

Грамматика. Занятие #12. PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

Перфектно-длительные времена

Времена группы Perfect Continuous выражают действие, которое началось до момента речи в настоящем (Present Perfect Continuous) или до момента речи в прошлом или будущем (Past Perfect Continuous Tense и Future Perfect Continuous Tense) и продолжается/продолжалось вплоть до этого момента.

Перфектно-длительные времена образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем перфектном времени и причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle) основного глагола.

Here he is. I **have been waiting** for him for one hour. (**Present Perfect Continuous**)

I told you I **had been waiting** for him for one hour. (**Past Perfect Continuous**)

Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past употребляется вместо Future Perfect Continuous в придаточных дополнительных предложениях, если глагол главного предложения выражает прошедшее действие. Поскольку Future Perfect Continuous и Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past употребляется редко, мы будем рассматривать лишь Present Perfect Continuous и Past Perfect Continuous.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**Прошедшее совершенное-длительное время**

Past Perfect Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в Past Perfect и причастия настоящего времени основного глагола. Глагол в Past Perfect Continuous не изменяется по лицам:

I (he, she, it, we, you, they) **had been working**.

Вопросительная, отрицательная и вопросительно-отрицательная формы Past Perfect Continuous образуются по тем же самым правилам, по которым и соответствующие формы Present Perfect Continuous.

Вопросительная форма:

Had you been working?

Отрицательная форма:

I **had not been** working;

I **hadn't been** working.

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма:

Had he not been working?

Hadn't he been working?

Past Perfect Continuous можно также назвать Beforepast Continuous. Это время выражает длительное действие, которое началось до какого-либо момента в прошлом, или длилось в этот момент, или закончилось непосредственно перед ним. Время продолжительности действия или его начало указывается так же, как и в предложениях с глаголом в Present Perfect Continuous. Но в большинстве случаев время продолжительности действия не указывается:

I explained that I had been looking for him for the last two hours.

(Я объяснил, что я уже два часа ищу его)

There sat her father. The newspaper he had been reading had dropped on the carpet.

(Там сидел ее отец. Газета, которую он читал, упала на ковер)



English with Rinat - <https://www.youtube.com/c/rinatm>

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С глаголами, которые не имеют формы **Continuous**, вместо Past Perfect Continuous употребляется Past Perfect.

When we came to see Kate, she had been ill for three days.

(Когда мы пришли навестить Катю, она болела уже три дня)

В следующих уроках мы начнем разбирать согласование времен в английском языке, поговорим о страдательном залоге и о прочих важных разделах современной английской грамматики.

Подписывайтесь на канал и вступайте в мою группу в Телеграм - t.me/englishwithrinat

Спасибо вам!

Exercise 122. Translate into English.

1. Что ты делаешь? — Жду автобуса. Как долго ты ждешь его? — Я жду его уже десять минут. 2. Мы учим английский язык. Мы учим его уже четыре года. 3. С какого времени его отец работает главным инженером завода? 4. Дождь идет с утра. 5. Нина потеряла ручку, она уже четверть часа ищет ее. 6. Николай закончил среднюю школу три года назад. С тех пор он работает на заводе. 7. Когда вы начали читать эту книжку? Сколько разделов вы уже прочли? Сколько времени вы читаете ее? 8. Ученики уже полтора часа обсуждают роман, который они читали в прошлом месяце.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Exercise 123. Make up five sentences from each table.

I	had been	sleeping	for an hour	when he came.
He		waiting for him	for 20 minutes	before she left.
She		working here	for five years	by that time.
We		looking for it	for 3 months	by 8 o'clock.
You		living there		
They				

I	said	that	I	had been	working there	for a long
He	thought		he		studying it	time.
She	wrote		she		reading	since 1990.
We	knew		we		staying here	all day.
You			you		playing chess	for an hour.
They			they		riding	

Exercise 124. Change from direct into indirect speech.

1. The girl said, "I have been thinking about it all day". 2. He said, "She has been behaving strangely". 3. Tom said, "I've only been in the country for two days". 4. The teacher said, "I've been correcting your dictations". 5. The boys said, "We have been rowing for a long time". 6. She said "I've been knitting for an hour". 7. I said "We have been playing cricket since morning". 8. The nurse said, "Your daughter has been crying all morning". 9. The girl said, "I have been wearing this jumper for a year". 10. His neighbour said, "Your dog has been barking all night".

Exercise 125. Turn the following into the Past Perfect Continuous. Add other words indicating a past moment as in the model.

Model: *I have been waiting for you for half an hour. — I had been waiting for you for half an hour when you came.*

1. I have been packing my things for an hour and a half.
2. He has been working in the laboratory for two years.
3. They have been quarrelling for a long time.
4. The children have been skating for an hour.
5. He has been wearing this suit for a year.
6. My brother has been serving in the army for two years.
7. I have been washing the dishes for a quarter of an hour.
8. The detective has been investigating this case for a month.
9. The boys have been watching television for three hours.
10. We have been discussing this incident for a week.

Exercise 126. Make up dialogues using the substitution table.

A: What are you doing now?

B: I'm		reading an English book (a story, a novel).
We're		writing a letter (a composition, a story).
		packing things.

A: How long		have you been		reading them?
				looking for it?
				looking after him?

B: I've		been		reading it		for half an hour.
We've				writing it		for three hours.
				packing them		

A: Were you		reading it		when your mother came?
		writing it		when I rang you up?
		packing them		at four o'clock?

B: Yes, I was (we were).

A: How long		reading it		when your mother came?
had you been		writing it		when I rang you up?
		packing them		at four o'clock?

B: I		had been		reading it		for an hour		by that
We				writing it		for ten minutes		time.
				packing them		for two hours		

A: By what time will you have		read it?
		written it?
		packed them?

B: I hope I'll		have		read it		by six o'clock.
we'll				written it		in half an hour.
				packed them		

Exercise 127. Translate into English.

1. Когда я вошел в класс, ученики обсуждали план экскурсии. Они обсуждали его уже 20 минут. 2. Когда Ольга закончила институт, ее сестра уже пять лет преподавала английский язык в школе. 3. Его родители оставили квартиру, в которой они прожили двадцать лет. 4. Я искал свою тетрадь полчаса, прежде чем нашел ее под газетой. 5. Вчера почтальон принес мне письмо. Я ждал этого письма три недели. 6. Когда мы вышли из дома, шел дождь. Он шел уже два часа.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Exercise 128. Change from direct into indirect speech.

1. The pupils said, "We study English". 2. The girl said, "I learned French at school". 3. The man said, "I am an engineer". 4. My aunt said, "I'll be at home at seven o'clock". 5. Mary said, "I was there with my parents". 6. The boy said, "I have done my homework". 7. His father said, "I don't speak Spanish". 8. The doctor said, "I'll come again in the morning". 9. The woman said, "I did not see Helen there". 10. The children said, "We had lunch at school". 11. The woman said, "I have three children." 12. Ann said, "I didn't buy anything at that shop". 13. The boy said, "I am not hungry at all". 14. The teacher said, "Nick does not know the rule". 15. My friend said, "I didn't recognize him". 16. The boy said, "My name is Paul". 17. The girl said, "I am doing my homework". 18. He said, "I was there in 1945". 19. She said, "I saw him at 5 o'clock". 20. The teacher said, "London is the capital of England".

Exercise 129. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Mind the rule of sequence of tenses.

1. Miss Grier asked her several times what ... (happens/happen/is happening/has happened/had happened). 2. Everybody always told me it ... all the time on the Basque coast (rain/rains/rained). 3. I asked her what her name ... and she said, "Roberta" (am/is/are/was/were). 4. She said she ... happy on the farm (am not/isn't/aren't/wasn't/weren't). 5. My wife dragged me here. She said, It ... good for the kids to get these lectures and shows (is/are/was/were). 6. He asked her if she ... to be in London for long (is going/was going/were going). 7. Mr. Warburton expected that his subordinate ... the first opportunity to apologise for his