

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

**Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»**

**А. Е. ПРОТОПОПОВА, О. А. ЛИДЕНКОВА,
Т. Н. ПАРХОМОВИЧ**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

**по теме «Времена английского глагола» для студентов
специальностей 1-02 03 06 01 «Английский язык. Немецкий язык»
и 1-02 03 06 03 «Английский язык. Французский язык»**

В 2 частях

Часть 2

**Гомель
УО «ГГУ им. Ф. Скорины»**

2010

УДК 811.111 (075.8)

ББК 81.431.1-923.2

П 837

Рецензенты:

кафедра теории и практики английского языка учреждения образования «Гомельский государственный университет имени Франциска Скорины»

Рекомендовано к изданию научно-методическим советом учреждения образования «Гомельский государственный университет имени Франциска Скорины»

Протопопова, А. Е.

П 837 Практическая грамматика английского языка : практическое пособие по теме «Времена английского глагола» для студентов специальностей 1-02 03 06 01 «Английский язык. Немецкий язык» и 1-02 03 06 03 «Английский язык. Французский язык». В 2 ч. Часть 2 / А. Е. Протопопова, О. А. Лиденкова, Т. Н. Пархомович; М-во образования РБ, Гомельский государственный университет им. Ф. Скорины. – Гомель: ГГУ им. Ф. Скорины, 2010. – 80 с.

Целью практического пособия является оказание помощи студентам в овладении грамматическими навыками устной речи. Лексическое наполнение всех упражнений представляет широкий спектр образцов современной английской разговорной речи.

Практическое пособие по теме «Времена английского глагола» адресовано студентам специальностей 1 - 02 03 06 01 «Английский язык. Немецкий язык» и 1-02 03 06 03 «Английский язык. Французский язык» как для использования на занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы.

УДК 811.111 (075.8)

ББК 81.431.1-923.2

© Протопопова А. Е., Лиденкова О. А., Пархомович Т. Н., 2010

© УО «Гомельский государственный университет им. Ф. Скорины», 2010

Содержание

Введение	3
Unit 1 The Past Perfect Tense.....	5
Unit 2 The Past Perfect Continuous tense.....	20
Unit 3 Ways of expressing future actions in English	39
Unit 4 The Future Continuous Tense	48
Unit 5 The Future Perfect Tense	53
Unit 6 The Future Perfect Continuous Tense.....	55
Unit 7 Future Through Present.	59
Unit 8 Clauses of Time and Condition.....	67
Литература	79

Введение

Данное пособие является второй частью издания, целью которого является оказание помощи студентам в овладении грамматическими навыками устной речи.

Упражнения располагаются по мере изучения грамматического материала и представляют собой тренировочные, языковые, условно-речевые и речевые упражнения, целью которых является многократная тренировка изучаемого грамматического явления. В конце пособия даются обзорные, повторительные упражнения, которые могут использоваться в качестве тестовых заданий для проверки сформированности навыка владения данным грамматическим явлением. В целях большей наглядности приводятся таблицы.

Лексическое наполнение всех упражнений представляет широкий спектр образцов современной английской разговорной речи.

При составлении различных видов упражнений были использованы, новые идеи и подходы, предложенные в учебных пособиях зарубежных авторов.

Практическое пособие по теме «Времена английского глагола» адресовано студентам специальности 1 - 02 03 06 01 «Английский язык» как для использования на занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Unit 1 The Past Perfect Tense

Formation

This tense is formed with had and the past participle:

Affirmative: / had/I'd worked etc.

Negative: / had not/hadn't worked etc.

Interrogative: had I worked? etc.

Negative interrogative: had I not/hadn't I worked?

Main uses

1. The past perfect is the past equivalent of the present perfect.

Present: *Ann has just left. If you hurry you'll catch her.*

Past: *When I arrived Ann had just left.*

Present: *I've lost my case.*

Past: *He had lost his case and had to borrow Tom's pajamas.*

Note! Unlike the present perfect the past perfect is not restricted to actions whose time is not mentioned. We could therefore say:

He had left his case on the 4.40 train.

2. Completed action before another past moment or before a particular time in the past (adverbials *by 5 o'clock, by the time* etc.):

We had had that car for ten years before it broke down.

By the time Alex finished his studies, he had been in London for over eight years.

John discovered that Leslie had lied to him.

They were concerned with why the machine had not run the day before.

Compare:

By the time I got to the station, the train had left

The train left 5 minutes before I got to the station

Before he did military service he went to university

In the last two examples we talk about a sequence of past events in the order that they happened. The Past Indefinite is by far more common in such sentences, especially with terminative verbs.

He knocked at the door twice before a voice asked: "Who's there?"

It happened before you came.

Note!

The Past Perfect is not used simply to describe an event in the distant past. There must be another past event with which it contrasts. We use the Past Simple to talk about a single activity in the past:

Sorry, we are late. We took the wrong train.

Thus, past perfect can be used for an action which began before the time of speaking in the past, and

(a) was still continuing at that time

Bill was in uniform when I met him. He had been a soldier for ten years/since he was seventeen, and planned to stay in the army till he was thirty.

Ann had lived in a cottage for sixty years/ever since she was born, and had no wish to move to a tower block. (The past perfect continuous tense *had been living* would also be possible here.)

(b) stopped at that time or just before it.

The old oak tree, which had stood in the churchyard for 300 years/since before the church was built, suddenly crashed to the ground. (The past perfect continuous tense *had been standing* would also be possible here.)

Peter, who had waited for an hour/since ten o'clock, was very angry with his sister when she eventually turned up. (*had been waiting* would also be possible.)

(c) for an action which stopped some time before the time of speaking.

He had served in the army for ten years; then he retired and married. His children were now at school.

(Here we cannot use either since or the past perfect continuous). Note also that the past perfect here has no present perfect equivalent. If we put the last verb in this sentence into the present tense the other tenses will change to the simple past.

He served in the army for ten years; then retired and married. His children are now at school.

3. The past perfect is also the past equivalent of the simple past tense, and is used when the narrator or subject looks back on earlier action from a certain point in the past:

I had just poured myself a glass of beer when the phone rang. When I came back from answering it the glass was empty. Somebody had drunk

the beer or thrown it away.

He met her in 1967 and again ten years later. Her hair, which had been grey at their first meeting, was now white.

But if we merely give the events in the order in which they occurred no past perfect tense is necessary:

He met her first in 1967 when her hair was grey. He met her again in 1977/He didn't meet her again till 1977. Her hair was now white.

Note the difference of meaning in the following examples:

She heard voices and realized that there were three people in the next room.

*She saw empty glasses and cups and realized that three people had been in the room. (They **were no longer** there.)*

He arrived at 2.30 and was told to wait in the VIP lounge. (he received his instructions after his arrival).

He arrived at 2.30. He had been told to wait in the VIP lounge. (he received them before arrival, possibly before the journey started).

4. In reported speech after past verbs like *said, told, asked, explained, wondered* etc. It refers to things that had already happened when the conversation took place.

I told her that I had done enough work for one day.

Note:

the Past Simple is often used instead of the Past Perfect **in dependent clauses after a past perfect verb:**

He told me that somebody **had phoned** *when I was* out.

If we have two such actions: '*He had been to school but he had learnt nothing there, so was now illiterate*' and wish to combine them with a time conjunction, we can use *when* etc. with two past perfect tenses:

When he had been at school he had learnt nothing, so he was now illiterate.

But it is more usual to put the verb in the time clause into the simple past:

When he was at school he had learnt nothing, . . .

Similarly:

He had stayed in his father's firm till his father died. Then he had started his own business and was now a very successful man.

Note the use of the past perfect in the following examples:

*When we **returned** from our holidays, we **found** our house in a mess
What **had happened** while we had been away? A burglar **had broken***

into the house and **had stolen** a lot of our things (Now that the time of the burglary has been established relative to our return, the story can continue in the simple past). *The burglar got in through the kitchen window He had no difficulty in forcing it open Then he went into the living-room*

Note the reference to an earlier past in the following narrative:

*Silas Badley **inherited** several old cottages in our village He **wanted** to pull them down and build new houses which he could sell for high prices*

*He **wrote** to Mr Harrison, now blind and nearly eighty, asking him to leave his cottage within a month Old Mr Harrison was very distressed (The situation has been established through the use of the simple past. What follows now is a reference to an earlier past through the use of the simple past perfect.) He **had been born** in the cottage and stayed there all his life His children **had grown up** there, his wife **had died** there and now he **lived** there all alone*

5. The Past Perfect is used to express **an unrealistic** hope, wish etc. (**hope, mean, intend, think** etc.)

I had intended to make a cake but ran out of time.

They had hoped to get to the summit but Travers fell ill at base camp.

Past and past perfect tenses in time clauses

1. Clauses with **when**

a) When one past action follows another, *He called her a liar, She smacked his face*, we can combine them by using when:

When he called her a liar she smacked his face.

When two simple past tenses are used in this way there is usually the idea that the first action **led to the second** and that the second followed the first very **closely** or if the earlier action was **a short one** and they **DID NOT HAPPEN SIMULTANEOUSLY**:

When he opened the window' the bird flew out.

When the play ended the audience went home.

When I put the cat out it ran off into the bushes.

Compare:

When we got back the babysitter went home. (first we got back, then she went home)

When we got back the babysitter had gone home. (first she went home, then we got back)

b) The past perfect is used after 'when' when we wish to **make it clear** or **to emphasize** that the first action was completed before the second one started:

When I had read the letter, I started to cry. (I finished the letter before I started to cry.)

Compare with:

When I read the letter, I started to cry. (I started to cry after I started reading the letter.)

When he had shut the window we opened the door of the cage. (We waited for the window to be quite shut before opening the cage.)

When she had sung her song she sat down. (**Note:** 'When she sang her song she sat down' might give the impression that she sang seated. The same is: *When I had washed the cat it ran off into the bushes*).

In a moment the butler came in, to clear up. When he had left again, she said: "Your servant is an honest man, isn't he?"

Compare:

When he had seen all the pictures he said he was ready to leave. (When he had finished looking...)

When he saw all the pictures he expressed amazement that one man should have painted so many. (Immediately he saw them he said this.)

c) the Past Perfect is usual when the subjects of the two clauses are the same:

When I had put the cat out I locked the door.

When they had shown him round, fed him on their best, and thrust him into their softest chair, they eagerly demanded news.

Still, even if the subjects are the same the Past Simple is usually used when we are talking about people's **immediate reactions:**

When she saw the mouse she screamed.

When they reached Grosvenor Square, Angela got out of the taxi and looked about her, puzzled.

When she returned with the grammar, she drew a chair near

2. We can also use the past perfect in this way with **as soon as, the moment, immediately.**

As soon as I had told her the news, I regretted it.

She ushered me out of the room *as soon as* I **paid/ had paid** my subscription

3. In after clauses

After the will had been read there were angry exclamations.

To emphasize that the second event **is the result** of the first we prefer the past simple for both:

She became famous after she appeared on the TV.

With terminative verbs the Past Perfect may be replaced by the Past Indefinite.

After we had passed our exams, we went out to celebrate.

We can also say:

After we passed our exams, we went out to celebrate.

Shortly after we returned from Basel, Roy moved to London.

After we rose from the table James immediately went to make a telephone call.

The use of the past perfect merely **emphasizes** the fact that the event in the after clause preceded the other event. It is correct to use either the past perfect or the past simple in after clauses.

4. The past perfect can be used with **till/until** and **before** to emphasize the completion or expected completion of an action.

If the Past Perfect action did occur at a specific time, the Simple Past can be used instead of the Past Perfect when *before* or *after* is used in the sentence. Both sentences below are correct.

She had visited her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996. She visited her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

If the Past Perfect action did not happen at a specific time, Past Perfect **must** be used at all times.

*She had **never** seen a bear before she moved to Alaska.*

a) in **till/until** + **past perfect** + **simple past** combinations the simple past action may precede the past perfect action;

He refused to go till he had seen all the pictures.

He did not wait till we had finished our meal.

b) in **before** + **past perfect** + **simple past** combinations the **simple past action will always precede** the past perfect action The Past Perfect here refers to a later action which was not completed or done in time It is rendered in Russian as **прежде, чем я успел, смог**:

Before we had finished our meal he ordered us back to work.

Before we had walked ten miles he complained of sore feet.

He died before I had had a chance to speak to him.

She went out before o had realized what was happening.

I discovered the news before I had been in the house for an hour.

You would have to talk to him before he had made up his mind

Past perfect tenses in both time clause and main clause are also possible:

*It was a very expensive town. Before we **had been** here a week we **had spent** all our money.*

5. If action of one of the clauses is not fully accomplished before the action of the other clause occurs, the unaccomplished action is expressed by the Past Perfect.

They had not gone four miles before he understood that it was going to rain.

He had not been there for two days before he admitted that he should not have accepted the invitation.

Sentences of this kind are best rendered in Russian as **не успели они... как, не успев проехать и...** , etc.

6. Verbs of knowing, understanding etc. are not normally used in the past perfect tense in time clauses except when accompanied by an expression denoting a period of time:

When she had known me for a year she invited me to tea but

When I knew the work of one department thoroughly I was moved to the next department

or

As soon as I knew etc.

Compare with:

When I had learnt the work of one department I was moved.

7. The Past Perfect is used in the principal clause of a complex sentence with an adverbial clause of time introduced by the conjunctions **scarcely... when, hardly... when, nearly... when, no sooner...** (the word order is often **INVERTED**):

*She **had hardly** sat down **when** a very stout gentleman **flopped** into the chair near her.*

***No sooner had** they established themselves in the house **than** he **perceived** to his dismay a return o/ her gloomy mood.*

Practice

Ex. 1 Explain the use of the Past Perfect in the following sentences and describe the character of the action expressed by it

1. He asked me if I had had breakfast. 2. He now opened the low gate that he had so often swung on as a small boy. 3. She was sure that he had never lied to her before. 4. He knew that as a girl she had lived in Rome. 5. Jack chose the hotel. He had never been there before but he had heard his mother speak of it once. She had said she had liked it. 6. He was pleased to meet Dave again. He had known him for ten or eleven years, and they had played tennis together in Paris. 7. He remembered how the ball had hit squarely on the nose and the bleeding hadn't stopped for three hours. 8. They had been married only a few months when they gave up living in London. 9. He glanced up and down the beach to see if he had left anything. 10. She realized that she was faint for food. She had eaten nothing since the picnic. 11. He quite forgot that Julian had been divorced for some time. 12. He decided to wait till he had talked to the man himself. 13. He was not aware how long he had sat there. 14. I called at nine and the man said she had gone out about an hour ago. 15. I knew he would ask me for news of his son as soon as he had seen the last guest off. 16. It happened that his desire to go to France fell in with certain ideas which had been of late discussed at the committee. 17. I took my temperature again later in the evening, when David had gone, and found that it had gone up by point two degrees, which made me feel more unwell than ever.

Ex. 2 Use Past Perfect or the Past Indefinite in the following clauses of time

1. He wanted her to believe that when he (to return) things would change. 2. She knew that he would not speak till they (to reach) their house. 3. She took her manicure set and began to do her nails, waiting till he (to finish) eating. 4. He decided to read nothing but the dictionary until he (to master) every word of it. 5. And then came the great idea — he would write. He would begin as soon as he (to get) back. It would be slowly succeeding at first. He would go on studying. And then after some time, when he (to prepare) himself he would write great things. 6. She asked if Grant would wait until the doctor (to see) the patient. 7. She told him not to come back until he (to talk) to her on the telephone first. 8. He would have to make a decision sooner or later, but he wanted it to be as late as possible, when the other problems (to be) solved. 9. I said we'd better leave this little chat until I (to make) coffee. 10. He did not sign the

contract until he (to drag) a formal approval out of me. 11. He said he'd tell me all about it when he (to get) back. 12. I sat there for another five minutes, until my eyes (to begin) to close and my head to nod with sleep. 13. When he (to find) the photo, I took the album back to the shelf.

Ex. 3 Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences with when - clauses

1. When he (to see) Bell, he (to come) straight to him, smiling. When Jimmy (to get) to the cafe a little late, Christine (not to arrive) yet. 3. When Ted (to turn) to thank the doctor, he already (to walk) away. 4. When she (to walk) she (to carry) herself like a ballet-dancer. 5. We (not to walk) a hundred yards towards the cottage when the inspector suddenly (to go) down on his knees. 6. One afternoon I went to play tennis with some neighbours and when I (to return) my mother (to disappear). 7. When she (to smile), she (to seem) friendly and simple. 8. When I (to go) down to Hugh's room he (to sit) at his table reading a small book. 9. When Paula (to tidy) up she (to go) out of doors. 10. I (to meet) her on the beach when I (to have) my early walk. 11. When he (to finish) speaking, everyone (to clap). 12. I (to have) a good sleep when I (to get) back yesterday. 13. The play (to be) in progress for about twenty minutes when Grant (to find) his seat at the back of the dress circle. 14. When Jack (to look) back, the Holts (to dance) cheek to cheek. 15. "How do you like that?" he (to ask) her when he (to finish) painting. 16. When she (to come) back, he (to eat) the sandwiches. 17. I (to do) the washing when she (to arrive). 18. When Theo (to go) for a walk he (to look) exclusively at his own feet. 19. I (not to go) very far from the turn-off when I (to notice) there was a car behind me. 20. When they (to go) I (to go) to the woods. 21. I (to get) out a box of matches when he (to offer) me a light. 22. She (not to talk) to me two minutes when she suddenly (to feel) faint. 23. He (to shrug) when Peter (to explain) the details. 24. When they (to show) him round and (to feed) him on their best, they eagerly (to demand) news. 25. When she (to return) with the book she (to draw) a chair and (to sit) down beside him.

Ex. 4 Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences with as soon as-clauses

1. He (to telephone) to his office as soon as he (to reach) his house. 2. "I (to come) as soon as I (to get) your message," Lloyd said. 3. He always (to dislike) anybody as soon as he (to be) appointed] to a position of authority. 4. He (to dial) the number but (to replace) the receiver as soon as the familiar voice (to answer) the telephone. 5. David (to disappear) as soon as

we (to have) breakfast. 6. As soon as I (to hear) the sound I (to know) what had happened. 7. He (to open) the letter as soon as he (to enter) the room. 8. As soon as he (to enter) I (to be) struck by the expression on his face.

Ex. 5 Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences with after-clauses

1. After they (to have) coffee Meg (to invite) him to go over the house. 2. She (to see) him every day after we (to arrive) in New York. 3. After we (to lunch) we (to go) and (to sit) out in the garden. 4. There (to be) another raid in the early hours of the morning after we (to go) to bed. 5. After he (to take) the girl home, he (to go) down the road to the village. 6. I (cannot) stay in Wales after what (to happen). 7. After she (to go), Willy (to lock) the door and (to go) into the bedroom. 8. There (to be) a short silence after he (to leave).

Ex. 6 Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences with till/until-clauses

1. Neither of us (to speak) until we (to arrive) at the office. 2. She (not to speak) until the steps (to move) on. It. Savina (to say) nothing until they (to order) but Eric knew she was waiting. 4. He (to wait) until he (to hear) a hello from the other end of the telephone. 5. She (to wait) motionless until he (to finish) his speech. (i. So I (to go) on searching until I (to select) a dozen books that I wanted to read. 7. She (to wait) until he (to shave) and (to finish) dressing. 8. His anger (to last) till his wife (to put) the soup on the table. 1). Then he (to go) out to the reading-room and (to explore) magazines until the place (to close) at ten o'clock. 10. Nicole (to wait) silently till he (to pass); then she went on. 11. He (to hope) to delay my going until he (to come) to some decision. 12. We (to sit) in silence till the worst of the storm (to be) over. 13. He drove very slowly and when he met another car, he usually (to stop) altogether until it (to pass). 14. She (to laugh) till her eyes (to fill) with tears.

Ex. 7 Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences with before-clauses

1. He (to stumble) against the chair before he (to find) the lamp. 2. He (to decide) to get a present for his children before he (to leave) Rome. 3. He (to begin) apologizing before I (to pay) the driver. 4. The noise of their footsteps (to become) distant before my father (to speak) again. 5. He (to knock) and (to ring) for some time before he (to make) himself heard. 6. He (to walk) quite close to them before he (to speak). 7. They (not to go)

four miles before Tony (to get) the impression that the children liked driving with him. 8. I (to realize) before you (to be) here a fortnight that you never were cut out for this life. 9. Miss Able (to hunt) everywhere for the box before she (to find) it. 10. Almost before I (to shut) my eyes, I (to feel) a nudge in my side. 11. The next morning Hudson (to come) into my room before I (to finish) breakfast. 12. She looked so cool and fresh that he (to spend) a moment admiring her before he (to speak). 13. He (to hang) around the theatre for seven years before he (to have) any recognition at all. 14. He (not to be) there for two days before he (to say) that the wish to see her had been the reason for his coming. 15. She went, unwillingly, at the end of the week. Before she (to be) gone twenty-four hours he (to find) his mistake. 16. He (to know) before he (to say) this that it would annoy her. 17. On the beach they (to find) a suitable place for lunch before they (to go) very far. 18. In the summer Willy often (to take) very early walks by the sea before anyone (to be) up. 19. Thank God I (to find) it out before I (to make) more of a fool of myself. 20. The bus (to begin) to move before he (to reach) it.

Ex. 8 Use the required past forms in the following complex sentences containing the correlatives scarcely / hardly / nearly / barely / when and no sooner... than

1. She hardly (to sit) down when a very stout gentleman wearing a very small hat (to flop) into the chair opposite hers. 2. He hardly (to reach) the door of his office when he (to encounter) two young men. 3. He emerged from the theatre with the first of the crowd; but he scarcely (to take) his position on the edge of the sidewalk when the girls (to appear). 4. He barely (to disappear) when Dennis (to come) sliding down the stairs. 5. No sooner, however, they (to establish) themselves in their new house than he (to perceive) to his dismay a return of her absorbed and brooding manner. 6. He barely (to arrive) in' Rome when he (to get) a telegram from home that his father was seriously ill. 7. No sooner the curtain (to fall) than he (to rise) to go". 8. Hardly he (to ask) his questions when she (to answer) them. 9. He scarcely (to take) his coat off when he (to begin) to read the letter. 10. The band barely (to begin) to play when he (to go) away. 11. The rain nearly (to stop) when he (to reach) his hotel. 12. They barely (to come) out of the house when a sudden shouting (to arise).

Ex. 9 Use the required present or past forms in the following sentences containing the adverbs scarcely, hardly, nearly and barely

1. Haven't we got enough junk in the house already? There (to be)

barely room to move as it is. 2. David got really angry and beat his fist on the wall. Bits of plaster began to fall thick on the floor. "How amazing!" he said. "I hardly (to touch) it." 3. When the train got in, it (to be) nearly midnight. 4. I heard his father say: "I scarcely (to speak) to my son today." 5. Charles became impatient. He scarcely (to have) time to listen to our congratulations. 6. Last summer I very nearly (to go) to Spain. 7. There (to be) scarcely anyone there whom I knew. 8. Charles did not hope to become a doctor. He (to be) nearly twenty-six. 9. This was the side of my life he scarcely (to know). 10. I scarcely (to have) a glass of water since breakfast. 11. I asked her about her plans. But she scarcely (to listen). 12. I saw that all the family nearly (to come) to a disaster. 13. After ten minutes of the film, during which the star barely (to get) into her clothes, Ann rose to go. 14. I scarcely (to know) him up to the time I came to London. 15. The man (to be) hardly recognizable. 16. Grant hardly (to have) enough time to examine the room before the landlady came back. 17. You (to have) hardly any right to talk to me about these children. 18. He looked at his brother for agreement, but Philip barely (to move) his head. 19. I hardly (to see) him this week. 20. I (to be) nearly through with my work. 21. If you stand back, your face (to be) hardly visible. 22. It occurred to me that since we began our walk, he hardly (to talk) without guard. 23. His voice quavered. He nearly (to cry).

Ex. 10 Use Past Perfect or the Past Indefinite in the following sentences

1. From downstairs {to come) the sound of a radio playing a song he never (to hear) before. 2. He (to re-read) what he (to write). 3. I (to know) he (to make) a joke because he (to giggle) but I could not see it. 4. I was going round to see Roberta after dinner. I (to arrange) this visit the day before. 5. As she (to rise), there (to shoot) through his mind something that he (to read) in the etiquette books, and he (to stand) up awkwardly, worrying as to whether he (to do) the right thing, and fearing that she might take it as a sign that he (to be) about to go. (1. When she (to enter) the house at dinner-time and (to find) Tom gone she (to know) what (to happen). He (to leave) no note, nor any message. She (to know) that in the last moment he even (not to think) of her, and she (not to be) hurt by it. In whatever way he could, he (to love) her. 7. I (to press) the door gently. It always (to be) left open at night in the old days. When I (to become) quite certain that it (to be) locked, I (to step) back into the moonlight and (to look) up at the house. Although it (to be) barely midnight, there (to be) not a light showing. They (to be) all abed and asleep. I (to feel) a resentment

against them. I (to expect) them to welcome me back at the door. 8. On the fifteenth of October Andrew (to set) out alone for London. Now that the exam (to be) so close at hand, he (to feel) that he (to know) nothing. Yet, on the following day when he (to begin) the written part of the examination, he (to find) himself answering the papers with a blind automatism. He (to write) and (to write), never looking at the clock, filling sheet after sheet. He (to take) a room at the Museum Hotel, where Christine and he (to stay) on their first visit to London. Here it (to be) extremely cheap. But the food (to be) bad; Between his exams he (to live) in a kind of daze. He scarcely (to see) the people in the street. After the written part, the practical part of the examination (to begin); and Andrew (to find) himself dreading this more than anything which (to go) before. Luckily his practical part (to go) well enough. His case (to be) an illness which he (to treat) \ before. He (to feel) that he (to write) a good report.

Ex. 11 Use the required past forms in the following sentences which pattern actions related to the same past moment

1. Grant just (to change) into some dry things and (to wait) for dinner to be announced when there was a knock at the door. 2. Then we realized that Richard (to come) in through the garden and (to stand) in the room listening. 3. Outside on the square it (too stop) raining and the moon (to try) to get through the clouds. 4. Saturday lunch was over. Mary still (to sit) at the table smoking. Kate and John (to retire) to the sofa and (to talk) in low voices. Paula and the twins (to go) out on to the lawn where the twins now (to play). Barbara (to sit) on the window-seat reading "Country Life". 5. When Roger returned into the room, the girl (to stop) crying but (to shiver) from head to foot. 6. Then she saw her father. He (to lay) his fishing rod and (to take) something from his pocket. 7. Bernard (to take) off his hat and (to carry) it in his hand. 8. When the telephone rang Wolfe (to finish) his egg and (to drink) coffee. 9. It was dark by the time I reached London. The black-out (to begin) and it (to rain) heavily. 10. Pierce (to tow) the boat quite fast now. The dog, who (to swim) out after him, (to accompany) the boat.

Ex. 12 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past perfect simple

1 A: I'm sorry we're late. We 1..... (miss) the train. B: How2..... (that/happen)? A: Well, I 3..... (get) the times wrong and when we 4..... (arrive) at the station, the train s..... (just leave). 2 A: 6..... (you/have) a

good meal at Hilary's? B: Well no, it7..... (be) very embarrassing. When we 8..... (arrive), we9..... (know) immediately that she 10..... (forget) about the whole thing. A: So what n..... (she/do)? B: Well, she n..... (pretend) that she 13..... (not forget) and14..... (say) that the meal 15..... (not be) ready because she 16..... (get) home from work very late. A: Oh no, how awful! 3 It "..... (be) a beautiful morning. It 18..... (rain) in the night and so the ground "..... (be) fresh and clean and it 20..... (smell) wonderful. None of the Taylor family 21..... (be) awake though. They 22..... (all go) to bed very late the night before. Their Australian cousin 23..... (arrive) unexpectedly that evening and they 24..... (sit up) talking most of the night. Although it25..... (be) now 8 o'clock in the morning, they 26..... (only be) in bed for about two hours.

Ex. 13 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past perfect simple

1. James (sit) outside the office waiting for the interview. He 2..... (feel) so nervous that he 3..... (not know) what to do with himself. The person who 4..... (go in) before him 5..... (be) in there for nearly an hour. And she 6..... (look) so confident when she 7..... (go) in. Not like James. He 8..... (feel) sure that she 9..... (already get) the job. The problem 10..... (be) that he "..... (want) this job so much. It n..... (mean) everything to him. He 13..... (think) about it such a lot before the day of the interview. He 14..... (imagine) himself performing brilliantly at the interview and being offered the job immediately. But now here he 15..... (be) feeling terrible. He 16..... (cannot remember) all those things he "..... (plan) to say. At that moment, he 18..... (almost decide) to get up and leave. But no - he 19..... (have to) do this. He 20..... (spend) so much time thinking about it that he 21..... (cannot give up) like that. His hands 22..... (be) hot and sticky and his mouth 23..... (feel) dry. Finally the door of the office 24..... (open). The woman who 25..... (go in) an hour earlier

26..... (come out) looking very pleased with herself. She
 27..... (smile) sympathetically at James. At that moment
 James 28..... (hate) her. The managing director then
 29..... (appear) at the office door. 'Would you like to come in
 now, Mr Davis? I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.' James
 30..... (suddenly wish) that he 31..... (go)
 home after all. He 32..... (get up), legs shaking and forehead
 sweating and 33..... (wonder) whether he
 34..... (look) as terrified as he 35..... (feel).

Ex. 14 Translate the following into English bringing out the difference between sentences which pattern actions related to the same past moment and those containing consecutive actions

1. Он снова положил руки на стол и посмотрел на них. 2. Он снова положил руки на стол и глядел на них. 3. Мальчик бросил лодку и поплыл к берегу. 4. Мальчик бросил лодку и теперь плыл к берегу. 5. Они закончили еду и теперь пили кофе. 6. Она поела и отнесла тарелки на кухню. 7. Они вышли из кино и пошли вверх по улице. 8. Они вышли из кино и теперь шли вверх по улице. 9. Джо спустился в холл и там ждал своего приятеля. 10. Ветер прекратился, а дождь все шел. 11. Дети потеряли мяч в высокой траве и теперь искали его. 12. Ветер сдул с него шляпу, и теперь она катилась по улице. 13. Ветер сдул с него шляпу, и она покатила по улице. 14. Мэри нашла старую шляпу и стала ее примерять. 15. Мэри нашла старую шляпу и теперь примеряла ее.

Ex. 15 Make up situations to justify the use of the past forms in the following sentence patterns

1. He threw the rug over the radiator of the car and walked up the path. He had thrown the rug over the radiator of the car and was walking up the path. 2. She bought her ticket and moved away from the window. She had bought her ticket and was moving away from the window. 3. He opened the window and looked out with pleasure at the river flowing past. He had opened the window and was looking out with pleasure at the river flowing past. 4. He put out the light and tried to sleep. He had put out the light and was trying to sleep. 5. They parked the car and walked along the wall. They had parked the car and were walking along the wall. 6. The rain stopped and John went out to mow the lawn. The rain had stopped and John was mowing the lawn. 7. He shaved and had a shower. He had shaved and was having a shower. 8. He had a glass of whiskey and ate his food

with appetite. He had had a glass of whiskey and was eating his food with appetite. 9. They finished their meal and had coffee. They had finished their meal and were having coffee.

Ex. 16 Translate the following into English concentrating on the use of the Past Perfect

Я оделся и вышел в сад. Выходило солнце. Ветра не было, но' в саду всё падали листья. Березы за одну ночь пожелтели до самых верхушек.

Я вернулся в дом. Там было тепло. Маленькая береза, которую принес мой сын и которую мы посадили в кадучку, стояла у окна. Вдруг я заметил, что она тоже за одну ночь вся пожелтела и несколько листьев уже лежало на полу.

Теплая комната не спасла березку. Через день она вся облетела. Мой сын и все мы были очень огорчены. Мы уже свыклись с мыслью, что она останется зеленой всю зиму. Лесничий только улыбнулся, когда мы рассказали ему, как мы пытались сохранить зеленую листву березки.

Unit 2 The Past Perfect Continuous tense

Formation

This tense is formed with had been + the present participle.

I had/ I'd been working

They had not/hadn 't been working

Had you been working?

Had you not/hadn't you been working?

It is not used with verbs which are not used in the continuous forms, except with want and sometimes wish:

The boy was delighted with his new knife. He had been wanting one for a long time.

Note! this tense has no passive form.

Main uses

1. The past perfect continuous bears the same relation to the past perfect as the present perfect continuous bears to the present perfect:

Bill had been saving since Christmas to buy a new bike.

Mary was out of breath; she had been running.

Note:

When the action began before the time of speaking in the past, and continued up to that time, or stopped just before it, we can often use either form:

It was now six and he was tired because he had worked since dawn
or

It was now six and he was tired because he had been working since dawn.

Sometimes the difference between them is simply one of the **emphasis**.

I had been working hard, so I felt that I deserved a holiday (the activity is emphasized)

I had worked hard until the report was not finished. (the result is emphasized)

2. The past perfect progressive forms are often used to show that an action is (or was) frequently repeated:

Jenny was annoyed Jim had been phoning her every night for a whole week

Tom looked awful. He had been drinking a lot for the last two weeks.

If we mention **the number of times** that we have done an action, we do not use the past perfect continuous:

He had been trying to get her on the phone.

*He had tried **five times** to get her on the phone.*

3. There is a difference between a single action in the simple past perfect and an action in the past perfect continuous:

By six o'clock he had repaired the engine. (This job had been completed.)

He had been repairing the engine - tells us how he had spent the previous hour/half hour etc. It does not tell us whether or not the job was completed.

An action in the past perfect may occur shortly before the time of speaking, but there could be quite a long interval between them:

He had been painting the door. (The paint was probably still wet.)

But

He had painted the door. (Perhaps recently, perhaps some time ago.)

Practice

Ex. 17 Explain the use of the Past Perfect Continuous in the following sentences

1. When I rang up your father, he said that people had been inquiring about you all day. 2. Pat's poodle now appeared, coming out of the stream where it had been cooling. 3. They had been driving for half an hour before Blair spoke. 4. He went to the theatre to see the play which had been running for a week. 5. The rain that had been threatening now began to fall gently. 6. Philip came into the room. He had been wandering about, not quite belonging anywhere. 7. When she came there to act as governess, the children had been running wild for a year. 8. Alice threw down the book she had been holding since she came into the room.

Ex. 18 Explain the use of Past Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect in the following sentences

1. I did not remember much about the Pimleys, whom I had not seen for about ten years. 2. It had been freezing for the last few days, but it had not snowed. 3. He told me he had not heard from her since the day she walked out of their office. 4. He said that they had now been hunting hard for ten days. 5. She was aware that they had been getting on each other's nerves lately. 6. I was happy that ever since Max moved in here, the place had been ringing with laughter. 7. He said frankly that he had been thinking about the offer for a long time now but he hadn't discussed it with his wife yet. 8. I knew they had known each other since the war and had now been corresponding for years. 9. It seemed to me that I had done nothing since I arrived. 10. I told him I had been in all evening. I had been waiting to talk with him.

Ex. 19 Use the Past Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect in the following sentences

1. Her name was Logan. She (to be) a widow for fifteen years and had no children. 2. He wanted to find out how long the two men (to stay) with them. 3. We talked about what we (to do) since we left school. 4. The last member of the party was Neville, the film star, whom David (to know) for some time. 5. The bearded man told him that the partisans (to import) arms for some time now. 6. We told them that in our absence the garden (to be) looked after by an old man who (to live) in the area since the Boer war. 7. Now they were floating in the little green boat upon the perfectly calm sea in which they, lately (to swim). 8. Jack was half an hour late and he asked what we (to eat) because he wanted to order the same. 9. Basil said

that he (to write) all day and (not to eat) anything. 10. She said she (not to see) him since he was in his first year at the university. 11. Her lack of accent was explained by the fact that she (to be) for twenty years in London. 12. It was cold and dark in the small room because it (to rain) for five days. 13. He said he (to have) the statuette for a long time. 14. The noise woke Joe who (to sleep) in his pram by the garage door. 15. I went into the kitchen. Nothing (to be) touched in it since the morning before. 16. He said he (not to write) to me because he (to work) on the new play.

Ex. 20 Translate the following into English concentrating on the use of Past Perfect Continuous

1. Он поднял голову от чашки кофе, который он все помешивал, но не пил. 2. Том никак не хотел, чтобы его мать знала, чем мы все время занимались. 3. Она видела по их мокрым костюмам, что они только что плавали. 4. Люди, которых она встречала, казалось, знали, где она была и что там делала. 5. В машинку был вставлен лист бумаги, на котором кто-то учился печатать. 6. Когда он вернулся, мы постарались сделать вид, что мы говорили не о нем. 7. Макс поднял книгу, которую он перед этим читал, и загнул уголок страницы, чтобы отметить место. 8. Я сидела на кухне и курила. Флора, которая играла в гостиной, пришла посмотреть, что я делаю.

Ex. 21 The simple past and the past perfect, simple and continuous Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense

1 He (give) me back the book, (thank) me for lending it to him and (say) that he (enjoy) it very much; but I (know) that he (not read) it because most of the pages (be) still uncut. 2 When he (see) his wife off at the station, he (return) home as he (no have) to be at the airport till 9.30. 3 He (not have) to pack, for his wife already (do) that for him and his case (be) ready in the hall. 4 He (not have) to check the doors and windows either, for his wife always (do) that before she (leave) the house. 5 All he (have) to do (be) to decide whether or not to take his overcoat with him. In the end he (decide) not to. 6 At 8.30 he (pick) up his case, (go) out of the house and (slam) the door behind him. 7 Then he (feel) in his pockets for the key, for his wife (remind) him to double-lock the front door. 8 When he (search) all his pockets and (find) no key he (remember) where it (be). 9 He (leave) it in his overcoat pocket. 10 Then he (remember) something else; his passport and tickets (be) in his overcoat pocket as well. 11 I (arrive) in England in the middle of July. I (be told) that England (be) shrouded in fog all year round, so I (be) quite surprised to find that it was merely raining. 12 I (ask)

another passenger, an Englishman, about the fog and he (say) that there (not be) any since the previous February. 13 If I (want) fog, he said, I (come) at quite the wrong time. 14 However, he (tell) me that I could buy tinned fog at a shop in Shaftesbury Avenue. 15 He (admit) that he never (buy) fog there himself but (assure) me that they (sell) good quality fog and that it (not be) expensive. I suppose he was joking. 16 When the old lady (return) to her flat she (see) at once that burglars (break) in during her absence, because the front door (be) open and everything in the flat (be) upside down. 17 The burglars themselves (be) no longer there, but they probably only just (leave) because a cigarette was still burning on an ornamental table. 18 Probably they (hear) the lift coming up and (run) down the fire escape. 19 They (help) themselves to her whisky too but there (be) a little left, so she (pour) herself out a drink. 20 She (wonder) if they (find) her jewellery and rather (hope) that they had. 21 The jewellery (be given) her by her husband, who (die) some years before. 22 Since his death she (not have) the heart to wear it, yet she (not like) to sell it. 23 Now it (seem) that fate (take) the matter out of her hands; and certainly the insurance money would come in handy. 24 I (put) the £5 note into one of my books; but next day it (take) me ages to find it because I (forget) which book I (put) it into. 25 A woman (come) in with a baby, who she (say) just (swallow) a safety pin. 26 I (think) my train (leave) at 14.33, and (be) very disappointed when I (arrive) at 14.30 and (learn) that it just (leave). 27 I (find) later that I (use) an out-of-date timetable. 28 He (park) his car under a No Parking sign and (rush) into the shop. When he (come) out of the shop ten minutes later the car (be) no longer there. 29 He (wonder) if someone (steal) it or if the police (drive) it away. 30 It (be) now 6 p.m.; and Jack (be) tired because he (work) hard all day. 31 He (be) also hungry because he (have) nothing to eat since breakfast. 32 His wife usually (bring) him sandwiches at lunch time, but today for some reason she (not come). 33 He (keep) looking at her, wondering where he (see) her before. 34 I (look) out before I (go) to bed and (see) a man standing on the opposite pavement watching the house. 35 When I (get up) the following morning he (be) still there, and I (wonder) whether he (stay) there all night or if he (go) away and (come) back. 36 When I (open) the door I (see) a man on his knees. 37 He clearly (listen) to our conversation and I (wonder) how much he (hear). 38 When I (ask) him what he (do), he (say) that he (drop) a 50p piece outside the door and (look) for it. 39 I (not see) any sign of the money, but I (find) a small notebook and pencil which he probably (drop) when the door (open) suddenly. 40 So he (take) notes of our conversation! 41 The notes (be) written in a foreign language, so I (turn) to

the stranger and (ask) him to translate. 42 But he (pull) m hat over my eyes and (run) off down the corridor. 43 By the time I (recover) from the shock he (disappear) round the corner. 44 Curiously enough, when I (move) my foot I (find) that I (stand) on a 50p piece. 45 Perhaps he (tell) the truth after all!

Ex. 22 Use past simple, continuous and perfect (A-D)19

Daniel is telling the story of how he forgot his passport. Put the verbs into the correct form.

(Happened (it / happen) last August at the airport. A few weeks before, a group of us (1)..... (decide) to go to Greece together for a holiday. (2)..... (we / wait) in the queue at passport control when suddenly (3).....(I / realize) that (4) (I / forget) my passport. (5)..... (it / be) quite a shock. (6)..... (I / hurry) to a phone and (7) (ring) my parents. (8)..... (they / work) in the garden, but luckily my mother (9) (hear) the phone. (10) (they / find) the passport and immediately (11)..... (drive) to the airport with it. (12) (I / meet) them at the information desk. (13) (we / have) no time to talk, but (14)..... (I / say) goodbye to them earlier that morning. (15)..... (I / run) all the way to the plane. I was just in time. When (16).....(I / get) there, the passengers (17).....(sit) in their seats ready for take-off. When (18) (they / see) me, everyone (19) (start) clapping.

Revision

Ex. 23 Use the required present or past forms in the following sentences containing the adverbs scarcely, hardly, nearly and barely

1. Haven't we got enough junk in the house already? There (to be) barely room to move as it is. 2. David got really angry and beat his fist on the wall. Bits of plaster began to fall thick on the floor. "How amazing!" he said. "I hardly (to touch) it." 3. When the train got in, it (to be) nearly midnight. 4.I heard his father say: "I scarcely (to speak) to my son today." 5. Charles became impatient. He scarcely (to have) time to listen to our congratulations. 6. Last summer I very nearly (to go) to Spain. 7. There (to be) scarcely anyone there whom I knew. 8. Charles did not hope to become a doctor. He (to be) nearly twenty-six. 9. This was the side of my life he

scarcely (to know). 10.I scarcely (to have) a glass of water since breakfast. 11.I asked her about her plans. But she scarcely (to listen). 12.I saw that all the family nearly (to come) to a disaster. 13. After ten minutes of the film, during which the star barely (to get) into her clothes, Ann rose to go. 14.I scarcely (to know) him up to the time I came to London. 15.The man (to be) hardly recognizable. 16.Grant hardly (to have) enough time to examine the room before the landlady came back. 17. You (to have) hardly any right to talk to me about these children. 18. He looked at his brother for agreement, but Philip barely (to move) his head. 19.I hardly (to see) him this week. 20.I (to be) nearly through with my work. 21. If you stand back, your face (to be) hardly visible. 22.It occurred to me that since we began our walk, he hardly (to talk) without guard. 23.His voice quavered. He nearly (to cry).

Ex. 24 Revision: use one of the present or past forms in the following sentences

1. It was early evening. John, who (to be) in bed until half an hour ago, (to wear) his silk gown. A fire (to burn) in the grate which he (to lay) and (to light) himself. 2. Mr Wrangle: "Why does a woman say she (to shop) when she I (not to buy) a thing?" Mrs Wrangle: "Why does a man say that he (to fish) when he (not to catch) anything?" 3. When she (to go) out of the room Jack (to stand) just outside I the door, and she (to have) the impression that he (to try) to I listen to what her father (to say) in the room. 4. She (to find) the family on the beach. Theo (to sit) on the sand I beside his clothes. Pierce, who (to swim), (to lie) limply on the I pebbles, half in and half out of the water. The dog, who (to swim) with Pierce, (to shake) itself and (to spray) rainbow I drops on Pierce's trousers. The cat, who (to fluff) itself into a I woollen ball, (to watch) the dog. Paula and John (to get) fully dressed and (to walk) slowly along the beach. 5. Martin Eden asked Ruth: "I wonder if I can get some advice from you. You remember the other time I (to be) here I (to say) I (can) not talk about books and things because I (not to know) | how. Well, I (to do) a lot of thinking since. I (to be) to the library many times, but most of the books I (to read) (to be) I too hard for me to understand. Maybe I'd better begin at the beginning. I never (to have) any advantages. I (to work) pretty hard ever since I (to be) a kid and now that I (to be) to the library, looking with new eyes at books, I just (to conclude) I (not to read) the right kind 6. She (to realize) that she (to be) so interested in what Jack (to say) that she (to forget) to eat. 7. "I (to mean) to call you up," Pete said, wanting to get away, "but I (to be) busy." 8. As we (to approach) the corner we (to fall)

silent. 9. They (to walk) for less than an hour when the moon, which (to pass) its first quarter, suddenly (to appear) between the heavy clouds. 10. Her parents (to live) in Florence and she (to visit) them every Week-end. 11. Eric, who (to pace) the room, (to stop) behind the chair and (to lean) on it, when his father (to tell) him to come up to his desk. 12. He (to remember) that his mother (to meet) her first husband 1 when she (to work) in a New York publishing house. 13. "Hello," she said, "I'm glad you (to have) lunch here. I (to want) to talk to you." 14. "How's your sister?" "I (not to know) anything about her." "Why you (to stop) going to see her?" 15. When news of his uncle's illness (to reach) him, Wake (to be) in New York. He (to act) in a play that (to have) a success in London. 16. He is not in very high spirits. He (to stay) up many nights cramming for an examination he (to fear) he is going to fail. 17. As he (to pay) his bill his brother (to come) up. 18. The lights were switched off and she (to sit) in the glow of the wood fire and he (to have) the impression that she (to cry). 19. "I (to be) on pension for a few years now." "Why they (to give) you a pension? What war you (to be) in?" 20. Nick had to repeat that he (to have) a letter from his sister and that she and her husband (to sail) the following week for Canada. 21. "You (to see) her today?" "Yes. We (to have) lunch." 22. I (to play) for several minutes before I (to see) that Marcel (to sit) behind my back. B8. The telephone (to ring) as he (to unlock) the door to his apartment. 24. I felt I (to make) a fool of myself. I always (to do) things first and (to think) afterwards. 25. While I (to watch) the advertisements on the television last night I (to see) Sophy Brentt. I (not to set) eyes on her for some months. She (to advertise) a new kind of chocolate cake. Bb. As he (to come) near the desk he (to stop). Veronica (to stand) there. She (not to see) him because she (to scribble) a note on a piece of the hotel stationery.

Ex. 25 Start with some example sentences

I've lived in London for five years.

I lived in London for five years.

I've chopped the onions...

I've been chopping onions...

Contrast the difference, explain the two situations, then write a number of similar sentences about yourself.

Ex. 26 Some more examples of the present perfect and the present perfect continuous

Part A

A: I haven't seen your brother lately. Has he gone away? B: Yes, he's/he has been sent to America. A: When did he go? B: He went last month. A: Have you had any letters from him?

B: I haven't, but his wife has been hearing from him regularly. A: Does she intend to go out and join him? B: They've been thinking about it but haven't quite decided yet. Unfortunately they've had a lot of expense lately and perhaps haven't got the money for her fare.

TOM: What have you done with my knife? (Where have you put it?)

ANN: I put it back in your drawer.

TOM (taking it out): But what have you been doing with it? The blade's all twisted¹. Have you been using it to open tins?

A: Do you see those people on that little sandy island? They've been waving handkerchiefs for the last half hour. I wonder why.

B: They need help. The tide's coming in and very soon that little island will be under water. Have you been sitting here calmly and doing nothing to help them?

A: I've never been here before. I didn't know about the tides.

Part B

Jane	Alan
Have you read any good books recently?	Well, yes I have, as a matter of fact.
Oh, well, which books have you read?	I've read 'Wonderful Life' and 'The Language Instinct'.
Really? And what did you think of them?	They were very good. I'd recommend them.
Have you been to the cinema recently?	Well, yes I have, as a matter of fact.
Oh, what film did you go to see?	I went to see Seven.
Really? What did you think of it?	I thought it was OK.

Ex. 27 In your notebook, rewrite the following passage, making all the necessary tense changes

Example: it was 10 o'clock at night. The offices of 'The Daily News' were buzzing with excitement.

It's 10 o'clock at night. The offices of 'The Daily News' are buzzing with excitement. The deadline for the paper is in half an hour and they are frantically trying to finish the front page. Everyone has been working all

evening without a break. Some of the journalists have been at the office since early morning. They have all been trying to get an exclusive story, to find out something that no other journalist has discovered. The main story is a big one. The Prime Minister has resigned. Everyone knows that his government has had lots of problems in the last year but his resignation is nonetheless a big surprise. Rumours have been going round all day about the real reasons for the announcement. Some say that he has been involved in some financial scandal. Others say that he has been seeing another woman. All the papers have been working all day to get the best story. And they've been doing their best to find out what the other papers have said. The whole day has been very tense. Suddenly the editor asks everyone to be quiet. There is a telephone call from the Prime Minister's office.

Ex. 28 Choose the correct word or phrase in each sentence

1. When did you last go/have you last been to the cinema? 2. We'd better wait here until the rain stops/will stop. 3. I've finished my exams; so I'm having/I have a party tomorrow. 4. Why do you stare/are you staring at me like that? - You look/are looking beautiful today. 5. When the phone rang I had/was having coffee in the kitchen. 6. I can't go out because I haven't finished/I didn't finish my homework yet. 7. How long are you working/have you been working here? 8. I'm waiting for Kate. Have you seen/Did you see her? 9. Your suitcase looks very heavy. Will I/ Shall I help you? 10. When I was a child, I used to ride/was riding a tricycle. 11. What do you do/are you doing! - I'm a student. 12. When we arrived home, it already stopped/had stopped raining and the children sat/were sitting outside the door waiting for us. 13. At the beginning of the film I realized that I saw/had seen it before. 14. I'll get in touch with you as soon as I know/will know the results. 15. I'm sorry I can't talk long. I study/am studying for an examination. 16. I stay/am staying at the Hotel Superior. Why don't you call me? 17. "What did you do/were you doing when you saw the snake?" - I ran away! 18. By the time the police get there, the burglars will have vanished/ vanished. 19. I'm sorry I haven't written/I didn't write to you lately, but I've been working/worked hard this term. 20. When I was on holiday last summer, I was going/went to the beach every day and lie/was lying in the sun since morning till afternoon. 21. The last bus had gone/went so I made/did my way on foot. 22. Athens is/are becoming more and more attractive to tourists. Have you made/done much progress with your Greek 23. Although the city seem/seems to some big and noisy, tourists still find/are finding a lot of quiet places with romantic atmosphere to enjoy a tasty Greek meal and listen to traditional music. 24.

The number of taxis in Athens is/are amazing and apart from the rash hour it is quite difficult to get hold of one when one need/needs it.

Ex. 29 Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense

1 While I (try) to get my car started, a passing car (stop) and the driver (offer) to help me.2 The police (pay) no attention to the woman's complaints because she (phone) so many times before.3. They (get) married next month and they (want) you to come to the wedding.4. I (phone) about your advertisement for a bicycle for sale, which I (see) in the local paper. (You sell) it or is it still available?5. The police (think) that they (find) your missing wallet, so call this number.6. Sorry, could you say that again? I (not listen) to you. 7. We (walk) for two hours already. Let's have a rest. We (not, eat) anything since morning. 8. This tooth (kill) me lately! So I (make) an appointment with the dentist for Monday. 9. The train (arrive) at 8 tomorrow evening, so I (meet) them at the station. I (take) a taxi. 10. Which hotel does (she stay) in when she (come) here? - Oh, I (see) her today. She (come) yesterday and (stay) in the Orion. - You (happen) to know her telephone number? - Sure.11. I (stand) here for a quarter of an hour already. I'll get some money from the bank when it (open). - What you (want) to buy? - I (go) on holiday tomorrow and (return) in a month.12. I'm sure you (feel) better after you (take) the medicine. I (want) you to believe me.13. When I (see) her tomorrow, I (tell) her news, if she (want) to listen to me.14. She (carry) this heavy bag all the way. That's why she is so tired. Why you (not/help) her? 15. (You ever think) what exactly (you do) after you (graduate) from university?16. According to computer experts, computers (make) soon accurate predictions about the future, but people (not be able) to do it.17. Professor Vincent, from Cambridge University (believe) that by the 2050, computers (replace) teachers, and (also do) most of the jobs that the police (do) now. "Computers (become) more intelligent all the time", he says. "Soon they (direct) traffic and (teach) our children and also they (tell) us about the future!"18. Venice slowly (sink) into the sea. Scientists (try) to save it and (work) hard at this problem for many years already. But by the time they (find) the answer, the city probably (sink)

Ex. 30 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form

1. The director (not to allow) the actors to travel by air while they (work) on the film last time.2. When I arrived at the meeting the first speaker just (finish) speaking and the audience (clap). 3. I remember that

while I (learn) to drive I (have) ten accidents.4. Yesterday he (have) a bad fall while he (repair) the roof of his house.5. While we (fish) someone came to the house and (leave) this note for us. 6. The exam just (begin) and the candidates (write) their names at the top of their papers. 7. I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn) brightly when Jane (came) in at 7.00. 8. When I arrived, the lecture (start) already and the professor (write) something on the blackboard. 9. He was very polite. Whenever his wife (enter) the room he (stand) up. 10. What you (think) of his last book? - I (like) it very much. It's the most interesting book I ever (read). 11. When she (leave) school, she cut her hair and (wear) it short ever since.12. Mr. Blake is the bank manager. He (be) here for twenty-five years. He says he (be going) to retire soon.13. We (miss) the last bus. Now we (walk) home in the rain and (feel) ourselves miserable.14. You (know) that lady who just (leave) the shop? She (be) a customer of yours? 15. You (see) my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for ages but I haven't found it yet.16. You are tired. You (drive) all day. Let me drive now.17. That helicopter (fly) round the house for the last hour. You (think) it (take) photographs? 18. The radio (play) since 7 a.m. I (have) a headache, and I want you to turn it off.19. He (study) Russian for two years but he (not learn) even the alphabet yet.20. That house (be) empty for a year. But they (take) down the "For Sale" sign today, so I suppose someone (buy) it already.21. I (phone) you twice yesterday and (get) no answer. Where (you be) and what (you do) the whole day? 22. It (snow) for three days now. The roads (block) if it (not to stop) soon.23. He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up. He (be) to be at college in ten minutes. 24. I only (hear) from him twice since he (go) away. I (not see) him for ages. 25. Sam, why (you make) such a horrible noise? - I (lose) my key and I (try) to wake my mother but she (not to hear) anything.26. We (buy) a new flat not long ago and we (move) in very soon. We (not buy) new furniture yet. 27. If you (learn) another language, you will get a better job when you (leave) school. 28. I am sure that I (recognize) him when we (meet) next summer.29. I hope you (understand) everything when you (be) older. Now you (not understand) anything. 30. I'm sorry that the child (see) the accident yesterday. - I (not think) it matters. He (forget) everything soon. 31. He says that they (broadcast) his speech tonight. He (get) ready for it now. 32. She (hire) a typewriter already and she (learn) to type soon. 33. I (plan) already my future for the next ten years. - That is very clever of you. What you (do) when you (leave) university? - I (not decide) yet. 34. There (be) a phone again. - Take no notice. We (not answer) it. 35. They just (take) him to hospital with a broken leg. He (stay) there for a week or two. 36.

You (drive), please? I (not like) driving at night. It (rain) cats and dogs now. 37. It is raining. If you (walk) there in this rain, you (get) awfully wet. 38. We just (get) to the top in time. The sun (rise) in a minute. 39. It is nearly autumn; soon the leaves (change) their colour. 40. The ship (leave) in a few minutes and all persons not travelling are asked to go ashore. 41. I hope you (do) well in the race tomorrow. I (think) of you. 42. I (not take) any photographs for some time because I must repair my camera. 43. She (not sing) at the last concert, because she (go) home suddenly. 44. I'm sorry but I (not feed) your dog again. He always (try) to bite me when I come near him. 45. He won't be wearing uniform when you (see) him, because he (be) on leave then, and they (not wear) uniform when they (be) on leave. 46. She promised to phone me in the morning, but it is now 12 o'clock and she (not phone) yet. 47. I just (receive) a letter saying that we (not pay) this electricity bill. 48. How long you (be) out of work? - I (not be) out of work now. I already (start) a new job. 49. You (finish) checking the accounts? - No, not quite. I (do) it in half an hour. 50. She (lose) her job last month and since then she (be) out of work. - Why she (lose) her job? - I (not know). 51. What (you think) the children (do) when we (get) home yesterday? - I think they (sleep). 52. I just (remember) that I (leave) the bathroom taps on. - (I go) home to turn them off or you (do) it yourself? 53. Kate, you (leave) the light on. - Oh, so I have. I (go) and turn it off. 54. He (give) me back the book, (thank) me for lending it to him and said that he (enjoy) it very much. 55. Dear Mr. Smith, my family and I (suffer) a great deal lately from the noise made by your guests when they (leave) your house on Sunday nights. 56. I (write) to you three weeks ago and (ask) about conditions of entry into your college. But I (not receive) any information yet. 57. By the time you (finish) getting ready, we (miss) the train! Don't worry. We (take) a taxi. 58. Sally! I (not expect) to see you here! What (you do) in New York? - I come at business. 59. I (hope) to meet you ever since I (read) your first novel. I (read) all the books you (write). 60. If you (come), I (meet) you here in a week's time. We (have) a good time.

Ex. 31 Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate tense

1. This is my new car. What (you think) if it? - Splendid! Where (you buy) it? 2. - Who (be) you? - What (you mean)? I (live) here. I (be) your neighbour. 3. I can't find the car keys. What (you do) with them? 4. Sorry I haven't fixed the plug. I (mean) to get round to it, but I just (not to find) the time. 5. What (you do) on Saturdays? - As a rule I (stay) at home, but next Sunday I (leave) for Paris. 6. I don't know what time we'll

eat. It (depend) when Helen (get) here.7. I supported you at the time because I (feel) that you were right.8. Peter couldn't understand what had been decided because too many people (talk) at once. 9. Jean, I'm so glad you've got here at last. I (expect) you all day.10. Please (not to let) me down this time! I (depend) on you.11. Sam (not receive) the parcel the last time I (speak) to him. I hope he (receive) it already.12. I (consider) buying a house, but now I (change) my mind. I (buy) a flat soon.13. When you (feel) hungry later, room service (bring) you whatever you (want).14. I (find) it difficult to convince the ticket inspector that I (lose) my ticket.15. Since I (pay) for our lunch, I (try) to attract the waiter's attention now.16. As soon as I (have) a good look at the designs, I (send) them back to you.17. I (not understand) what you (wait) for. Everybody (go) home already.18. (anyone see) my pencil? I (leave) it here somewhere. Who (take) it ?19. When he (not arrive) at 6.00, I knew he (miss) the bus.20. (you go away) this weekend or (you run out) of money? - I (go) to Paris.21. What (you think) you (do) in ten years' time? - I (not tell) you about it.22. I (really enjoy) myself at the moment, as I already (pass) my exams.23. (you let) me know the minute you (hear) any news? Don't worry, I (do) it.24. Something (tell) me that you (not listen) to a single word I (say) in the past ten minutes! - Sorry, you (repeat) what you (say)?25. What's the matter? (you hurt) your ankle? How (you do) it? - I (fall) down today.26. That's definitely the last time that I (lend) you any money!- Thanks. I (give) it back soon.27. It is raining, but if you (take) your umbrella, you (not get) wet. I (leave it) work.28. We (sit) in the sunshine for about half an hour when I suddenly (feel) sick. So we (decide) to go home immediately.29. He says his train (leave) in 2 hours. He (pack) his things at the moment.30. We first (come) to this town more than twenty years ago. Everything (change) in the town since that time.31. Your father will be furious when he (see) what you (do). - I (show) him nothing.32. I hope that I (translate) this scientific article before my boss (ask) me if I (finish) this work.

Ex. 32 Complete the sentences applying the sequence of tenses rule

1. The doctor said that if I (take) a warm bath just before I (go) to bed, I (feel) much better soon. I (be) ill for two days already.2. The teacher warned the boy that he (fail) his English exam if he (not work) hard. It's the second time she (tell) him about it, but it (seem) to me he (not believe) her.3. My mother said to me that by the end of the month the Post office (send) us a bill which we (not be able) to pay because I (talk) on the phone for hours every day.4. My parents asked me when my quests (come) the

next day and if I (be going) to cook the Sunday dinner. I answered that we (decide) to go to the restaurant.5. The teacher said that we (must) be careful because even if we (make) any mistakes, she (not give) us any additional time to correct them.6. I was grateful to my friend that he (repair) my TV-set. It (work) perfectly for years already.7. Ann was only twenty five, but she (teach) English at the university for four years already.8. I asked my sister if she (go) to the concert the next day and if she (return) home by the time I (arrive). She said that she (work) at home the whole evening and (not go) anywhere.9. I (take) a quick look at the picture and (be) certain that I (see) the man before. I was sure I (recognize) him when I (meet) him again.10. My father declared that he (want) to go on holiday to the lake district and he (buy) already a new rod for fishing. He said he (leave) in two days and (spend) there not less than two weeks. It's the first time that he (decide) to go alone.11. We learnt yesterday that our library (receive) a lot of new books by the end of the year. As soon as the librarian (register) all the books, we (be able) to borrow them. I hope she (do) it soon.12. I (translate) the article for ten minutes when the manager (phone) me and asked how long I (translate) it and if I (finish) the translation before he (leave) home. I answered that I (try) to do it as soon as possible, though it (be) time for me to go home.

Ex. 33 Complete each sentence with a suitable form of the verb given

1. John always claims that he (be) innocent, but for many years no one (believe) him.2. Hello, Kate, it's Peter here. What (you do)? - Nothing much. I (revise) but I had to stop because my computer (not work).3. Father heard the results of the election when he (drive) to work, so he (phone) me when he (get) there and (congratulate) me.4. I'd like to work abroad eventually. But I (want) some full-time experience first. I (do) a Nursery Teacher's course this year. We (finish) next week, in fact. And I (get) a Child Care certificate soon.- You (sound) just the sort of person we (look) for. When (you be) able to start?- As soon as I (finish) my Nursery Teacher's course.5. I don't want to spend a lot of money today because I (save) as much as I can until I (go) on holiday.6. You (watch) this stupid film since the lunch time. Let's switch over to the other channel.7. Fanny's really excited about going to England. She (not be) there before though she (learn) English for several years.8. My sister (be) interested in medicine since she (be) a child.9. Oh, dear. What can we do? I'm sure something dreadful (happen); we (wait) over an hour and he (not phone) yet.10. We (post) the parcel three weeks ago. If you still (not receive) it,

please inform us immediately.11. I (work) in this company for a month already. Everyone (be) very friendly. I (expect) to have quite a lot of problems, but I (not have) any really. Not here at work, anyway. And I (make) a lot of new friends. Unfortunately, the journey to work (be) too long. It (take) me one hour to get here every day.12. Twenty years ago few people (realize) that computers (become) part of our daily lives. This short period of time (see) enormous changes in business, education and public administration. Many people may now be wondering whether the spread of computers (bring) us as many problems as it (solve).13. I (be) pleased to see my old university friends at the conference last week as we (not see) each other since we (finish) our course.14. We had to wait for hours at the airport because the bad weather (delay) all the flights.15. Oh, dear. I hope you (feel) better now. I (make) some tea when the news (finish). ... I (bring) you a cup? - No, don't bother. Thanks. 16. I think we must keep in touch, (you remember) to send me your address when you (set) to the States?17. We (not get) enough money to pay for the advertising we need, (you be) in touch with the bank yet? Yes. I (see) the manager next Monday.18. In Britain schools (change) a lot in recent years. Standards (improve) and there (be) a wide choice of schools for getting education. Grammar schools still (exist) in the country. Pupils (pass) an exam called the Eleven Plus to go to a Grammar School where they (receive) a good, formal academic education. The name "grammar" (come) from medieval system of teaching Latin grammar as the basis for education. There (be) 200 Grammar Schools today in the country.19. Secondary modern schools (appear) in 1944 for pupils who (fail) eleven plus examination.20. Comprehensive schools (about 94% of all schools) (be) introduced in 1965. These schools (provide) an equal secondary education for all people regardless of their abilities.21. - How are you getting on, Bob? You (look) so sad.- Well, I (start) having bad headaches a couple of weeks ago and they (get) worse. I (not, sleep) properly, I'm tired all the time, and the worst thing is my hair (go) grey and I'm only 32!- Oh, you (smoke) thirty cigarettes a day for ten years already. You (work) at least ten hours a day since last year. And how you (relax)?! You always (sit) in front the TV with a pizza and a few beers. You never (do) any exercises but you (lose) a lot of weight at the moment and you (not, know) why. I (think) you (suffer) from stress. You must go to the doctor. He (examine) you and (give) some advice. I (hope) everything (be) all right, if you (eat) a more varied diet and (do) some exercises regularly. But first of all (not, forget) to go to the doctor.22. I asked my aunt if she (be able) to get tickets to the Bolshoi Theatre when we (arrive) in Moscow. She promised that she (try) to help

us though it (be) rather difficult to do it. 23. I (send) the invitation already. I think I (receive) the reply as soon as the (get) it. 24. This week the police (arrest) a couple in Switzerland, where they (try) to sell chocolate secretes. The first person who (bring) chocolate to Europe (be) Cortes, who (be) an explorer. 25. Henry Nestle, who (be) Swiss, (develop) the process of making milk chocolate. Since that time chocolate (be) popular among children and grown-ups. 26. Hijackers still (hold) twenty passengers in a plane at Manchester airport. The hostages (sit) in the plane now without food or water for two days already. 27. Mrs Green (wait) for the doctor for half an hour. When he (examine) her son, he said that the child (must stay) in bed till he (get) better. 28. "While I (stay) with the English family I (improve) my English greatly", my friend said. 29. She (do) her sopping when he first (meet) her. Six months later they (get) married and since that time (live) together. They are the happiest family I ever (meet). 30. We (go) to Italy next week. We (take) the plane. Usually we (have) two weeks' holiday but this year we (have) four. We (stay) at a friend's house in Verses. Usually he (work) in Milan but at the moment he (spend) the summer in New York.

Ex. 34 Complete the news report. Put each verb into the correct form

The actress Vanessa Kemp *has disappeared* (*disappear*). Yesterday she (1)...(fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now!'. Ms Kemp, who (2)...(live) in Hampstead, (3)...(leave) home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (4)...(make) several times the week before. Two people who (5).....(walk) past her home at the time (6)...(see) her leave. But no one (7)...(see) her since then. At half past seven she still (8)...(not / arrive) at the theatre. At eight o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who (9)...(wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff and friends (10)...(try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they (II).....(have) no success so far. The police (12)...(take) the matter seriously, but they (13)...(believe) that she is unlikely to be in any danger. Her friends all (14) ... (want) to hear from her soon.

Ex. 35 Complete the sentences using the notes in brackets. The verbs can be present continuous, present simple or present perfect

1. We bought this picture a long time ago. We've had it (we / have / it) for ages. 2. Sarah finds her mobile phone very useful.....(she / use / it) all

the time. 3. Vicky doesn't know where her watch is...(she / lose / it). 4. We're in the middle of decorating our kitchen, so we can't cook any meals.(we / get / them) from a take-away restaurant this week. 5. Claire is on a skiing holiday...(she / enjoy / it), she says on her postcard. 6. The colour of this paint is absolutely awful ...(I/hate/it). 7. These figures certainly should add up...(I / check / them) several times already. 8. Trevor and Laura like Scrabble. ...(they / play / it) most evenings. 9. These flowers are dying... (you / not water / them) for ages.

Ex. 36 Put in a pronoun and the correct form of the verb. Use the past continuous, the past simple or the present perfect continuous

1. David: You look tired.
Melanie: Yes, I expect I do...(work) all day.
2. Sarah: Is Laura at home?
Trevor: No...(go) out about half an hour ago.
3. Vicky: I haven't finished this letter yet.
Rachel: It must be a long letter.(write) it since lunch-time.
4. Harriet: I see you've got some new neighbors.
Tom Yes, a young couple...(move) in last month.
5. David: Did Tom drive you home?
Melanie: Yes...(stop) and offered me a lift while... (wait) for a bus outside the town hall.

Ex. 37 Complete the conversation. Choose the correct form

- Melanie: How *are you getting*/~~do you get~~ on in your new job, Nick?
Nick: Oh, so (1) you know/you're knowing about my job as a car salesman.
Melanie: (2) David's told/David told me yesterday.
Nick: Well, I (3) haven't been/wasn't in the job long. (4) I started/I've started on Monday.
Melanie: And how many cars (5) have you been selling/have you sold so far?
Nick: Well, none yet. Give me a chance. Up to now (6) I've been learning/I've learned all the time.
Melanie: David says you (7) had/were having a sports car once.
Nick: I've still got it. (8) I had/I've had it for about five years. (9) I don't often drive/I'm not often driving it because (10) I don't like/I'm not liking getting it dirty. Normally (11) I ride/I'm riding my motor bike. And the car is expensive to run. (12) I bought/had bought it on impulse. I (13) was working/worked on a building site at the time. For

several months before I bought it, (14) I'd done/I'd been doing overtime, and when (15) I'd been earning/I'd earned enough to buy a car, it was a really magical moment. Maybe you'd like a ride in it some time?

Melanie: Oh, yes please. That would be lovely.

Ex. 38 Complete the radio news report. Put in the correct forms of the verbs

Hello. This is (be) Kitty Beamish. (1)...(I / speak) to you from Oxford, where the finals of the World Quiz Championships will be held tomorrow. The favourite is Claude Jennings of Cornwall, the man who (2) ...(know) everything. Twelve months ago no one (3) ...(hear) of Claude Jennings, although (4)...(he / take) part in quiz competitions for years. Now suddenly he is a big star. So far this year (5)...(he / answer) every single question correctly. And he is popular, too. When (6)...(he / arrive) here two days ago, hundreds of fans (7)...(wait) at the station to welcome him. Since his arrival Claude (8)... (read) encyclopedias in his hotel bedroom. He is clearly the man to watch. And now back to the news desk.

Ex. 39 Complete the conversations. Put in the correct form of each verb

1. A: Are you ready?

B: I won't be a moment. I'm doing (I / do) my hair.

2. A: Could you tell me your address?

B: Well,...(I / live) in a friend's house at the moment. Luckily ...(I / find) a place of my own now, but I can't move in until next week.

3.A: Is this your CD?

B: No, it isn't mine...(I / think)...(it / belong) to Peter.

4.A: Can I borrow your calculator, please?

B: Well,...(I / use) it to work out these figures at the moment...(I / want) to finish doing them, now that...(I / start).

5.A: Why can't you wash your dirty plates sometimes? ...(you / leave) them in the sink most of the time.

B: OK, sorry. The last few weeks ...(I / have) so little time (I / rush) around all the time.

Ex. 40 Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Begin with the word in brackets

1. Our trip to Africa was in October. (We ...) went to Africa in October.

2. We've had ten hours of rain. (It...)

3. It's the right thing to do in my opinion. (I ...)
4. Our sofa is in a different place now. (We ...)
5. It was breakfast-time when Susan rang. (I ...)
6. Their game of badminton is always on Tuesday. (They ...)

Ex. 41 Put each verb into the correct form

1. I'm afraid Paul ...(forget) to book the tickets. He always ...(do) something like that! 2. When I ...(phone) Helen last night she ...(wash) her hair and she ...(not finish) when I finally ...(get) to her house. 3. It ...(rain) for two hours and the ground is wet, so the match ...(postpone). 4. I...(expect) the train ...(be) late. 5. ...you (use) your car tomorrow? If not, can I borrow it? 6. The performance ...hardly (begin) when the light ...(go) out. 7. I can't believe you ...(eat) three pizzas already, I only ...(bring) them ten minutes ago. 8. Fred ...(be) ill for the past few weeks. 9. I ...(live) with my friends until I can find a flat. 10. Have a cup of coffee with us. – I ...(have) a cup, thank you. I ...(have) one after lunch.

Unit 3 Ways of expressing future actions in English

The Future Simple (Indefinite) Tense

Formation

The **Future Indefinite** is formed with *shall/will* + *the Infinitive of the main verb*.

The children will come home in half an hour.

The children will not come home in half an hour.

Will the children come home in half an hour?

Note:

In modern English *will* is preferable with all persons. Any difference between *shall* and *will* disappears in everyday speech where the contractions *I'll* and *we 'll* are normally used.

Main uses

The Future Simple (Indefinite) is used to denote:

1. A *predicted* future action, a happening which is *inevitable* and *out of anybody's control*

*The population of the world **will reach** six billion people by 2000.*

*The weather tomorrow **will be** warm and sunny.*

*She '11 **be** here in a few minutes.*

*The company **will make** a profit next year.* Reference to the future is often indicated by adverbials of time such as *tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in a week (month, year) next year, in 2000, etc.*

2. **An action** which *the speaker regards as possible, probable or likely* to happen in future (near or remote).

*I think they **will** easily **win** the match.*

*I'm sure you **will enjoy** your visit to the Zoo.*

*We'll probably **spend** out holiday in Scotland this summer.*

*I don't think Tom **will pass** his examination. He hasn't done any work for it.*

3. An action decided on *spontaneously, out of circumstances* (i.e. an action which is not part of a plan).

*Oh, I've left the door open. **I'll go** and **shut** it.*

*I'm too tired to walk home. I think **I'll take** a taxi.*

*I'm afraid Mr Wood can't see you until 4 o'clock. - Oh, in that case I **won't wait***

*It's a bit cold in this room. - Is it? **I'll turn** on the heating then.* Close to the given meaning is the use of the Future Simple in *promises, offers, warnings* (often in the principal clause of a complex conditional sentence).

*I **will lend** you the money you need.*

*I **won't tell** anybody, I promise.*

*Mr Brown **will pick** you **up** at the airport.*

*Thank you for lending me the money. **I'll pay** you back on Friday.*

*If you eat too much of that curry, **you'll get** a stomach ache.*

4. **Enquiry** for *an instruction, recommendation, advice* in interrogative sentences (often in rhetorical questions). These are addressed to the 1st person singular or plural and take "shall".

Shall we do it orally?

What shall I do now?

Shall I send you a fax? Sometimes questions with "shall" are asked to offer help.

Shall I help you?

Shall I carry your bag?

Shall I water the roses now? Interrogative *requests, instructions,*

warnings addressed to the 2nd person take "will".

Will you **be** quiet, please?

Will you **get** me a paper while you're out?

Note: 1) The Future Simple in the negative form can be used to talk about **refusals**, **resistance** or **reluctance**, to do something.

The door **won't** open.

The pen **won't** write.

5. "will/shall be able to", "will/shall have to" are used to replace the modal verbs "can" and "must" in the future.

*One day we **will be able to** live without wars.*

*I think I **will be able to** speak English quite well in a few months.*

*When you leave school you'll **have to** find a job.*

6. will/'ll is used for typical behaviour

*She'll **sit** talking to herself for hours.*

*I'm always asking him to come but he **won't***

As compared to the Present Simple for habitual actions, the Future Simple adds a note of greater certainty to an utterance and is more frequently used in conversational speech.

*She is a very hard-working student and **attends** classes regularly.*

*She is a very hard-working student in general but sometimes she **will skip** a lecture or two.*

7. In Indirect Speech the Future Simple Tense is replaced by the Future in the Past (according to the rules of sequence of tenses).

The adverbials of future time *tomorrow*, *next week*, etc. are replaced by *the next day*, *the next week*, etc.

*They said they **would win** the match the next week.*

*She informed us she **would deliver** the lecture the next month.*

*The thief said he **would hit** me unless I **told** him where the money was.*

*She wondered if she **would go** to college if she **got** good grades in her exams.*

Practice

Ex. 42 Read the text paying attention to the verbs in the Future Simple (Indefinite) Tense and then ask and answer questions about the text using this tense-form

This is an excellent machine which will give you many years of service.

We will install it for you. We will even give you a special course to teach you how to use it. But you'll find it difficult to learn. You will soon see how easy it is to store information and to type letters with this computer.

Now, about the payment. We won't ask you for immediate payment. It will be OK if you make a small payment now, and you can pay the rest in three months' time - we will send you a letter to remind you. What's more, we will give you a 5% reduction on the marked price. -And of course, the computer will come to you with a two-year guarantee. But actually, you won't need the guarantee, because there won't be any problems with the machine. If there are, I will deal with them personally. So you want to buy it? Good! I can tell you, sir, you won't be sorry! Actually, I will give you this machine here in the showroom - it's a demonstration model, and it's rather dusty. I will get you another one from the store downstairs. Please wait a moment, sir. I will be back in a minute.

Ex. 43 Look at the example below

In 100 years' time...

*There **won't** be as many people as there are now.*

or *There **will be** a lot more people than there are now.*

Now make your predictions about the future concerning:

- a) cars being powered by petrol? Electric batteries? Atomic power ?
- b) people still smoking cigarettes
- c) people speaking the same language all over the world
- d) clothes in the year 2100

Write two predictions about yourself

- _____ e)
- _____ f)

Ex. 44 Try to imagine what predictions - neutral, positive or negative - the people described below will make. (The first sentence is done for you)

Use: I bet, I'm sure, I hope, I'm confident, I'm afraid, I'm worried.

1. It is the beginning of the school year. Mrs Prim's pupils are talking about the coming term.

*I bet we **'ll have** horrible Mr Reed for biology again.*

*I hope Mrs Prim **will give** us easier tests than last year.*

*I 'm sure the new headmaster **won't be** very nice.*

2.Emily and Kate are about to work as au pairs in the USA. They don't know what to expect.

3.Bruno Sidoli is the mayor of a small town on the Adriatic coast. The sea

is very polluted.

4. Mark Hall is very clever and hard-working. He is thinking about his final exams at university and his future job.

5. Henry Wilson is the manager of a football team. They are bottom of the league. Several of their best players are injured.

6. The Prime Minister is giving his New Year's speech on television.

Ex. 45 Make up conversational exchanges about the following situations using the modal expressions *to be able to*, *to have to* in the Future Simple to express predictions

1. Ruth.: I want to be a pilot.

You will be able to go to lots of foreign countries. You won't (have to work very hard.

2. Susan: cook in a large hotel

6. Lucy: photographer

3. Wendy: nurse

7. Kate: policewoman

4. Julia: secretary

8. Jane: dentist

5. Diana: actress

9. Fiona: journalist

Ex. 46 Practise the Future Simple for actions regarded by the speaker as probable and likely to happen.

a) Ask questions using *Do you think ... will + one of these verbs:*

be back enjoy cost finish get married happen tell fall asleep rain like

1. I've bought Mary a present. *Do you think she will like it?*

2. The weather doesn't look very good. Do you...?

3. The meeting is still going on. When do you ... ?

4. My car needs to be repaired. How much..... ?

5. Sally and David are in love. Do ?

6. "I'm going out now". "O.K. What time? ?

7. The future situation is uncertain. What..... ?

8. John starts his new school tomorrow. Do you ..?

9. Fred can't keep a secret. Do you ?

b) In pairs talk about future activities that you haven't planned beforehand.

Use *I think/expect I'll....* to show lack of certainty. Talk about:

this evening

next weekend

the summer holidays

your next birthday

e.g. A: What are you going to do this evening?

B: I'm not sure. I think/ expect I'll go and see some friends.

Note: If you want to emphasize 'intention' use 'to be going to do smth.'

Ex. 47 Practise the Future Simple expressing a spontaneous decision, offer, promise, warning, consequence

a) Put in *will ('ll)* or *won't*

1. Can you wait for me? I *won't be* very long.
2. There's no need to take an umbrella with you. It... rain.
3. If you don't eat anything now, you ... be hungry later.
4. I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It happen again.
5. I've got some incredible news! You ... never believe what's happened.
6. Don't ask Margaret for advice. She ... know what to do.

b) Complete the sentences with one of these verbs in the Future Simple.

be be come get like look pass

1. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you'll *pass*.
2. Why don't you try on this jacket? It... nice on you.
3. You must meet George sometime. I think you ... him.
4. It's raining. Don't go out. You ... wet.
5. They've invited me to their house. They ... offended if I don't go.
6. I've invited Sue to the party, but I don't think she
7. I wonder where I ... in 20 years from now.

c) Now warn the following people about the consequences of their behaviour, way of life, action, etc.

e.g. If he eats too many sweets and doesn't brush his teeth regularly, his teeth will get decayed.

1. A boy who eats a lot of sweets and never brushes his teeth.
2. A man who smokes heavily, eats too much and never does any exercise.
3. A student who stays up late every night and never does any work.
4. An unemployed young woman who goes to interviews in jeans and a sweater.
5. A professional footballer who goes out drinking four nights a week.
6. A driver of a car with bald tyres.
7. A group of climbers going out when the weather forecast is bad.
8. A student who doesn't want to learn the vocabulary of the text.
9. Some students who are going to have a big party in a block of flats.
10. A boy who'd love to stroke that rottweiler.

Ex. 48 Comment on the uses and meanings of the Future Simple

1. Do you think Peter will get promotion he wants? - Yes, I think he

probably will. He's certainly the best man for the job. 2. It's Saturday morning. The shops will probably be crowded. 3. Scientists will find a cure for cancer. 4. The Queen will open the new hospital on Thursday. 5. The Prime Minister will resign because of a political scandal. 6. I've got a terrible headache. - I'll get an aspirin. 7. What a beautiful ring! I'll buy it for you. 8. You can tell me your secret. I won't tell anyone else. 9. Give me your case. I'll carry it for you. 10. I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed. 11. I hope we'll be able to produce better results in the future. 12. Will you, please, post the letter for me on your way to work? 13. It's a long way to town. - Shall I give you a lift? 14. Shall I do the shopping? - Yes, please. I'll stay at home and look after the children. 15. What shall I do if the money doesn't reach me in time? - Go to your bank manager and ask him for a loan. 16. If you park your car on the yellow double line, you'll be fined! 17. You'll fall off if you are not careful. 18. The boy will remember this day all his life. 19. In the 21st century Tokio will have a population of over 15 million people. 20. Do you think Brazil will win the Cup next year?

Ex. 49 Open the brackets using *shall* or *will* according to the situation

1. We (talk) about something different now? 2. Dad, can you sew on a button for me? - I can't sew. Ask Mum. She (do) it for you. 3. I haven't got enough money to get home. - I (lend) you some if you like. 4. There's someone at the door. - O.K. I (open) it. 5. You (be) late if you don't hurry. 6. What I (wear) at the wedding? - Why don't you buy a new dress? 7. Have you told Kate about her new job? She (be) delighted. 8. It's a very difficult climb. If you (not be) careful you (fall). 9. If you (not go) to bed before midnight you (feel) exhausted tomorrow. 10. I don't know if he (be able) to look after himself. 11. The engine (not start), though I've been trying to get the car started for half an hour. 12. We don't know their address. What we (do)? 13. I'm not sure if I (find) Jim at the hotel. 14. Everybody thinks they (get married) next year. 15. There (be) drugs for every kind of disease in 50 years' time. 16. I'd like you to weed the flower-bed. - I (weed) it now or later? 17. The Queen (have) a General Election in the autumn. 18. I (tell) her I love her? Where's a coin? If it's heads, I (tell) her, and if it's tails I (not tell) her.

Ex. 50 Complete the conversations using the verbs given

Mary and Nigel run a shop together.

Monday *In the office*

Mary: I don't know what we (do). We've hardly made any money for ages.

Nigel : I think we should advertise. We can send out leaflets.

Mary: Yes. That probably (get) our name more widely known. But do you think (people/come) into the shop?

Nigel : Well, we could try advertising in the local paper.

Mary: That might be better.....(I/phone) and find out their rates. And what about local radio?

Nigel : Good idea.....(I/phone) them?

Mary: OK, thanks.

Tuesday

Mary: We haven't got enough money to pay for all the advertising we need. I've been in touch with the bank....(I/see) the manager on Friday.

Nigel :....(he/give) us a loan, do you think?

Mary: I hope so.

Friday At the bank

Manager: So you want to borrow some money. How do you want to spend it?

Mary:..... (we/advertise) on local radio and in the paper. We've planned it carefully. We only need \$500.

Manager: Very well.....(the bank/lend) you the money. But you must pay us back in three months. Can you do that?

Mary:.....(we/do) it, I promise.

Manager: Now, go and see the loans clerk and (he/help) you to fill in the necessary forms.

Mary: Thank you for your help.

Manager: You're welcome.

Ex. 51 Prepare to talk on the following situations using the Future Simple Tense

1. You feel tired and have decided to stay at home this evening. A friend rings you up to invite you out to a party. How do you refuse?

2. A child you are looking after has just dropped his ice-cream and starts to cry. What do you say to comfort the child?

3. Tonight you are responsible for preparing the family's meal. How do you tell your friend that you can't go out with him.

4. Your cousin is coming to stay for a few days. You promise to meet him at the station at 7 o'clock. What do you say?

5. A friend is going to come and visit your town. Predict what he will like/dislike about it.

6. Your friend smokes far too much. Warn him/her about possible future health problems.

7. You are trying on a jacket in a shop. You're not sure whether you should buy it or not. You ask a friend of yours for advice.

8. You and your friend are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk...

Ex. 52 Translate into English.

1). Климат, вероятно, станет теплее в ближайшие несколько лет. 2) Я думаю, каждый из нас будет иметь компьютер в будущем. 3) Я хотел бы стать журналистом - я смогу побывать в различных странах. 4) Как ты думаешь, выиграет Англия чемпионат мира по футболу в следующем году? 5) Боюсь, что мы не успеем на последний автобус. Не волнуйтесь, я отвезу вас на вокзал. 6) Текст очень трудный. Боюсь, я не смогу перевести его без словаря. 7) Не ешь так много конфет. У тебя будут проблемы с зубами. 8) Если ты не будешь носить очки, у тебя будет болеть голова. 9) Приготовить тебе что-нибудь поесть? - Спасибо, не надо. Я не голоден. 10) Я не знаю, получу ли я эту работу. Я не уверен, что смогу успешно пройти интервью. 11). Если Вы не оплатите телефонный счет, они отключат Ваш телефон (disconnect). 12) Ты знал, что Джон в больнице? - Нет. Я сегодня пойду в больницу навестить его. 13) У меня болит голова. - Дать тебе таблетку аспирина? 14) Что бы будем делать сегодня вечером, пойдем куда-нибудь, или останемся дома? 15) Нам не хватает двух книг. - Пойти и принести? 16) В комнате душно. Вы не откроете окно? 17) Я пытаюсь объяснить ему, что он не прав, но он и слушать меня не хочет. 18) Она может часами сидеть и слушать музыку Баха. 19) Мы уверены, что фирма получит хорошую прибыль в следующем году (to make a profit). 20) Нам не хватает денег на покупку машины. - Не волнуйтесь, я одолжу вам немного денег, 21) Надеемся, что в XXI веке ученые найдут способ лечения рака. 22) Ты уверена, что он сможет сдать экзамены? Он пропустил много занятий в этом семестре. 23) - Какой будет мода в 2010 году? - Думаю, что одежда будет отличаться от той, что мы носим, сейчас. 24) В- следующем году у меня будет больше свободного времени, и я смогу поехать в путешествие по Европе. 25) - Мы собираемся провести отпуск в Шотландии. -Отличная идея! Я уверена, что вы получите большое удовольствие. 26)Куда мне поехать этим летом? - В Испанию. Я думаю, вам очень понравится отдых на Средиземном море, и люди в Испании очень гостеприимны. 27) Мне сходить в магазин? - Да,

пожалуйста. А я останусь дома с детьми. 28) В котором часу заканчиваются твои вечерние занятия? - В 7.30. - Заехать за тобой? - Спасибо, но я встречаюсь со своей подругой, в кафе. 29) У нас кончились овощи. Ты не сходишь в магазин? 30) - Ты слышал прогноз погоды на завтра? Да, завтра будет туман. Водители должны быть осторожными на дорогах.

Unit 4 The Future Continuous Tense

Formation

The Future Continuous is formed with *shall/will+be+ing-form*

He will be delivering lectures the whole morning tomorrow.

He will not be delivering lectures the whole morning tomorrow.

Will he be delivering lectures the whole morning tomorrow?

The Future Continuous Tense denotes:

1. An action or event that will be in progress at a definite moment in the future. This future moment is indicated either by an adverbial phrase, (at 2 p.m., at this time tomorrow, etc.) or by another future action (usually in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous in clauses of time).

At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon we'll be flying over Vienna.

I'll be waiting at the station when you arrive.

We'll be travelling in Italy while the children are staying with their grandparents (two parallel future actions).

When will you be moving?

2. An action or state that will be going on over a period of time in the future indicated by adverbial phrases such as *all evening, during holidays, from October to November, for the next few weeks, etc.*

I'll be living in London for three weeks next summer.

The Browns will be staying at my place all weekend.

How long will she be working abroad?

3. A future action viewed by the speaker as part of a regular routine (a matter-of-course event), which does not need any special arrangement. In this case a definite future moment or a future period may not be indicated.

- *Will you be going anywhere near the post-office today?*

- *Yes, I'll be passing the post-office on my way home from work.*

- *Now that Nick is in Helen's department they will be seeing a lot of each*

other.

The peculiarity of the Future Continuous Tense is clearly seen when we compare it with the Future Simple and the Present Continuous Tenses:

I'll see him about it tomorrow. (a promise or a decision)

I'm seeing him about it tomorrow. (a pre-arranged plan)

I'll be seeing him about it tomorrow. (a matter-of-course event)

Note that enquiries about future actions in the Future Continuous Tense sound less straightforward and more polite than questions in the Future Simple Tense

When will you move? (a straightforward question)

When will you be moving? (a polite question)

Note that **general questions** with the pronoun "you" and verbs in the Simple Future are used as requests.

Will you say it again?

Will you help me with the housework?

Practice

Ex. 53 Read the dialogue and pick out the verbs in the Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense. Comment on their use. Ask and answer questions of different types about the people's activities

- I hear you've got a transfer to the new office in Rome. When will you be setting off?
- On Monday morning. But I'm taking two weeks' holiday before starting work. I'll be spending a few days in Germany and a week in the Alps with a friend. We'll be doing some skiing together.
- Will you be travelling by air?
- No, I'm taking the car. I'll be picking up my friend at Victoria Station on Monday morning.
- At: this time on Monday you'll be heading to Germany and I'll be sitting here sweating over the correspondence and it'll probably be pouring with rain.
- Never mind. Perhaps they'll open a new office in Mallorca and your turn will come.
- With my luck they'll probably send me to the Sahara Desert. Anyway, I'm off.
- It's gone five and my girl-friend will be waiting for me outside - and she won't wait long!
- Now it's my turn to envy you. I'll be doing overtime until 8 o'clock tonight.

-Don't work too hard! Have a good trip and don't drive too fast!
-I won't!

Ex. 54 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous Tense

1.- I'll call for her at eight. - No, don't; she still (have) breakfast then. 2.I (wait) for you all morning tomorrow. 3. When you next see me I (wear) my new dress. 4. - My son will be in the sixth form next year. - That means that old Dr Adder (teach) him mathematics. 5. I'll give Jack your message. I can do it easily because I (see) him tomorrow. 6. We go to work on the same train. 7. You (do) geometry next term? 8. - I'll look out for you at die parade. - Do, but I (wear) a uniform so you may find it hard to recognize me. 9. He (use) the car this afternoon. 10. When you (see) him next time? 11.- I'll come at three o'clock. - Good, I (expect) you. 12.They are pulling down all the old houses in this street. I expect they (pull)down mine in a few years' time. 13. Stand there, they (change) the guard in a minute and you'll get a good view. 14. You'd better go back now; your mother (wonder) where you are. 15. What do you think the children (do) when we get home? -I expect they (have) supper. 16. We've just got to the top in time. The sun (rise) in a minute. 17. Air hostess: We (take off) in a few minutes. Please fasten your safety belts. 18. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary (practise) the piano all day.

Ex. 55 Say what Mr Green will be doing at the following times

6:15 go to the airport
8:55 arrive in Paris
9:20 meet Dr. Martinet
12:00 have lunch with Max Peters
14:00 give a lecture
15.00 phone New York
16.30 leave for the airport
17.00 arrive at the airport
19.30 land at Heathrow

Ex. 56 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous or the Future Simple Tense

A.

1. This time next week we (sit) on the beach. 2. Next, year they (go) to Spain for a holiday. 3. At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon we (fly) over Paris. 4. What you (do) early on Monday night? 5. They (come) round for dinner tomorrow evening - I (show) them the photographs then. 6. You

(come) to the concert this evening? If so, we (meet) you there. 7. I (work) late at the office this evening, so I not (get) home till about ten. 8. She (stay) in Leeds next week so she (be able) to visit your office. 9. I (see) the sales manager at the marketing meeting on Monday and I'm sure she (give) me the figures then. 10. I (not be able) to lend you the car tomorrow. I (use) it all day. 11. You (disappoint) her if you don't come. Now that you've promised, she (expect) you. 12. When you (go) to the bank to draw some money? 13. Do you think you still (work) here in five years' time? 14. In five years' time a permanent space station (circle) the moon. 15. Look at those dark clouds. When the class (be) over, it probably (rain). 16. - When do you leave for Florida? Tomorrow. Just think! Two days from now I (lie) on the beach in the sun. - Sounds great! I (think) about you. 17. - This letter is in French, but I don't speak a word in French. Can you help me? - Sure I (translate) it for you.

B.

Meg: So you'll be off on holiday tomorrow. How exciting! What time you (leave)?

Sue: We (leave) the house at about 6 a.m.

Meg: 6 a.m.! Why so early? You don't have to check in till 9.45. You (arrive) at the airport terribly early!

Sue: I know, but the airport is very busy at this time of the year and we want to avoid the rush. We (check in) as quickly as we can, then we (have) breakfast at the cafeteria.

Meg: I'm sure that's wise of you. Imagine! At this time tomorrow evening you(he) on the beach and I (do) the ironing or something!

Sue: I hope you're right! I hope we (not sit around) at the airport. You never

know these days!

C.

1.-You (see) Tony at work tomorrow?

-Yes , I will

-Do you think you could give him a message for me?

2.- Where you (go) this summer?

-We (go) to the Pyrenees for a couple of weeks in July to do some walking.

3.- Have you read the notes for the meeting?

-No, not yet, but I (sit) on the train for three hours tomorrow so I can do it then.

4.- You (post) this letter for me on your way to work?

-I'm sorry, but I (not walk) past the post box this morning because Emma (give) me a lift to work. I (post) it for you later on.

5.- Would you like to come over for lunch on Saturday?

-Well, unfortunately, I (work) all day Saturday.

-Oh, that's a shame. Well, you (have) to come over another day. I (talk) to Andy about it and I (phone) you on Sunday. You (be) in then?

-Yes, definitely. I (recover) from my week's work.

6.- You (go) to the meeting tonight? If so, I (give) you a lift there.

-Oh yes please, that would be helpful. I (play) tennis until 7 o'clock but I (be) back shortly after that.

-O.K. I (pick) you up at about 7.30. You (be) ready by then?

-Yes. Don't worry. I (wait) for you when you get here.

7.- Do you ever think about what you (do) in ten years' time?

-Oh yes. I sometimes imagine that I (do) a very important job and (earn) lots of money and that I (live) in a beautiful big house.

-To be honest, I think I still (work) here and I (do) the same job.

-No, you... . You (get) a better job soon, I'm sure.

-And so will you.

Ex. 57 Translate into English, using the Future Simple or Future Continuous Tense where necessary

1) - Если хочешь позвонить мне, то звони, как можно позже. Я буду писать доклад весь вечер. - Можно позвонить тебе в 11 часов вечера? - Боюсь, что нет. В это время я уже буду спать. 2) Когда мама придет, многое уже изменится. Я уже не буду учиться в институте. Я буду преподавать английский язык. 3) Пересекать Ла-Манш они будут рано утром в пятницу, а приедут в Лондон около полудня. 4) Семья моей подруги получила новую квартиру. Они будут переезжать во вторник. 5) Не беспокойся. Завтра Аня увидит его на занятиях и передаст ему вашу книгу. 6) Я буду проходить мимо почты по дороге на работу и отправлю ваше письмо. 7) Как член жюри, Ирина Архипова будет принимать участие в конкурсе певцов в Москве в июне. 8) Летом наша семья поедет в деревню к бабушке. Мы ездим к ней каждое лето. 9) Как жаль, что вы переезжаете. Мы будем очень скучать без вас. 10) - Простите, вы будете печатать на машинке? - Нет. Можете воспользоваться ею, если она вам нужна.

Unit 5 The Future Perfect Tense

Formation

The Future Perfect is formed with *shall/will have+V3*

She will have cleaned her flat by 2 pm.

She will not have cleaned her flat by 2 pm.

Will she have cleaned her flat by 2 pm?

The Future Perfect Tense denotes an action viewed as completed by a definite future moment/another future action or covering a certain period of time up to the given future moment.

My sister will have left school by July.

She will have left school by the time I graduate from the University.

Kate will have been a student for half a year by March.

We will have had our old TV-set for 10 years by the time the new TV-set is delivered.

Practice

Ex. 58 Read the story and comment on the use of the Future Perfect Tense. Ask and answer questions with the verbs in the given tense

*Some sections of the new motorway are already in use, and soon half of this road will be open to traffic. By the end of next year the workers **will have completed** the project, **and** at last there will be peace for the inhabitants of the countryside. The new road **will have** freed them from the constant deafening roar of high-powered engines. The completion of the road will be a relief even to the workmen. Some of them will have been here for over seven years by the time they have finished.*

Ex. 59 Read the dialogue and pick out the information about the work on the swimming pool that will have been done before long. Discuss it in questions and answers

-Have they finished work on your new swimming pool, Charles?

-They will have completed it by the end of the week.

-How long is it?

-It's only 25 feet long and 15 feet wide.

-How deep is it?

-It's eight feet in depth. They will have installed the diving-board by Saturday. By the way, we're holding a swimming party on Sunday, if it's

not too cold. You will come, won't you?

-I'd love to come, but I'm not much of a swimmer.

-Well, I'm hardly a good swimmer myself Anyway, it'll be fun.

Ex. 60 Use the Future Continuous or the Future Perfect

1.What will you (be doing/have done) this time tomorrow? 2.How soon will the builders (be finishing/have finished)laying the foundations? 3.Do you think you'll (be making/have made) a decision by next July? 4.Next Sunday morning I'll (be sitting/have sat) on a beach doing nothing. 5.By the end of the year I'll (be driving/have driven) 20 000 miles on business. 6.We'll (be waiting/have waited) for you at the station when you arrive.

Ex. 61 Imagine yourself in the year 2010. How long will you have been a student by then? How many exams will you have passed? How many courses will you have taken?

Ex. 62 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect, the Future Continuous or the Future Simple Tense

1. In a fortnight's time we (take) our exam. 2. By the end of next year I (be) here twenty-five years 3. I still (be) here next summer but Tom (leave). 4.I (finish) this job in twenty minutes. 5. By next winter they (live) in their new house for 2 years. 6. The train (leave) before we reach the station. Hurry up! 7: If I continue with my diet I (lose) 10 kilos by the end of the month. 8.I (attend) lectures on literature next year. 9. By the end of the term I (read) all twenty volumes. 10.I (stay) with them for a week next month. 11. On the fourth of next month he (be) in hospital for three months. 12. When we reach Leeds we (do) half of the journey. 13. If we don't hurry the sun (rise) before we reach the top. 14.I'm going to Hyde Park to hear the people making speeches. 15. -You (be) too late. By the time you get there they (finish) their speeches and everybody (go) home. 16. Citizens of Pacifica! In twelve months' time, the average income of our people (rise) by five per cent, while inflation (not rise) at all. 17.By 2005 we (make) great progress. 18.In fact, by 2005 we (overtake) Arctica and Atlantica. 19.In 2005 our factories (produce) all the goods we need. 20.By 2005 the number of schools in our country (double). 21. In 2010 we (build) many new hospitals. 22.By 2010 you (reach) a better standard of living than at any time in our country's history!

Ex. 63 Translate into English

1)Боюсь, когда я вернусь с деньгами, продавец уже продаст все

словари.2) Студенты первого курса сдадут экзамены к первому июля. До начала экзаменов они напишут несколько экзаменационных работ и сдадут все зачеты. 3) Если ты не поспешишь, преподаватель уйдет из института прежде, чем ты доберешься туда. 4) Он опасается, что цены поднимутся прежде, чем он получит надбавку. 5) Анна приезжает в сентябре. Первого сентября исполнится год, как она за границей. 6) Пора покупать новый телевизор. В январе будет 10 лет, как он у нас. 7) В следующем году исполнится 25 лет, как они женаты. Дети приедут, чтобы отметить этот юбилей родителей. 8) Две новые станции метро откроются к 1 ноября. Строительство будет идти (be under way) 5 лет в общей сложности. 9) В понедельник будет месяц, как Аня находится в больнице. 10) Если мы не поспешим, то придем на станцию, когда поезд уйдет. 11) – Давай встретимся в 12 часов. - Извини, я не могу. Я буду сдавать экзамен. - А в 3 часа? - Хорошо. Надеюсь, я уже сдам экзамен к этому времени. 12) По дороге домой я обычно захожу в магазин. Я куплю то, что вам надо, так как буду покупать продукты для себя. 13) Анна побудет пару часов одна, прежде чем ее сестра вернется с работы. 14) К концу недели он будет в больнице уже месяц. 15) У нашей собаки Омеги маленькие щенки. Когда они пробудут у нас месяц, мы подарим их друзьям. 16) Вечером я увижу Олега. Мы занимаемся в одной группе. 17) Завтра мы встречаемся с Марией. Она мне позвонила и мы договорились. 18) Если он не вернется к девяти часам, позвони мне немедленно. 19) Я с ним переговорю до твоего возвращения, но не уверен, что он последует моему совету. 20) Начался дождь. Давай поспешим. Если мы не придем на вокзал к приходу поезда, бабушка будет сидеть на чемоданах одна. 21) Мы выполним работу к среде, если ничто не помешает.

Unit 6 The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Formation

The Future Perfect Continuous is formed with *shall/will have been+ing-form*.

They will have been using their car for 3 years by August.

They will not have been using their car for 3 years by August.

Will they have been using their car for 3 years by August?

The Future Perfect Continuous (Progressive) Tense denotes an action

lasting for a period of time up to or including a certain future moment. This moment can be indicated by adverbials with the preposition 'by' or another future action. As with all the Perfect Continuous Tenses the Future Perfect Continuous is not used with stative verbs. With non-stative verbs the Future Perfect Continuous is preferred to the Future Perfect when the speaker wants to emphasise process rather than the future result.

Practice

Ex. 64 Read the dialogue and pick out the verbs in the Future Perfect Continuous Tense. Comment on their use. Ask and answer questions about the text using the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

-I hear you are finally retiring at the end of the year, Bill. What will you do when you've stopped work?

-Absolutely nothing. I'll have been working for this company for forty years by the end of October, and I deserve a complete rest. My wife will have been working here for thirty years by then, but she isn't retiring yet.

-As for me, I'll have been working here for twenty years by January. Won't you be sorry to leave, Bill?

-No, I won't. I've been working too much lately and want a complete rest.

Ex. 65 Choose between the Future Perfect and the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

1. They (complete) the new bridge by the end of the year.
2. By the end of this week I (wait) seventeen weeks for my phone to be repaired.
3. Do you realise that on August 15 we (live) in this house for fifty years?
4. I hope I (finish) this report by the end of the day.
5. She (leave) before the children get home from school.
6. We (fly) non-stop for fourteen hours before we get to Calcutta.
7. They (complete) their work by the end of the week.

Ex. 66 Fill in the gaps using the verbs from the box in the appropriate Future tense

Find finish play catch live buy sell

1 .-Can I borrow your new computer game?

-I don't know where it is. Come round tomorrow. I ... it by then.

2.-Have you been living here for a long time?

-Tomorrow we ... for exactly a year.

3.-Shall we go to the cinema at six?

-No, let's make it eight. I (not) ... homework at six.

4.-The next time I see you I ... a new car.

-I'm really looking forward to going for a ride in it.

5.-I'm tired. Shall we stop playing?

-Let's go on for another ten minutes. We ... for two hours then.

6.- I must go and buy that pullover today. It's the only one in the shop.

-Don't worry! I'm sure they (not) ... it yet.

7.-I don't want to go into the park. A lion escaped from the zoo yesterday.

-I'm sure they ... it before long.

Ex. 67 Use the verbs in the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

1.By the end of next week my wife (do) her spring cleaning and we'll all be able to relax again. 2.I usually make a lot of apple jam in summer. I (make) about 200 kilos by the end of the summer. 3.In two months' time he (finish) his preliminary training and will be starting work. 4.He spends all his spare time planting trees. He says by the end of next year he (plant) 2,000. 5. I'll be back again at the end of next month, I hope I (pass) my driving test by then. If I have, I'll meet your train. 6. Come back in an hour. I (do) my packing by then and we'll be able to have a talk. 7. When he reaches the lake he (walk) for 6 hours. 8. He's only 35 but he's started losing his hair already. He (lose) it all by the time he's 50. 9.By the end of next year I (work) for the firm for 15 years. 10. Our committee is trying to raise money to buy a new lifeboat. By the end of the year we (send) out 5,000 letters asking for contributions. 11. By the time the polls close, how many people (vote) in this election, do you think? 12. On 11 October the Pattersons (live) here for ten years. 13. The company (build) 500 houses by the end of the decade. 14. Between now and Christmas the doctor (treat) at least 500 patients. 15. Scientists claim that the sea level (rise) three centimetres before the year 2005. 16. It's no good phoning before eight. I not (get) back by then. 17. The climbers (reach) the summit before sunset. 18. Your aunt (cook) dinner by the time we arrive? 19. I (finish) the house work by the time my parents come home. 20. It's the firm's anniversary next week. They (make) furniture for 50 years.

Ex. 68 Use the verbs in one of the Future tenses

A

I (see) William tomorrow in our weekly Japanese class, so I (tell) him

what you have just told me. He (be) very pleased to know that you (leave) for Leeds next week. How long you (work) there before you (return)? How long you (be) employed by this firm by the time you (come) back?

B

Sir James and Lady Blenkinsop (be) roamed and (live) together for thirty years next March. They (celebrate) their wedding anniversary with a dinner party at Blenkinsop Hall on the seventeenth. I don't think it (be) a particularly stylish affair, but I am sure a lot of good food (be) served. Sheila, Ken and Willie have been invited and (go). Marilyn was invited too, but can't go because she (leave) for the States by then. Helen and Denis say they (go) - If they're invited! I haven't been invited yet, but I can't go anyway, as I (work) on a job in Glasgow at the time. I (stay) for three weeks when my wife (join) me. She (return) to London by next month.

C

-Next week I (take) my driving test. I (prepare) for it for a month by then. Wish me luck!

-I (do) better than that. I (give) you some last minute instruction.

-Thank you, but I not (go) out this evening. I (stay) in and (go) to bed early. That (be) the best way to prepare for the test.

Ex. 69 Translate into English

1) Анна будет учиться в школе в Смоленске в течение года, прежде чем родители заберут ее в Москву. 2) Делегация английских студентов прибудет в наш город в пятницу в 11 часов. 3) Мы будем плыть через Ла-Манш в течение 2 часов. 4) Алексей будет писать дипломную работу полгода, прежде чем защитит ее в июне. 5) Я знаю, что просижу весь вечер, прежде чем закончу сочинение. 6) Конечно, Катя устанет к концу учебного года, и ей нужно будет отдохнуть в июле. Ведь она будет сдавать вступительные экзамены 2 недели. 7) Мы будем гостить у бабушки две недели, прежде чем к нам присоединятся наши родители. 8) Ольга добилась хороших результатов в английском языке, хотя в сентябре будет всего 2 года, как она изучает его. 9) Алексей всегда увлекался спортом. В январе будет пять лет, как он серьезно занимается плаванием. 10) Я подожду тебя полчаса, пока не закончится лекция. Не волнуйся, я буду просматривать газеты.

Unit 7 Future Through Present.

The Construction *To Be Going + Infinitive*

This is used:

1. to talk about *intentions* concerning things already decided or plans that have already been made.

We are going to get a new car soon. When are you going to get your hair cut? I'm going to ask for a rise next month.

2. to make *predictions* about a future situation which already has signs or causes in the present, i.e. when we can see that a future event is on the way or starting to happen.

Look at that tree! It's going to fall.

Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain in a minute.

Look out! We are going to crash.

Look at that wall! It's leaning out - it's going to fall down one of these days.

3. to express *a decision* or *a firm determination*. Unlike Future Simple 'going to' expresses a decision referring to a more distant point in the future, not an immediate decision.

I'm going to paint my room this summer. -I've already chosen the colours I want.

Have you taken your driving test yet? - No, I m going to take it on Monday.

I hear Susan is going to change her car at last!

I'm going to say something to him, when I see him next!

The Present Continuous Tense

This tense-form describes:

1) *fixed plans* and 2) *personal arrangements*, especially social and travel arrangements. The future meaning of the Present Continuous is made clear by time reference, adverbials or context. The Present Continuous (Progressive) for future actions is frequently associated with verbs of movement (*go, come, arrive, fly, move*, etc) but other groups of verbs are used as well.

My Dad is flying to Paris tonight.

He is arriving on the 6 o'clock train tomorrow morning.

Wednesday won't do. I'm afraid, I'm attending a conference.

She says she's baby-sitting tonight.

He is taking three 'A' levels this summer.

What are you doing this evening? - I'm going to the theatre.

Note the use of the Continuous form of the verb 'see' in the meaning of 'meet' in colloquial English.

I'm seeing Pete on Tuesday.

I'm seeing the dentist tomorrow.

The Present Simple Tense

As compared to the use of the Present Continuous for future actions the Present Simple Tense is used to express **a definite future arrangement** in a more formal language.

It is typically used for talking about *timetables, routines and schedules*. It is also used to **describe fixed events** which are not simply the wishes of the speaker. The future meaning of the Present Simple (like in the case of the Present Continuous in the same meaning) must be indicated by an adverbial modifier or prompted by the context.

The train for Madrid leaves at 3.50.

What time does the bus arrive in York?

Next term starts on April 6.

Tom retires in three years.

Christmas is on Tuesday next year.

Next week I have my operation; then the week after that I go on holiday.

Practice

Ex. 70 Read the text and notice the difference in meaning between the Future Simple and 'to be going to'.

Pick out the sentences expressing a) the speaker's intention, b) prediction out of circumstances

John: Look, there isn't a cloud in the sky. It's going to be a glorious day. Shall we go to the beach?

Carol: I am going to the beach, but I won't swim. The water's still too cold.

John: I don't think I will swim either. But I am going to take my swimming things with me. If the sun gets very hot I expect I'll be glad to jump into the water.

Carol: I'm going to lie in the sun a lot this year. I need sunshine after all

the rain during the winter. I know it will do me good.

John: It's a holiday today. That means there will be a big crowd of people at the seaside.

Carol: But I'm sure there won't be too many at Whitesands Beach. We'll probably have the place almost to ourselves.

John: What shall we do about lunch? Shall I make some sandwiches?

Carol: It's OK. I'll make them, if you go and get the car ready.

Ex. 72 Complete the dialogues using the Future Simple or 'to be going to' to express decisions or intentions

Kay is in a hamburger bar with her mother.

Mum: I suppose you already know what you **are going to have**.

Kay: Yes, of course. I ... a double hamburger. That's what I always have.

Mum: But it's not very healthy, you know, all that meat. Perhaps I ... some thing without meat for a change.

Kay: I don't care about being healthy. I... a double hamburger the same?

Mum: I'm not really sure. I think I... a fishburger.

Key; Hey, look at the menu! What about this - a 'hamburger'?

Mum: What's that?

Kay: With soya beans and salad. Sounds nice.

Mum: Okay,... one of those.

Kay: Actually mum, I think I might change my mind. I...

Mum: Good. Two healthburgers. Right, I... go and order them.

Kay: Stay where you are, mum. I... .

Ex. 73 Choose the correct tense form of the verb

1. Look out! *We 'll/We 're going to* crash!
2. I hope one day *I'll/I'm going to* have more free time.
3. *Mary 'll/Mary 's going to* marry an old friend of mine in August.
4. I can't talk to you now. *We 'll! just/We 're just going to* have lunch.
5. Perhaps in a few hundred years everybody *will/is going to* have an easy life.
6. What are your plans for this evening? - *I'll/I 'm going to* stay at home and watch TV
7. John's starting university in October. - Oh, yes? *What will he/What's he going to* study?
8. If you and your husband both have green eyes, your children *will probably/are probably going to* have green eyes too.

Ex. 74 Look at the following sentences from the dialogue. They all

show different ways of talking about the future. Which tenses are used in each?

1. I'm leaving on the 10 o'clock train.
2. I'll be back on Sunday afternoon.
3. I'll give you a ring then.
4. I'm going to do some studying tomorrow.
5. I'll give you a lift to the station tomorrow if you like.

Which sentence indicates

- a) an intention?
- b) a prediction?
- c) a promise or decision?
- d) an offer?
- e) a definite future arrangement?

What's the difference in meaning?

- a) I'll go and make some coffee.
- b) I'm going to make some coffee.

Ex. 75 Which form do you feel is best?

1. Here's the builder's estimate. It (will cost/is going to cost) \$7.000 to repair the roof. 2. I think it (will cost/is going to cost) about \$3.000 to rebuild the garage. 3. Alice (will have/is going to have) a baby. 4. With a bit of luck, the baby (will have/is going to have) Alice's eyes. 5. (I will play/I'm playing) tennis with Alan on Sunday. 6. (He'll win./He's winning) He always does. 7. Don't tell her. (She'll tell/She is going to tell) everybody else. 8. What's happening? The train (won't stop/isn't going to stop)! 9. One day everybody (will have/is going to have) proper housing. 10. (She'll get married/She's getting married) on Friday at the local church. 11. (It will rain/It's going to rain) - look at those clouds. 12. If it gets any colder it (will snow/it's going to snow).

Ex. 76 Respond to the statements below using the Present Continuous tense, *will* or *going to*. Say if you think your response indicates a definite arrangement, an intention, a prediction, an offer, a decision or a promise.

1. A: Your TV set looks as if it's 50 years old!
B: I know, I ...
2. A: Do you know when you're leaving?

- B: Yes, I ...
3. A: Are you ready to order now?
B: Yes, I ...
 4. A: Is dinner ready yet?
B: No, ... ready in 20 minutes
 5. A: Look at all tins washing up!
B: I ... if you like.
 6. A: You always forget to send us a postcard!
B: Don't worry, I ... this time.
 7. A: I hear you've been offered a job.
B: That's right, but I ...
 8. A: Smoking is very bad for you.
B: I know, I ...
 9. A: Have you done the shopping?
B: Not yet, I ...
 10. A: Tony is back from holiday.
B: Is he? I ...

Ex. 77 Put the dialogues in the right order. Then try to decide why the speakers use different Future tense forms. Choose from the following meanings: *arrangement, intention /prediction, decision*

Dialogue 1

- (...) I bet he'll take you to McDonald's! ()
- (...) Pete's taking me out to dinner tomorrow, {*arrangement*}
- (...) That will be expensive. ()
- (...) He will probably make you pay for yourself. ()
- (...) Well, in that case, I won't go then. ()
- (...) No, he's going to take me to a French restaurant. ()

Dialogue 2;

- (...) I'll lend you my black dress if you want. ()
- (...) Of course it will! (.)
- (...) I'm going to leave my black jeans on. ()
- (...) It won't fit me (..).
- (...) Dad's taking me to the opera tonight. ()
- (...) What are you going to wear? ()

Ex. 78 Read the situations and decide what you say in each case. Use *will/shall, going to* or the Present Continuous. There may be more than one correct answer for some situations, but remember that *going*

to is usually used for actions that have already been decided on

You make your friend a cup of sweet coffee, then she tells you she doesn't take sugar. Offer to make her another one. *I'm sorry, I'll make you another one.*

1. A colleague asks you why you've brought your sports kit to the office. Explain that you have arranged to play tennis after work.

2. A friend asks about your holiday plans. Tell her that you've decided not to go abroad this year. _____

3. Your brother lent you some money last week. Promise to pay him back at the weekend. _____

4. A friend is telling you about her wedding plans. Ask her where they plan to go for their honeymoon. _____

5. Your sister has bought some very cheap CDs. You want to get some too and you've asked her several times where she got them, but she refuses to tell you. Ask why she refuses to tell you. _____ ?

6. Some friends have asked you to have lunch with them and then go to see a film. Agree to have lunch but refuse to go to the film because you've already seen it.

7. You failed an exam last year. Since then you've been working hard. Tell your teacher it's because you're determined not to fail again.

8. Your neighbour is playing loud music late at night. You get angry and ask him to turn the volume down.

9. You've been offered the starring role in a Hollywood film and have accepted it. Tell your friends about it.

Ex. 79 Choose the proper tense-form. Comment on your choice

1. When (does/will) school start? 2. The plane (arrives/will arrive) at 10.00. 3. I (write/will write) soon. 4. We (go/are going) to Spain some time soon. 5. You (go/will go) next door for the tickets. 6. I (stop/will stop) smoking after Christmas. 7. How (do/will) I switch this on? 8. The exams (are/will be) in June. 9. I (have/will have) a lecture at 9.00 tomorrow. 10. The train (won't/doesn't) stop at Oxford. 11. I (come/will come) round after 7.00. 12. Where (do/will) I go for my interview? 13. I (play/am playing) football tomorrow. 14. What time (does/will) the concert end? 15. I (post/will post) your letters.

Ex. 80 Choose the correct form of the verbs

A) BEN: Are you busy this week, Sara?

SAM: Not particularly. I *revise* / *I'm revising* until Wednesday because I've got an exam, but *that only lasts* / *that is only lasting* until midday and then

I'm free.

B)PAT: Oh dear, I've spilt my coffee.

ALAN: I *get* /I'll *get* a cloth.

C)WILL: What time *does your evening class finish* / *is your evening class finishing*?

LIZ: Half past nine.

WILL: *Shall I come* /*Do I come* and collect you?

LIZ: Thanks, but / *meet* /*I'm meeting* my sister for a drink.

D)MIKE: Mum, *will you talk* /*are you talking* to Dad for me?

MUM: What's the problem?

MIKE: Last week he said I could use the car at the weekend but now *he doesn't let* / *he won't let* me after all. I need it to get to the match I *play* /*I'm playing* on Sunday.

MUM: OK. / *try* /*I'll try* to make him change his mind. I expect *he's agreeing* /*he'll agree* when I explain.

Ex. 81 Comment on the uses of the *Present Continuous*, "*To Be Going to*" and the *Present Simple* expressing future actions

1. Sue and I have decided to have a party.

We're going to invite lots of people.

2. Have you decided where to go for your holidays?

-Yes, we're going to Italy.

3. I hear David is marrying a French girl.

4. The future situation is uncertain. What's going to happen?

5. She's meeting the accountants at 12.00 on Monday

6. Do you know I'm getting a new job?

7. What are we having for dinner?

8. Next year it's going to be different, I promise.

9. I'm seeing Pete on Tuesday.

10. How do I switch this on?

11. The lesson ends at 12 o'clock.

12. Have you passed all your exams?

- Not yet. I'm taking my final exam tomorrow.

13. Shall I come and collect you?

- Thanks, but I'm meeting my sister for a drink.

14. When we go to France, we're going to stay in a hotel.

15. I don't feel well. I think I'm going to faint.

16. Watch out! Those boxes are going to fall!

17. He's coming to see me this afternoon.

18. I'm having lunch with John tomorrow.

19. You work so hard. You are going to be rich and successful.

Ex. 82 Choose the correct form of the verbs

1. Oh no! Look at the time! (I'll be/I'm going to be) terribly late. 2. If you want to go to the shop, you can borrow my brother's bicycle. I'm sure (he won't mind/he's not going to mind). 3. (I'll go/I'm going to go) into town this afternoon. Can I get you anything? 4. (Will you hold/Are you going to hold) this box for a moment while I unpack it? 5. I hear the government has announced (they'll raise/they are going to raise) taxes again. 6. (My car won't start/My car isn't going to start). It must be the cold, I think. 7. (I'll start/I'm going to start) a new job next week. 8. I'm sorry I forgot your birthday. Why don't you come round tomorrow and (I'll cook/I'm going to cook) you a meal?

Ex. 83 Fill in the blanks below with a suitable form expressing the future. Use the words in brackets. Often more than one answer is possible

«Ned, (I open) I'm going to open a disco. I've been planning this for some months now. But (it take)....a lot of money to get it started, (you lend)....me \$50,000? (I pay)....it back soon - (you not have to) wait long. Of course, you could join me as a partner. (We share)....the profits. This disco (be)....a great success, because there's nothing for teenagers in this town at the moment. Every businessman in town (wish) he had thought of it. In six months (we recover)....all the money we've put into it.

Look, Ned. You (not get)....another chance like this! The thing is, I can buy it at a really low price! It's a nightclub at the moment. But the owner has had trouble with the police, and (he not be able)....to continue with the club much longer. He wants to get rid of it, so (he sell)....it to me cheap. We've already agreed matters on the telephone, and (I meet)....him tomorrow. The timetable is that (we sign)....the agreement tomorrow, and (I pay)....him the money within fourteen days. I know that if I don't pay in time, (he send)....some of his friends round to see me. So I must get the money, somehow.»

Ex. 84 Translate into English

1) Что Вы собираетесь делать сегодня вечером? - Мы собираемся посмотреть достопримечательности города. Вы поедете с нами? 2) Моя тетя приезжает сегодня вечером. Я собираюсь испечь яблочный пирог. 3) Вы уже сделали необходимые покупки? - Нет еще. Я собираюсь по магазинам в субботу утром. 4) Вы уже сдали экзамен на

водительские права? - Нет еще. Я сдаю экзамен в понедельник. 5) Поезд отправляется через полчаса. Если мы не возьмем такси, мы можем опоздать. 6) Ты можешь встретить мою сестру на вокзале? Она приезжает поездом в 6.30 из Москвы. 7) Интересно, когда заканчивается семестр? - Через две недели. 8) Я очень занят всю эту неделю. Я готовлюсь к экзамену по языкознанию. 9) Боюсь, я не смогу заехать за тобой в воскресенье. Я играю в теннис. 10) Я слышал, Билл женится на француженке. Свадьба будет в Париже. 11) Я слышал, тебе предложили новую работу. - Да. Я приступаю к работе в понедельник утром. 12) Когда начинаются занятия в школе Англии? - В сентябре. 13) Не звони мне завтра. Я уезжаю в командировку. Встретимся через неделю. 14) У нас нет ни фруктов, ни овощей. Я иду в овощной магазин купить помидоры и огурцы. 15) Зачем ты включил радио? - Я хочу слушать последние новости. 16) Я собираюсь стать врачом, когда закончу колледж. Я всегда мечтал стать врачом. 17) Джимми вернулся из отпуска. - Да? Я позвоню ему. 18) Куда вы собираетесь этим летом? - Мы едем на Кипр. 19) Сколько времени они пробудут в Риге? 20) Когда открывается новый бутик? - В следующем месяце. 21) Что приготовить на обед? - Жареного цыпленка. Хорошая идея! 22) Когда ты собираешься подстричься? 23) Надень теплое пальто. Похоже, что пойдет снег. 24) Посмотри на небо. Собирается дождь. Если не возьмешь зонтик, ты промокнешь. 2.5) Нам не хватает денег на строительство дома. Мы собираемся взять ссуду в банке.

Unit 8 Clauses of Time and Condition

Referring to the Future

In complex sentences with the subordinate clauses of time and condition the **future** tenses are used only **in the main (principal) clause**. In the subordinate clause **actions referring to the future** are expressed by the **Present Simple of the Present Perfect** tenses.

Clauses of time are introduced by the conjunctions *when, while, as soon as, after, before, until, till*

I'll pay you back *when* I next see you.

Will you feed the cats *while* I'm away?

As soon as Ann and Bob have got married, they'll move to California.

I'll have a bath *before* I go to work.

After we've finished the building work, things *will be* easier.

We won't make any decision until he arrives.

We'll support them till they have found work.

Clauses of condition are introduced by the conjunctions *if, in case, unless, provided, on condition that, as long as, so long as*

If you come tonight, I'm sure you'll have much. inn.

I'll buy a chicken in case your mother stays for lunch.

I'll take the job unless the pay is too low.

We'll arrive on time provided the train doesn't stop again.

We'll play another game so long as you are not feeling tired.

You can use my car *on condition that* you drive it carefully.

Note: Remember to use one of the *Future Tense in object clauses* after the conjunctions *if (whether)* and *when*.

I wonder *when* I will get my typewriter back.

I'm not sure *if (whether)* he will be able to continue in this job.

I don't know *if he will be* here *when* you phone tomorrow morning.

Practice

Ex. 85 Read the text 'Living in the Skies' paying attention to the use of tenses in complex sentences with clauses of time and condition. Ask and answer questions about the text using *when* and *if-clauses*

Where will people live in the twenty-first century? Imagine a building one third of the height of Mount Everest, built robots, and containing a whole city. Imagine you can walk out of your front door in a T-shirt and shorts on a cold winter day and take a lift down 500 floors to school. Imagine you can see the sea a mile below you. Imagine you can never open a window. Imagine ...

Well, if Japanese architects find enough money for their project, in the 21st century you'll be able to live in a building like that. Ohbayashi Gumi has designed a two-kilometre high building. Acropolis, which will stand right in the middle of Tokyo Bay. Over 3000,000 people will live in it. It will be 500 floors high, and in special lifts it will take just 15 minutes to get from top to bottom. Restaurants, offices. Hats, cinemas, schools, hospitals, and post offices will all be just a few lift stops away. According to the architects, Aeropolis will be the first "city to touch the skies".

When we get to the end of this century, Tokyo will have a population of over 15 million people, said design manager Mr Shuzimo. "There isn't enough land in Japan. We're going to start doing tests to find the best place to build it. I hope people will like living on the 500th floor."

Won't people want to have trees and flowers around them? 'We're going

to have green floors, where children can play and office workers can eat their lunch-break sandwiches,' explained Mr Shuzimo. What about fires? 'If there is a fire, it will be put out by roots. I hope we'll get the money we need to build. As soon as we do, we'll start. This will be the most exciting building in the world'.

Ex. 86 Open the brackets using the proper tense-forms of the verbs in the main and subordinate clauses

a) Superstitions

- 1.If you see a black cat, you (not have) good luck.
- 2.If you (spill) some wine, throw some salt over your left shoulder to keep bad luck away.
- 3.If the sky (be) red this evening, the weather (be) fine tomorrow.
- 4.If your visitor in the New Year (have) dark hair, you (have) good luck all the year.
- 5 If you (break) a mirror, you (have) seven years' bad luck.
- 6 If your palm of your left hand itches, you (have) some money.

Do you know any other superstitions?

b) Tips and hints

- 1.Your T-shirts (not shrink) if you (not wash) them in hot water.
- 2.If you (not use) a body lotion after a shower, your skin (go) dry.
- 3.Your roses (last) longer, if you (put) an aspirin into the water.
- 4.Your house plants (die) if you (not water) them.
- 5.Your car (not use) so much petrol if you (not drive) too fast.

Can you add some more tips and hints?

Ex. 87 Read the dialogue and then make up similar conversations using *if clauses*

Mother: Oh, dear. I hope everything will be all right. You've never been abroad before.

Gill: Don't worry I'll be OK. I can look after myself.

Mother: But what will you do if you don't like the family?

Gill: I'll find another one.

There are the other things Gill's mother is worried about.

Perhaps Gill will: Perhaps she won't:

-ran out of money

- like the food

-be lonely

- understand the language -be ill

-get lost

-have to work too hard

Ex. 88 Complete the sentences choosing 'if or 'in case' according to the time of the actions in the main and subordinate clauses: simultaneous or not

Note that we use *in case* to talk about precautions-things we do to be ready for what might happen.

I'll buy a bottle of wine (now) *in case* Roger comes (later).

I'll buy a bottle of wine (later) *if* Roger comes (and if he doesn't come I won't).

1. I'm taking my umbrella with me - it rains.
2. I'll open the umbrella - it rains.
3. He'll take some extra traveller's cheques - he runs out of money.
4. I'll change a traveller's cheque - the bank is open.
5. I don't want to go out - she phones.
6. I'll take the mobile phone - I need to phone you.
7. I'll give you my phone number - you need to contact me.
8. I'll draw a map for you - you can't find our house.
9. The burglar alarm will go off - somebody tries to break in.
10. We have a burglar alarm - somebody tries to break in.
11. You should insure your bicycle - it is stolen.
12. I'll take a plastic bottle of water - I get thirsty.
13. We'll have a swim - we see a nice place by the river.
14. Can you buy me a newspaper - you pass a kiosk on your way home.
15. When you drive to the mountains this winter, put chains on your wheels - the roads are icy.

Ex. 89 Put in 'if or 'unless' according to the structure of the subordinate clause

Note: *Unless* means *if not* in the sense *except if*. Note also that clauses with *unless* don't have a negation with the predicate while the predicate of their transforms with *if* is negative.

1. The trip to town takes half an hour ... there's no traffic delay.
2. We'll go for a drive in the country ... it doesn't rain.
3. He'll be here by 8 o'clock ... he has car trouble on the way.
4. He'll lose his hearing ... the operation isn't successful.
5. You'll get a headache ... you don't wear your glasses.
6. He can't afford to go to college ... he doesn't win a scholarship.
7. She'll be lonely ... she buys another dog.
8. There will be a serious shortage of water ... it rains soon.
9. They'll never find out... she tells them.

10. She'll look nicer ... she doesn't wear so much make-up.

Ex. 90 Study the examples below. Notice the similarities and differences in the usage of the conjunctions introducing conditional clauses

Note: *So long as* and *provided that* are close in meaning to *on condition that* having an implication of restricting the probability of a future action by a certain condition, i.e. meaning *if* and *only if*.

As compared to *if* and *unless* the conjunctions *so long as* and *provided that* are typically used in more formal language.

I'll do what you say *provided* the police *are not informed*.

You can't go in *unless* you *are* a member. The club is for members only.

You can use my car *as long as* (*so long as*) you *drive* carefully.

Travelling by car is convenient *provided* (*that*) you *have* somewhere to park.

You can have the car tonight *if* *Harry doesn't need* it.

Don't answer the door *unless* there's someone else in the house.

We'll arrive on time *provided that* the train *doesn't stop* again.

I'll give you the day off *on condition that* you *work* on Saturday morning.

Ex. 91 Choose the correct conjunction for each sentence

Children are allowed to use the swimming pool unless/provided they are with an adult.

Unless/provided they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.

1. I like travelling by sea so long as/unless it's not rough.
2. I don't want to be disturbed, so don't phone me on condition that/unless it's something important.
3. Please, sign the contract if/on condition that you are happy with the conditions.
4. I don't mind Guy coming with us provided/in case he pays for his own meals.
5. You can go out to play as long as/in case you stay in the back yard.
6. Unless/provided you pay the bill immediately, I'll have to call the police.
7. I'll stay with you as long as/in case there is a room.
8. You can take my car as long as/unless you don't smash it up.
9. I'll be back tomorrow on condition that/unless there's a plane strike.
10. You're welcome to stay with us as long as/in case you share the

rent.

11. You'll enjoy the concert unless/provided you like Beethoven.
12. He will win easily in case/unless he loses his temper.

Ex. 92 Study the examples below. Notice the use of the conjunctions introducing clauses of time

1. It's not worth going shopping now. *By the time* we get to the shops, they will be closed.
2. Hurry up! *By the time* we get to the cinema, the film will already have started.
3. I hope to see you *before* I leave tomorrow.
4. She was very rude to me. I refuse to speak to her again *until* she apologizes.
5. Please, report to reception *when* you arrive at the hotel.
6. I will pay the bills *as soon as* I get them.
7. He says he'll keep on working *until* he is 60.
8. I won't go out *until* I've done my home-work.
9. *After* the lesson has finished I'll go to the hairdresser's to have my hair cut.
10. *While* you are making tea I'll lay the table.

Ex. 93 Choose the correct tense-form according to the type of the subordinate clause: of time or condition, on the one hand, or an object clause, on the other

1. If you were there first, keep a seat for me. (get)
2. I'll see you again when I next in London, (be)
3. I don't know when I'll find a job. (find)
4. Give her some more chocolate if she's quiet, (keep)
5. I'll open the window when it's raining, (stop)
6. You can borrow my coat if you bring it back, (bring)
7. If you take a seat/ I'll see if the doctor's free, (take)
8. All right. I'll apologize if it makes you feel better, (make)
9. Can you tell me when Mr Ellis comes here next, (be)
10. Come back again soon if you get a chance, (get)
11. I don't know when he'll come, (come)
12. Ask him if he goes to the Mediterranean, (go)

Ex. 94 Put *when* or *until* according to the structure and meaning of the sentences

1. Cook asparagus ... you can easily put a sharp knife through the middle of the stems.
2. If you need unsalted butter, pour boiling water over salted butter which has been cut into pieces, and then put it all into the fridge. ... the butter is hard, the salt will be left in the water.
3. ... you only need the

yellow skin of a lemon, cut it with a potato peeler. This will cut it thinner than a knife. 4. If you are cooking whole onions, remember that they won't make you cry . . they lose their roots. So peel them from the top and cut the roots off last. 5. Serve wine very cold. Keep it on ice ... the moment you pour it. 6. ... a melon is ready to eat, the end opposite the stem will be fairly soft.

Ex. 95 Reply to the questions using the given prompts as subordinate clauses of time with the conjunction 'as soon as'

e.g. 1. *When are we going to eat?*

We 'll eat as soon as John gets back.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. When are we going to eat? | a) I finish reading it. |
| 2. When are you going to do your homework? | b) John gets back. |
| 3. Aren't you going to leave soon? | c) this programme finishes. |
| 4. When can you lend me that book? | d) I get free weekend. |
| 5. When are you going to come and visit us? | e) I get my typewriter back. |
| 6. When are you going to finish that report? | f) the babysitter arrives. |

Ex. 96 Choose the appropriate conjunction before a time-clause according to the structure and meaning of the sentence

1. Don't turn off the gas (until, while) the kettle boils. 2. I'll wait here (when, until) you get back. 3. Give me a ring (when, while) you hear the news. 4. I won't leave the house (until, while) the postman calls. 5. I won't speak English perfectly (until, after) I study it. 6. Where will he stay (when, while) he goes to New York? 7. They'll give her the message (as soon as, until) she arrives. 8. I'll give you some medicine (while, before) you go to bed. 9. I'm worried about the children. I'll stay up (until, before) you come back. 10. We must do something (before, since) it's too late. 11. I don't want to go without you, I'll wait (until, when) you are ready. 12. I'm going out now. If anybody phones (while, when) can you take a message. 13. We won't have dinner (until; before) Dad arrives.

Ex. 97 Make one sentence from two using a suitable conjunction for the time-clauses

1. You will be in London again. You must come and see us again.
You must come and see us *when you are* in London again.
2. I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll come and give you my address.
3. I'll do the shopping. Then I'll come straight back home.
4. It's going to start raining. Let's go home before that.
5. She must appologize to me first. I won't speak to her until then.

6. Doctors will find an answer to AIDS. They will be able to cure people.
7. Office workers will have jobs. New technology will make them redundant.
8. Super intelligent computers will be invented. Technicians will need to maintain them.
9. Robots will be introduced. Factory workers will go on strike.
10. Oil will have run out. Scientists won't have discovered an alternative source of energy.
11. Children will still be going to school. Scientists will be trying to invent machines to teach them at home.

Ex. 98 Open the brackets and fill in the missing conjunctions

Polar Test

British explorer Robin Drake says that the first international polar expedition .., (start) next March. It ... (try) to reach the North Pole on a 65-day, 480-mile journey. ... Drake .. (succeeded), he ... (be) the first man to walk to both the North and South Poles. Drake ... (go) on the Icewalk Expedition with navigator Alan Winterson. ... they ... (arrive) in Thule in northern Greenland, walkers from Russia, Japan, Australia, Canada, and Italy ... (*join*) them. They ... (get) to their base camp, Eureka, inside the Arctic Circle, they ... (have to) build huts to protect them from temperatures as low as minus 70 degrees Fahrenheit. 'We ... (do) a lot of experiments to see how much pollution there is in the area', said Robin. 'The results ... (help) us to understand the effects of pollution on the planet, including holes in the ozone layer and the greenhouse effect.' ... the weather ... (be) good enough, they .. (make) a film of the expedition. Robin said, '... we ... (get) back home, we ... (show) it to people all over the world.'

Ex. 99 Write sentences giving your own ideas, or find out what a friend thinks about

1. the date of an important development in science (e.g. the first people to land on Mars)
2. People will land on Mars in.....
3. the next winner of an important sporting event (e.g. the World Football Cup)....
4. a future event in your country
5. a promise you have made, or think you ought to make to your husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, or friend....
6. an event which is likely to happen in the future, with signs or causes

already visible in the present.....

7. something natural or routine, which will happen as a matter of course (whether anyone wants it or not)...

8. something you'll be doing in one, two, three... (choose a number) years' time.....

9. something that will have happened by 2005, 2010 ... (choose a date).....

10. an arrangement you have made with another person, or a journey you have planned....

11. something which is due to happen as part of your timetable or programme.....

Ex. 100 Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense-form

A.

1. What you (do) if you (find) a wallet in the street? 2. I must hurry. My friend (be) annoyed if I (not be) on time. 3. Please, sign the contract if you (be) happy with the conditions. 4. Ann (be) surprised when she (hear) the news. 5. I (pay) you back when I (see) you next. 6. Good, everybody is ready. If we (leave) now, we (miss) the rush hour traffic. 7. If you (smoke) less, you (have) much more money. But I don't think you ever will. 8. If we (lock) the car window, we (not give) the opportunity to break in. 9. If you (press) the button, a receptionist (come) to help you. 10. What (happen) to the environment if we (not look) after it? 11. Our children and grandchildren (suffer) if we (not look) after our planet. 12. I (do) my homework as soon as this programme (finish). 13. I (come) provided that he (stay) away. 14. You may borrow the book so long as you (return) it. 15. I hope you (think) of me while I (take) my driving test. 16. If you (marry) me I (cook) you nice meals when you (come) home in the evenings. 17. When the Queen (arrive) the audience will stand up. 18. When the fog (lift) we (be able) to see where we are. 19. The car (not move) till you (take) the break off. 20. As soon as she (leant) to type I (get) her a job.

B.

There will be a big audience at the Metropolitan Stadium tomorrow night when the American singer, Joe Lucia, (make) his final appearance, but it may not be big enough for the organiser. Harry Jones if he (not sell) 50.000 tickets, he will lose money.

As soon as Joe (arrive), 100 policemen will escort him through the crowd and before the concert begins the Major (make) a speech of

welcome. Joe will be happy when he (open) the concert with his signature tune: 'If you see Maria, (tell) her I love her, because he (collect) a cheque for 500.000 dollars as soon as the concert is over, but Mr Jones will be worried unless more tickets (be) sold. He told me: 'I (be) sure all Joe's fans will want to be here tomorrow when Joe (say) goodbye, and he'll be disappointed if they (not come)'. Unless the fans respond, Mr Jones (have) to pay Joe's guaranteed fee out of his own pocket. Right now he is probably remembering two of Joe's other hits. 'If you (love) me, come and see me and I hope you (be) with me when I (be) in trouble'.

Ex. 101 Match the two halves of the following sentences

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 'If they find out about this | a) if you catch the 9.00 train. |
| 2. Here are some sandwiches | b) there'll be trouble. |
| 3. I won't call a doctor | c) if they offer it to him" |
| 4. You'll arrive before lunch | d) the stain will come out |
| 5. Will he take the job | e) in case you get hungry |
| 6. It'll taste much nicer | f) unless her temperature goes up |
| 7. Please don't telephone | g) when she's had her operation |
| 8. If you soak it in cold water | h) if you add a little sugar |
| 9. I'll cook the spaghetti | i) unless it's urgent |
| 10. I'll buy her some flowers | j) as soon as they arrive |

Ex. 102 Read the following situation and write as many sentences as you can containing *if* or '*unless*', '*when*' or '*as soon as*'

You are taking a very important examination tomorrow. As it is taking place in a city about twenty-five miles away, you know you have to get up at 6.45 in time for the 7.30 bus to the station. The train leaves at 7.45 and there is not another one until 8.45. The examination lasts three hours and there are six questions to answer. You know you 'll need all the time allowed. You need this examination to get the job you want in the local engineering company.

Ex. 103 Translate into English

A.

- 1) Мы отправимся в Лондон, как только получим визы. 2)-Я не уверен, смогу ли я зайти к ним попрощаться. 3) Если вы будете работать усердно, то к концу дня закончите работу. 4) Я с ним переговорю до твоего возвращения, но я не уверен, последует ли он моим советам. 5) Если вы откажетесь от этой работы сейчас, вам больше никогда не представится такая возможность. 6) Он сказал, что

все объяснит, когда вернется. 7) Как только я устроюсь на новом месте, я дам вам знать. 8) Твой отец будет разочарован, когда узнает об этом. 9) Она спросила меня, поеду ли я провожать ее на вокзал. 10) Если ты не будешь осторожным, то опять можешь попасть в аварию. 11) Мы будем оказывать тебе поддержку, пока ты не найдешь работу. 12) Ты обязательно похудеешь, если будешь придерживаться овощной диеты. 13) Когда вы прочтете книгу, сдайте ее в библиотеку. 14) Я сообщу Вам свой новый адрес прежде, чем мы переедем на новую квартиру. 15) Если я не сдам экзамен по языку, я буду делать все возможное, чтобы пересдать его. 16) Если он пропустит лекцию, ему придется переписать ее. 17) Она никогда не отдыхает, пока не сделает уроки. 18) Как только мы повторим эту грамматическую тему, мы будем писать текст. 19) Он сдаст свою работу, как только проанализирует все грамматические модели. 20) Если ты не согласишься посмотреть незнакомые слова в словаре, ты не сможешь их правильно произнести и употребить. 21) Ты обогатишь свой словарный запас, если будешь много читать книг в оригинале. 22) Если он будет работать урывками и пропускать занятия, он провалит экзамен. 23) Если этот учебник тебе очень нужен, ты сможешь взять его в библиотеке. 24) Я не смогу дать тебе займы денег, если не получу стипендию сегодня. 25) После того, как закончатся семинары по психологии, мы будем сдавать зачет. 26) Не волнуйтесь, я присмотрю за Вашим багажом, пока Вы не вернетесь. 27) Когда я закончу эту работу, я возьму отпуск на пару недель. 28) Как только я получу водительские права, я куплю себе машину и поеду в путешествие по Европе. Я давно мечтал о таком путешествии. 29) Вы получите удовольствие от отдыха на море, если погода будет хорошей. 30) Если сегодня пройдет дождь, нам не нужно будет поливать цветы вечером. 31) Вы добьетесь успеха при условии, что будете много работать над языком. 32) Он поедет навестить своих родителей, после того как сдаст все экзамены. 33) Спроси ее, пойдет ли она с нами на концерт. 34) Я зайду за тобой, как только освобожусь. 35) Как только врачи найдут средство от СПИДА, самая страшная болезнь века будет побеждена.

В.

1) Давай встретимся в 12 часов. - Извини, я не могу. Я буду сдавать экзамен. - А, скажем, часа в 3? - Хорошо. Надеюсь, экзамен уже окончится к этому времени. 2) По дороге домой я обычно захожу в

магазин. Я куплю то, что вам надо, так как буду покупать продукты для себя. 3) Анна позанимается пару часов самостоятельно, прежде чем сестра вернется с работы и поможет ей с математикой. 4) К концу недели он будет в больнице уже месяц. 5) У нашей собаки Омеги маленькие щенки. Когда они пробудут у нас месяц, мы подарим их друзьям. 6) - Простите, вы сегодня будете гладить? - Нет, если нужно, возьмите утюг. 7) - У нас нет хлеба. Магазин еще открыт? - Да, я сбегаю. Еще успею. 8) Вечером я увижу Олега. У нас вечерние занятия в одной группе. 9) Завтра мы встречаемся с Ольгой. Она мне позвонила, и мы договорились. 10) Если он не вернется к 9 часам, позвони мне немедленно. 11) Я полагаю, что через два часа я завершу всю работу. 12) Я с ним переговорю до твоего возвращения, но не уверен, что он последует моему совету. 13) Пока Майкл будет сдавать экзамен, его жена с детьми погостят у бабушки. 14) Начался дождь. Давай поспешим. Если мы не придем на вокзал к приходу поезда, бабушка будет сидеть на чемоданах одна. 15) Жаль, что Анна заболела и не сможет принять участия в концерте. 16) Мы выполним работу к среде, если ничто не помешает. 17) В сентябре будет ровно гол, как она работает в нашем институте. 18) Приходи в 12. Надеюсь, мы закончим тест к этому времени, ведь мы будем писать его с 9.30. 19 В июле Олег защитит дипломную работу. Он проработает над ней больше года.

Литература

- 1 Alexander, L G. Longman English Grammar / L G Alexander. – Pearson Education Limited, 2004. – 360.
- 2 Саакян, А. С. Упражнения по грамматике современного английского языка / А. С. Саакян. – М.: Рольф, 2001. – 448 с.
- 3 Крылова, И. П. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка: учебное пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. / И. П. Крылова. – М.: КДУ, 2004. – 432 с.
- 4 Swan, M. Practical English usage / M. Swan. – Oxford University Press, 2008. – 654 p.
- 5 Eastwood, John. Oxford Practice Grammar / John Eastwood. – Oxford University Press, 1999. – 441 p.
- 6 Walker, Elaine. Grammar Practice for Upper-Intermediate Students / Elaine Walker, S. Elsworth. – Pearson Education Limited, 2001. – 2009 p.

Учебное издание

**Протопопова Анна Евгеньевна
Лиденкова Ольга Александровна
Пархомович Татьяна Николаевна**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

**по теме «Времена английского глагола» для студентов
специальностей 1–02 03 06 01 «Английский язык.
Немецкий язык» и 1–02 03 06 03 «Английский язык.
Французский язык»**

В 2 частях

Часть 2

В авторской редакции

Подписано в печать 14.01.2010 (8) Формат 60x84 1/16.
Бумага писчая №1. Гарнитура «Таймс». Усл. печ. л.5.
Уч.- изд. л. 4,65. Тираж 25 экз.

Отпечатано в учреждении образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»
246019, г. Гомель, ул. Советская, 104