

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ЗАДАНИЯМ НА ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Приступая к выполнению заданий на времена, сначала прочитайте весь текст от начала до конца, чтобы понять, о чем идет речь и как развивались события. Обратите внимание, какие времена уже употреблены в тексте (**Present, Past, Future**), есть ли прямая речь, отметьте наречия времени, которые являются подсказками на ту или иную видовременную форму. Перевод предложений на русский язык также необходим.

В любом рассказе есть так называемое «**ключевое действие**», с которым мы сравниваем действия в ближайших предложениях. Обычно ключевое действие – это первое либо второе предложение в рассказе, либо в абзаце. Ключевых предложений может быть несколько. Чаще всего ключевое действие употреблено в форме **Past Simple**, т.к. именно с **Past Simple** легко сравнить, было ли другое действие одновременным, последовательным (**Past Simple**), длительным (**Past Continuous**) или предпрошедшим (**Past Perfect**). Ключевое действие может быть в форме **Past Continuous** и указывать на длительное действие, на фоне которого происходили другие события в рассказе. Если же первое или второе предложение в тексте употреблены в каком-либо из времен **Present**, значит, налицо связь с настоящим, и ближайшие предложения, скорее всего, будут в **Present** либо **Future**.

Помните, о «**золотом правиле**» английских времен: **Present + Present, Past + Past**. Это правило согласования времен. Оно означает, что если в предложении с пропуском уже есть **Present**, то с большой долей вероятности заполнить пропуск нужно каким-либо временем **Present**. А если в предложении, особенно в главной его части, употреблено **Past**, тогда и в придаточной части тоже выбирайте **Past**. Употребляйте **Future-in-the-Past**, если в прошлом говорится о будущем действии, т.е. если в главном предложении **Past**, а в придаточной части речь идет о будущем. В случае если предложение простое (одна грамматическая основа), внимательно посмотрите на ближайшие предложения слева и справа от пропуска и примените то же правило: если слева и справа **Present**, то и на месте пропуска ставьте **Present**; если слева и справа **Past**, то и в середине употребляйте **Past**. А вот если слева и справа и **Present**, и **Past**, то в середине может быть либо **Present**, либо **Past**. Здесь нужно поразмышлять, есть ли связь с настоящим временем, например, действие регулярно происходит в настоящем (**Present Simple**), либо длится в момент речи (**Present Continuous**), либо уже закончилось, но есть результат в настоящем (**Present Perfect**), либо это действие длилось в течение периода времени (*for, since, all, over, long*) и до сих пор продолжается в настоящем (**Present Perfect Continuous**). А может в предложении есть ответ на вопрос «Когда произошло действие?» (*yesterday, last, ago*), тогда это **Past Simple**. Либо это длительное (продолженное) или временное действие в прошлом, которое отвечает на вопрос «Что делал?», тогда это **Past Continuous**. Если очевидно, что действие предпрошедшее, т.е. произошло перед другим прошедшим действием, выбирайте **Past Perfect**, особенно при наличии в предложении слов-подсказок типа *by* или *before*.

Особенное внимание обращайтесь на подсказки на времена, которые могут вам помочь выбрать верный вариант ответа, даже если вы не совсем понимаете смысл предложения. Помните, что в тексте слово-подсказка в одном предложении может относиться к нескольким ближайшим предложениям.

Делая выбор между формами активного и пассивного (страдательного) залога, постарайтесь понять, выполняет подлежащее действие или нет. Обратите внимание на наличие в предложении сочетания **«by + человек (исполнитель действия)»**, которое указывает на пассивный залог сказуемого. Например: Google is used by over 60% of internet users. – Гугл используют 60% интернет-пользователей.

Помните, что в форме страдательного залога могут употребляться только переходные глаголы, т.е. глаголы, которые могут иметь при себе прямое дополнение (отвечает на вопросы «кого?», «что?»).

Важно! Отсутствие дополнения («кого?», «кому?») после переходного глагола может указывать на необходимость употребления страдательного залога. Сравните:

We don't allow visitors to park near the office building. (Мы не позволяем кому? – посетителям.

Есть дополнение, значит, действительный залог)

Visitors are not allowed to park near the office building. (Посетители не позволяют кому? Нет дополнения, значит, страдательный залог – Посетителям не позволяют)

Непереходные глаголы (например, go, sleep, talk, appear, exist и др.) не могут сочетаться с дополнением и не употребляются в страдательном залоге. Например:

The earthquake happened just after 11 p.m. – Землетрясение произошло после 11 часов вечера.

(не «его произошли»)

She complained to the manager about the service. – Она пожаловалась менеджеру по поводу обслуживания. (не «ее пожаловали»)

Запомните следующие КОНСТРУКЦИИ!

Present Perfect since Past Simple	I haven't heard from you since you moved away.
Present Perfect Continuous since Past Simple	It has been raining since I woke up.
Past Perfect before Past Simple	We had reserved a table before we came to the café.
Past Perfect by Past Simple	The film had finished by the time I turned on the TV.
Past Simple after Past Perfect	The police arrived after the thief had run away.
will if / when Present	I will phone you when I have free time.

Как пользоваться данными конструкциями? Разберем на примере конструкции Present Perfect since Past Simple. Если вы увидели слово-подсказку since (с тех пор как) в середине сложноподчиненного предложения (между двух грамматических основ), значит, слева от since (в главном предложении) употребляйте Present Perfect, а справа от since (в придаточной части) используйте Past Simple. Например:

We have been friends since we were children.

Если же since стоит в начале либо в конце сложноподчиненного предложения, нужно поменять местами части конструкции (главное и придаточное предложение), т.е. сначала Past Simple, затем Present Perfect. Например:

Since I bought a car, I have never been late for work.

He moved to another city and has not called me ever since.

Однако, если в предложении всего одна грамматическая основа, при наличии в нем since используйте только Present Perfect. Например:

She has been keen on dancing since childhood.

Since then they have never met.

И еще один секрет успеха! Иногда приходится выбирать «наименее неправильный» ответ из предложенных вариантов. Так что метод исключения никто не отменял!

Типичные ошибки в употреблении видовременных форм глагола

✓ Используйте окончание -s в 3-ем лице единственного числа в Present Simple. Запомните: «Если видишь it-he-she, в Present Simple -s пиши».

The future depends on what we do in the present. She has a heart for children.

✓ Употребляйте Present Simple для описания фактов и постоянных действий, а Present Continuous для действий, происходящих в данный момент. What do you do? ~ I am a student. What are you doing? ~ My homework.

Помните о глаголах, которые не употребляются в Continuous: чувственного восприятия, умственной деятельности, чувств, желания, принадлежности. В случае сомнений используйте подсказку «я собираюсь чуть-чуть». I see that my mum is watching me through the window. Why are you looking at me like this? ~ It's because you look so wonderful today. I love holidays. I am loving every minute of this holiday.

✓ Не используйте Present Simple и Present Continuous при наличии в предложении for или since. Употребляйте Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous. I have been waiting for you for half an hour now! We have been here since morning.

✓ Употребляйте Present Perfect, а не Present Continuous, при наличии в предложении It's the first (second, third, etc.) time, если речь идет о действии в настоящем либо в недавнем прошлом (описание жизненного опыта). Сравните: It's the first time he has eaten sushi. Guess what I'm doing? I am eating sushi for the first time!

Употребляйте Past Simple, а не Past Continuous, для обозначения однократного действия («что сделал?») в определенный момент времени в прошлом. I came back home at 6 p.m. He called me at midday.

✓ Если глагол отвечает на вопрос «что делал?», употребляйте Past Simple для описания привычных, регулярных действий в прошлом, а Past Continuous для длительного действия,

на фоне которого произошло другое событие. Сравните: As children, we walked to school every day. The children were walking to school when it started to rain. I played lots of computer games when I was younger. While I was playing a game, I received a fatal error message.

✓ Используйте Past Simple, если указано, когда именно произошло действие (запомните: «Действие произошло, и известно, когда»). Используйте Present Perfect, если нет указания на точное время совершения действия. В случае сомнений, является ли тот или иной указатель времени ответом на вопрос когда?, смотрите «Таблицу наречий времени». He woke up at eight o'clock this morning. I studied Spanish at the university but I have forgotten most of it now. I became a vet because animals have always fascinated me.

✓ Используйте Present Perfect, а не Past Simple, если действие имеет отношение к настоящему моменту (есть результат в настоящем). Сравните: The road is closed. There has been an accident. I left my bike outside the shop but it is no longer there now. Sasha worked in our office for a few years but now she has found another job.

✓ Используйте Present Simple, а не will для обозначения будущего действия после when, while, as, as soon as, till, until, before, after, if, in case, unless. You will freeze if you go out dressed like that. I'll come and pick you up as soon as you call.

Text 1

Cities **A1**...markets and shopping centers for hundreds of years. However, the shopping mall of today **A2**... in the USA in the 1920s. The Country Club Plaza **A3**...to have been the first mall. This mall, which was designed by J.C. Nichols, was located outside of the city. It had a car park and a large number of clothing and homeware retailers inside one building. During the 1980s and 1990s malls were very popular. The internet **A4**... this because often shopping online is more convenient than going to a mall.

A1. 1) have had	2) had	3) have	4) were having	5) had had
A2. 1) created	2) was created	3) has been created	4) had created	5) was creating
A3. 1) had believed	2) believe	3) believed	4) is believed	5) has believed
A4. 1) is changed	2) was changed	3) was changing	4) has changed	5) had changed

Text 2

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

I **A1**... in New York for three years now. When I first moved here, I was quite nervous. I **A2**... a lot about the city before I arrived, but everything was still so new and different to begin with. I feel much better now. I **A3** ... lots of friends over the past three years, and my flatmate is American too. She owns the flat we live in. She **A4**... me some more English. I'd like to stay here forever.

A1. 1) lived	2)had lived	3) live	4) have lived	5)am living
A2. 1) have read	2) was read	3) had read	4) read	5) was reading
A3. 1) will make	2) have made	3) made	4)make	5) have been making
A4. 1) was currently taught	2) is currently teaching	3) has currently taught	4) is currently taught	5) has been currently teaching

Text 3

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Last summer I had the most amazing experience. I (A1) ... on a sailing trip from the UK to France. It (A2) ...by a charity and I (A3) ... one of six places. There were twelve people on board in total. We were all there to work.

I (A4) ... on a boat before that trip and I was feeling nervous. What if I got seasick and couldn't help? I'd be so embarrassed. We spent half of the first day on land learning about safety rules and how to sail the ship. Then we got on board and started our journey.

- A1. 1) had gone 2) go 3) was going 4) was gone 5) have gone
A2. 1) is organized 2) has organized 3) had organised 4) organised 5) was organised
A3. 1) have offered 2) offered 3) was offered 4) had offered 5) was offering
A4. 1) had never been 2) was never been 3) have never been 4) am never been 5) was never

Text 4

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Post offices have been used to deliver letters and packages for over 300 years. In fact, the term 'post office' A1... even in the 1650s in the UK.

Early mail A2... on horses, and 'post houses' were built every few miles between major cities.

Here, postmen could feed their horses and rest for a while. These post houses, or 'post stations' in the US, disappeared when trains and trucks became a more popular way of transporting mail.

Today, post offices are very different. Of course, they still send our mail. But other services like banking A3... there too. Since the invention of the Internet, however, the post office A4... less important in our lives and, because of modern technology, the transfer of information is now quicker and cheaper than ever before.

A1. 1) was existed	2) existed	3) was existing	4) has existed	5) had existed
A2. 1) was delivered	2) was delivering	3) delivered	4) had delivered	5) is delivered
A3. 1) have offered	2) had offered	3) offered	4) were offered	5) are offered
A4. 1) has become	2) had become	3) became	4) is become	5) will become

Text 5

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

My family and I (A1) ... San Francisco last year. Our hotel was at the top of one of the steepest hills, and the view from such a great height was just amazing. On our third night there, I (A2) ... up by the feeling that my bed (A3) I knew immediately that it was an earthquake. The quake wasn't very strong it was only a three on the Richter scale – and when I read about it the next day I learnt that it (A4) ... at an extreme depth underground, so it didn't cause much damage. .

- A1. 1) were visiting 2) had visited 3) visited 4) have visited 5) were visited
A2. 1) was woken 2) have woken 3) woke 4) had woken 5) am woken
A3. 1) was moved 2) has moved 3) was moving 4) has been moving 5) moved
A4. 1) happened 2) will happen 3) was happened 4) had happened 5) is happened

Text 6

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

For many people, their favourite object is a toy from when they were a child, or a book or their smartphone. For me, it is my black leather jacket. It (A1) ... to me by my parents for my 16th birthday.

I remember when I first put it on, it fitted me perfectly and felt amazing. At that time, it was very fashionable so I used to wear it to school every day.

That was 20 years ago though, so it's too small for me now! However, it (A2) ... up in my bedroom wardrobe. I (A3) ... it because I have such a lot of great memories connected to that jacket. For example, I can remember the time I (A4) it to the first concert I went to with my best friend. That jacket was a big part of my life back then.

- A1. 1) was given 2) gave 3) had given 4) has given 5) is given
 A2. 1) still hung 2) is still hung 3) still hangs 4) is still hanging 5) has still hung
 A3. 1) had kept 2) have kept 3) were kept 4) kept 5) will be kept
 A4. 1) wore 2) was worn 3) have worn 4) am wearing 5) had worn

Text 7

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа

The party I enjoyed most of all was my graduation party. I'll never forget the moment when the stretch limousine A1. ...up at my door. My friend Anna A.2it. I got dressed up very quickly and got in the car, but I really didn't know where I A.3.... Then we arrived at the Grand Hotel, and all my friends came out to meet me. What a surprise! Anna A.4 all my friends from university. I graduated with 1st class honours, so she decided to have a party for me, but she hadn't told me about it. She booked a large room at the hotel, where we laughed and danced all night long.

A1. 1) turned	2) had turned	3) was turned	4) has turned	5) turns
A2. 1) would order	2) ordered	3) has ordered	4) was ordered	5) had ordered
A3. 1) will go	2) was going	3) went	4) had gone	5) have gone
A4. 1) was invited	2) has invited	3) had invited	4) invited	5) was inviting

Text 8

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа

Jack is a journalist and he wants to change his job. He A1. ... for a small newspaper for three years and would like a new challenge. Two weeks ago, he saw an advertisement for a job at a national newspaper and he A.2 ... for it. When he got home yesterday, a letter A.3....for him. It was for an interview! Jack's friend Kate was a manager there a few years ago so this Saturday morning he is meeting her at 10 am to find out more about the company. After that, his mother is going to help him buy a new suit for the interview. Jack is feeling confident and he thinks that with his experience he A.4.... the job.

A1. 1) had worked	2) worked	3) has worked	4) work	5) was working
A2. 1) has applied	2) applied	3) had applied	4) was applied	5) applies
A3. 1) was waiting	2) waits	3) is waiting	4) was waited	5) had waited
A4. 1) will give	2) will be given	3) had given	4) has given	5) was given

Text 9

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Last week, we went on a fantastic trip to the Museum of Natural History, which(A1) ...only a few blocks away from our school. On arrival our guide (A2)for us and told us what we were going to see.

The most exciting part of the museum was the section on historical animals. We stared in amazement at all the skeletons of species that became extinct millions of years ago. There was a special exhibition on dinosaurs, creatures that have fascinated us for a long time. The guide (A3) ... us some interesting facts about these giant creatures. At the end of the tour, she thanked us for our patience

and attention and asked for feedback. We (A4) ...a sheet of paper on which we could write down suggestions for future school groups. After two hours in one of the most incredible buildings I have ever seen we went back to school.

- A1. 1) was located 2) locate 3) located 4)had located 5)is located
 A2. 1) had waited 2) is waiting 3)waits 4)was waiting 5) has waited
 A3. 1) had told 2) told 3) were told 4)has told 5) tells
 A4. 1) gave 2) were given 3) have given 4)were giving 5) had given

Text 10

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

John Morgan must be the luckiest (or unluckiest) man alive. Six month ago he (A1) ... by a bear while he was walking in the mountains in Colorado, the USA. John fought the bear , which finally (A2) ... off, leaving him with just a few cuts. As John (A3) ... in the sea off Florida last month he didn't see that a shark – one of the most dangerous animals in the sea. The shark was following him and bit John's leg , but he managed to swim safely back to the beach. He's fine now but (A4) ...in hospital for a few weeks already.

A1. 1) attacked	2) had attacked	3) has attacked	4) was attacked	5) is attacked
A2. 1) was run	2) was running	3) ran	4) had run	5) has run
A3. 1) swam	2) has swum	3) was swimming	4) has been swimming	5) had swum
A4. 1) has been staying	2) will stay	3) stays	4) stayed	5) is staying

Text 11

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

Abby Sunderland was living a normal life in Thousand Oaks, California. Then, on February 6, 2010, at the age of 16, she (A1) ... home and attempted to become youngest person to sail solo around the world. Her brother, Zac, had already circumnavigated (совершать кругосветное плавание) the globe the previous year. However, on June 10, as she (A2) ... in high winds about 3,200 kilometres west of Australia, she lost contact with the outside world. A rescue mission (A3)... and the following day she was found. Abby was alive and well when she was rescued, but her record-breaking attempt (A4)....

- A1. 1) left 2) had left 3) has left 4) was left 5) was leaving
 A2. 1) was sailing 2) sailed 3) had sailed 4) has sailed 5) was sailed
 A3. 1) had launched 2) has launched 3) was launching 4) was launched 5) launched
 A4. 1) was ending 2) ended 3) had ended 4) has ended 5) was ended

Text 12

Although he is only seventeen, Ross Smith **is** one of the biggest names in British photography. He **A1** ... taking photos on an SLR camera when he was only six years old. Incredibly, he **A2**... already over ten thousand photos. His talent was spotted on his tenth birthday. 'I remember, I **A3**. ... on the train to Edinburgh and I was looking through some prints. Suddenly a lady offered £20 to buy one. Before that I **A4**. ... never that my photos were any good at all!' Right now Smith **is studying** at the American Film Institute in Los Angeles.

A1. 1) had started	2) has started	3) started	4) was stared	5) was starting
A2. 1) has sold	2) will sell	3) sold	4) had sold	5) was sold
A3. 1) was travelling	2) travels	3) travelled	4)has travelled	5) had travelled
A4. 1) thought	2) have thought	3) had thought	4)was thought	5) will think

Text 13

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа

Rafael Nadal was born in Spain in 1986. He began playing tennis at the age of three and **A1...** professional at fifteen. So far Nadal **A2...** twenty-two Grand Slam titles including fourteen French Opens and two Olympic gold medals. Roger Federer **A3...** by him in the longest final in Wimbledon history in 2008. He won Wimbledon again in 2010, and in 2011 he **A4...** Laureus World Sportsman of the Year.

A1. 1) turned	2) has turned	3) had turned	4) was turned	5) is turned
A2. 1) will won	2) has won	3) won	4) had won	5) was won
A3. 1) has beaten	2) is beaten	3) beats	4) beat	5) was beaten
A4. 1) was named	2) named	3) has named	4) had named	5) is named

Text 14

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа

Yesterday I **had** a literature exam and it was a total disaster. I thought I **'d prepared** well for it, but my friend Sam **A1 ...** me to revise chapter 3 of the book. Of course, the exam was about chapter 5! To make things worse, when the exam **started**, I realised I'd left my pencil case at home, so I ended up borrowing a red pen, and as I **A2....**, the ink **went** all over my white shirt. When I got home, my dad **was** really annoyed. He **A3. ...** only the shirt the day before. I don't want to think about the exam. Tomorrow I'll find out if I **A4. ...** or not, but I'm sure I have.

A1. 1) had told	2) has told	3) told	4) was told	5) was telling
A2. 1) will write	2) was writing	3) wrote	4) had written	5) was written
A3. 1) was bought	2) will buy	3) bought	4) has bought	5) had bought
A4. 1) fail	2) have failed	3) had failed	4) was failed	5) will fail

. Text 15

Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа

Eliza and Joshua (1) ... married. They (2) ... each other for three years before they (3) ... to get engaged. The day before the wedding, Joshua (4) ... a ring for his fiancée. At the moment, they (5) ... around Europe on a motorcycle. They both (6) ... motorcycles. When the honeymoon (7) ... over, they (8) ... a house in Swansea. I think they (9) ... very happy.

1. 1) have just got	2) just got	3) will get	4) had just got	5) are just getting
2. 1) knew	2) were knowing	3) had known	4) know	5) have known
3. 1) had decided	2) have decided	3) decided	4) decide	5) were deciding
4. 1) was bought	2) will buy	3) bought	4) has bought	5) had bought
5. 1) are travelling	2) have travelled	3) travel	4) have been travelling	5) were travelling
6. 1) will love	2) love	3) loved	4) had loved	5) are loving
7. 1) is being	2) is	3) will be	4) has been	5) was
8. 1) had bought	2) buy	3) will buy	4) have bought	5) bought
9. 1) will be	2) are being	3) had been	4) have been	5) are