Міністерство освіти і науки України

Миколаївський національний університет

імені В.О. Сухомлинського

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Методичні рекомендації з курсу

КОМУНІКАТИВНІ СТРАТЕГІЇ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

для студентів-іноземців спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Російська мова та друга іноземна (англійська)) (3 курс)

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Нікіфорчук С.С. Комунікативні стратегії англійської мови. Методичні рекомендації. – Миколаїв.

Методичні рекомендації з курсу «Комунікативні стратегії англійської мови» розраховані студентів-іноземців спеціальності Середня освіта (Російська мова та друга іноземна (англійська)). Мета поданих рекомендацій полягає в ознайомленні студентів з граматичною будовою англійської мови та використанням граматичних структур у мовленнєвій діяльності. Методичні рекомендації складаються з двох частин. Перша частина включає в себе теоретичний матеріал та тренувальні вправи для вивчення теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часу англійської мови, в другій частині запропоновані комунікативні вправи за різними темами на використання граматичних структур у мовленнєвій діяльності. Поданий у методичних рекомендаціях навчальний матеріал сприяє засвоєнню граматичної будови мови, її форми та структури, що є складовою частиною мовної компетенції.

Передмова

Методичні рекомендації з курсу «Комунікативні стратегії англійської мови» укладено згідно до вимог та змісту робочої та навчальної програм з курсу «Комунікативні стратегії англійської мови» для студентів-іноземців спеціальності Середня освіта (Російська мова та друга іноземна (англійська)).

Методичні рекомендації можуть використовуватись як основний або додатковий навчальний матеріал і мають за мету допомагати студентам під час підготовки до практичних занять з комунікативних стратегій англійської мови та при самостійному опрацюванні матеріалу.

 Мета поданих рекомендацій полягає в ознайомленні студентів з граматичною будовою англійської мови та використанням граматичних структур у мовленнєвій діяльності. Методичні рекомендації складаються з двох частин. Перша частина включає в себе теоретичний матеріал та тренувальні вправи для вивчення теперішнього, минулого та майбутнього часу англійської мови, в другій частині запропоновані комунікативні вправи за різними темами на використання граматичних структур у мовленнєвій діяльності.

 Поданий у методичних рекомендаціях навчальний матеріал сприяє формуванню у студентів позитивного ставлення до оволодіння як мовою, так і культурою англомовного світу, а також формуванню комунікативної, лінгвістичної і соціокультурної компетенції. Поданий матеріал направлений на формування стійких граматичних та мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь необхідних для свідомого професійного володіння англійською мовою. Рекомендації включають теоретичний матеріал та практичні завдання для засвоєння вживання теперішніх та минулих часів англійської мови на письмі та в усному мовленні. Також в методичні рекомендації включені комунікативні вправи, які сприяють системному засвоєнню використання граматичних конструкцій англійської мови та допомагають використовувати отримані знання на практиці.

Навчальний матеріал сприяє засвоєнню граматичної будови мови, її форми та структури, що є складовою частиною мовної компетенції. Методичні рекомендації допоможуть студентам сформувати граматичні та мовленнєві навички і сприятимуть вдосконаленню їхньої професійної компетентності.

Кількість годин, відведена на опанування матеріалом з курсу «Комунікативні стратегії англійської мови» на IV семестр складає 90 годин (3 кредити). З них 30 практичних годин; 60 годин відведено на самостійну роботу. Самостійна робота студентів є важливим засобом оволодіння навчальним матеріалом з дисципліни. Головною метою самостійної роботи є закріплення, розширення та поглиблення набутих у процесі аудиторної роботи знань, вмінь та навичок, а також самостійне вивчення і засвоєння нового матеріалу під керівництвом викладача, але без його безпосередньої участі.

 Методичні рекомендації з курсу «Комунікативні стратегії англійської мови» допоможуть студентам у здійсненні самостійної роботи з означеного курсу, під час підготовки до практичних занять та сприятимуть вдосконаленню їхньої професійної компетентності.

**PART 1**

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

**Простое настоящее время**

| **Утверждение** | **Отрицание** | **Вопрос** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I work every day.**Я работаю каждый день. | **I don't work every day.**Я не работаю каждый день. | **Do you work every day?**Работешь ли ты каждый день? |
| **He works every day.**Он работает каждый день. | **He doesn't work every day.**Он не работает каждый день. | **Does he work every day?**Он работает каждый день? |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IYouWeThey** | + | **V** | + | ... |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | + | **dodoes** | + | **not** | + | **V** | + | ... |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DoDoes** | + |   | + | **V** | + | ... | **?** |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HeSheIt** | + | **Vs** | + | ... |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| **do not** = **don'tdoes not** = **doesn't** |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **QW** | + | **dodoes** | + |   | + | **V** | + | ... | **?** |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | *–*[*подлежащее*](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject) | ***Vs*** | *– смысловой глагол с окончанием*[*-es или -s;*](https://grammarway.com/ru/es) |
| ***V*** | *– смысловой*[*глагол*](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs)*без чатицы****to****;* | ***QW*** | *–*[*question word*](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words)*(вопросительное слово).* |

 |

**Утверждение**

Утвердительное предложение в **Present Simple** (**Present Indefinite**) состоит из (кто? что?) и [сказуемого](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-predicate) (в большинстве случаев смыслового глагола в первой форме).

* *I stud French. – Я учу французский язык.*
* *You speak English. – Ты говоришь по-английски.*
* *We play the violins. – Мы играем на скрипках.*
* *Cats like milk. – Кошкам нравится молоко.*

Если подлежащее выражается третьим лицом единственного числа, к глаголу добавляется окончание –**s** или -**es**.

* *She speaks English. – Она говорит по-английски.*
* *He plays the violin. – Он играет на скрипке.*
* *Simon's cat likes milk. – Кот Саймона любит молоко.*

Про особенности [добавления окончания -es](https://grammarway.com/ru/es) читайте в другой статье.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * *to live → lives*
* *to read → reads*
* *to clean → cleans*
* *to buy → buys*
 | * *to have → has*
* *to rush → rushes*
* *to dry → dries*
* *to go → goes*
 |

**Отрицание**

Отрицательное предложение в **Present Simple** образуется с помощью [вспомогательного глагола](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs#vspomogatelnye-glagoly) **do** с отрицательной частицей **not**, который ставится после подлежащего (кто? что?) и перед смысловым глаголом в первой форме (форма [инфинитива](https://grammarway.com/ru/infinitive) без частицы **to**).

* *I do not speak English. – Я не говорю по-английски.*
* *They do not play the violin. – Они не играют на скрипке.*
* *do not = don't (сокращение)*
* *Cats don't like tomatoes. – Коты не любят помидоры.*

Глагол **do** с подлежащими в третьем лице единственного числа (**he**, **she**, **it**) забирает окончание –**s** или –**es** у смыслового глагола и используется в форме **does**. После **does** смысловой глагол используется в форме простого [инфинитива](https://grammarway.com/ru/infinitive) без частицы **to** (первая форма глагола).

* *She does not speak English. – Она не говорит по-английски.*
* *He does not play the violin. – Он не играет на скрипке.*
* *does not = doesn't (сокращение)*
* *Simon's cat doesn't like to swim. – Кот Саймона не любит плавать.*

Отрицание в **Present Simple** также можно выражать с помощью [отрицательных местоимений](https://grammarway.com/ru/indefinite-pronouns#no-one-nobody-nothing) и [наречий](https://grammarway.com/ru/adverbs). После них используется смысловой глагол в утвердительной форме, так как двойное отрицание не характерно для английского языка.

* *None**of us are saints. – Никто из нас не является святым.*
* *Nobody speaks Latin. – Никто не говорит на латыни.*
* *No one knows who we are. – Никто не знает, кто мы.*
* *I do nothing. – Я ничего не делаю.*
* *I go nowhere. – Я никуда не иду.*

**Вопрос**

Вопрос в **Present Simple** начинается со [вспомогательного глагола](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs#vspomogatelnye-glagoly) **do** или **does**, если подлежащее выражено третьим лицом в единственном числе (**he**, **she**, **it**).

* *Do you speak English? – Ты говоришь по-английски?*
* *Do they play the guitars? – Они играют на гитарах?*
* *Do cats like fish? – Коты любят рыбу?*
* *Does he speak English? – Он говорит по-английски?*
* *Does she play the violin? – Она играет на скрипке?*
* *Does Simon's cat like to swim? – Кот Саймона любит плавать?*

[Специальный вопрос](https://grammarway.com/ru/types-of-questions#spetsialnye-voprosy) в **Present Simple** образуется с помощью [вопросительного слова](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words) или фразы, которая ставится в самом начале предложения. Дальнейший порядок слов такой же, как в общем вопросе для **Present Simple**.

* *Why do you speak English? – Почему ты говоришь по-английски?*
* *Where does she play the violin? – Где она играет на скрипке?*
* *How long do they play the guitars? – Как давно они играют на гитарах?*

**To be в Present Simple**

Глагол [to be](https://grammarway.com/ru/to-be) (быть, существовать) *–* особенный и во времени **Present Simple** имеет три формы **am**, **is**, **are**. Выбор нужной формы зависит от действующего лица ([подлежащего](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject)).

* *I → am ( для 1-го лица единственного числа: я)*
* *He, She, It → is ( для 3-го лица единственного числа)*
* *We, You, They → are( для 1-го, 2-го и 3-го лица множественного числа)*
* *I am ready. – Я готов.*
* *You are handsome. – Ты красивый (о мужчине).*
* *She is not here. –  Она не здесь.*
* *Medical records are confidential. – Медицинские записи конфиденциальны.*
* *Is this your first application to college? – Это ваше первое заявление на поступление в колледж?*

**Употребление Present Simple**

**Общие утверждения**

**Present Simple** используется для описания чего-то, не привязанного к моменту речи, того, что актуально в общем.

* *He likes to be in the focus of attention. – Ему нравится быть в центре внимания.*
* *Do you prefer red wine or white wine? – Вы предпочитаете красное или белое вино?*
* *What do you think about online dating? – Что вы думаете о знакомствах в интернете?*

**Общеизвестные факты**

**Present Simple**используется для описания общеизвестных истин, научных фактов, явлений природы, того, что по мнению говорящего всегда было, есть и будет таким.

* *The Earth revolves around the Sun. – Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.*
* *Snow consists of water. – Снег состоит из воды.*
* *At what temperature does water freeze? – При какой температуре замерзает вода?*

**Регулярно повторяющиеся действия**

**Present Simple** используется для описания регулярно повторяющихся событий.

* *I wake up at 6:15 a.m. – Я просыпаюсь в 6:15 утра (регулярно, каждый день).*
* *Не runs 10 kilometers every morning. – Он пробегает 10 км каждое утро.*
* *When does she usually come home? – Когда она обычно приходит домой?*

**Расписания и договоренности**

**Present Simple**используется для описания расписаний чего-либо (поездов, автобусов, самолетов, телепередач и т.д.), а также договоренности о встрече с кем-то (свидание, запись к врачу, ужин и т.д.), даже если действие относится к будущему времени.

* *The train leaves at 7 o'clock. – Поезд отходит в семь часов.*
* *Let's meet under the big tree. – Давай встретимся под большим деревом.*
* *He has a meeting with the doctor in two hours. – У него встреча с врачом через два часа.*
* *Is the next flight at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning? – Следующий самолет вылетает завтра в девять часов утра?*

**Инструкции**

**Present Simple**используется для описания инструкций, указаний, рецептов. В этом значениии **Present Simple**используется для выражения повелительного наклонения.

* *Push the button to turn on the TV. – Нажми на кнопку, чтобы включить телевизор.*
* *The water is deep here, so don't fall in! – Здесь глубоко, так что не упади в воду!*
* *Use a capital letter at the beginning of names. – Используйте заглавную букву в начале имен.*
* *Take one chicken breast fillet and gratinate it at 200 degrees Centigrade. – Возьмите одно куриное филе и запекайте до румяной корочки при 200 градусах по Цельсию.*

**Комментарии**

**Present Simple**используется для описания последовательных действий, происходящих друг за другом в данный момент. Например, в спортивных обзорах, при комментировании новостей или пересказе историй.

* *Fewhard advances the puck and freezes it. – Фьюгард ведет шайбу и задерживает её в своей зоне.*
* *Saltan intercepts the pass and makes unbelievable goals-kick. – Салтан перехватывает мяч и делает невероятный удар от ворот.*
* *Semmy runs and outstrips her main contender. – Сэмми бежит и обгоняет её главную соперницу.*

**С "недлительными" глаголами**

**Present Simple** используется с глаголами, которые выражают состояние, а не действие, для описания действий, происходящих прямо сейчас, в данный момент.

* *Do you see me? – Ты видишь меня?*
* *She feels sad. – Ей грустно.*
* *She appears confused. – Она кажется растерянной.*
* *They don’t need help right now. – Они не нуждаются в помощи прямо сейчас.*

**В заголовках**

**Present Simple**используют в заголовках газет, книг, а также в новостных сводках, для сокращения количества символов.

* *What happens when you quit smoking? – Что происходит, когда вы бросаете курить?*
* *Northern Ireland teenager sues Facebook over her nude photo. – Подросток из Северной Ирландии судится с Фейсбуком из-за публикации её фото в оголенном виде.*
* *Rio Paralympics 2016: Dame Sarah Storey wins 12th Paralympic gold medal. – Паралимпийские игры в Рио 2016: Дэйм Сара Стори выиграла двенадцатую паралимпийскую золотую медаль.*

**Маркеры времени**

**Present Simple**может использоваться с выражениями времени, которые описывают как часто происходит или не происходит действие.

* *always – всегда*
* *often – часто*
* *usually – обычно*
* *regularly – постоянно*
* *from time to time – время от времени*
* *sometimes – иногда*
* *seldom – изредка*
* *rarely – редко*
* *never – никогда*
* *every day – каждый день*
* *every week – каждую неделю*
* *every month – каждый месяц*
* *every year – каждый год*
* *at the weekend – на выходных*
* *at weekends – по выходным*
* *at 7 o'clock – в 7 часов (когда речь о расписании)*
* *twice a week – два раза в неделю*
* *three times a week – три раза в неделю*
* *four times a month – четыре раза в месяц*
* *on Mondays – по понедельникам*
* *on Sundays – по воскресеньям*

**Упражнение 1**

*Вставьте глагол* ***to be*** *в Present Simple.*

1. What ... your name? — My name ... Shirley Frank. 2. What ... your address? — My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway. 3. What ... your phone number? — My phone number ... 718-1930. 4. Where ... you from? — I ... from New York. 5. I ... a pupil. 6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 7. ... your aunt a doctor? — Yes, she ... . 8. ... they at home? — No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 9. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work. 10. ... you an engineer? — No, I ... not. I ... a lawyer. 11. ... your sister a typist? — No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student. 12. ... your brother at school? — Yes, he ... . 13. ... your sister at school? — No, she ... not at school. 14. My sister ... at home. 15. ... this your watch? — Yes, it ... . 16. She ... an actress. 17. This ... my bag. 18. My uncle ... an office worker. 19. He ... at work. 20. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has so much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His wife ... not from St Petersburg, she ... from Moscow. They ... nice people.

**Упражнение 2**

*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол* ***to be*** *в Present Simple.*

1. Меня зовут Катя. 2. Мне 14 лет. 3. Я русская. Я из Санкт-Петербурга. 4. Я ученица. 5. Мой любимый вид спорта — теннис. 6. Я интересуюсь музыкой. 7. Мой любимый предмет — английский язык. 8. Мой папа — программист. Он не интересуется политикой. Его любимые виды спорта — футбол и плавание. 9. Моя мама — зубной врач. Она интересуется искусством. 10. Мы всегда заняты, но мы очень счастливы быть вместе. 11. Чья это ручка? — Это моя ручка. 12. Чья это книга? — Это ваша книга. 13. Чей это стол? — Это стол моего брата. 14. Чья это сумка? — Это сумка моей мамы. 15. Чей это карандаш? — Это карандаш моей сестры. 16. Это твоя тетрадь? — Да. 17. Это тетрадь твоего брата? — Нет, это моя тетрадь. 18. Где ваш стол? — Он посередине комнаты. 19. Где твоя ручка? — Она в моем кармане. 20. Где твоя тетрадь? — Она на столе. 21. Где твоя мама? — Она на работе. 22. Где твой брат? — Он в школе. 23. Где твоя сестра? — Она дома. 24. Чей это карандаш? — Это мой карандаш. — А где мой карандаш? — Он на столе. 25. Чьи это часы? — Это мои часы. — А где мои часы? — Они на столе. 26. Где твой ноутбук? — Он в кабинете на письменном столе.

**Упражнение 3**

*Вставьте глагол* ***to be*** *в Present Simple.*

1. Where ... you? — I ... in the kitchen. 2. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage. 3. Where ... Lisa and John? — They ... at college. 4. ... you busy? — No, I ... not. Mike ... busy. He ... the busiest person I’ve ever met. 5. It ... ten o’clock. She ... late again. 6. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I ... sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classical music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother ... not nervous and she ... rarely upset. She ... the kindest person I’ve ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment. 11. Where ... the keys? — In your jacket. 12. What ... the time, please? — Two o’clock. 13. It ... the biggest meal I’ve ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as skydiving and figure skating. 16. Debt ... the worst kind of poverty. 17. The game ... not worth the candle. 18. Do you have any idea where he ... ? 19. Used cars ... cheaper but less reliable than new cars. 20. What ... the weather forecast for tomorrow? 21. Art ... long, life ... short. 22. You ... the best friend I’ve ever had. 23. I don’t remember what his telephone number ... . 24. Two heads ... better than one. 25. You ... right. That ... a lot of money! Coffee ... really very expensive this week.

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

**Настоящее длительное время**

| **Утверждение** | **Отрицание** | **Вопрос** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I am working now.**Я работаю сейчас. | **I'm not working now.**Я не работаю сейчас. | **Am I working now?**Я сейчас работаю? |
| **We are working now.**Мы работаем сейчас. | **We aren't working now.**Мы не работаем сейчас. | **Are we working now?**Мы сейчас работаем? |
| **She is working now.**Она работает сейчас. | **She isn't working now.**Она не работает сейчас. | **Is she working now?**Она сейчас работает? |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I** | + | **am** | + | **Ving** | + | ... |

 |  |  |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **YouWeThey** | + | **are** | + | **Ving** | + | ... |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | + | **amareis** | + | **not** | + | **Ving** | + | ... |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AmAreIs** | + |   | + | **Ving** | + | ... | **?** |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HeSheIt** | + | **is** | + | **Ving** | + | ... |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| **I am**=**I'mare not**=**aren'tis not**=**isn't** |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **QW** | + | **amareis** | + |   | + | **Ving** | + | ... | **?** |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | *–*[*подлежащее*](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject) |
| ***Ving*** | *– смысловой*[*глагол*](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs)*с окончанием*[*-ing*](https://grammarway.com/ru/ing)*;* |
| ***QW*** | *–*[*question word*](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words)*(вопросительное слово).* |

 |

**Утверждение**

Утвердительное предложение в **Present Continuous** (**Present Progressive**) образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола [to be](https://grammarway.com/ru/to-be) в формах **am**, **is** или **are** и формы [Present Participle](https://grammarway.com/ru/participle#prichastie-nastoiashchego-vremeni) (первой формы смыслового глагола с окончанием -**ing**).

Выбор вспомогательного глагола зависит от подлежащего.

* *I → am (о себе)*
* *He, she, it → is (единственное число)*
* *You, we, they → are (множественное число и 2-е лицо единственного числа)*
* *I am speaking over the telephone. – Я разговариваю по телефону.*
* *She is watching TV now. – Она сейчас смотрит телевизор.*
* *They are walking down the street. – Они спускаются по улице.*
* *She’s working now. – Она сейчас работает.*
* *We’re cleaning the house. – Мы убираем в доме.*

Сокращение с глаголом **to be**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * *I am = I’m*
* *He is = He’s*
* *She is = She’s*
* *It is = It’s*
 | * *You are= You’re*
* *We are = We’re*
* *They are = They’re*
 |

Все правила [добавления окончания -ing](https://grammarway.com/ru/ing) рассмотрены в другой статье.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * *to enter → entering*
* *to lie → lying*
* *to take → taking*
* *to agree → agreeing*
 | * *to say → saying*
* *to relax → relaxing*
* *to run → running*
* *to travel → travelling / traveling*
 |

**Отрицание**

Отрицание в **Present Continuous** образуется с помощью отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола **am**, **is** или **are**.

* *I am not playing the guitar now. – Я сейчас не играю на гитаре.*
* *She is not watching TV now. – Она сейчас не смотрит телевизор.*
* *is not = isn’t*
* *Kate isn’t studying at the moment. – Кейт не учится в данный момент.*
* *are not = aren’t*
* *They aren’t talking about it. – Они не разговаривают об этом.*

**Вопрос**

Общий вопрос в **Present Continuous** образуется вынесением вспомогательного глагола **am**, **is** или **are** в начало предложения перед подлежащим.

* *Am I speaking over the telephone? – Я разговариваю по телефону?*
* *Is she watching TV now? – Она смотрит сейчас телевизор?*
* *Are they walking down the street? – Они спускаются по улице?*

[Специальный вопрос](https://grammarway.com/ru/types-of-questions#spetsialnye-voprosy) в **Present Continuous** образуется с помощью [вопросительного слова](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words) или фразы, которая ставится в самом начале предложения. Дальнейший порядок слов такой же, как в общем вопросе для **Present Continuous**.

* *What am I doing now? – Что я сейчас делаю?*
* *What is she watching now? – Что она сейчас смотрит?*
* *Where are they walking? – Где они гуляют?*

**Употребление Present Continuous**

**Действия, происходящие здесь и сейчас**

**Present Continuous** используется для описания действия, которое происходит прямо сейчас, в момент рассказа о нём. Также **Present Continuous** выражает одновременные действия.

* *He’s playing the piano now. – Он сейчас играет на пианино.*
* *I’m washing my clothes at the moment. – Я стираю свою одежду в данный момент.*
* *They’re repairing the car right now. – Они ремонтируют машину прямо сейчас.*
* *I’m working and Ann is cooking now. – Я работаю сейчас, а Энн занимается готовкой.*

**Действия around now**

**Present Continuous** используется для описания непостоянного, временного действия, т.е. такого действия, которое происходит не прямо сейчас, но в ближайшем временном промежутке – «**around now**» (примерно в это время).

* *She’s preparing for her next week exam. – Она готовится к экзамену, который будет на следующей неделе. (Она, возможно, не готовится к нему прямо сейчас, но будет готовится всё ближайшее к экзамену время)*
* *My brother is looking for a job these days. – Мой брат сейчас ищет работу. (Не факт, что он ищет её прямо сейчас, но на днях – в ближайшем настоящем)*
* *I’m waiting for the parcel coming soon. – Я жду посылку, которая скоро придет. (Я жду её в принципе, не прямо сейчас)*

**Планы на ближайшее будущее**

С помощью **Present Continuous** описываются действия, которые запланированы на ближайшее будущее, особенно, если время и место проведения действия заранее оговорены.

* *They’re moving to Kyiv next Monday. – Они переезжают в Киев в следующий понедельник.*
* *I’m going to the seaside this evening. – Я еду на море этим вечером.*
* *Kate and I are playing our new concert tonight. – Сегодня вечером мы с Кейт играем наш новый концерт.*

**Меняющиеся обстоятельства**

**Present Continuous** используется для описания ситуаций, которые развиваются или меняются.

* *More men are taking paternity leave nowadays. – В наши дни всё больше мужчин берут декретный отпуск.*
* *This tree is growing so fast. – Это дерево растет так быстро.*
* *The weather is changing so unexpectedly these days. – Последнее время погода меняется так неожиданно.*

**Негативный окрас действий**

Мы можем использовать **Present Continuous** для описания вещей, которые происходят постоянно, или характера человека, если это вызывает **гнев** (anger), **раздражение** (irritation) или **надоедливость** (annoyance). Часто используется со словами: **always** (всегда), **constantly** (постоянно), **continually** (непрерывно).

* *You’re always interrupting me when I’m trying to tell this story. – Ты постоянно меня перебиваешь, когда я пытаюсь рассказать эту историю.*
* *He’s constantly losing our keys on the vacation. – На отдыхе он постоянно теряет наши ключи.*
* *I’m always getting ill after this ice-cream. – Я постоянно болею после этого мороженого.*

**Маркеры времени**

**Present Continuous** используется с определенными словами и фразами, которые указывают на определенный, известный момент времени, в который происходит действие.

* *now – сейчас*
* *right now – прямо сейчас*
* *still – всё ещё*
* *currently – теперь*
* *at the moment – в этот момент*
* *at present – в настоящее время*
* *this morning – этим утром*
* *this evening – этим вечером*
* *this afternoon – сегодня после обеда*
* *today – сегодня (днём)*
* *tonight – сегодня (вечером)*
* *these days – на днях*
* *nowadays – в наши дни*

**Упражнение 4**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.*

(NOW) 1. Timothy (to feed) his dog. 2. Mr Jones (to clean) his yard. 3. Nancy (to paint) her kitchen. 4. Our neighbours (to wash) their car. 5. I (to wash) my hair. 6. Who (to fix) your sink? 7. What she (to do) now? — She (to dance). 8. The children (to brush) their teeth. 9. What he (do) at the moment? — He (to fix) his bicycle. 10. They (to have) a big dinner together. 11. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 12. I (to do) my homework. 13. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 14. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 15. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 16. The old man (to walk) about the room. 17. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 18. You (to have) a break? 19. What language you (to study)? 20. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 21. What they (to talk) about? 22. It still (to rain). 23. I (to open) an umbrella. 24. John (to play) computer games. 25. My friend (to collect) material for a book that he (to write) now. 26. She (to feel) tired. 27. We (to have) a private lesson in computer science.

**Упражнение 5**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.*

(NOW) It (not to rain) any more, it (to clear) up and the sun (to shine). The jazz band (to play) in the park. A lot of people (to listen) to the music and they really (to have) a good time. But they (not to dance) yet. There is a coffee shop there. Only seven people (to sit) there, and only five people (to wait) in the queue. Some people (to have) sandwiches and (to drink) coffee, tea or fruit juices. Boys and girls over there (to laugh) and (to make) a lot of noise. They (to play) games and Tom (to take) pictures. So what (to go) on?

**Упражнение 6**

*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.*

(СЕЙЧАС) 1. Я читаю. 2. Он не пишет. 3. Мы не работаем. 4. Вы читаете? 5. Он спит? 6. Коля и Миша играют в футбол. 7. Катя играет на рояле. 8. Она не поет. 9. Моя сестра спит. 10. Папа пьет чай? 11. Твои родители пьют чай? 12. Я не сплю. 13. Она сидит за столом. 14. Мы делаем упражнение. 15. Мы не купаемся. 16. Они играют во дворе? 17. Нина и Аня моют пол. 18. Коля помогает маме. 19. Ты помогаешь папе? 20. Моя сестра читает интересную книгу. 21. Они идут в школу. 22. Вы идете в школу? 23. Он работает? 24. Твоя бабушка идет в магазин? 25. Он покупает конфеты. 26. Что делает твоя сестра? 27. Где играют дети? 28. Почему ты смеешься? 29. Куда они идут? 30. Что несут эти мальчики? 31. Я сижу в парке на скамейке и кормлю птиц. 32. Мама сидит на диване в гостиной и смотрит телевизор. 33. Это фотография моих друзей. Том играет на гитаре, а Джейн поет. 34. А здесь они танцуют на вечеринке в мой день рождения.

**Упражнение 7**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.*

(USUALLY) 1. Му working day (to begin) at seven o’clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o’clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o’clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk). 2. My sister (to get) up at eight o’clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) her two hours to do her homework. 8. She (to speak) French well.

**Упражнение 8**

*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.*

(ОБЫЧНО) 1. Я работаю. 2. Мы работаем. 3. Они не работают. 4. Вы работаете? — Да. 5. Он работает? — Нет. Он учится. 6. Мой брат не учится. Он работает. 7. Ты носишь очки? 8. Вы помогаете людям? 9. Он любит читать сказки? 1Q. Она любит играть на скрипке? 11. Моя сестра не читает книг. 12. Наша бабушка любит спать на диване. 13. Вы любите отдыхать в кресле? 14. Мы едим и пьем в кухне. 15. Мой брат не любит читать газеты. 16. Мы спим в спальне. 17. Мой брат спит на диване в гостиной. 18. Моя сестра одевается перед зеркалом. 19. Мой дядя пишет книги. 20. Мы пишем упражнения в школе. 21. Я трачу свои карманные деньги на мороженое. 22. Он все время читает и не любит смотреть телевизор.

**Упражнение 9**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | I (to take) my sister to school now. | I (to take) her to school every day. |
| 2. | He (to help) his father now. | He (to help) his father very often. |
| 3. | At the moment they (to go) to the river for a swim. | They usually (to go) to the river for a swim. |
| 4. | She (to play) the violin now. | She (to play) the violin every day. |
| 5. | I (to read) now. | I (to read) every day. |
| 6. | He (to sleep) now. | He (to sleep) every night. |
| 7. | We (to drink) tea now. | We (to drink) tea every morning. |
| 8. | They (to go) to school now. | They (to go) to school every morning. |
| 9. | I (not to sleep) now. | I (not to sleep) in the daytime. |
| 10. | She (not to drink) coffee now. | She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. |
| 11. | We (not to watch) TV now. | We (not to watch) TV in the morning. |
| 12. | They (not to eat) now. | They (not to eat) at the lesson. |
| 13. | My mother (not to work) now. | My mother (not to work) at an office. |
| 14. | You (to work) now? | You (to work) every day? |
| 15. | He (to play) now? | He (to play) in the afternoon? |
| 16. | They (to eat) now? | They (to eat) at school? |
| 17. | Your sister (to rest) now? | Your sister (to rest) after school? |
| 18. | What you (to do) now? | What you (to do) every morning? |
| 19. | What you (to read) now? | What you (to read) after dinner? |
| 20. | What they (to eat) now? | What they (to eat) for breakfast? |
| 21. | What your brother (to drink) now? | What your brother (to drink) in the evening? |
| 22. | Everybody (to have) a good time now? | Everybody (to have) a good time every Saturday? |
| 23. | She (to take) medicine now? | How often she (to take) medicine? |
| 24. | Where they (to go) now? | Where they (to go) on Sunday? |
| 25. | They (to speak) English now? | What language they usually (to speak)? |

**Упражнение 10**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.*

1. Не (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) a lot of books. 5. They (to read) many books? 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. The children (to eat) soup now. 8. The children (to eat) soup now? 9. The children (not to eat) soup now. 10. You (to play) volleyball well? 11. When you (to play) volleyball? 12. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 13. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 14. We (not to dance) every day. 15. Look! Kate (to dance). 16. Kate (to sing) well? 17. Where he (to go) in the morning? 18. He (not to sleep) after dinner. 19. My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 20. When you (to sleep)? 21. Nina (not to sleep) now. 22. Where John (to live)? — He (to live) in England. 23. My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages. 24. Elvire (to speak) English, German and French? — Yes, she ... . 25. She only (not to speak) Italian.

**Упражнение 11**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.*

1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday. 2. They (to want) to publish this book in July? 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously. 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it. 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? — You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. 6. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 7. Your family (to leave) St Petersburg in summer? — Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 8. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a nice walk in the garden. 9. What you (to do) here now? — We (to listen) to tape recordings. 10. You (to want) to see my father? — Yes, I ... . 11. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 12. What magazine you (to read)? — It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? — Yes, I ... . But I (not to know) French. 13. We (to have) an English lesson now. 14. He (to feel) in a position to lend her money. 15. I (to think) she (not to feel) safe there. 16. You (to see) what I (to mean)? 17. You (to hear) what she (to say)? 18. He (not to feel) at liberty to tell you the truth. 19. Ron has got a new job. He (to earn) a fortune as a managing director. They (to think) he (to be) a bag of money. 20. They (to come) tonight? — Yes, I (to believe) so. 21. I (to believe) in myself at the moment. 22. He (to dislike) walking, he (to like) jogging.

**Упражнение 12**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.*

One Sunday Agnes and her mother went to the zoo. The girl was very excited. She was interested in everything she saw.

“Mother, look,” she said. “There (to be) a monkey in this cage. It (to eat) an apple. Now it (to give) a bite to another monkey. I (to think) monkeys (to like) apples very much.”

“Yes, dear,” said her mother.

“Now I (to want) to go and see the lions and tigers. Where they (to live), mother?”

“In that big house over there. Come along.”

Agnes enjoyed the lion house a lot. “Mother,” she said, “the tiger (to want) a drink: it (to go) to the dish of water there in the comer. And the lion (to look) right at me. You (to think) it (to want) to eat me up? When the lions and tigers (to have) their dinner, mother?”

“The keepers (to bring) them large pieces of meat every day at four o’clock. And they (to make) a lot of noise before their dinner time, so everybody (to know) they (to be) hungry.”

# **FUTURE SIMPLE**

# **Простое будущее время**

| Утверждение | Отрицание | Вопрос |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I shall work tomorrow.**Я буду работать завтра. | **I shan't work tomorrow.**Я не буду работать завтра. | **Shall I work tomorrow?**Я буду работать завтра? |
| **You will work tomorrow.**Вы будете работать завтра. | **You won't work tomorrow.**Вы не будете работать завтра. | **Will you work tomorrow?**Вы будете работать завтра? |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IWe** | + | **will (shall)** | + | **V** | + | ... |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | + | **shallwill** | + | **not** | + | **V** | + | ... |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ShallWill** | + |   | + | **V** | + | ... | **?** |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HeSheItYouThey** | + | **will** | + | **V** | + | ... |

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|  |
| --- |
| **shall not**=**shan'twill not**=**won'tshall**=**'llwill**=**'ll** |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **QW** | + | **shallwill** | + |   | + | **V** | + | ... | **?** |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | *– подлежащее* |
| ***V*** | *–*[*простой инфинитив*](https://grammarway.com/ru/infinitive)*смыслового глагола без чаcтицы "****to****";* |
| ***QW*** | *–*[*question word*](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words)*(вопросительное слово).* |

 |

### **Утверждение**

**Future Simple** (**Future Indefinite**) образуется c помощью [вспомогательного глагола](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs#vspomogatelnye-glagoly) **will** или **shall** и простого [инфинитива](https://grammarway.com/ru/infinitive) без частицы **to** в активном или же пассивном залоге. Глагол [to be](https://grammarway.com/ru/to-be) (**am**, **is**, **are**) в будущем времени приобретает форму **will be** (реже **shall be**).

**Will** в современном английском используется со всеми числами и лицами.

**Shall** используется только с первым лицом **I**, **We** (устаревшее употребление).

В современном английском со всеми числами и лицами используется только **will** и это не является ошибкой. Но **shall** еще можно встретить в газетах, старых текстах или текстах при собеседовании на работу, при поступлении в учебное учреждение, в художественной литературе.

* *I shall go for a walk tomorrow.* – Завтра я пойду на прогулку.
* *My husband will buy this ring for me.* – Мой муж купит мне это кольцо.
* *We will find your key tomorrow.* – Мы найдем твои ключи завтра.
* *The project will be presented next week.*– Проект будет представлен на следующей неделе.
* *shall* = ‘ll (сокращение)
* *I’ll go to the cinema next week.* – На следующей неделе я пойду в кино.
* *will* = ‘ll
* *He’ll fly to Paris next winter.* – Он полетит в Париж следующей зимой.

### Отрицание

В отрицательном предложении в **Future Simple** добавляется отрицательная частица **not** после вспомогательного глагола **will** или **shall**.

* *I will not go for a walk tomorrow.* – Я не пойду завтра на прогулку.
* *My husband will not buy this ring for me.* – Мой муж не купит мне это кольцо.
* *We will not find your key tomorrow*. – Мы не найдем твой ключ завтра.
* *The project will not be presented next week.*– Проект не будет представлен на следующей неделе.
* will not = won’t
* *She won’t go to the cinema.* – Она не пойдёт в кино.
* shall not = shan’t
* I shan’t work there. – Я не буду там работать.

### Вопрос

Образование общего вопроса в **Future Simple** происходит с помощью вынесения вспомогательного глагола **will** или **shall** в начало предложения перед [подлежащим](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject).

* *Will I go for a walk tomorrow?* – Я пойду завтра на прогулку?
* *Will my husband buy this ring for me?* – Мой муж купит мне это кольцо?
* *Will we find your key tomorrow?* – Мы найдем твой ключ завтра?
* *Will the project be presented next week?*– Будет ли проект представлен на следующей неделе?

[Специальный вопрос](https://grammarway.com/ru/types-of-questions#spetsialnye-voprosy) в **Future Simple** образуется с помощью [вопросительного слова](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words) или фразы, которая ставится в самом начале предложения. Дальнейший порядок слов такой же, как в общем вопросе для **Future Simple**.

* *Where will I go tomorrow?* – Куда я завтра пойду?
* *What will my husband buy for me?* – Что купит мне мой муж?
* *When will we find your key?* – Когда мы найдем твой ключ?
* *Why will the project be presented next week.*– Почему проект будет представлен на следующей неделе?

## Употребление Future Simple

### Общее будущее

**Future Simple** используется для описания единичных, повторяющихся или последовательных действий в будущем.

* *He will come here tomorrow.* – Он придет сюда завтра.
* *I will run every morning next summer.* – Следующим летом я буду бегать каждое утро.
* *They will go to the cinema, buy some snacks, and watch good movie next Monday.* – Они пойдут в кино, купят что-то перекусить и будут смотреть хороший фильм в следующий понедельник.

### Предположения о будущем

**Future Simple** используется для описания предположений о будущих действиях. В этом случае **Future Simple** часто используется вместе с глаголами и выражениями в [Present Simple](https://grammarway.com/ru/present-simple): **think** (думать), **believe** (верить), **expect** (ожидать), **be afraid** (бояться), **be sure** (быть уверенным) или наречиями: **probably** (вероятно), **perhaps** (возможно), **certainly** (безусловно).

* *I think he will win this competition.* – Я думаю, он выиграет это состязание.
* *I’m afraid she won’t come here on time.* – Боюсь, он не придёт вовремя.
* *Probably they will find the way out.* – Возможно, они найдут выход.

### Обещания, опасения, надежды

**Future Simple** используется для выражения обещаний, описаний и надежд связанных с будущем. Часто в предложении это время используется со словами: **promise** (обещать), **swear** (клясться), **guarantee** (гарантировать), **hope** (надеяться), **threat** (угрожать), **warn** (предупреждать), **request** (просить, запрашивать), **offer** (предлагать).

* *I promise we will go to the seaside next year.* – Я обещаю, мы поедем на море в следующем году.
* *We hope he will enter the university.* – Мы надеемся, что он поступит в университет.
* *She swears she will come home in time.* – Она клянется, что будет дома вовремя.

### Прогнозы на будущее

**Future Simple** используется для описания вещей, которые непременно случатся в будущем, и на которые мы не можем повлиять.

* *The great storm will be tomorrow.* – Завтра будет сильный шторм.
* *Anyway she will fly away.* – В любом случае она улетит.
* *The dawn will come soon.* – Скоро наступит рассвет.

### Спонтанные решения

**Future Simple** используется для описания мгновенно принятых, спонтанных решений, действий, которые не были запланированы и пришли на ум только что.

* *I will take this dress.* – Я возьму это платье. (не запланированная покупка в магазине)
* *We will go there right now!* – Мы пойдем туда прямо сейчас! (эмоционально решение)
* *I will paint this table.* – Я покрашу этот стол. (решение принято спонтанно, глядя на стол)

## Маркеры времени

**Future Simple** используется, если на вопрос «**когда это будет?**» можно указать приблизительное, неточное время. Если известно точное, конкретное время или временной промежуток, когда будет совершаться действие, то это [Present Continuous](https://grammarway.com/ru/present-continuous) или [Future Continuous](https://grammarway.com/ru/future-continuous).

* *tomorrow* – завтра
* *the day after tomorrow* – послезавтра
* *tonight* – вечером
* *soon* – скоро
* *as soon as* – как только
* *later* – позже
* *next week* – на следующей неделе
* *next month* – в следующем месяце
* *next year* – в следующем году
* *next century* – в следующем столетии
* *in a week* – через неделю
* *in a month* – через месяц
* *in three year* – через три года
* *in two days* – через два дня
* *in one of these days* – в один из этих дней

**Упражнение 13**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.*

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2. He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) hello. 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose, and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (ECG or EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr Setton’s call. 14. Dr Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: “Stop worring! Your blood analysis is excellent.” He is a very good doctor.

**Упражнение 14**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или Future Simple.*

1. You (to come) to my place next Sunday? 2. You (to read) this book next week? 3. You (to read) books every day? 4. You (to read) a book now? 5. I (not to see) him tomorrow. 6. What you (to do) tomorrow? 7. What your friend (to do) tomorrow? 8. Where you (to go) next summer? 9. Where you (to go) every morning? 10. Where you (to go) now? 11. Look! Mary (to dance). 12. She (to dance) every day. 13. She (to dance) tomorrow? 14. He (to go) to the theatre tomorrow. 15. We (to go) to school in the morning. 16. Look! Kate (to go) to school. 17. You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 18. I (not to play) the guitar now. 19. My brother (to play) the guitar every evening. 20. They (not to take) care of the garden next summer. 21. You (to like) apples? 22. You (to eat) apples tomorrow? 23. Nick (to read) a lot of books. 24. Mother (to work) every day. 25. He (not to sleep) now. 26. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday? 27. We (not to go) to the zoo tomorrow. 28. I (not to learn) the poem now. 29. She (to live) in San Francisco. 30. My father (to shoot) very well. 31. He is very strong. Look! He (to carry) a very heavy box.

|  |
| --- |
| He забывайте употреблять *настоящее время* вместо будущего в придаточных предложениях времени и условия после союзов *if, when, as soon as, before, after, till (until)*. |

**Упражнение 15**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в нужном времени.*

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you will come to a supermarket. 2. When you (to cross) the park, you will see the hospital. 3. If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report. 4. If she (to be) in St Petersburg now, she will meet you at the railway station. 5. If you (not to hurry), you will miss the train. 6. If it (to rain), we shan’t go to the country. 7. When my friend (to come) to St Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum. 8. What will you be doing when he (to come) to your place? 9. Don’t forget to pay for your dinner before you (to leave) the canteen. 10. I shall be able to translate this article if you (to give) me a dictionary. 11. You will have to work hard at home if you (to miss) the lesson. 12. Where will you go when you (to come) to London? 13. The child won’t be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit. 14. I shan’t have dinner before mother (to come) home. 15. What will you do if you (not to finish) your homework tonight?

**Упражнение 16**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple. (Все предложения относятся к будущему.)*

1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk. 2. He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student. 3. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up. 4. You (to pass) many towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Moscow. 5. I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets. 6. I (to go) to university after I (to leave) school. 7. When he (to return) to St Petersburg, he (to call) on us. 8. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter. 9. We (to gather) at our place when my brother (to come) back from Africa. 10. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words. 11. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time. 12. What you (to do) when you (to come) home? 13. When they (to cross) the road, they (to see) the hotel. 14. Before she (to get) to the theatre, she (to go) past the shopping centre. 15. What we (to do) if it (to rain) tonight?

# **PAST SIMPLE**

# Простое (неопределенное) прошедшее время

| Утверждение | Отрицание | Вопрос |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I worked yesterday.**Я работал вчера. | **I didn't work yesterday.**Я не работал вчера. | **Did you work yesterday?**Ты работал вчера? |
|

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | + | **VedV2** | + | **...** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | + | **did** | + | **not** | + | **V** | + | ... |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Did** | + |   | + | **V** | + | ... | **?** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |   |  |   |   |

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| --- |
| **did not**=**didn't** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **QW** | + | **did** | + |   | + | **V** | + | ... | **?** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | *–*[*подлежащее*](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject) |  |  |
| ***V*** | – [*инфинитив*](https://grammarway.com/ru/infinitive)*(первая форма глагола);* | ***V2*** | *– вторая форма неправильго глагола;* |
| ***Ved*** | *–*[*глагол*](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs)*с окончанием*[*ed*](https://grammarway.com/ru/ed)*;* | ***QW*** | *–*[*question word*](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words)*(вопросительное слово).* |

 |

### Утверждение

**Past Simple** (**Past Indefinite**) образуется с помощью преобразования смыслового глагола в форму прошедшего времени. Если действие выражается правильным глаголом, то к его первой форме добавляется [окончание -ed](https://grammarway.com/ru/ed). Если используется неправильный глагол, тогда применяется вторая форма неправильного глагола из [таблицы неправильных глаголов](https://grammarway.com/ru/irregular-verbs). Если нужного глагола там нет – значит он правильный и к нему можно добавлять окончание **-ed**. Форма прошедшего времени глагола одинакова для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа (кроме глагола [to be](https://grammarway.com/ru/to-be)).

* *She worked abroad.* – Она работала за границей.
* *My uncle lived here.* – Мой дядя жил здесь.
* *Harry wrote a lot of books.* – Гарри написал много книг.
* *She was angry yesterday.* – Вчера она была злая.
* *We were young and reckless.* – Мы были молоды и беспечны.

Все правила [добавления окончания -ed](https://grammarway.com/ru/ed) рассмотрены в отдельной статье.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * *to work → worked*
* *to translate → translated*
* *to agree → agreed*
 | * *to study → studied*
* *to play → played*
 | * *to stop → stopped*
* *to relax → relaxed*
 |

### Отрицание

Отрицание в **Past Simple** образуется путем добавления [вспомогательного глагола](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs#vspomogatelnye-glagoly) **did** и отрицательной частицы **not** после него, которые стоят после [подлежащего](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject) и перед смысловым глаголом. **Did** – это форма прошедшего времени вспомогательного глагола **do**. **Did** используется для всех лиц и чисел существительных.

После **did not** смысловой глагол используется только в форме [простого инфинитива](https://grammarway.com/ru/infinitive) без частицы **to**, потому что грамматическое время в английском языке указывается с помощью вспомогательного **did**.

* *She did not work abroad.* – Она не работала за границей.
* *Harry did not write a lot of letters.* – Гарри не писал много писем.
* *Did not = didn’t* (сокращение)
* *His uncle didn’t live here.* – Его дядя не жил здесь.
* *Your grandfather didn’t dance.* – Твой дедушка не танцевал.

Отрицание с глаголом [to be](https://grammarway.com/ru/to-be) в форме прошедшего времени (**was** или **were**) образуется с помощью частицы **not**, которая ставится после **was** или **were**. **Was** и **were** не нуждаются во вспомогательных глаголах для образования отрицательного предложения.

* *I was not angry yesterday.* – Я не была злой вчера.
* *Kate and Jack were not here two day ago.* – Кейт и Джек не были тут два дня назад.
*
* *was not = wasn't* (сокращение)
* were not = weren't
* *It wasn't true.* – Это не было правдой.
* *They weren't Canadians.* – Они не были канадцами.

### Вопрос

Общий вопрос в **Past Simple** образуется путем добавления вспомогательного глагола **did** в начале предложения перед подлежащим. После подлежащегосмысловой глагол используется только в форме [простого инфинитива](https://grammarway.com/ru/infinitive) без окончаний и частицы **to**.

* *Did she work abroad?* – Она работала за границей?
* *Did Harry write a lot of letters?* – Гарри писал много писем?
* *Did my uncle live here?* – Мой дядя жил здесь?

[Специальный вопрос](https://grammarway.com/ru/types-of-questions#spetsialnye-voprosy) в **Past Simple** образуется с помощью [вопросительного слова](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words) или фразы, которая ставится в самом начале предложения. Дальнейший порядок слов такой же, как в общем вопросе для **Past Simple**.

* *Where did she work?* – Где она работала?
* *What did Harry write?* – Что писал Гарри?
* *When did he live here?* – Когда он здесь жил?

### To be в Past Simple

Глагол **to be** (быть, существовать) – особенный и во времени **Past Simple** имеет две формы **was** и **were**. Выбор нужной формы зависит от [подлежащего](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject).

**Was** – используют, когда подлежащее выражено существительным или местоимением в единственном числе (**I**, **he**, **she**, **it**).

**Were** – когда говорят о множестве людей или вещей (**we**, **they**) или с местоимением **you** (ты, вы, вежливое Вы).

Подробно про [глагол to be](https://grammarway.com/ru/to-be) и образование отрицания и вопросов с этим глаголом написано в отдельной статье.

* *I was tired.* – Я был уставшим.
* *She wasn't abroad.* – Она не была заграницей.
* *Was Harry a good writer?* – Гарри был хорошим писателем?
* *You were tired.* – Вы были уставшим.
* *Those books weren't that old.* – Те книги не были настолько старыми.
* *Where were your parents last summer?* – Где были твои родители прошлым летом?

## Употребление Past Simple

### Непродолжительные действия в конкретный момент в прошлом

**Past Simple** используют для описания действий, когда известен неточный момент времени в прошлом, в который действие произошло. Даже если говорящий пропустил указание момента времени, то оно подразумевается.

* *She worked abroad 2 years ago.* – Она работала за границей два года назад.
* *Harry wrote a lot of letters in 2011.* – Гарри написал много писем в 2011 году.
* *I met my old friend yesterday.* – Вчера я встретил своего старого друга.

### Действия, завершенные в прошлом

**Past Simple** используют для описания действий, которые уже завершились в прошлом и больше не имеют отношение к настоящему. Это действие могло быть одноразовым, повторяющимся или длиться некоторое время, но длительность действия не важна.

* *He was a famous singer.* – Он был знаменитым певцом. (Он больше не поет.)
* *This man once won a medal.* – Этот мужчина однажды выиграл медаль.
* *She worked abroad for 20 years.* – Она работала за границей двадцать лет. (Она больше не работает заграницей.)

### Действия, которые не могут повториться

**Past Simple** используется для выражения действий, которые произошли один раз в прошлом и больше не могут повториться в связи с различными обстоятельствами.

* *Mary won a Math medal when she was a schoolgirl.* – Мэри выиграла медаль по математике, когда была школьницей. (Она не может больше выиграть медаль по математике, она больше не школьница.)
* *My grandmother once sang with Freddie Mercury.* – Однажды моя бабушка пела с Фредди Меркьюри. (Она больше не может спеть с Фредди Меркьюри, его нет в живых.)

### Последовательные действия в прошлом

**Past Simple** используется для перечисления нескольких действий, происходивших по порядку, последовательно, друг за другом в прошлом.

* *She entered the room and screamed.* – Она вошла в комнату и закричала.
* *I woke up, washed my face and brushed my teeth.* – Я проснулся, умылся и почистил зубы.
* *He closed the door, put the key into the pocket and caught the taxi.* – Он закрыл дверь, положил ключ в карман и поймал такси.

Для описания одновременно происходивших нескольких действий используют [Past Continuous](https://grammarway.com/ru/past-continuous).

* *Ann was cleaning the house while Mark was washing their car.* – Энн убирала в доме тогда, когда Марк мыл их машину.
* *Kate was drawing and Paul was doing his hometask.* – Кэйт рисовала, а Пол делал свое домашнее задание.

## Маркеры времени

**Past Simple** используется, если на вопрос «**когда это произошло?**» вы можете дать четкий, но не точный временной ответ. Если момент времени, когда совершилось действие, не известен, то это время группы [Perfect](https://grammarway.com/ru/all-verb-tenses). Если известен точный, конкретный момент, в который выполнялось действие, то это [Past Continuous](https://grammarway.com/ru/past-continuous).

* *yesterday* – вчера
* *the day before yesterday* – позавчера
* *just now* – только что
* *the other day* – на днях
* *last week* – на прошлой неделе
* *last month* – в прошлом месяце
* *last year* – в прошлом году
* *last decade* – в прошлом десятилетии
* *last century* – в прошлом веке
* *an hour ago* – час назад
* *three hours ago* – три часа назад
* *two weeks ago* – две недели назад
* *in 1992* – в 1992 году
* *at 6 o'clock* – в 6 часов

**Упражнение 17**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.*

1. What your neighbours (to do) yesterday? 2. Mr Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning. 3. His wife (to water) her lovely flowers. 4. Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball. 5. In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV. 6. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile). 7. Her brothers (to shout) at her. 8. Mrs Smith (to work) in the kitchen. 9. She (to bake) a delicious apple pie. 10. She (to cook) a nice dinner. 11. She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired. 12. The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed. 13. Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone. 14. Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife. 15. They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o’clock. 16. They (to visit) their friends. 17. They (to dance) a lot there. 18. Mr and Mrs Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time with their friends. 19. Mr Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning? Mrs Smith (to water) her lovely flowers? Their children (to clean) the yard? They (to play) basketball? When their boys (to watch) TV? Who (to bake) a delicious lemon pie? Mrs Smith (to cook) a good dinner? The children (to go) to bed? Why Mr Smith and Mrs Smith (to have) a wonderful time last night? Where they (to be)?

**Упражнение 18**

*Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.*

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a “five”. Pete does not get a “five” because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and change my books. Then I go home.

**Test your knowledge**

**Упражнение 19**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Continuous или Future Simple.*

1. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow). 2. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly. A soft wind (to blow). Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky. 3. Don’t go out: it (to rain) heavily. 4. Take your raincoat with you. I am afraid it (to rain) in the evening and you (to get) wet through if you (not to put) it on. 5. Every spring birds (to come) to our garden and (to sing) in the trees. 6. Listen! Somebody (to sing) in the next room. 7. It usually (not to snow) at this time of the year. 8. What the weather (to be) like now? It (to snow)? — No, it ... . 9. We (to go) out of town to ski on Sunday? — Yes, we ... if it (to snow) this week and if there (to be) a lot of snow everywhere. 10. What you (to do) tomorrow? — We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? — With pleasure, if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home. 11. If we (to have) televisions at our supermarket, they (to inform) customers about things in the store. 12. If we (to play) music, it (to produce) the right atmosphere. 13. If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things. 14. If we (to employ) more assistants, they (to help) our customers.

**Упражнение 20**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Past Simple.*

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two hours ago. 3. Your brother (to go) to school last Friday? — Yes, he ... . 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o’clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o’clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Last night he (to wash) his face with soap and water. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday. 10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 11. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I ... . But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 13. You (to come) home at six o’clock yesterday? — No, I ... . Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 14. Mary (to like) writing stories. 15. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet. 16. You (to tell) your mother the truth about the money?

**Упражнение 21**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple*, *Past Simple или Future Simple.*

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o’clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o’clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o’clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o’clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I ... . 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow. 17. What mark she (to get) in her exam last week?

**Упражнение 22**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.*

1. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can’t afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist’s? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London. 11. She (to do) all the washing in their house. 12. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 13. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem. 14. You (to think) you (to be) happy in your new neighbourhood? 15. When the chicken soup (to be) ready? 16. The customs officers at JFK airport in New York (to arrest) that young man when he (to arrive). 17. I (to like) to get on with my friends, so I often (to do) what they (to want). 18. When your birthday (to be)? 19. When you (to get) your watch? 20. Who (to create) Mickey Mouse?

# **PAST CONTINUOUS**

# Прошедшее длительное время

| Утверждение | Отрицание | Вопрос |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I was working at six o'clock.**Я работал в шесть часов. | **I wasn't working at six o'clock.**Я не работал в шесть часов. | **Was I working at six o'clock?** Я работал в шесть часов? |
| **You were working at six o'clock.**Вы работали в шесть часов. | **You weren't working at six o'clock.**Вы не работали в шесть часов. | **Were you working at six o'clock?** Вы работали в шесть часов? |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IHeSheIt** | + | **was** | + | **Ving** | + | ... |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | + | **waswere** | + | **not** | + | **Ving** | + | ... |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WasWere** | + |   | + | **Ving** | + | ... | **?** |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **YouWeThey** | + | **were** | + | **Ving** | + | ... |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| **was not**=**wasn'twere not**=**weren't** |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **QW** | + | **waswere** | + |   | + | **Ving** | + | ... | **?** |

 |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | *–*[*подлежащее*](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject) |
| ***Ving*** | *– смысловой*[*глагол*](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs)*с окончанием*[*-ing*](https://grammarway.com/ru/ing)*;* |
| ***QW*** | *–*[*question word*](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words)*(вопросительное слово).* |

 |

### Утверждение

**Past Continuous** (**Past Progressive**) образуется с помощью [вспомогательного глагола](https://grammarway.com/ru/verbs#vspomogatelnye-glagoly) **was** или **were** и простого [причастия настоящего времени](https://grammarway.com/ru/participle#prichastie-nastoiashchego-vremeni) (первая форма глагола с окончанием -**ing**). **Was** и **were** – это формы прошедшего времени вспомогательного глагола [to be](https://grammarway.com/ru/to-be).

Выбор нужной формы зависит от лица подлежащего (главного члена предложения).

**Was** – используют, когда говорят о чем-то в единственном числе (**I**, **he**, **she**, **it**).

**Were** – когда говорят о множестве людей и вещей (**we**, **they**) или используют местоимение **you** (ты, вы, вежливое Вы).

* *I was singing a song.* – Я пел песню.
* *She was drinking tea.* – Она пила чай.
* *They were watching the movie.* – Они смотрели кино.

Все правила [добавления окончания -ing](https://grammarway.com/ru/ing) рассмотрены в другой статье.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * *to enter → entering*
* *to lie → lying*
* *to take → taking*
* *to agree → agreeing*
 | * *to say → saying*
* *to relax → relaxing*
* *to run → running*
* *to travel → travelling / traveling*
 |

### Отрицание

Отрицание в **Past Continuous** образуется путем добавления частицы **not** после вспомогательного глагола **was** или **were**.

* *I was not singing a song.* – Я не пела песню.
* *She was not drinking tea.* – Она не пила чай.
* *They were not watching the movie.* – Они не смотрели кино.
* *was not = wasn’t* (сокращение)
* *I wasn’t playing at 5 p.m.* – Я не играл в 5 вечера.
* were not = weren’t
* *You weren’t working when we came.* – Ты не работал, когда мы пришли.

### Вопрос

Общий вопрос в **Past Continuous** образуется путем вынесения вспомогательного глагола **was** или **were** в начало предложения перед [подлежащим](https://grammarway.com/ru/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject).

* *Was I singing a song?* – Я пела песню?
* *Was she drinking tea?* – Она пила чай?
* *Were they watching the movie?* – Они смотрели кино?

[Специальный вопрос](https://grammarway.com/ru/types-of-questions#spetsialnye-voprosy) в **Past Continuous** образуется с помощью [вопросительного слова](https://grammarway.com/ru/question-words) или фразы, которая ставится в самом начале предложения. Дальнейший порядок слов такой же, как в общем вопросе для **Past Continuous**.

* *What was I singing at karaoke at the same time yesterday?* – Что я пел в караоке вчера в это же время?
* *When was she doing her hometask?* – Когда она делала свое домашнее задание?
* *Where were they watching the movie when the fire began?* – Где они смотрели кино, когда начался пожар?

## Употребление Past Continuous

### Продолжительные действия в конкретный момент времени в прошлом

**Past Continuous** используется для описания действий, которые происходили в конкретный, точно известный момент времени или некоторый промежуток времени в прошлом.

* *Yesterday at 10 p.m. I was climbing the tree.* – Вчера в десять я взбиралась на дерево.
* *At 5 o’clock yesterday evening my sister was flying from Sydney.* – Вчера в пять моя сестра летела из Сиднея.
* *At the same time two years ago we were visiting my parents.* – В это же время два года назад мы навещали моих родителей.
* *She was still dancing at midnight.* – В полночь она все еще танцевала.
* *Last night at 1 p.m. I was preparing my speech.* – Прошлой ночью в час я подготавливал свою речь.

Точный момент времени в **Past Continuous** может уточняться или прерываться другим, более кратковременным действием, которое выражено в [Past Simple](https://grammarway.com/ru/past-simple).

* *She was cleaning the house when the phone rang.* – В то время, когда она убирала дом, зазвонил телефон.
* *John was cooking dinner when he suddenly cut his finger.* – Когда Джон готовил обед, он внезапно порезал палец.
* *Helen was using the blender so she didn’t hear you came in.* – Хелен пользовалась блендером, так что не слышала, как ты вошел.

Слова **while** («**в то время, как**», «**пока**») и **when** («**когда**») подчеркивают разные части предложения. Как правило, после слова **while** следует **Past Continuous**, а за словом **when** следует [Past Simple](https://grammarway.com/ru/past-simple).

* *While I was typing my report everyone left the office.* – Пока я набирала свой отчет, все покинули офис.
* *While I was eating my soup, he came home.* – В то время, когда я ел суп, он пришел домой.
* *I was eating my soup when he came home.* – Я ел суп, когда он пришел домой.
* *When Dana broke the cup I was making some cakes.* – Когда Дана разбила чашку, я готовила пирожные.

### Одновременные действия в прошлом

**Past Continuous** используется для описания нескольких действий в одном предложении, которые происходили одновременно.

* *She was doing her makeup while she was talking over the telephone.* – Во время разговора по телефону она делала макияж.
* *They were drinking a cup of coffee while they were sitting at that restaurant.* – Они пили кофе, когда сидели в том ресторане.
* *We were eating delicious pasta while we were watching a new cartoon.* – Мы ели вкусную пасту, когда смотрели новый мультик.
* *I was playing the guitar and Jane was playing along the drum.* – Я играла на гитаре, а Джейн подыгрывала мне на барабане.
* *Children were playing games, eating sweets and drinking Cola.* – Дети играли в игры, ели сладости и пили колу.

### Выражение неодобрения

**Past Continuous** используется для выражения неодобрения, нетерпеливости или раздражения к каким-либо действиями в прошлом. В этом смысле **Past Continuous** обычно используется со словами **always** (всегда, постоянно), **often** (часто), **constantly** (постоянно). Эти слова ставятся между вспомогательным глаголом **was** или **were** и смысловым глаголом с окончанием -**ing**.

* *He was always interrupting me when I was talking.* – Он постоянно меня перебивал, когда я говорил.
* *She was constantly losing our keys on the vocation.* – На отдыхе онa постоянно теряла наши ключи.
* *We were often waiting for that friend of his. He was so slow.* – Мы часто ждали того его друга. Он был таким медлительным.
* *As she was always inspecting my stuff I didn’t like her.* – Так как она постоянно осматривала мои вещи, я ее не любил.

В данном значении **Past Continuous** похож на конструкцию [used to](https://grammarway.com/ru/used-to), но с негативным оттенком.

* *He used to worry about money too much.* – Он слишком много заботился о деньгах.
* *Clark used to complain constantly about anything.* – Кларк на все постоянно жаловался.

### Запланированные действия, которые не произошли

**Past Continuous** используется для описания запланированных действий в прошлом, которые не произошли. Обычно в таких предложениях используются глаголы **mean** (собираться, намереваться), **intend** (намереваться), **hope** (надеяться), **expect** (ожидать), **think** (думать), **plan** (планировать).

* *I was hoping to meet her at the bookstore but she didn’t come.* – Я надеялся встретить её в книжном магазине, но она не пришла.
* *My mother was thinking of cooking a pie but we wanted some pizza.* – Моя мама думала приготовить пирог, но мы хотели пиццы.
* *Tom was planning to buy these tickets for the concert but forgot his wallet at home.* – Том собирался купить эти билеты на концерт, но забыл свой кошелек дома.

## Маркеры времени

**Past Continuous** используется, если на вопрос «**когда это происходило?**» можно указать точное, конкретное время или промежуток времени.

* *at that moment* – в тот момент
* *at the same time* – в это же время
* *while* – во время того, как
* *when* – когда
* *as* – так как
* *all morning / the whole morning* – всё утро
* *all night (long) / the whole night* – всю ночь
* *all evening / the whole evening* – весь вечер
* *all day (long) / the whole day* – весь день
* *last Monday* – в прошлый понедельник
* *last week* – на прошлой неделе
* *last year* – в прошлом году

**Упражнение 23**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.*

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4 My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o’clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? — I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. You (to eat) ice cream now? 16. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17. What your father (to do) now? 18. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday? 21. I (to enjoy) my holiday now.

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| * Сравните употребление *Past Simple* и *Past Continuous*
 |
| Обратите внимание на обстоятельства времени, характерныедля *Past Continuous:* |
| at... o’clock yesterday |
| when mother came home |
| from 5 till 6 yesterday |
| the whole evening |
| Обратите также внимание на следующие два предложения: |
| We played chess in the evening. |
| *(вечером)* — *Past Simple* |
| We were playing chess the whole evening. |
| *(весь вечер)* — *Past Continuous* |

**Упражнение 24**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.*

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o’clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o’clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o’clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much. 13. When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the woods one day. In the woods I (to find) a little fox cub. It could not run. It (to injure) its leg. I (to decide) to help the cub. I (to bring) it home. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to do) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quite well. It (to leave) my house. It lives in the woods again.

**Упражнение 25**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.*

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o’clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 6. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o’clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 7. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 8. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 9. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 10. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 11. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 12. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 13. Why she (to sleep) at seven o’clock yesterday? 14. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday. 15. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 16. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 17. I (not to sleep) at nine o’clock yesterday. 18. What he (to do) yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 19. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 20. She (to sleep) when you came home? — No, she (to knit).

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| Обратите внимание на следующие предложения: |
| • When mother *came* home, I *was* reading. |
| *came* — однократное действие (пришла) *Past Simple* |
| was reading — действие в процессе (читал) *Past Continuous* |
| *•* When mother *was reading,* I *came* home. |
| was reading — действие в процессе (читала) *Past Continuous* |
| came — однократное действие (пришел) *Past Simple* |

**Упражнение 26**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.*

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend’s place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the firtree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

**Упражнение 27**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.*

1. The girl (to cook) dinner when the lights (to go) out. She (to burn) herself. 2. The boy (to hurt) himself while he (to skate). 3. When the woman (to enter) the room, the children (to feed) the goldfish. 4. When I (to visit) my friends in Denmark, I (to buy) two presents for my family. 5. When it (to start) raining, we (to bathe) in the river. 6. Yesterday at one o’clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 7. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 8. What you (to do) at eight o’clock yesterday? 9. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 10. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 11. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 12. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 13. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 14. We (to answer) the teacher’s questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom. 15. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 16. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 17. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 18. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 19. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise books. 20. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) to rain.

**Упражнение 28**

*Раскройте скобки, употреблял глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.*

1. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 2. At seven o’clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 3. What you (to do) at 5 o’clock yesterday? — I (to play) the piano. 4. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 5. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 6. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 7. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 8. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? — No, I (to go) to France. 9. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article. 10. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 11. While my grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 12. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 13. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 14. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 15. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 16. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 17. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 18. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 19. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 20. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.

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| Обратите внимание на следующие предложения: |
| Father *was reading at 7* o’clock yesterday. |
| *действие в процессе* — *Past Continuous* |
| Father *came* home *at 7 o’clock* yesterday. |
| *однократное действие* — *Past Simple* |

**Упражнение 29**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.*

1. Father (to watch) TV at ten o’clock yesterday. 2. I (to go) to bed at nine o’clock yesterday. 3. I (to finish) my homework at nine o’clock yesterday. 4. I (to play) the piano at five o’clock yesterday. 5. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o’clock yesterday. 6. She (to play) the flute at four o’clock yesterday. 7. I (to meet) Nick at three o’clock yesterday. 8. When I (to come) home, Kate (to play) the piano. 9. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to the railway station. 10. When I (to go) to the museum, I (to see) a big crowd of people in the street. 11. They (to play) in the yard in the evening yesterday. 12. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 13. I (to clean) my teeth at eight o’clock in the morning yesterday. 14. We (to go) to the wood in summer. 15. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom, the pupils (to sit) at their desks. 16. He (to get) up at seven o’clock yesterday. 17. Father (to come) home at six o’clock yesterday. 18. I (to read) a book at six o’clock yesterday. 19. She (to fall) asleep at eleven o’clock yesterday. 20. Mother (to drink) tea at eleven o’clock yesterday.

**Упражнение 30**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.*

1. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half. 2. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago. 3. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 4. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance. 5. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 6. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework. 7. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 8. When I (to go) to the dentist’s, I (to break) my arm. 9. When the teacher (to walk) into the classroom, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to drink) lemonade. 10. She (to go) to the bank when I (to meet) her. She (not to go) to the doctor’s. 11. What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? — I (to walk) out of the hospital. 12. He (to leave) the bank, when the thieves (to take) his money.

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| Сравните употребление *Present Simple* и *Past Simple,**Present Continuous* и *Past Continuous* |

**Упражнение 31**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous или Past Continuous.*

1. Where you (to be) yesterday? — I (to be) at home the whole day. — How strange. I (to ring) you up at two o’clock, but nobody (to answer). — Oh, I (to be) in the garden. I (to read) your book and (not to hear) the telephone. 2. What you (to do) at five o’clock yesterday? — I (to work) in the library. — I (to be) there, too, but I (not to see) you. 3. Nina (to celebrate) her birthday yesterday. Her room looked beautiful, there (to be) many flowers in it. When I (to come) in, somebody (to play) the piano, two or three pairs (to dance). 4. Listen! Somebody (to play) the piano. 5. I (to like) music very much. 6. When I (to look) out of the window, it (to rain) heavily and people (to hurry) along the streets. 7. What you (to do) at seven o’clock yesterday? — I (to have) supper. 8. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) round the table. Father (to read) a letter from my uncle, who (to live) in Kiev. 9. Yesterday I (to work) at my English from five till seven. 10. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday. 11. Where your sister (to be) now? — She (to be) in her room. She (to do) her homework. 12. He (to brush) his teeth at the moment. He (to clean) them thoroughly morning and night. 13. Don’t disturb her while she (to sleep). 14. You (to talk) nonsense. You never (to talk) sense. 15. My mother (to sit) in the sunlight now and I (to set) the table.

**Упражнение 32**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous или Past Continuous.*

1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvellous time. 2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how. 3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss). 4. Who (to speak) there? — I (not to know). 5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard. 6. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket. 7. When you (to learn) German? 8. We (to go) home now because it (to be) late. 9. Who you (to wait) for? 10. Her car (to break) down yesterday while she (to drive) to work. 11. When and where it (to happen)? 12. She always (to wear) nice clothes for work. Today she (to wear) a nice blouse and a dark skirt. 13. What she (to watch) at the moment? 14. I (to see) my friend in the street yesterday, but he (to run) for a bus and he (not to have) time to speak to me. 15. What your son (to do)? — He (to study) computer science. 16. What you (to do) at this weekend? 17. When she (to open) the door, a man (to stand) on the doorstep. It (to be) her uncle, but she (not to recognize) him because he (to wear) dark glasses. 18. Last night we (to go) to a cafe to meet our friends.

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| Сравните употребление всех изученных времен:*Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous* |

**Упражнение 33**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous.*

1. Where your brother (to work)? — He (to work) at an institute. 2. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday? 3. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 4. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday? 6. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well. 7. You (to skate) last Sunday? — Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday. 8. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday. 9. What you (to do) now? — I (to enjoy) the party. 10. What you (to do) at three o’clock yesterday? — I (to have) dinner. 11. You (to have) dinner now? 12. Every day the boss (to enter) the office at nine o’clock. 13. Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine. 14. When the boss (to come) tomorrow? 15. At six o’clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture. 16. When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters. 17. My friend (to ring) me up at eight o’clock yesterday. 18. Look! My friends (to play) football. 19. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 20. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 21. Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 22. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 23. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 24. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 25. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 26. A disco, which (to take) place at the club last weekend, (to keep) people awake half the night.

**Упражнение 34**

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple; Present Continuous, Past Continuous.*

1. I (to apply) for a visit visa and (to want) to make two journeys to your country while the visa (to be) valid. 2. They (to listen) to the news on the radio when the telephone (to ring). 3. I (to look) for a nice pair of gloves. 4. My train (to leave) in half an hour. — OK, I (to drive) you to the station in my car. 5. I (to check) the battery? — Yes, please. 6. Nowadays cars (to get) more and more expensive. 7. He (to get) a higher salary. 8. A father and his son (to travel) home in a car. It (to snow) and a strong wind (to blow). As they (to go) over abridge, they (to hear) a loud bang and the father (to lose) control of the car. They (to be) injured and their lives (to be) in great danger. A helicopter (to take) the father and the boy to hospital and they (to be) saved. Now, the happy father (to look) at his son and (to say) to him, “I never (to drive) my car when it (to snow). I (to promise) you. It (to be) very dangerous to drive when it (to be) so slippery.”

**PART 2**

**Healthy lifestyle**

1.An apple a day keeps the doctor away. A) Веселое сердце – это хорошее лекарство.

2.What can’t be cured, must be endured. B) В здоровом теле здоровый дух.

3.Many doctors have killed the king. C) Одно яблоко в день избавляет от врача.

4.A merry heart is a good medicine. D) Что нельзя вылечить, то надо перетерпеть.

5.A sound mind in a sound body. E) У семи нянек дитя без глазу.

2) **Good Habits** **Bad Habits**

**Phrases and words**: eating whole meal bread, eating sweets, eating low fibred food, exercising, not keeping diet, physical inactivity, drinking alcohol, smoking, drugs, a healthy diet, sleeping three hours, getting up early, regular meals, having breakfast, playing computer games for a long time.

3) **Find the odd word out**.

- Balanced, healthy, casual, strict, vegetarian -DIET

- To count, to burn, to eat, to diet -CALORIES

- Healthy, excess (излишек), exciting, unhealthy -LIFESTYLE

- Physical, every day, calories, morning -ACTIVITIES

- Slow, fast, vegetarian, disgusting (отвратительный), delicious (очень вкусный), restaurant –FOOD

4) Do you know the causes of bad health? Now you have to fill in the gaps.

You'll have bad teeth if you………..

You'll have obesity if you ………….

You'll have a cough if you …………

You'll have heart disease if you ……

You'll have weakness if you ……….

5) Make up the sentences.

Smoking … causes slow reactions and loss of memory.

Drinking alcohol … makes our teeth yellow and our hair, clothes smell.

Taking drugs … they have problems with their hair and skin.

If people smoke … causes a cough and headache.

Some teenagers look pale because they don't get enough vitamins and minerals.

makes your brain centres sleep and affects your social controls.

 makes our speech unclear.

6) Translate into Russian.

1. It is necessary to eat high fibred food (пища с высоким содержанием клетчатки) and vitamins.
2. I believe that we have to eat low fat food and visit a swimming pool.
3. Paying attention to health we have to go in for sports.
4. Regularity in life promotes our health.
5. We should convince our friends and relatives not to smoke or drink too much alcohol.
6. I am sure that our health is connected with our nervous system.

7) a) Listen to the text:

**A visit to the doctor**

Once an old gentleman came to consult a doctor.

"What do you **complain of**?" - asked the doctor.

"You see, doctor, my nervous system is **in a bad state**. I have **a heartache**, often **headache** and my sleep isn't good. Sometimes I cannot sleep all night long."

The doctor **examined** the patient very carefully and said: "Your **treatment** will be very simple, is other words it will be **a rest-cure**. You should go to a quiet place in the village for a month and have an active rest there: get up early, do morning exercises, have breakfast and go for a walk. You should walk much, go to the forest for fresh air, eat much fruit and vegetables and drink milk before going to bed. And you can smoke only one cigarette a day.

A month later the gentleman came to see the doctor again.

"How are you?"- asked the doctor.

"I am **quite well** now," -answered the patient - "I've done everything that you **recommended** me, doctor. I strictly **followed** all your **orders**. I walked much, ate much fruit and vegetables and drank milk before going to sleep. But one cigarette a day almost killed me."

"But why?" -asked the doctor.

"It's not a joke to begin smoking at my age, I had never smoked before," -answered the gentleman.

b) Listen to the text again and answer the questions.

Answer the questions

1. What did the old gentleman complain of when he came to consult the doctor?
2. What did the doctor recommend the patient after examining him carefully? How many cigarettes could the man smoke every day?
3. When did the patient come to see the doctor again?
4. How did the patient feel after the rest-cure?
5. Did the patient follow all the doctor's orders?
6. Why did one cigarette a day almost kill him as he said?

c) Fill in the blanks with the suitable words.

1. Once an old gentleman came \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ a doctor.
2. The doctor asked the patient: "What do you \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_?"
3. The doctor \_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. "Your \_\_\_\_\_ will be very simple, said the doctor.

5. "You \_\_\_\_ go to a quiet place in the village for a month and have an \_\_\_\_\_ rest there.

6. And the doctor recommended the patient to smoke only \_\_\_\_ cigarette a day.

7. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ the gentleman came to see the doctor again.

8. "I strictly \_\_\_\_ all your \_\_\_\_, doctor," said the patient.

9. But one cigarette a day \_\_\_\_ killed me.

10. It' not a \_\_\_\_\_ to begin \_\_\_\_\_ at my age. I had never smoked before.

**People must eat healthy food**

**Phonetic drill**

1. It is very good and sweet and it is so good to eat.

2. A cup of coffee hot in a proper coffee pot.

3. I scream you scream, we all scream for ice-cream.

4. Give me an orange, orange, orange. I don’t like to eat porridge, porridge, porridge.

5. A big fresh-frozen fried fish is on a dish.

6. The cook took a good look at the cookery book.

7. I like the way you look

I like the way you cook

**Guess what it is:**

1) Name a fruit that is always sour.

It is yellow on the inside and outside.

Adults like to drink tea with it.

2) Name a fruit that

starts with “A”.

It is white on the inside and can be red, yellow, or green on the outside.

It grows on a big tree.

Children like it.

3) It’s the same color as its name.

4) Clean, but not water,

White, but not snow,

Sweet, but not ice-cream,

What is it?

5) It is round, with sausage,

tomato and cheese on top.

6) You smile when you name it.

The mouse likes it very much.

7) It’s white outside,

and yellow inside.

We have it from chicken.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. How many meals a day have you got?
2. What is breakfast time in Ukraine?
3. What do you usually have for breakfast (dinner, supper)?
4. What are your favourite dishes?
5. What are your favourite drinks?
6. What are Ukrainian popular dishes?
7. Are you a good or bad eater?
8. Why must we eat healthy food?

**Choose the correct answer:**

1.Translate the word”Їжа”

a) fish

b) dish

c) fruit

d) vegetables

e) food

2.Borsch is made of:

a) potatoes, fruit, beans, meat

b) meat, carrote, cream, beans

c) beet, meat, tomato souce, potatoes, cabbage

d) beet, macaroni, cabbage, lettus, cheese

e)carrote, cream, soup, potatoes

3. Is it true?

a) Hot dog is a fast food.

b) Pizza is a favourite German dish.

c)Borsch is a favourite Ukrainian dish

d) Deruny is traditional English food

e) Ukrainians like vareniky very much

4. Find the right word-combinations:

a) wet meat

b)boiled potatoes

c) sweet fish

d)sweet fruit

e) fried chicken

5. Choose the Ukrainian food:

a) macaroni, borsch, omelette, holubtsi

b) borsch, cabbage soup(kapusniak), holubtsi

c) deruny, beefsteak, omelette, cabbage soup(kapusniak)

d) pudding, omelette, macaroni, beefsteak

e) pizza, holubtsi, omelette, macaroni, pudding

Full English Breakfast

In England you may have what they call “full English breakfast”. First they bring you cereal and fruit juice, then you get bacon, eggs and tomatoes. Then comes toast and marmalade. You finish your breakfast with a cup of coffee or tea usually with milk. In fact English people don’t have “full English breakfast”. They have just one of these things with a cup of tea or coffee. Sometimes they call it “continental breakfast”.

T: Agree or disagree with statements:

 First English have cereal and fruit juice for breakfast.

 Then they bring fish, chips and vegetable salad.

 They finish breakfast with a glass of juice.

 English people like to drink tea or coffee.

 In fact English don’t have “full English breakfast”.

 Sometimes they call breakfast “hot breakfast”.

• What food can we name “home-made”? And ready-made food we buy at the supermarkets and shops. Give the examples of both kinds of food.

1) When I am hungry I want to…

2) When I am thirsty I want to…

3) People cannot live without…

4) There is a lot of … in vegetables and fruit.

5) People have got four … a day.

6) English people drink tea with…

7) Russian tea is tea with…in it.

8) In summer everybody likes to eat berries, fruit or ice-cream for…

9) … is the biggest meal a day.

Read and circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1) Father sometimes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) is eating borshch b) was eating borshch c) eats borshch

2) Taras and Borys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

a) have b) had c) are having

3) Next week our family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Cooking Festival.

a) will go b) shall go c) are going

4) The boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chicken with rice.

a) like b) likes c) will like

5) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noodle soup.

a) doesn’t like b) don’t like c) am not liking

6) They always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cereal, toasts and drink a glass of milk.

a ) eats b) eat c) are eating

**Meals**

**1) Find 20 names of food. First read the horizontal lines then read the vertical lines**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C | A | T | O | C | F | C | O | N | H |
| E | P | E | R | A | I | H | R | M | O |
| G | P | A | B | K | S | E | A | I | N |
| G | L | A | N | E | H | R | N | L | T |
| M | E | P | E | A | R | R | G | K | Y |
| B | A | N | A | N | A | Y | E | B | J |
| N | U | T | Z | L | E | M | O | N | A |
| C | H | O | C | O | L | A | T | E | M |
| H | O | N | E | Y | A | V | Q | W | E |
| I | C | E | C | R | E | A | M | P | A |
| P | I | Z | Z | A | R | B | U | L | T |
| S | A | N | D | W | I | C | H | R | L |

**2) Read the text about British people and fill in necessary words to the text.**

|  |
| --- |
| Sweet tooth, puddings, buns, at school, at home, holidays, Valentine’s day |

The British have a \_\_\_\_\_. That means that they like eating sweet things like \_\_\_\_\_ and pies, jams, biscuits and \_\_\_\_\_, cakes and rolls. For the British, any time is eat-a-sweet time: tea-break \_\_\_\_\_, watching TV \_\_\_\_\_, on a car journey, in the cinema or theatre. During \_\_\_\_\_ like Christmas and Easter, and on special days like Mother’s Day and \_\_\_\_\_ they eat even more sweet things.

**3) Read the text.**

English Sandwiches and English Tea

A lot of people in England eat sandwiches for their lunch. There are a lot of sandwich shops in London. You can buy all sorts of sandwiches in these shops. You can get meat sandwiches, or salad sandwiches, or meat –and –salad sandwiches. And you can get cheese, egg or fish sandwiches. You can even buy fruit sandwiches. Each sandwich has 2 thin slices of bread. You put butter and meat between the 2 slices. Lots of foreigners don’t like English sandwiches. They like the kind of sandwich we call a roll. Some foreigners don’t like English tea, either. English tea is very strong. The Englishmen drink a lot of tea. They drink it with milk, we drink tea with lemon, so it is called the Russian tea.

Is the information in these sentences True or False?

1. There are a lot of sandwich shops in London
2. You can’t buy all sorts of sandwiches in these shops
3. You can even buy milk sandwiches
4. Each sandwich has 2 thin slices of bread
5. You put butter and meat between the 3 slices.
6. English tea is very strong.
7. We drink tea with meat, so it is called the Russian tea.

**4) What is it**?

I grow in the dark, but I come up white.

On a pizza or a salad I am a delight.

But beware their trick If you eat

the wrong kind they can make you sick.

There’s white and milk and dark

These three types you might eat

As a type of candy

It really can’t be beat

I am one color outside.

I am another color inside.

I grow in the summer.

I am sweet.

You cannot eat my outside.

My skin has stripes.

**Shopping 1**

1. We put on our feet when we’re cold…
2. We cover our head with …
3. There is a fruit and color starting with the same letter…
4. Like a “sweater” is a ….
5. Ukraine- grivnas, America- dollars, Britain- …
6. It’s very cold sweet, we like to eat in Summer…
7. Black and white, day and ….
8. With the wings we can fly, with the mouth we can eat, with the nose we can breath, with the legs we can …

**Types of shops**

Antique shop - антикварный магазин

Baker's - булочная

Book shop - книжный магазин

Boutique - модный магазин, бутик

Butcher's - мясной магазин

Chemist's/pharmacy/drug store - аптека

Confectioner's/candy shop - кондитерская

Crockery - магазин посуды

Dairy products - молочный магазин

Delicatessen / deli - гастроном

Department store - универмаг

Draper's/an interior/design shop - магазин декора

Electrical store - магазин электроприборов

Fishmonger's - рыбный магазин

Florist - цветочный магазин

Greengrocer's - овощной магазин

Grocer's/grocery store - бакалея

Haberdashery - галантерея

Jeweller's - ювелирный магазин

Knitwear - трикотаж

Ladies' clothing shop - магазин женской одежды

Mall/shopping centre - торговый центр

Market - рынок

Maternity section - отдел товаров для беременных

Men's clothing shop/tailor's - магазин мужской одежды

Newsagent's/newsstand - газетный киоск

Optician's - оптика

Outlet mall - сеть стоковых магазинов

Perfumery - парфюмерия

Pet shop - зоомагазин

Post office - почта

Second hand - магазин вещей, которые были в пользовании

Shoe shop/cobbler's/footwear - обувной

Shop - магазин

Stationary/stationer's - канцтовары

Supermarket - супермаркет

Tobacconist's/ tobacco shop - магазин табачных изделий

Toy shop - магазин игрушек

Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It’s a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have — you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationеry, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass,  fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish — carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel — can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday.  Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese , meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

1. **Find the following words in the text:**

Цена, трата денег, булавки, автомобиль, покупка, опыт, доставка, гарантия возврата денег, рекламирование, сливки, консервированный, икра, треска, лосось, форель, скумбрия, манка, лапша, вмещать, кухонная утварь, консервный ключ, стоять в очереди, касса, выгодная покупка.

1. **Answer the questions:**
2. What is the author’s nationality? He or she? Age?
3. How does the author define shopping?
4. What is shopping for girls?
5. What ways of shopping can you name?
6. What is the sense of advertising? What do they offer?
7. What can you say about shops in the author’s city?
8. Describe the department store near her house/
9. What are the rules of shopping?
10. Who does shopping in the author’s family?
11. **Find in the text the names of shops, clothes and products.**

SPORT

Sport is fun for girls and boys. You can swim and play football,

It’s much better than the toys. Hockey, tennis, basketball.

You can sledge, and ski, and skate, You can jump and can run.

And play snowballs with Kate. You can have a lot of fun.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [I] | [æ] | [ŋ] | [aI] |
| f**i**guretenn**i**shock**ey**k**i**ckbox**i**ngg**y**mnast**i**csvoll**ey**ballbask**e**tball | b**a**dmintonst**a**dium**a**thleticsh**a**ndballgymn**a**stics | swimmingboxi**ng**skati**ng**skii**ng** cycli**ng**wrestli**ng**ridi**ng**jumpi**ng**surfi**ng**runni**ng** | r**i**ding c**y**cling**i**ce hockey pr**i**ze w**i**de |

|  |
| --- |
| 'Badminton, 'volleyball, 'basketball, 'handball, 'baseball, 'football. |
| Ath'letics, ae'robics, gym'nastics. |
| 'Ice'hockey, 'ice-'skating, 'figure-'skating, 'kick-'boxing, 'water-'skiing,'wind-'surfing. |

Make up as many words as you can

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| foot | ball |
| hand | skating |
| table | boxing |
| volley | tennis |
| base | riding |
| ice | surfing |
| figure |  |
| horse |  |
| wind |  |
| kick |  |

Match the sports and the places

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SPORTS** | **PLACES** |
| swimming | stadium |
| ice hockey | skating rink |
| athletics | pool / lake |
| roller skating | river / sea |
| figure skating | mountains |
| cross country running (кросс) | fields |
| cycling / skiing | forest |
| riding | street |
| tennis | sport ground |
| water skiing (водные лыжи) | court |
| windsurfing (катание на доске под парусом) | gym |
| surfing (катание на доске по волнам) |  sea |

Say what sports these people are talking about

1) "A round ball is used in this game. Two teams of 11 players kick it. They are not allowed to handle (брать руками) the ball."

2) "To keep fit they travel by bicycle every weekend. They have visited a lot of places. It's their favourite hobby."

3) "It's very popular with women. You can do it in a sport centre with music or just follow classes shown on TV."

4) "You can play this game at home or in the gym. You need a partner, a table, a small ball, a net and two small bats (ракетки)."

Indoor sports Outdoor sports

Basketball Skiing

Table tennis Skating

Gymnastics Russian hockey

Boxing Football

Wrestling Biathlon

Ice hockey Auto sport

And now try to persuade your classmates that sport is a wonderful world. And others argue that sport has many disadvantages.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
| People go in for sport because it is fashion. | Sport is dangerous because brings injures |
| It helps you to be healthy, keep fit. | It takes a lot of time. |
| Going in for sports makes people more organized and better disciplined. | You have no friends, only rivals. |
| Sportsmen are famous all over the world. | Famous sportsmen are in public all the time and their fans follow everywhere.  |
| Sport takes extra energy  |  |
|  |  |

Answer the questions:

1. Do you go in for sports or are you just a fan?
2. What is your favourite kind of sport?
3. What kind of sport are you keen on?
4. Do you take care of your health?
5. What do you usually do to keep fit?
6. Do you do morning exercises every day?
7. Do you often go to the swimming-pool or the stadium?
8. Do you like winter or summer sports?
9. What sports are popular in your family?
10. Do your friends go in for sports?
11. Would you like to be a professional sportsman?
12. What famous sportsmen do you know?

SPORT

Sport plays a very important role in our life. It is popular among young and old people. It helps them to keep fit, be healthy and strong. Going in for sports makes people more organized and better disciplined in their activities. A lot of people go in for sport. Some of them devote their lives to sport. They train themselves in sports clubs and sections. All big sport is professional and sportsmen are famous all over the world. They take part in European and World championships and the Olympic Games in different kinds of sports and they have set many records, won gold, silver and bronze medals and world's recognition. Some of them are invited to foreign clubs to play for them or to train sportsmen there. Other people play different games, swim, ski, skate, jog, go in for aerobics, body-building, practice various sports at the stadiums and sport-complexes just for pleasure. Another group of people prefers to watch sports competitions at a stadium or on TV while sitting in a comfortable arm-chair and listen to sports news or read about them in newspapers.

Now practically every man has the opportunity to go in for sport. We have many sports grounds, gyms and swimming-pools. In schools and colleges physical training is a compulsory subject. At P.T. lessons schoolchildren play volley-ball, basket-ball or other sports games, run, jump a long way and jump high, ski and go in for gymnastics. Different competitions are held at schools where schoolchildren try to get good results or win.

The most popular winter and summer outdoor sports in our country are track-and-field (лёгкая атлетика), skiing, football, skating, ice hockey, shooting. Wrestling (борьба), boxing, basket-ball, volley-ball, fencing (фехтование), weightlifting (тяжёлая атлетика), martial arts (восточные единоборства) are favourite among indoor sports.

### Задание 1. «Расставь буквы»

There is a chain of numbers; your task is to decode the words using the alphabet and translate them.

19, 16, 15, 18, 20, 19, 13, 1, 14
15, 12, 25, 13, 16, 9, 3 7, 1, 13, 5, 19
23, 18, 5, 19, 20, 12, 9, 14, 7
23-5-9-7-8-20-12-9-6-20-9-14-7
1-5-18-15-2-9-3-19

1A 2B 3C 4D 5E 6F 7G 8H 9I 10J

11K 12L 13M 14N 15O 16P 17Q 18R 19S 20T

21U 22V 23W 24X 25Y 26Z

### Задание 2. «Собери слово»

Choose the right answer and decode the main word.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. How do we call the most important sports event in the world?Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon (n)The World Youth Games (g)The Olympic Games (h) |
| 2. He decided to revive the Olympic Games at the end of the 19th century?Vladislav Tretyak (a)Pierre de Coubertin (e)Robin the Bobbin (o) |
| 3. An apple a day keeps … awaythe doctor (a)the teacher (y)the policemen (i) |
| 4. They are rich in vitaminscrisps (m)fruits and vegetables (l)fast food (r) |
| 5. The right food keeps you …well (t)ill (k)funny (p) |
| 6. Never … to keep fitlaugh (x)eat (l)smoke (h) |

### Задание 3. «Перепутанные буквы»

Put the letters in the words on the topic “Sport” in a logical order.

erccso; bongxi; ngsurfi; rocsaebi; sinent; ykeoch.

### Задание 5. «Угадай спортивную игру»

|  |
| --- |
| What game is played between 2 teams of eleven players?— Tennis— Football— Dancing |
| What game is played with a small white round ball and a bat?— Skating— Basketball— Baseball |
| What game is played on a court with a large orange ball?— Basketball— Knitting— Chess |
| This game is played by 2 teams of 6 players each on an ice field?— Surfing— Ironing— Ice hockey |
| What is the most popular sport in the USA?— Football— Skiing— Chess |
| What game is played by 2 players on a board? The aim of the game is to move pieces so that your opponent’s king will be taken.— Bowling— Chess— Dancing |

Travelling

**Задание 1.**Запомните произношение следующих слов:

1. ancient
2. art
3. nothing
4. bath
5. hour
6. through
7. luggage
8. quickly
9. advantage
10. berth
11. picturesque
12. that is why

**Задание 2.**Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания

1. ancient towns древние города
2. means of transport транспортные средства
3. as quickly as possible как можно быстрее
4. to book in advanсе заказать заранее
5. single ticket билет в один конец
6. return ticket билет «туда и обратно»
7. to go through the Customs пройти таможню
8. to fasten seat belts пристегнуть ремни
9. advantage преимущество
10. It's not boring не скучно
11. upper berth верхнее спальное место
12. gate выход на посадку
13. checking-in регистрация
14. you are required вам надлежит
15. to announce объявлять
16. delay on the flight задержка на рейс
17. to see off провожать
18. long distance train поезд дальнего следования
19. compartment купе
20. carriage вагон
21. to get out выходить
22. to carry luggage нести багаж
23. to change the train сделать пересадку

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте текст

Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries, modern cities or the ruins of ancient towns.

Some people like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, other people prefer a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains.

There are various means of transport. If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible, the best way is to travel by plane. It gives you comfort and saves your time. It's better to book tickets in advance. You may book a single, return or open return ticket. When booking a ticket you should mention what class you are going to travel: first, business or economy class. Keep in mind, you have to come to the airport one and a half hour before the flight. Before boarding the plane you should check-in (register) your luggage at a check-in desk. Here you are required to have your luggage weighed and a clerk attaches a special tag to it. There is no need to worry about your luggage any longer.

Then you must go through the security check, passport and Customs control (when you go abroad). Now you may go to the gate, where your flight is boarding.

It often happens that a delay on a flight is announced. In this case you have to wait till you hear the announcement that your flight is boarding.

When the plane is taking off, the passengers fasten their seat belts and listen to the information about the flight. An air-hostess (stewardess) offers you mineral water, juice, or something to eat. You may look down on the earth. It’s like a geographical map. The time passes quickly. The plane usually arrives at the airport on time.

Travelling by railway is slower than by plane but it has its advantages. You can see the countryside around you, read books or magazines, play chess or cards. It's not boring if you have good companions in the compartment. I'm fond of travelling by fast long-distance train. It has got a lot of carriages, a dining-car, and a luggage van. I prefer an upper berth. When the train goes out, I say «Good bye» to my friends and relatives who usually come to see me off. When the train comes in, I get out and ask the porter to carry my luggage. I’m not tired after a long journey by train.

Travelling by car and hitch-hiking are the cheapest and most popular ways of travelling.

As for me I like to spend my days off in the country, closer to nature. I can drive a car and enjoy picturesque places with forests, lakes and rivers. I am fond of fishing and hunting that’s why I walk a lot. In summer we often go camping. I think it is a very useful thing for my health.

Exercises

**Задание 1.** Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. Do many people spend their holidays travelling?
2. What means of transport do you know?
3. Do you often go camping?
4. To what places do you usually go?
5. Have you ever travelled by air?
6. What are the advantages of travelling by plane?
7. When did you travel by train?
8. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth in the compartment?
9. Was your last journey pleasant?

**Задание 2.** Составьте вопросы, используя вопросительные слова, данные в скобках:

1. My friend is fond of hiking. (who)
2. He often goes camping in spring and summer. (when)
3. Last year during my winter vacation I travelled by train. (when, how)
4. I look forward to seeing many interesting places. (who, what)
5. We had an opportunity to visit many interesting places last year. (who, what)
6. We spent five days in Riga. (how many)

**Задание 3.** Заполните пропуски необходимыми по смыслу словами и словосочетаниями:

1. You may take a single, return or … ticket.
2. You may travel by … or economy class.
3. Before boarding the plane you are required … your luggage at a … desk.
4. There is no need … about your luggage.
5. … is the cheapest way of travelling.
6. Some people prefer to take … berth.
7. I am fond of … and … .
8. I can drive … .
9. I think … is a very useful thing for people’s health.
10. The plane usually arrives at the airport … .

Аудирование

**Задание 1.** Повторите слова и словосочетания. Запомните их значение:

1. cockney горожанин (простолюдин)
2. darkness темнота
3. slap шлепок, пощечина
4. to emerge появиться
5. a bleeding nose кровотечение из носа
6. a swollen eye припухший глаз
7. to hit ударить
8. to play a trick сыграть с кем-либо шутку
9. the back of the hand тыльная сторона ладони

**Задание 2.** Прослушайте текст. Постарайтесь понять его содержание.

What Happened While the Train Was in the Tunnel?

In the compartment of a train travelling through the countryside, there were four people — a young girl, an old lady, an army officer and a young cockney. Suddenly the train went into a tunnel: for half a minute the carriage was in complete darkness and in the darkness came the sound of a large kiss followed almost immediately by a loud slap.

When the train emerged and it was light again, everybody saw the officer with a bleeding nose and a swollen eye. The old lady thought that the young girl hit the officer for stealing a kiss.

The young girl thought it was strange that the officer kissed the old lady and not her. The poor officer thought that the cockney kissed the girl and the girl hit him. And the cockney laughed silently at the trick he had played. «I’m a clever chap,» he thought to himself. «I kissed the back of my hand, hit the officer in the face and nobody said a word».

**Задание 3.** Найдите предложения, не соответствующие содержанию прослушанного текста:

1. Which of the following is not true?

1. Both the kiss and the slap were in complete darkness.
2. As soon as the train left the tunnel there was a kiss and then a slap.
3. The kiss was followed by the slap.
4. The slap followed the kiss.

2. What actually happened in the tunnel?

1. The young lady hit the officer because he dared to kiss her.
2. The officer kissed the old lady and she hit him.
3. The cockney kissed the girl and the girl hit the officer.
4. The cockney kissed the back of his hand and hit the officer in the face.

3. Why did the cockney hit the officer?

1. He hated officers.
2. He wanted to kill the officer.
3. Не accidentally hit the officer.
4. He wanted to play a joke.

4. How did the four passengers react to what happened in the tunnel?

1. Everybody except the cockney was at a loss — they didn't really know what had happened.
2. Nobody noticed it.
3. There was a scandal as soon as the train emerged out of the tunnel.
4. Everybody liked the situation.

5. Who was surprised at the thought that the officer kissed the old lady?

a) The cockney.

b) The old lady.

c) The young lady.

d) Everybody.

The Dialogues

**Задание 1.** Прослушайте диалоги. Воспроизведите их в парах:

In the plane

***Stewardess:***–May I have your seat number? It’s given in your boarding pass.

***Passenger:*** – Here you are.

***Stewardess:*** – This way, please. Your seat is over there third row on the right, next to the porthole. You may put your hat and raincoat on the rack.

***Stewardess:****(to passengers)* ***–*** Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seatbelts and refrain from smoking.

*(Some hours later)*

***Stewardess: –*** How are you? Quite comfortable? Enjoying the flight?

***Passenger:*** – Yes, thanks. When do we get to London?

***Stewardess:*** – We should touch down shortly after 3, very soon.

At the booking office

* I want a ticket to Moscow, please. Which train must I take?
* If I were you, I should take the 9 a.m. train.
* Do I have to change anywhere?
* No, no change, it’s a through train.
* Thank you. A ticket to Moscow, please.
* Here it is.

**Задание 2.** Запомните следующие фразы:

1. What’s it? В чём дело?
2. I’m a stranger here Я здесь приезжий
3. I’m completely lost Я совсем заблудился
4. Can you direct me to…? Вы можете указать мне дорогу к…
5. How can I get to… ? Как мне добраться до …
6. Could I get there by bus? Могу я доехать (добраться) туда на

автобусе?

1. You’d better ask a policeman Лучше спрoсите полицейского
2. You’d better take… Вам лучше сесть на …
3. Keep straight on Продолжайте идти прямо
4. Go straight along this road Идите прямо по этой дороге
5. Go past (the church) Идите мимо (церкви)
6. Take this road Идите по этой дороге
7. Take the next turning Сверните на следующем повороте
8. Take this bus Садитесь на этот автобус
9. Go straight across the square Идите прямо через площадь
10. Turn (to the) right (left) Сверните направо (налево)
11. Get on Садитесь (в транспорт)
12. Get off Выходите
13. Fares, please! Платите за проезд!
14. Do you think I’ll make it? Вы думаете, я успею?
15. How long will it take? Сколько это займёт времени?
16. It’ll take you some (10) minutes На это уйдёт окoло (10) минут
17. It’s within walking distance Туда можно дойти пешком
18. You don’t have to change Вам не надо пересаживаться

**Задание 3.** Прослушайте следующие диалоги. Воспроизведите их в парах.

1. In the street

***Foreigner:*** – Excuse me…

***Londoner:*** – Yes, what’s it?

***F.:*** – I’m a stranger here and I’m completely lost. Could you please tell me the way to the Paddington Railway Station?

***L.:*** – I’m going in that direction myself. So I might show you the way.

***F.:*** – Oh, don’t bother… Just explain me the nearest way there, please.

***L.:*** – Well, then you must go down this street, and turn right at the second corner.

***F.:*** – Can I see the station from there?

***L.:*** – Yes, you can. It’s that large three-storied building right across the square.

***F.:****–*Thank you so much. I’m sure I’ll find it now.

Asking the way

***Foreigner:*** – Could you tell me the way to the Paddington Station, please? The underground station, I mean.

***Passer-by:*** – Yes, certainly. Go straight along this road, past the traffic lights and the church…

***F.:*** – Yes.

***P.:*** – And then turn to the right, and keep straight on until you come to more traffic lights…

***F.:*** – Yes.

***P.:***– Turn left there, and you’ll see the station a little way along on the right hand side of the road.

***F.:*** – I see. I go straight along this road, past the church and the traffic lights.

***P.:*** – Yes.

***F.:*** – And then I turn to the right, I think you said?

***P.:*** – Yes, that’s it. And after that you take the next turning to the left.

***F.:*** – Is it very far?

***P.:*** – No, not really. It’s about a ten minutes’ walk from here.

***F.:*** – Oh, dear. Could I get there by bus?

***P.:*** – Yes, but in this case you must go back a little way. Keep on this side of the road until you come to the bus stop. All the buses from there pass the station.

***F.:*** – Thank you very much.

**Задание 4.** Составьте диалоги на английском языке по следующим ситуациям:

* Извинившись, обратитесь к прохожему. Скажите, что вы приезжий, спросите, как проехать к Гайд-парку.
* Извинившись, спросите у прохожего, можно ли доехать автобусом до вокзала Виктория.
* Извинившись, спросите у прохожего, сколько займёт времени доехать автобусом до Трафальгарской площади.
* Извинившись, попросите прохожего указать вам ближайший путь до станции метро.

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