i>
? Will (S) + V₁?: I, We, You, They, Will He, She, It + go?	предсказания, предположения, прогнозы на будущее (с believe, expect, hope, think, sure...): <i>I am sure (I hope) you will get this job.</i>
– S + will + not + V₁: I, We, You, They, He, She, It + will not go = won't go	- вежливая просьба / предложение помощи: <i>Shall I help you? Will you do me a favour?</i> - запрос инструкции, руководство к действию: <i>Shall I do it right now?</i>

tomorrow,
next year, in 2030,
in 2 days,
two days later,
soon

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

+ (S) + am / is / are + V+ing:

I + am working
We, You, They + are working
He, She, It + is working

? Am / Is / Are (S) + V+ing?:

Am I working?
Are you (we, they) working?
Is he (she, it) working?

̄(S) + am / is / are + not + V+ing:

I am not working.
You (we, they) are not working.
He (She, It) is not working.

- действие, происходящее в момент речи или настоящий период времени:

*What **are** you looking for?*

*My friends **are building** a new house.*

- постепенно развивающееся, изменяющееся действие, процесс:

*The world's population **is growing** very fast.*

- действие, запланированное на ближайшее будущее:

*We **are having** a party next Sunday.*

- раздражение, недовольство по поводу часто совершаемого кем-то действия с constantly, always, forever...):

*You **are constantly losing** your things! You **are always coming** late!*

now, at present, at the moment, at this moment, the whole night, these days, still, currently

+ ING

- speak – **speaking**
- live – **living**; **!NB!** see – **seeing**
- play – **playing**; cry – **crying**
- lie – **lying**; die – **dying**
- plan – **planning**
- travel – **travelling**; quarrel – **quarrelling**
- panic - **panicking**

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

+ (S) + was /were + V+ing:

I, He, She, It + **was working**
We, You, They + **were working**

- действие, которое длилось (было в процессе) в конкретный момент / период в прошлом:

*I **was writing** a letter to my friend at 5 o'clock yesterday / the whole evening yesterday.*

*I **was reading** a book when Mum came.*

? Was /Were (S) + V+ing?:

Was I, he, she, it **working**?
Were you, we, they **working**?

- два параллельных процесса в прошлом (с while): *While she **was cooking** dinner John **was playing** in the yard.*

- (S) + was /were + not + V+ing:

I, he, she, it **was not working**.
you, we, they **were not working**

- недовольство по поводу часто совершавшегося кем-то действия в прошлом с constantly, always, forever...: *She **was always talking** about her health problems!*

at 5 yesterday,
the whole day
yesterday,
when father came,
from 5 till 6 on
Sunday,
at that time
yesterday

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

(S) + will be + V+ing:

I, We, You, They, He, She, It
+ **will be working**

- действие будет длиться (процесс) в определённый момент / период в будущем:

He will be meeting us at the station at 5 p.m.
I'll be translating the article the whole day tomorrow.

?

Will (S) + be + V+ing?:

Will
I, We, You, They, He, She, It
be working?

- действие, которое является элементом обычного хода событий в будущем (часть работы / жизни):

I'll be working at home tomorrow, call at any time.

-

(S) + will + not + be + V+ing:

I, We, You, They, He, She, It
will not (won't) be working.

at 5 tomorrow,
for the whole next
week,
all day long
tomorrow,
when he comes

ACTION
(dynamic)
VERBS

VS

STATE
(stative)
VERBS

глаголы действия,
могут обозначать процессы
– могут образовывать
Continuous forms

глаголы состояния,
НЕ могут обозначать процессы
– НЕ могут образовывать
Continuous forms
(заменяются на Simple)

Основные группы глаголов состояния

не образуют форм Continuous вообще либо в одном из своих значений):

а) глаголы чувственного восприятия:

see*, hear, notice, taste*, smell*, feel, look* (кроме listen и watch), etc.

It smells like a hospital in here.

The meat tastes spicy.

I don't see anyone in the room. Where are they all?

б) глаголы умственной деятельности (знать, понимать, помнить, узнавать, признавать, иметь мнение...):

understand, know, think*, believe, consider, remember, forget, mean, suppose, recognize, etc.

Do you recognize me? What does he mean?

Who do you think will win the game? Do you know what he is speaking about?

!NB! глаголы со * могут образовывать Continuous при смене значения!

Основные группы глаголов состояния

не образуют форм Continuous вообще либо в одном из своих значений):

с) глаголы желаний и эмоций:

like, dislike, hate, love, admire, adore, enjoy*, wish, want, prefer, care, etc.

I prefer dogs to cats.

Do you want anything to drink? - I want a glass of juice, please.

Jill really hates house work.

d) глаголы обладания, принадлежности, состава:

have*, belong, own, possess, owe, consist (of), involve, etc.

Who does this car belong to? They have a big new house.

**!NB! глаголы
со * могут
образовывать
Continuous при
смене
значения!**

**ACTION
VERBS****Simple / Continuous forms**

- The room **smells** of perfume. (=has the smell)
- The soup **tastes** awful. (= has an awful flavour).
- What **do** you **think** of the project? (=opinion)
- Kate **looks** wonderful today. (= appears)
- I **see** a plane in the sky. (=perceiving with my eyes)
- He **has** a sports car. (=possesses)

VS**STATE
VERBS****Simple forms**

- She **is smelling** the rose. (= is sniffing)
- Why **is** she **tasting** the soup? (is tasting its flavour)
- What **are** you **thinking** about? (= are considering)
- They **are looking** at some photos. (are studying).
- I'm **seeing** Ann to-night. (= I'm meeting)
- He **is having** lunch now. (=have + noun group)

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

+

(S) have / has + V₃:

I, We, You, They + have written

He, She, It + has written

?

Have / Has (S) + V₃?:

Have I, we, you, they written?

Has he, she, it written?

-

(S) have / has + not + V₃:

I, We, You, They have not written

He, She, It has not written

- действие завершилось до какого-то момента в настоящем, имеет видимый результат в настоящем:

He has recovered from his illness (=>he feels better now).

- действие произошло недавно (без точного указания) и / или ещё актуально сейчас:

Sue has just arrived. I'm afraid. I've lost my key.

They have known each other since childhood.

- количественный результат (опыт), достигнутый к настоящему:

He has made 95 films.

It's the second time he has driven a car.

NB!: В фокусе внимания результат к настоящему! Действие всегда связано с настоящим!

ever, never, just,
yet, already,
recently, since
breakfast, this
year, today, so far,
by now, all my life,

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

+ (S) had + V₃: I, We, You, They, He, She, It + had written	○ действие завершилось до определённого момента в прошлом и имело на тот момент видимый результат: <i>He had finished his work by 5 o'clock yesterday.</i> <i>When we came to the station the train had already left.</i>	by 5 o'clock yesterday + just, already
? Had (S) + V₃?: Had I, We, You, They, He, She, It written?	NB! The Past Perfect не употребляется при простом перечислении действий, последовательно происходивших друг за другом: <i>He got up, went to the bathroom, had breakfast and left for work.</i>	
- (S) had + not + V₃: I, We, You, They, He, She, It have not written		

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

+

(S) will have + V₃:

I, We, You, They, He, She, It
+ will have written

- действие завершится до определённого момента в будущем / до другого будущего действия:

He will have finished his work by 7 o'clock tomorrow.

by 5 o'clock
tomorrow;
by the time he
arrives

?

Will (S) + have + V₃?:

Will I, We, You, They, He, She, It
have written?

NB! Глагол, обозначающий второе действие
= Present tense:

He will have finished his work when (/ by the time) I call him.

-

(S) will + not + have + V₃:

I, We, You, They, He, She, It
have not written

[сложноподчинённое предложение условия/
времени]

Особенности употребления The Perfect forms:

- вопросы в Present Perfect не начинаются с When: When did you see him?

Но ответы могут строиться в Pr.Perfect / Past Simple:

1) *I have just seen him.*

2) *I saw him an hour ago.*

- The Past Perfect часто употребляется с союзами (! инверсия!):

- Hardly...

- Scarcely... + Past Perfect ... when + Past Simple

- Nearly...

- No sooner + Past Perfect ... than + Past Simple

Hardly had he done it when they left.

No sooner had they arrived than it started to rain.

Hardly had the train left the station, when there was an explosion.

Scarcely had I entered the room when the phone rang.

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

+
(S) have been / has been + V_{ing}:
I, We, You, They + have been writing
He, She, It + has been writing

?
Have / Has (S) + been + V_{ing}?:

Have I, we, you, they been writing?

Has he, she, it been writing?

-
(S) have not / has not + been V_{ing}:

I, We, You, They have not been writing
He, She, It has not been writing

- действие началось в прошлом, длилось в течение указанного периода до текущего момента речи и только что завершилось, либо будет дальше продолжаться:

I have been learning English for 10 years.

Jane has been looking for a job for 6 months.

You are out of breathe. Have you been running?

NB! Статальные глаголы не употребляются в the Present Perfect Continuous Tense: /

have known (~~have been knowing~~) him since last year.

since,
for,
over the last
few months,
how long?
Since when?

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

(S) + had been + working:

I, We, You, They, He, She, It + had been working

- действие началось до определённого момента (или др. действия) в прошлом и длилось в течение указанного периода вплоть до него (завершилось к нему либо длилось и дальше):

?

Had (S) + been + working?:

Had I (we, you, they, he, she, it) been working?

*We **had been climbing** for six hours when at last we reached the top of the mountain.*

*Everything was covered with snow. It **had been snowing** hard all night (not at that moment).*

—

(S) + had + not + been + working?:

I (You, We, They, He, She, It) had not been working.

THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

(S) + will + have + been + working

I, We, You, They, He, She, It + will have been working

?

Will (S) + have + been + working?:

Will I, We, You, They, He, She, It have been working?

-

(S) + will + not + have + been + working

I, We, You, They, He, She, It will not (won't) have been working.

- действие будет длиться в течение указанного периода вплоть до момента в будущем (другого будущего действия):

By the end of August she will have been working for our company for 25 years.).

THE PRESENT SIMPLE VS THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

THE PRESENT SIMPLE

регулярность,
обычность

привычки, регулярно /
периодически
повторяющиеся действия

Jane always stays at her
sister's when she's in
Moscow.

общая /
фактическая
информация

Strong winds often blow
here in winter.

общеизвестные
и доказанные
факты

Water boils at 100 °C.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

длительность, процесс в
определенной точке,
периоде

действие-процесс,
происходящее в момент
речи или настоящий
период времени

I'm staying at my sister's
these days

The wind is blowing hard.
Shut the window, please.

Can't you see? The kettle is
boiling.

THE PRESENT SIMPLE VS THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**ЧАСТО (ПОСТОЯННО)
ПРОИСХОДЯЩИЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ
(ALWAYS, CONSTANTLY)**

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

недовольство, раздражение
по поводу часто
совершаемого кем-то
действия

You are always coming late!
I just can't stand it any more!

THE PRESENT SIMPLE

привычные действия,
часть повседневного
распорядка

Don't worry, Jack is often
late.

1) Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в The Present Simple / The Present Continuous Tense:

1. Be quiet, please. We (work) at the translation and you (make) a lot of noise.
2. He always (go) for a walk in the evening.
3. Where is Jack? — He (meet) his girlfriend at the station.
4. She (cry). Is something wrong?
5. In the morning I (have) little time, so I (take) a shower in the evening.
6. A decade (describe) a period of ten years.
7. Her brother (work) in Canada at present.
8. She always (dream) but (do) nothing to realize her dreams!
9. I have just started English courses. I (study) English grammar.
10. Mercury (boil) at 357.23 degrees Centigrade.
11. Hurry up, Jane! We all (wait) for you.

1) Check yourself:

1. Be quiet, please. We **are working** at the translation and you **are making** a lot of noise.
2. He always **goes** for a walk in the evening.
3. Where is Jack? — He is meeting his girlfriend at the station.
4. She **is crying**. Is something wrong?
5. In the morning I **have** little time, so I **take** a shower in the evening.
6. A decade **describes** a period of ten years.
7. Her brother **is working** in Canada at present.
8. She **is** always **dreaming** but **(is) doing** nothing to realize her dreams!
9. I have just started English courses. I **am studying** English grammar.
10. Mercury **boils** at 357.23 degrees Centigrade.
11. Hurry up, Jane! We all **are waiting** for you.

THE PAST SIMPLE VS THE PAST CONTINUOUS

THE PAST SIMPLE

однократное действие в прошлом

Yesterday she cooked a wonderful apple pie.

привычные действия в прошлом, часть повседневного распорядка в прошлом

She cooked wonderful pies when she was married.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS

действие, которое длилось (было в процессе) в конкретный момент / период в прошлом

She was cooking a wonderful apple pie at 4 o'clock yesterday.

недовольство по поводу часто совершавшегося кем-то действия в прошлом с constantly, always

Why did you fire Jack? – He was constantly coming late!

!NB! THE PAST CONTINUOUS VS THE PAST SIMPLE IN ONE SENTENCE:

Действие-процесс в момент в прошлом

Однократное действие, прервавшее происходивший процесс

When she was making salad

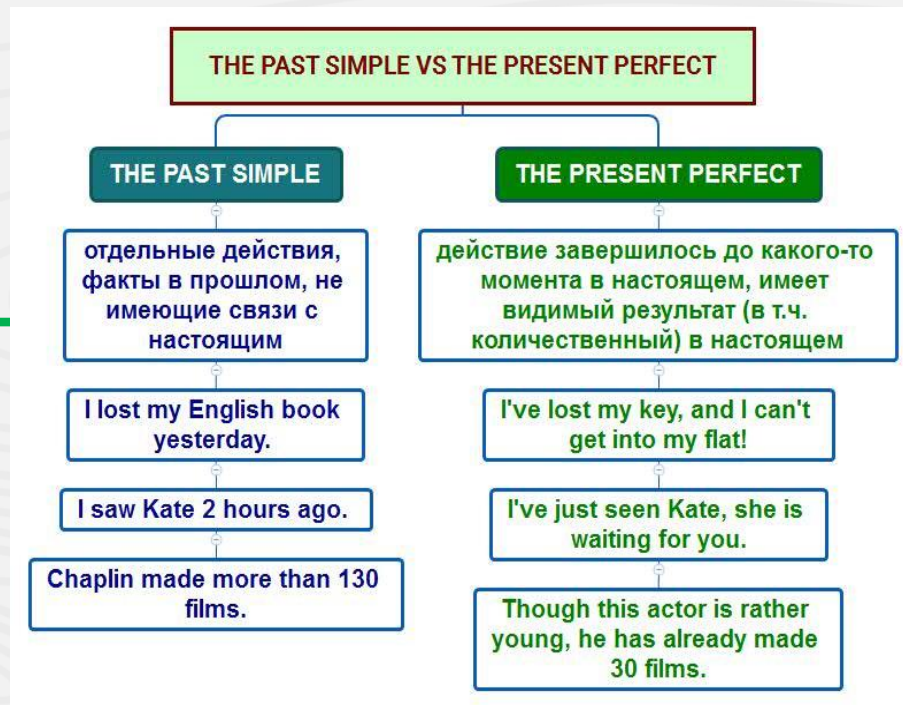
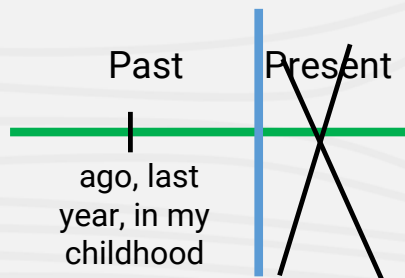
she cut her finger

2) Выберите правильную форму глагола (The Past Simple / The Past Continuous Tense):

- 1) I found my lost key when I *looked for/was looking* for my passport.
- 2) I was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock suddenly *rang / was ringing*.
- 3) When I *arrived / was arriving* the professor was writing on the overhead projector.
- 4) When she *got / was getting* home, the children *slept / were sleeping* and the dog *sat / was sitting* in front of the door.
- 5) When I *arrived/was arriving* the party was in full swing. Paul *danced/was dancing* with Mary, and Pat and Peter *drank/were drinking* champagne.
- 6) When I *finished/was finishing* the ironing, I *cooked/was cooking* dinner.
- 7) Do you remember the girl we shared the room with last year? She always *complained / was complaining* of her boyfriend!
- 8) While he *drove / was driving* along this morning, he *thought / was thinking* about his new job.
- 9) He suddenly *realized / was realizing* that *he travelled / was travelling* in the wrong direction.

2) Check yourself:

- 1) I found my lost key when I *was looking* for my passport.
- 2) I was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock suddenly *rang*.
- 3) When I *arrived* the professor was writing on the overhead projector.
- 4) When she *got* home, the children *were sleeping* and the dog *was sitting* in front of the door.
- 5) When *I arrived*/the party was in full swing. Paul *was dancing* with Mary, and Pat and Peter *were drinking* champagne.
- 6) When I *finished* the ironing, I *cooked* dinner.
- 7) Do you remember the girl we shared the room with last year? She always *was complaining* of her boyfriend!
- 8) While he *was driving* along this morning, he *was thinking* about his new job.
- 9) He suddenly *realized* that *he was travelling* in the wrong direction.



3) Выберите правильную форму глагола (The Past Simple / The Present Perfect Tense):

- 1) He *lived* / *has lived* in London for two years and then *went* / *has gone* to Edinburgh.
- 2) Shakespeare *wrote* / *has written* a lot of plays.
- 3) My brother *wrote* / *has written* several plays. He just *finished* / *has finished* his second tragedy.
- 4) I *flew* / *has flown* over Loch Ness last week. *Did you see* / *has you seen* the Loch Ness monster?
- 5) When *did he arrive* / *has he arrived*?
- 6) I can't go out because I *didn't finish* / *hasn't finished* my work yet.
- 7) The concert *began* / *has begun* at 2.30 and *lasted* / *has lasted* for two hours.
- 8) The play *just began* / *has just begun*. You are a little late.
- 9) I *didn't see* / *hasn't seen* him for three years. I wonder where he is now.
- 10) I *left* / *has left* home at 8.00 and *got* / *has got* back at twelve.

3) Check yourself:

- 1) He *lived* in London for two years and then *went* to Edinburgh.
- 2) Shakespeare *wrote* a lot of plays.
- 3) My brother *has written* several plays. He *has just finished* his second tragedy.
- 4) I *flew* over Loch Ness last week. - *Did you see* the Loch Ness monster?
- 5) When *did he arrive*?
- 6) I can't go out because I *hasn't finished* my work yet.
- 7) The concert *began* at 2.30 and *lasted* for two hours.
- 8) The play *has just begun*. You are a little late.
- 9) I *hasn't seen* him for three years. I wonder where he is now.
- 10) I *left* home at 8.00 and *got* back at twelve.

THE PRESENT PERFECT VS THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

THE PRESENT PERFECT

действие завершилось до какого-то момента в настоящем, имеет видимый результат (в т.ч. количественный) в настоящем;
АКЦЕНТ НА РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ

I've already translated the article.

Kate has written ten emails today.

Past

Present

действие
в прошлом
когда

итог в
настоящем

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

действие началось в прошлом, длилось в течение указанного периода до момента речи, и только что завершилось, либо будет дальше продолжаться; **АКЦЕНТ НА ДЛИТЕЛЬНОСТИ ДВИЖЕНИЯ К РЕЗУЛЬТАТУ**

I have already been translating the article for 3 hours.

Kate has been writing emails since she arrived.

Past

Present

отправная
точка
процесса

момент
речи

как долго?

4) Выберите правильную форму глагола (The Present Perfect / The Present Perfect Continuous Tense):

- 1) We *have walked* / *have been walking* ten kilometres.
- 2) We *have walked* / *have been walking* for three hours.
- 3) He *has slept* / *has been sleeping* since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up.
- 4) That boy *has eaten* / *has been eating* seven ice-creams.
- 5) I *have known* / *have been knowing* them since we met at Ann's party.
- 6) I *have only heard* / *have only been hearing* from him twice since he went away.
- 7) My uncle *has lost* / *has been losing* his spectacles. We *have looked* / *have been looking* for them since early morning, but *haven't found* / *haven't been finding* them yet.
- 8) *Have you ever worked* / *Have you ever been working* as an interpreter? — Yes, that is what I *have done* / *have been doing* for the last five years.
- 9) She *has just sold* / *has just been selling* two of her own paintings. - She's lucky. I *have painted* / *have been painting* for five years and I *haven't sold* / *haven't been selling* a single picture yet.

4) Check yourself:

- 1) We *have walked* ten kilometres.
- 2) We *have been walking* for three hours.
- 3) He *has been sleeping* since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up.
- 4) That boy *has eaten* seven ice-creams.
- 5) I *have known* them since we met at Ann's party.
- 6) I *have only heard* from him twice since he went away.
- 7) My uncle *has lost* his spectacles. We *have been looking* for them since early morning, but *haven't found* them yet.
- 8) *Have you ever worked* as an interpreter? – Yes, that is what I *have been doing* for the last five years.
- 9) She *has just sold* two of her own paintings. - She's lucky. I *have been painting* for five years and I *haven't sold* a single picture yet.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS VS THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

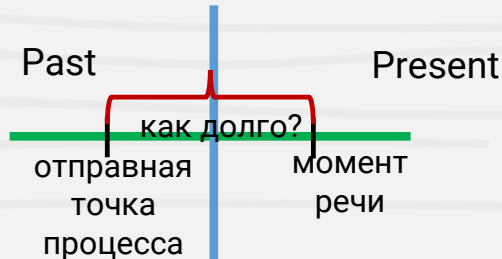
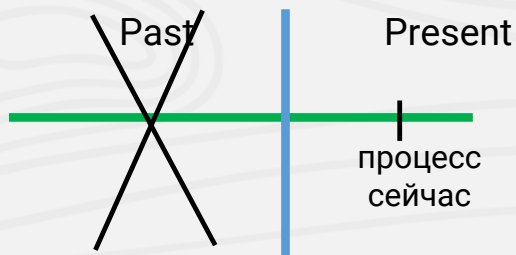
действие=процесс в настоящем
(сейчас, на данном этапе)

I am translating the article
from "The Times"

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

действие=процесс, которое началось
в прошлом и длится в течение указанного
периода до момента речи (уже как долго)

How long have you been translating
this article?



5) Выберите правильную форму глагола (The Present Continuous / The Present Perfect Continuous Tense):

- 1) Don't come in. He *is taking / has been taking* an exam. He *is taking / has been taking* his exam for half an hour already.
- 2) Where are the children? — They *are playing / have been playing* volleyball. They *are playing / have been playing* since two o'clock.
- 3) We can't dance as my father *is working / has been working* in the study. He *is preparing / has been preparing* a report.
- 4) *Are they still discussing / Have they still been discussing* the article? But they *are doing / have been doing* it since twelve o'clock!
- 5) The prices *are going up / have been going up*. They *are rising / have been rising* since 1991.
- 6) What a strong wind *is blowing / has been blowing*! It *is blowing / has been blowing* since yesterday.

5) Check yourself:

- 1) Don't come in. He *is taking* an exam. He *has been taking* his exam for half an hour already.
- 2) Where are the children? — They *are playing* volleyball. They *have been playing* since two o'clock.
- 3) We can't dance as my father *is working* in the study. He *is preparing* a report.
- 4) *Are they still discussing* the article? But they *have been doing* it since twelve o'clock!
- 5) The prices *are going up*. They *have been rising* since 1991.
- 6) What a strong wind *is blowing*! It *has been blowing* since yesterday.

THE PAST PERFECT VS THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

THE PAST PERFECT

действие завершилось до
определенного момента в прошлом
и имело на тот момент видимый
результат (=ИТОГ к этапу в прошлом)

He had finished his work by
5 o'clock yesterday.

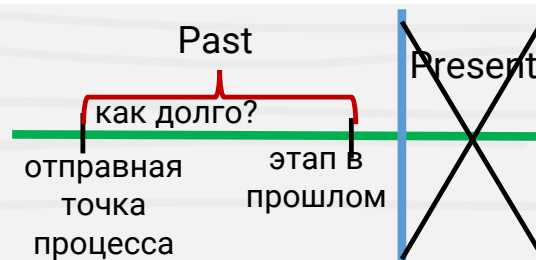
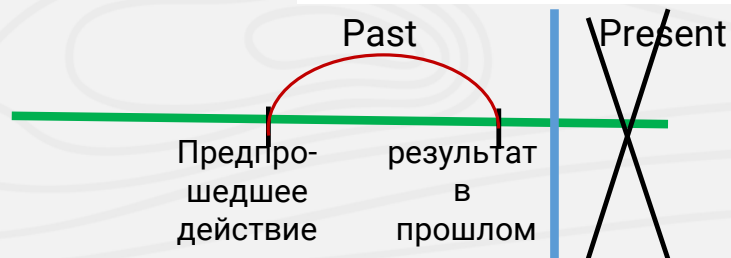
When we came to the station
the train had already left.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

действие началось до определенного момента
(или др. действия) в прошлом и длилось в
течение указанного периода вплоть до него
(завершилось к нему либо длилось и дальше) =
ДЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПУТЬ К РЕЗУЛЬТАТУ

We had been climbing for six hours
when at last we reached the top of the
mountain.

Everything was covered with
snow. It had been snowing
hard all night.



6) Выберите правильную форму глагола (The Past Perfect / The Past Perfect Continuous Tense):

- 1) His speech in public showed that he had *prepared* / *had been preparing* well.
- 2) My boss was in despair: the documents *had disappeared* / *had been disappearing*.
- 3) Mrs. Smithson was furious: she *had waited* / *had been waiting* for her secretary for half an hour.
- 4) By that time she didn't need any more explanations, she *had understood* / *had been understanding* everything.
- 5) I *had thought* / *had been thinking* about changing my present job for some time before I finally decided.
- 6) The walkers finally arrived at their destination. They *had walked* / *had been walking* all day long, and they certainly needed a rest: they *had walked* / *had been walking* thirty miles.
- 7) During the break Ann boasted that her boss *had given* / *had been giving* her an extra half hour for lunch because she *had worked* / *had been working* very hard all morning.

6) Check yourself:

- 1) His speech in public showed that he had *prepared* well.
- 2) My boss was in despair: the documents *had disappeared*.
- 3) Mrs. Smithson was furious: she *had been waiting* for her secretary for half an hour.
- 4) By that time she didn't need any more explanations, she *had understood* everything.
- 5) I *had thought* / *had been thinking* about changing my present job for some time before I finally decided.
- 6) The walkers finally arrived at their destination. They *had been walking* all day long, and they certainly needed a rest: they *had walked* thirty miles.
- 7) During the break Ann boasted that her boss *had given* her an extra half hour for lunch because she *had been working* very hard all morning.

THE PAST SIMPLE VS THE PAST PERFECT

THE PAST SIMPLE

отдельные действия,
факты в прошлом, не
имеющие связи с
настоящим

I lost my English book
yesterday.

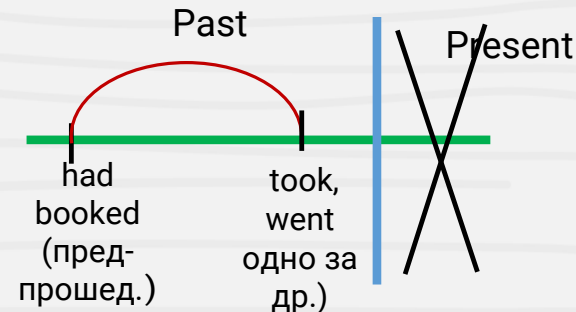
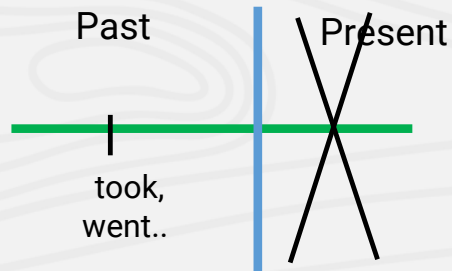
несколько действий в
прошлом одно за одним,
не имеющие связи с
настоящим

He took a taxi and went to
the hotel.

THE PAST PERFECT

предпрошедшее действие=
завершилось до какого-то момента
в прошлом, имеет видимый
результат к этапу в прошлом

He took a taxi and went to
the hotel where he had
reserved a room beforehand

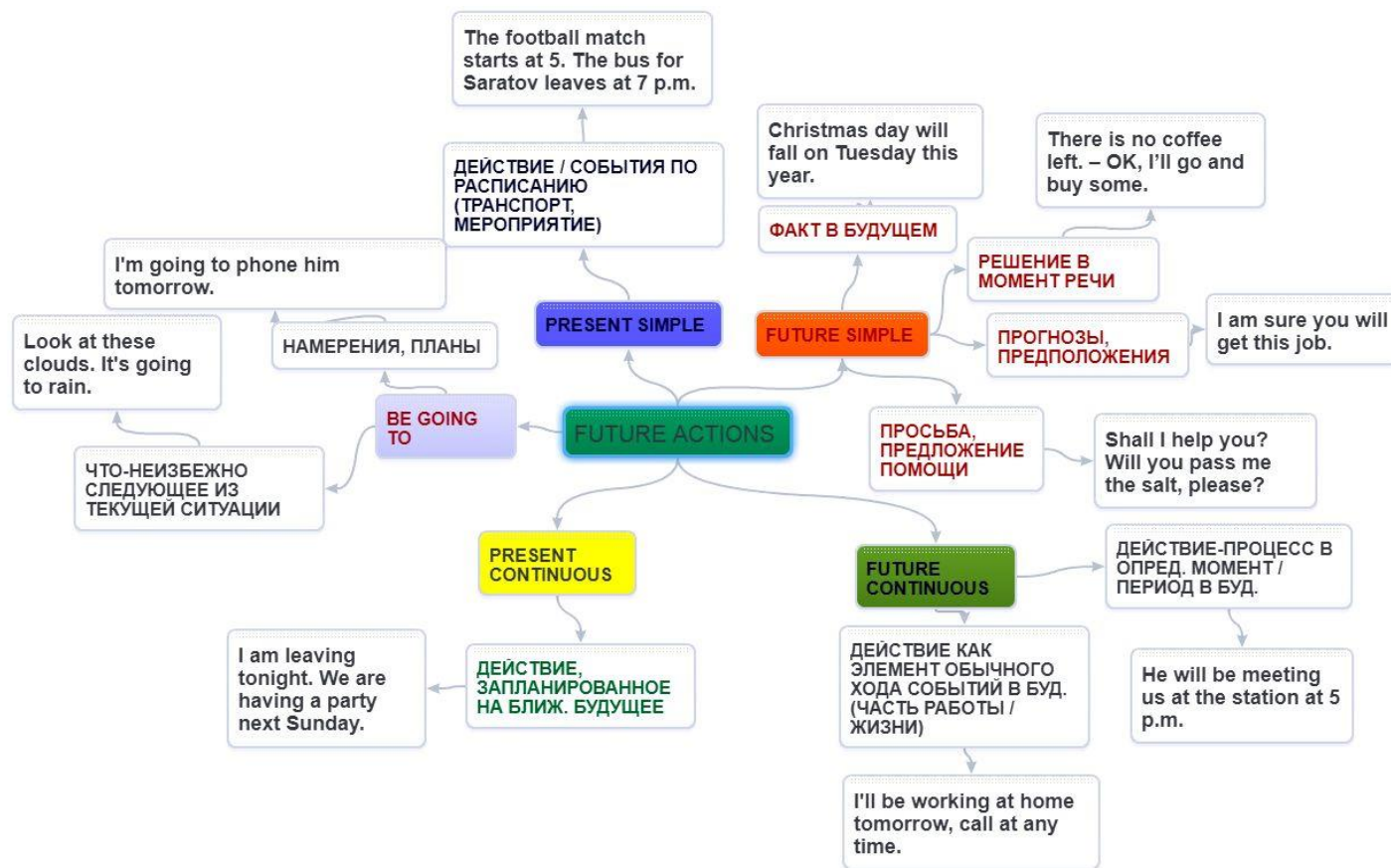


7) Выберите правильную форму глагола (The Past Simple / The Past Perfect Tense):

1. The programmer *did / had done* the work by four o'clock.
2. The policeman asked if anyone *saw / had seen* the accident.
3. By the time we *got / had got* to the shopping centre it *closed / had closed*.
4. She *was / had been* penniless as she *spent / had spent* all her money.
5. She *showed / had shown* us the pictures she *took / had taken* in London.
6. When I *came / had come* home, everybody *went / had gone* to bed.
7. I *had / had had* a bath and *went / had gone* to bed.
8. The secretary *typed / had typed* all the documents and *left / had left* them on the table.
9. The manager *signed / had signed* the documents that the *secretory just typed / had just typed*.

7) Check yourself:

1. The programmer *had done* the work by four o'clock.
2. The policeman asked if anyone *had seen* the accident.
3. By the time we *got* to the shopping centre it *had closed*.
4. She *was* penniless as she *had spent* all her money.
5. She *showed* us the pictures she *had taken* in London.
6. When I *came* home, everybody *had gone* to bed.
7. I *had* a bath and *went* to bed.
8. The secretary *typed* all the documents and *left* them on the table.
9. The manager *signed* the documents that the *secretary had just typed*.



8) Выберите правильную форму глагола для обозначения соответствующего будущего действия:

1. I *am playing* / *will play* bridge tonight with Tom and Ann.
2. He *is having* / *will have been having* an operation next week.
3. It's very cold. I *am lighting* / *will light* a fire.
4. He *starts* / *is starting* / *will be starting* tomorrow.
5. When you arrive we *will wait* / *will be waiting* outside the station.
6. I *visit* / *am going* to visit my aunt tomorrow.
7. I *am going* / *will give* you a lift if you like.
8. I *am not speaking* / *won't speak* to you ever again!
9. My sister *is* / *will be* 25 next week.
10. The boat *leaves* / *is leaving* the island on Friday. I *am going to phone* / *will phone* you when I arrive.
11. This time tomorrow I *am flying* / *will be flying* over the Alps.
12. It is nearly autumn; soon the leaves *are going to change* / *will change* their colour.

8) Check yourself:

1. I *am playing* bridge tonight with Tom and Ann.
2. He *is having* an operation next week.
3. It's very cold. I *ill light* a fire.
4. He *is starting* tomorrow.
5. When you arrive we *will be waiting* outside the station.
6. I *am going* to visit my aunt tomorrow.
7. I *will give* you a lift if you like.
8. I *won't speak* to you ever again!
9. My sister *will be* 25 next week.
10. The boat *leaves* the island on Friday. I *will phone* you when I arrive.
11. This time tomorrow I *will be flying* over the Alps.
12. It is nearly autumn; soon the leaves *will change* their colour.

THE FUTURE PERFECT

VS

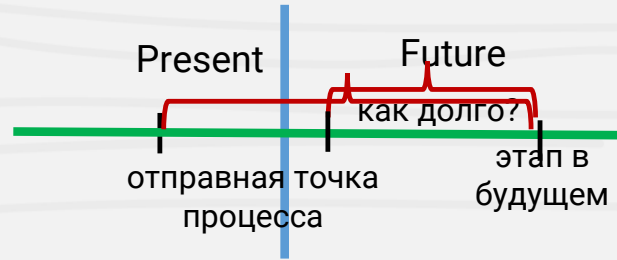
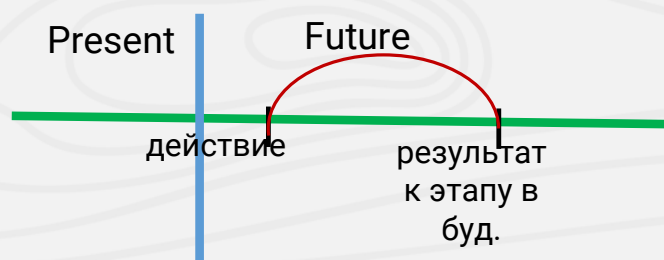
THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

действие, которое завершится к определ. моменту в будущем или до др. буд. действия (=придаточное предложение с глаголом в наст. вр.)

They will have completed reconstruction of the bridge by the time we arrive at the city.

действие, которое будет длиться в течение указанного периода времени вплоть до конкретного момента в будущем или др. буд. действия

We shall have been flying non-stop for 14 hours before we get to Calcutta.



9) Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. By the end of the term I *will read / will have read / will have been reading* all twelve volumes.
2. The company *is going to build / will build / will have built* hundreds of new houses by the end of the year.
3. When the new century begins they *will reconstruct / will be reconstructing / will have been reconstructing* the theatre for almost 12 years.
4. By the time they reach the finish line they *are running / will be running / will have been running* steadily for 5 hours.
5. When you come back I *will finish / will have finished / will have been finishing* all the housework.
6. By 3 o'clock he *is walking / will be walking / will have walked / will have been walking* for 5 hours.
7. By 3 o'clock he *is walking / will be walking / will have walked / will have been walking* 5 miles.
8. My sister *will leave / will be leaving / will have left* school by July.
9. By the end of the month we *will be taking / will take / will have been taking* driving lessons for six months.

9) Check yourself:

1. By the end of the term I *will have read* all twelve volumes.
2. The company *will have built* hundreds of new houses by the end of the year.
3. When the new century begins they *will have been reconstructing* the theatre for almost 12 years.
4. By the time they reach the finish line they *will have been running* steadily for 5 hours.
5. When you come back I *will have finished* all the housework.
6. By 3 o'clock he *will have been walking* for 5 hours.
7. By 3 o'clock he *will have walked* 5 miles.
8. My sister *will have* left school by July.
9. By the end of the month we *will have been taking* driving lessons for six months.

Особенности употребления форм настоящего и будущего времени в сложноподчинённых предложениях:

главная часть	придаточная часть
FUTURE TENSE	времени / условия FUTURE PRESENT TENSE
My parents get angry	if I come home late.
придаточная часть	главная часть
времени / условия FUTURE PRESENT TENSE	FUTURE TENSE
If I come home late	My parents get angry.

!NB! на русский язык обе части переводятся будущим временем!

!NB! Основные союзы в придаточных предложениях
 времени: *when, while, as soon as, after, before, till, until*;
 условия: *if, in case, unless, on condition that, as long as, so long as*.

10) Выберите правильную форму глагола в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными времени и условия:

1. She *consult* / *will consult* a lawyer before she *makes* / *will make* any decision.
2. After they *have discussed* / *will have discussed* the delivery terms they *sign* / *will sign* an agreement.
3. If you *don't do* / *won't do* it on time, they *fire* / *will fire* you.
4. I *accept* / *will accept* the job unless the working conditions *are* / *will be* too bad.
5. I *call* / *will call* you when I *am* / *will be* back home.
6. You will be watching TV while I *am making* / *will be making* coffee.
7. We *are not* / *will not be* late for the train if we *take* / *will take* a taxi.
8. We *do* / *will do* one more exercise so long as you *are not tired* / *will not be tired*.
9. I shan't buy any tomatoes till the price *comes* / *will come* down.
10. He *don't let* / *won't let* you out unless you *have finished* / *will have finished* your homework.
11. As soon as I *hear* / *will hear* from him I *let* / *will let* you know.

10) Check yourself:

1. She *will consult* a lawyer before she *makes* any decision.
2. After they *have discussed* the delivery terms they *will sign* an agreement.
3. If you *don't do* it on time, they *will fire* you.
4. I *will accept* the job unless the working conditions *are* too bad.
5. I *will call* you when I *am back* home.
6. You will be watching TV while I *will be making* coffee.
7. We *will not be* late for the train if we *take* a taxi.
8. We *will do* one more exercise so long as you *are not tired*.
9. I shan't buy any tomatoes till the price *comes* down.
10. He *won't let* you out unless you *have finished* your homework.
11. As soon as I *hear* from him I *will let* you know.

Видовременные формы глагола в страдательном залоге

Сказуемое в действительном залоге (Active voice):	Сказуемое в страдательном залоге (Passive voice):
подлежащее активно – само совершает действие, выраженное сказуемым	Подлежащее – пассивный объект воздействия, над ним совершается действие, выраженное сказуемым
активный глагол прямое дополнение подлежащее (A.V.) (agent)	пассивный глагол [by предлож. доп.] подлежащее (объект) (P.V.)
<i>John cleaned the room. Captain Cook discovered Australia</i>	<i>The room was cleaned [by John]. Australia was discovered [by Cook].</i>

Образование страдательного залога глагола: to be + Past Participle (=V3)

Present Simple Passive	Past Simple Passive	Future Simple Passive
Am Is asked Are	Was asked Were	will be asked
<i>The letters are written every day.</i> <i>Are the letters written every day?</i> <i>The letters are not written every day.</i>	<i>The letters were written yesterday.</i> <i>Were the letters written yesterday?</i> <i>The letters were not written yesterday.</i>	<i>The letters will be written tomorrow.</i> <i>Will the letters be written tomorrow?</i> <i>The letters will not be written tomorrow.</i>

Образование страдательного залога глагола

Present Continuous Passive	Past Continuous Passive	Future Continuous Passive
Am Is being asked Are	Was being asked Were	_____
<i>The letters are being written now.</i>	<i>The letters were being written at 6 o'clock yesterday.</i>	_____
<i>Are the letters being written now?</i>	<i>Were the letters being written at 6 o'clock yesterday?</i>	
<i>The letters are not being written now.</i>	<i>The letters were not being written at 6 o'clock yesterday.</i>	

Образование страдательного залога глагола

Present Perfect Passive	Past Perfect Passive	Future Perfect Passive
Have been asked Has	Had been asked	Will have been asked
<i>The letters have been written today.</i> <i>Have the letters been written today?</i> <i>The letters have not been written today.</i>	<i>The letters had been written by 6 o'clock yesterday.</i> <i>Had the letters been written by 6 o'clock yesterday?</i> <i>The letters had not been written by 6 o'clock yesterday.</i>	<i>The letters will have been written by 6 o'clock tomorrow.</i> <i>Will the letters have been written by 6 o'clock tomorrow?</i> <i>The letters will not have been written by 6 o'clock tomorrow.</i>

Особенности образования страдательного залога после модальных глаголов и *to be going to*

Can/could May/might Must/have to/ought to Should/would Needn't	пассивный инфинитив + <i>be done</i> <i>have been done</i>	<i>The books may be kept for two weeks.</i> <i>Must this letter be answered at once?</i> <i>Tigers can not be seen at this Zoo.</i>
to be going to	пассивный инфинитив + <i>be done</i>	<i>The contract is going to be signed next week.</i> <i>Is the contract going to be signed next week?</i> <i>The contract is not going to be signed next week.</i>

Употребление страдательного залога в АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Страдательный залог употребляется, когда в центре внимания находится лицо / предмет, который подвергается воздействию со стороны (=пассивный объект):

- когда лицо, совершившее действие, неизвестно, неважно или очевидно из контекста:
*My flat **was broken** into last week.*
*Coffee beans **are grown** in Brazil.*
*My car **was serviced** yesterday.*
- действие над объектом является более важным, чем лицо, его совершившее:
*The new hospital **will be opened** on May 15th.*
- в отношении неприятного действия, совершённого другим лицом, которое мы не хотим называть (с позиции корректности):
*A lot of mistakes **have been made**. (вместо "You have made a lot of mistakes".)*

11. Прокомментируйте образование и употребление форм страдательного залога в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) The idea was first developed in the 12th century.
- 2) The college was founded in the 14th century.
- 3) Televisions are repaired here.
- 4) Serious breathing problems can be caused by pollution.
- 5) The bridge is being repaired now.
- 6) Kate is being examined by the doctor.
- 7) The rubbish must be thrown away.
- 8) Interesting ideas were being discussed when I entered the office yesterday.
- 9) Shall I be invited to their wedding?
- 10) Our company has been completely modernized this year.
- 11) Thousands of trees will have been planted in a new park by the end of the year.
- 12) The doctor has just been sent for.
- 13) The car was sold for \$10,000 last year.
- 14) Next months the employees will be given a special training.
- 15) All the dinner had been eaten before they finished the conversation.

!NB! Только ПЕРЕХОДНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ могут образовывать формы страдательного залога:

- Переходные глаголы (transitive verbs) выражают действие, которое переходит на определённый предмет или совершается над ним.
- Этот предмет является *прямым дополнением* в предложении.
- После переходных глаголов можно поставить вопрос «кого?», «что?».
- Без прямого дополнения высказывания с такими глаголами являются логически незавершёнными:

I'm reading a book. – Я (сейчас) читаю книгу.

!NB! Только ПЕРЕХОДНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ могут образовывать формы страдательного залога:

- Непереходные глаголы (intransitive verbs) указывают на действие, которое не требует дополнения.
- Непереходные глаголы не переносят своё значение на косвенные лица / предметы, т. е. *действие по смыслу связано именно с субъектом*.
 - *Rachel is laughing.*
- Часто непереходные глаголы выражают движение, положение в пространстве, состояние предмета. После них может использоваться *непрямое дополнение* (с предлогами).
 - *Jane arrived on Sunday.*
- Некоторые часто употребляемые непереходные глаголы: *to fly, to run, to arrive, to happen, to appear, to come, to last, to sleep*.

Некоторые переходные глаголы, обозначающие состояние или отношение, также не употребляются в страдательном залоге: *to have, to lack, to possess, to hold, to be, to belong, to become, to consist, to suit, to fit, to exist, to seem, to resemble, to like*

John resembles his father. – He likes ice-cream very much.

NB! Многие глаголы английского языка в зависимости от контекста могут быть как переходными, так и непереходными. В русском языке им соответствуют 2 глагола, которые либо отличаются наличием окончания *-ся* у непереходного глагола, либо имеют разное значение:

	Переходный	Непереходный
to open	<i>открывать</i> He opened the door.	<i>открываться</i> The shop opens at 9 a.m.
to grow	<i>выращивать</i> That farm grows wheat.	<i>расти</i> Beautiful flowers grow in your garden.
to iron	<i>утюжить</i> He ironed his new trousers.	<i>утюжиться</i> This fabric irons easily.
to sell	<i>продавать</i> This shop sells a variety of cheeses.	<i>продаваться</i> The newspapers sold well.

12) Переведите предложения на русский язык. Прокомментируйте переходность/непереходность глаголов-сказуемых в каждом конкретном случае.

- 1) We give and receive gifts at Christmas.
- 2) We run every day.
- 3) The dog barked.
- 4) Has he made the report yet?
- 5) The food smells good.
- 6) Eagles fly high.
- 7) They are singing a very romantic song.
- 8) She sings to her children every night.
- 9) They opened the door and came in.
- 10) He is studying hard this week.
- 11) We often send text messages.
- 12) We will arrive on Sunday.
- 13) He will have repaired the laptop by Sunday.
- 14) When will they raise the standard of living?
- 15) Snow began to fall quietly.

Преобразование предложения из действительного в страдательный залог:

Jim broke the window. => The window was broken by Jim.

- дополнение (объект) из действительного залога [the window] = подлежащее в страдательном;
- глаголу в действительном залоге соответствует глагол в страдательном в том же времени (The Past Simple Active – The Past Simple Passive...);
- подлежащее действительного залога [Jim] может вводиться в страдательном залоге в качестве косвенного дополнения с предлогом *by* (кем?) или *with* (с помощью чего?)

Active voice	активн. подлеж. (agent)	глагол (A.V.)	прямое дополнение
Passive voice	пассивн.. подлеж (объект)	глагол (P.V.)	[by предлож. дополнение]

Особенности преобразования в страдательный залог:

!NB!

- если в действительном залоге дополнение выражено объектным местоимением (*me, you, him, etc.*), то в страдательном залоге оно принимает форму личного местоимения (*I, you, he, etc.*):
Active: *They arrested **him**.* => Passive: ***He** was arrested. (him -> he)*
- с глаголами, имеющими два дополнения (напр., *ask, allow, pay, lend, teach, give, offer...*) возможны двойные конструкции в страдательном залоге:
Active: *Patrick gave Laura some flowers.*
Passive: a) *Laura was given some flowers by Patrick.* (more usual)
b) *Some flowers were given to Laura by Patrick.*
- если глагол в действительном залоге устойчиво употребляется с предлогом, в страдательном залоге этот предлог сохраняется:
Active: *They have already **sent for** the doctor.*
Passive: *The doctor has already been **sent for**.*

13) В упражнении 12 (на переходные / непереходные глаголы) преобразуйте в страдательный залог предложения с переходными глаголами.

13) Check yourself

- 1) We give and receive gifts at Christmas. – Gifts are given and received at Christmas.
- 4) Has the report been made yet? – Has the report been made yet?
- 7) They are singing a very romantic song. – A very romantic song is being sung.
- 9) They opened the door and came in. – The door was opened, and they came in.
- 11) We often send text messages. – Text messages are often sent.
- 13) He will have repaired the laptop by Sunday. – The laptop will have been repaired by Sunday.
- 14) When will they raise the standard of living? – When will the standard of living be raised?

!NB!

Видовременные характеристики форм глагола в действительном и страдательном залогах совпадают; отличие – в активности / пассивности подлежащего.

14) Выберите правильную форму залога.

1. They *are pulling / are being pulled down* the old theatre.
2. Much of London *destroyed / was destroyed* by fire in the 17th century.
3. The police *have instructed / have been instructed* to take firm action against hooligans.
4. Three hundred new houses *will have built / will have been built* by the end of next year.
5. This actor *knows / is known* all over the world.
6. Suddenly he found that they *had sold / had been sold* him the wrong book.
7. Windows *broke / were broken* during the storm.
8. We *shall send / shall be sent* you the goods as soon as they are available.
9. She *offered / was offered* a well-paid job. I think she'll take it.

15) Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. The Tower of London formerly *was used / was using / has been used* as a prison.
2. Milk *uses / is used* for making butter and cheese.
3. Next week we *were told / will have been told / will be told* who will be our new boss.
4. When we came into the room we saw that the table *had been pushed / was pushed / was being pushed* in the corner.
5. This room *has been used / was used / is used* on special occasions only.
6. The prisoner escaped when he *was moving / had been moved / was being moved* from one prison to another.
7. The lost children just *were found / had been found / have been found* in the park.
8. The new computer system *was being installed / is being installed / is installed* at the moment.
9. *I had learned / had been learned / was learned* to play chess by the time I was four.
10. By the time of our next meeting, all your problems *are solved / will have been solved / will be solved*.
11. *Have you sent / will you have sent / did you send* for the doctor yet?
12. The road near my house *was repairing / will be repairing / was being repaired* the whole day yesterday.

15. Check yourself:

1. The Tower of London formerly *was used* as a prison.
2. Milk *is used* for making butter and cheese.
3. Next week we *will be told* who will be our new boss.
4. When we came into the room we saw that the table *had been pushed* in the corner.
5. This room *is used* on special occasions only.
6. The prisoner escaped when he *was being moved* from one prison to another.
7. The lost children just *have been found* in the park.
8. The new computer system *is being installed* at the moment.
9. *I had learned* to play chess by the time I was four.
10. By the time of our next meeting, all your problems *will have been solved*.
11. *Have you sent* for the doctor yet?
12. The road near my house *was being repaired* the whole day yesterday.

ВЫВОДЫ:

- 1 Категории времени и вида, залога – ведущие грамматические категории английского глагола.
- 2 В английском языке система видовременных форм глагола в действительном залоге представлена 4-мя группами: *Simple tenses*, *Continuous tenses*, *Perfect tenses*, *Perfect Continuous tenses*.
- 3 Каждая из 4-х групп времён имеет свою ведущую характеристику, которая проявляется во всех трех временных плоскостях.
- 4 Видовременные характеристики форм глагола в действительном и страдательном залогах совпадают; отличие – в активности/пассивности подлежащего.
- 5 Всего в английском языке 12 форм действительного и 8 форм страдательного залога.