

Грамматика. Занятие #2. THE PRESENT INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSEНастоящее неопределенное (простое) время.**INDEFINITE TENSES (Неопределенные времена).**

Неопределенные времена употребляются для выражения действия, которое происходит в настоящем, прошлом или будущем времени, но не указывает на его характер, продолжительность, завершенность и предшествование иному действию или определенному моменту в прошлом или будущем. Глаголы в неопределенном времени могут переводиться на русский язык глаголами совершенного и несовершенного вида.

Время (time)		
Прошедшее	Настоящее	Будущее
Past Indefinite	↑ Present Indefinite ↑	Future Indefinite
I went (Я ходил)	I go (Я хожу)	Я will go (Я пойду)

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSEНастоящее неопределенное время.

Present Indefinite - одна из временных форм глагола, которая употребляется для выражения действия, происходящего в настоящем времени.

Прошедшее	Настоящее	Будущее
	↑ Present Indefinite ↑	
	I work (Я работаю)	

Настоящее время предусматривает, не только момент речи, но и более продолжительный промежуток времени.

Для выражения действия, происходящего только в момент речи, существуют другие времена. О них мы поговорим в следующих уроках.

Утвердительная форма глагола в Present Indefinite во всех лицах единственного и множественного числа, кроме третьего лица ед. числа (he, she, it) совпадает с формой инфинитива (неопределенная форма глагола) без частицы -to:

I work - Я работаю

We work - Мы работаем

You work - Вы работаете (Ты работаешь)

They work - Они работают

В третьем лице ед. числа добавляем окончание -s:

He/She/It **works** - Он/Она/Оно работает.

He/She/It **runs** - Он/Она/Оно бегаёт.

He/She/It **helps** - Он/Она/Оно помогает.

или -es (если основа глагола заканчивается на s, ss, sh, ch, tch, x):

to dress одеваться - dresses (She dresses - Она одевается)

to wash умываться - washes

to teach учить - teaches

to watch наблюдать - watches

to mix смешивать - mixes

на o:

to go идти - goes (He goes - Он идет)

Если основа глагола заканчивается на у с предыдущей согласной, то при этом перед es буква у меняется на i:

to study изучать - studies (He studies - Он учится)

НО: если перед у стоит гласная, то и к глаголу в третьем лице ед. числа добавляется только s:

to play играть - plays (He plays)

to stay оставаться - stays



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Окончание третьего лица ед. числа в Present Indefinite произносится так:

[s] - после глухих согласных

She works - Она работает

He writes - Он пишет

It helps - это помогает

[z] - после звонких согласных и после гласных

She reads - Она читает

He sees - Он видит

The bird sings - Птичка поет

[iz] - после свистящих и шипящих звуков [s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ]

He dresses - Он одевается

She washes - Она умывается

The sun rises - Солнце встает

The weather changes - Погода меняется

Образование вопроса в Present Indefinite.

Вопросительная форма в Present Indefinite образуется из вспомогательного глагола to do и инфинитива основного глагола без частицы to.

Вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Do I work? - Я работаю?

Do we work?

Does he work?

Does she work?

Does it work?

Do you live here in the city? - Вы живете здесь в городе?

What does she say? - Что она говорит?

Does your younger sister go to school? - Твоя младшая сестра ходит в школу?



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Если вопросительное слово выступает в роли подлежащего, глагол to do не употребляется:

Who goes there? - Кто идет туда?

Whose brother goes there? - Чей брат идет туда?

Образование отрицания в Present Indefinite.

Отрицательная форма в Present Indefinite образуется из вспомогательного глагола to do, частицы not и инфинитива основного глагола без частицы to.

I do not (don't) work - Я не работаю

We don't work - Мы не работаем

You don't work - Вы не работаете (Ты не работаешь)

They don't work - Они не работают

He/she/It doesn't work - Он/Она/Оно не работает.

В вопросительной отрицательной форме don't и doesn't ставятся перед подлежащим.

Don't you know him? - Разве вы его не знаете?

Doesn't your son go to school? - Разве твой сын не ходит в школу?

Why don't you go? - Почему вы не идете?

В утвердительной форме Present Indefinite вспомогательный глагол to do может употребляться для усиления высказываемой мысли. В этом случае он стоит между подлежащим и инфинитивом основного глагола без частицы to:

I do know that - Я действительно знаю это

He does work there - Он действительно там работает

Present Indefinite глаголов to be и to have.

Глагол to be *быть* широко употребляется и как основной глагол и как вспомогательный для образования различных временных форм глаголов. В Present Indefinite он спрягается не по общему правилу:



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I am

He/She/It **is**

We/You/They **are**

Сокращения:

I'm

He's/She's/It's

We're/You're/They're

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола to be образуется без вспомогательного глагола to do.

В вопросительной форме глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим.

Are you a doctor? - Вы доктор?

Is your wife at home - Ваша жена дома?

В отрицательной форме после глагола to be ставится частица not:

She's not my friend - Она не моя подруга.

You aren't happy - Вы не счастливы.

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма to be:

Am I not your friend? - Разве я не твой друг?

Aren't you tired - Неужели ты не устал?

Isn't he at home - Разве его нет дома?

Глагол to have в Present Indefinite.

Глагол to have *иметь* также употребляется и как основной, и как вспомогательный. Он служит для образования различных временных форм других глаголов. В Present Indefinite глагол to have спрягается так:

I have

He/She/It **has**

We/You/They **have**

Вопросительная и отрицательная форма глагола to have в Present Indefinite образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to do (или без него):

Do you have many friends here? (Have you many friends here?) - У вас здесь много друзей?

Does she have a ball? (Has she a ball) - У нее есть мяч?

Отрицание с глаголом to have образуется двумя способами:

- с частицей not.

I don't have any red car (I haven't any red car) - У меня нет красной машины.

- с отрицательным местоимением no.

I have no brothers - У меня нет братьев.

Если глагол to have входит в состав устойчивого выражения (to have breakfast, dinner, supper, tea), вопросительная и отрицательная форма этих выражений образуются с помощью глагола to do.

What time do you have breakfast? - В каком часу вы завтракаете?

I don't have dinner at home - Я не обедаю дома.

Употребление Present Indefinite.

Present Indefinite употребляется для выражения повторяемого или постоянного действия относительно настоящего:

признаки: always — всегда, often — часто, usually — обычно, sometimes — иногда, never — никогда, everyday — ежедневно, on Mondays (и т.д.) — по понедельникам или другим дням, at weekends — на выходных.

I go to school. (Я хожу в школу)

He works. (Он работает)

She comes here at six o'clock. (Она приходит сюда в 6 часов)

Present Indefinite употребляется для выражения действия, которое характеризует подлежащее постоянно или на протяжении настоящего периода времени:

You read very well. (Ты очень хорошо читаешь)

He dances very badly. (Он очень плохо танцует)

Present Indefinite употребляется для выражения действия или состояния не ограниченного временными рамками и происходящего независимо от желания человека:

Sugar dissolves in water. (Сахар растворяется в воде)

Present Indefinite употребляется для выражения действия, происходящего в момент речи:

- с глаголами, которые не употребляются в форме Continuous: to see, to hear, to know, to feel, to like to hate, to love, to understand.

I don't see anything. (Я ничего не вижу)

I don't understand it. (Я не понимаю этого)

- если тот, кто говорит, лишь констатирует факт, а не передает действие как длящийся процесс.

Here she comes. (Вот она идет)

Present Indefinite употребляется для выражения *будущего действия в придаточных предложениях времени и условия*, которые вводятся союзами when (когда); after (после того как); before (прежде чем, перед тем как); till, until (пока); as soon as (как только); if (если); unless (если не) и пр:

I'll be here till you come. (Я буду здесь, пока ты придешь)

Wait until I get my coat. (Подожди, пока я получу мое пальто)

Present Indefinite употребляется для выражения запланированного будущего действия (в большинстве случаев с глаголами обозначающими движение). В таких предложениях обычно употребляются обстоятельственные слова, которые указывают на время действия. В соответствующих русских предложениях тоже может употребляться настоящее время:

I leave Moscow tomorrow. (Я выезжаю из Москвы завтра)



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When does the doctor come? (Когда приходит врач?)

Present Indefinite употребляется в связном повествовании для выражения действия или ряда последовательных действий в прошлом. Такое употребление Present Indefinite оживляет рассказ, события как бы происходят в момент речи.

All of a sudden, one evening comes little Emily from her work and him with her.

(Вдруг как-то вечером приходит крошка Эмили с работы и он с ней)

В следующем уроке мы продолжим изучение неопределенных времен и разберем прошедшее неопределенное (простое) время (Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense). Вступайте в мою группу в Телеграм - t.me/englishwithrinat

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

Exercise 1. Put the following into the plural.

Model: *The boy goes to school. — The boys go to school.*

1. The girl learns English. 2. My friend gets up early.
3. The worker comes home at six. 4. My brother works at a factory.
5. His uncle lives in Omsk. 6. The bus runs quickly.
7. He knows all about engines. 8. She loves her parents.
9. His sister knows Spanish. 10. The taxi goes through the town.
11. He goes there by train. 12. The shop closes at 6 o'clock.

Exercise 2. Put the following into the singular.

Model: *The pupils work hard. — The pupil works hard.*

1. The engineers go to the plant. 2. The pupils do their homework.
3. The trees grow well. 4. The boys go in for sports.
5. My friends study English. 6. The girls sing very well.
7. My friends call me Vic. 8. The pupils look straight into my face.
9. The old women talk about the weather. 10. The schoolgirls here wear striped jackets and blue skirts.
11. The tourists like visiting museums. 12. The girls wash and iron their clothes.

Exercise 3. Make up five sentences from each table.

I	goes to school	every day.
He	play basket-ball	in the morning.
She	gets up	at eight o'clock.
We	swim in the river	in winter.
You	take a bus	on Sundays.
They	skate	once a week.

Do	I	speak English?
Does	he	play the piano?
	she	work at school?
	we	teach history?
	you	live in that house?
	they	learn French?

I	do not	learn German.
He	(don't)	go to school on Sunday.
She		play hockey in summer.
We	does not	like this film.
You	(doesn't)	read that newspaper.
They		work here.

Exercise 4. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. The children drink coffee in the evening. 2. Her sister dances very well. 3. Our grandmother grows potatoes. 4. The pupils remember this rule. 5. Nick goes to bed at ten. 6. They listen to the radio in the morning. 7. You meet him every day. 8. It often snows in November. 9. You want to play chess with him. 10. His mother teaches geography at school. 11. My cousin wants to become a doctor. 12. She takes a bus. 13. He likes to watch football matches. 14. They live in London. 15. We know his address.

Exercise 5. Ask questions as in the models.

Models: *Ask me if I work here. — Do you work here?*
Ask me if my sister works here. — Does your sister work here?

Ask me:

1. if I remember my first teacher; 2. if my brother lives in Kazan; 3. if I spend my holidays in the country; 4. if my pupils make many mistakes in their dictations; 5. whether I speak French; 6. whether my daughter speaks French; 7. whether my children speak French; 8. if I live in a new house 9. if I dance well; 10. if I like to cook; 11. if I go to school by bus; 12. if my parents live in Moscow.

Ask one of your classmates:

1. if he goes in for sports; 2. if he likes to play volleyball; 3. if he travels much; 4. if he collects stamps; 5. if he wants to become a tractor driver; 6. if he wants to take a walk; 7. whether he plays tennis; 8. if he comes home late; 9. if his mother comes home late; 10. if his parents come home late; 11. if his friends like to dance; 12. if his father works at a factory.

Exercise 6. Make up five sentences from each table.

Where	do does	I he she we you they	live? work? study? buy milk? play tennis? skate?
When At what time	do does	I he she we you they	go shopping? come home from school? play basket-ball? get up? go to bed? watch television?
How	do does	I he she we you they	speak English? play the piano? dance? sing? get to school? study?
Who Whose sister Which of you Which of these girls What Whose bag			lies on the table? studies at the university? hangs on the wall? works at that factory? knows French well? lives there?

Exercise 7. Ask questions as in the models.

*Models: Ask one of the boys where he lives. — Where do you live?
Ask one of the girls who lives in that house. —
Who lives in that house?*

Ask one of the boys:

1. when he gets up; 2. what he wants to become; 3. where he keeps his books; 4. why he sometimes misses classes; 5. what he does on Sundays; 6. at what time he goes to bed; 7. what his sister does in the evening; 8. when his friends go to the cinema; 9. where his uncles live; 10. why his brother doesn't go to school; 11. who makes his bed; 12. when he does his homework.

Ask one of the girls:

1. where she spends her summer holidays; 2. how she gets home from school; 3. whom she invites to her birthday

party; 4. when she cleans her room; 5. what kinds of sports she goes in for; 6. at what time her brother goes to bed; 7. what she does in the evening; 8. who helps her with her studies; 9. who washes her dresses; 10. where her aunt lives; 11. why she doesn't go to the theatre; 12. which of her friends plays the piano best of all.

Exercise 8. Ask questions about the time of the action.

Models: *They skate in winter.* — *When do they skate?*

Nick gets up at six. — *At what time does Nick get up?*

1. The pupils plant trees in autumn. 2. The teacher corrects our dictations in the evening. 3. Peter comes to school at eight. 4. Our family goes to the Crimea in July. 5. His father usually comes home at five. 6. They discuss films after classes. 7. We listen to the news at ten o'clock. 8. Her parents gather mushrooms in summer. 9. The school year begins in September. 10. The summer holidays begin in June.

Exercise 9. Ask questions about the place of the action.

Model: *His son works in Balashikha.* — *Where does his son work?*

1. Her brother studies in Moscow. 2. The wolf lives in the forest. 3. They spend their holidays in the country. 4. Her mother works at a textile factory. 5. Many birds fly to the south in autumn. 6. Her parents live in a village. 7. My school-mates go to the theatre in the evening. 8. They read newspapers in the reading-room. 9. I buy bread round the corner. 10. Our football team goes to Germany.

Exercise 10. Put questions to the italicized words.

1. The children go to bed *at ten o'clock*. 2. His son knows English *well*. 3. My father reads *newspapers* in the evening. 4. Her aunt lives *in Murmansk*. 5. Our parents grow *wheat*. 6. This man works *at a machine-building plant*. 7. It snows *in winter*. 8. We buy *bread* at this shop. 9. *My* sister learns many poems by heart. 10. *Ann* helps her mother about the house. 11. At the lessons we *read and speak* English. 12. Her mother teaches *chemistry*.

Exercise 11. Answer the following questions.

1. At what time do you get up? 2. What do you do in the morning? 3. Do you do your morning exercises every morning? 4. Do you go to school in the morning or in the afternoon? 5. At what time do classes begin at your school?

6. At what time do you come home from school? 7. When do you usually do your homework? 8. When do you help your mother about the house? 9. Do you go shopping every day? 10. What do you do in the evening?

Exercise 12. Make up dialogues using the substitution table:

A: Do you	play chess play the piano watch television drink coffee eat ice-cream buy chocolate go to the cinema go to the theatre	every day? every morning? every evening? once a week? once a month? on Saturdays?
B: No, I don't.		
A: Why not?		
B: Because I	haven't enough time. am very busy. am tired. don't like it. am not interested in it. haven't enough money.	

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Я изучаю английский язык. Мой друг также изучает английский язык.
2. Где ты живешь? Где живет твой товарищ?
3. Мы не работаем на заводе. Мы ходим в школу.
4. Моя сестра не изучает английского языка. Она изучает французский язык.
5. Твой брат работает в больнице.
6. Где работают твои родители?
7. В какой школе учится этот мальчик?
8. Вы читаете французские книжки?
9. Что вы делаете после уроков?
10. Где работает этот инженер?
11. Когда вы играете в шахматы?
12. Мне не нравится эта книжка.
13. Моему товарищу не нравятся эти рассказы.
14. Ее отец преподает математику в нашей школе.
15. Почему ты пропускаешь уроки?
16. Эта девушка работает на фабрике и учится в университете.
17. В котором часу вы встаете?
18. В котором часу ваш сын ложится спать?
19. В субботу мы ходим в театр или в кино.
20. Кто живет в этом доме?
21. Кто преподает английский язык в вашей школе?
22. Как учится ее сын?
23. Чья сестра знает испанский язык?
24. Мальчик хочет идти в лес?
25. Разве вы не изучаете физику?
26. Разве твой брат не ходит в школу?
27. Эта девушка очень хорошо поет.
28. Кто помогает тебе изучать английский язык?
29. Сколько водителей работает здесь?
30. Как ученики проводят летние каникулы?

Exercise 14. Fill in the blanks with *am, is, are*.

1. I ... a schoolboy. 2. This man ... a farmer. 3. My friend ... in the garden. 4. We ... students. 5. My father ... a tractor driver. 6. The pupils ... in the classroom. 7. She ... an engineer. 8. I ... busy. 9. Our teacher ... young. 10. They ... in the park. 11. You ... very kind. 12. The film ... very funny. 13. Your cat ... very lazy. 14. Our school ... in the center of the city. 15. You ... my best friend.

Exercise 15. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. You are an engineer. 2. His little brother is a schoolboy. 3. Her parents are at home. 4. Our teacher is at the library. 5. The cars are in the street. 6. The theatre is in the centre of the town. 7. My cousin is at school. 8. They are good sportsmen. 9. His father is a worker. 10. The street is narrow. 11. This film is dull. 12. Your dog is old. 13. The girl is in the swimming-pool. 14. The reading-hall is upstairs.

Exercise 16. Answer the following questions as in the models.

Models: *Are you a football fan? — Yes, I am. I'm a football fan.*
Is your mother a painter? — No, she is not. She's not a painter. She's a designer.

1. Are you a pupil? 2. Are you a schoolboy? 3. Are you a schoolgirl? 4. Are you a teacher? 5. Are you at home now? 6. Are you at the desk? 7. Are you at the blackboard? 8. Are you in the street? 9. Am I a teacher? 10. Am I an engineer? 11. Am I a teacher of English? 12. Am I a teacher of geography? 13. Am I in the classroom? 14. Am I in the garden? 15. Am I at the table? 16. Am I at the window? 17. Is your book on the desk? 18. Is your note-book on the floor now? 19. Is Sochi in the North of our country? 20. Is Vladivostok in the Far East? 21. Is London the capital of France? 22. Is France in Europe? 23. Is the Volga a river? 24. Is the Mississippi a mountain? 25. Is Cuba an island?

Exercise 17. Answer the following questions.

1. What is your father? 2. What is your mother? 3. What are your friends? 4. Where are you now? 5. Where are your friends now? 6. Where am I now? 7. Where are your parents? 8. Where is your bag? 9. Where are your books? 10. Where is the blackboard? 11. In what street is your house? 12. What is the Dnieper? 13. Where is the Nile? 14. What is Washington? 15. Where is Paris? 16. What is the capital of Germany? 17. What colour is the sky? 18. What are the

winter months? 19. Who is the President of Russia?
20. Who is the President of the United States of America?

Exercise 18. Ask questions as in the models.

Models: *Ask me if I am busy now. — Are you busy now?*
Ask me where my bag is. — Where is your bag?

Ask me:

1. if I am a teacher; 2. if my brother is a worker; 3. if I am at home now; 4. if my son is at home; 5. if my grandfather is alive; 6. if my neighbour is at home; 7. if I am ill; 8. if I am tired; 9. where I am; 10. what my sister is; 11. where my son is now; 12. where we are; 13. where my coat is; 14. where my car is now; 15. where the stadium is.

Exercise 19. Translate the following into English.

1. Мой отец — шахтер. 2. Наш учитель сейчас в лаборатории. 3. Твоя сестра дома? 4. Андрей не ленив. 5. Где твой брат? Его нет в комнате. 6. Мы в школе. 7. Корабли в море. 8. Ольга дома? 9. Его отец очень устал. 10. Кто твоя сестра? Она врач. 11. Ее дочь в Москве? Нет, она не в Москве, она в Обнинске. 12. Ученики в зале? Нет, их нет в зале, они в классах. 13. Где твоя ручка? Она в портфеле. 14. Где твои книжки? Они в портфеле. 15. Где географическая карта? Она на стене. 16. Газеты на столе. 17. Какого цвета твоя ручка? Моя ручка красная. 18. Какого цвета парты? Они белые. 19. Где ты? Я на кухне. 20. Почему здесь нет Виктора? Он в школе.

Exercise 20. Fill in the blanks with *have* or *has*.

1. We ... a good flat. 2. My neighbour ... a car. 3. They ... a TV set. 4. I ... eight English books. 5. She ... a new dress. 6. You ... a good dictionary. 7. Our room ... two windows. 8. Many collective farmers ... motor cycles. 9. Our teacher ... two daughters. 10. I ... a very special reason to go there. 11. They ... a dog. 12. You ... a good ear for music. 13. His wife ... a cellular phone. 14. A triangle ... three angles. 15. I ... his address at home.

Exercise 21. Make up five sentences from each table.

Have	he	a brother?
Has	she	a dog?
	we	many english books?
	you	any friends in Tver?
	they	blue eyes?

Do Does	he she we you they	have	breakfast at seven? dinner at home or at a restaurant? tea at school? a pleasant time there? a walk before going to bed?
I He She You They	have not (haven't) has not (hasn't)		a bicycle. any dictionaries. much free time. your textbook. two textbooks for the sixth form.
I He She We You They	have has	no	German newspapers. watch. time to go there. skates. cousins. idea what you mean.
I He She We You They	do not (don't) does not (doesn't)	have	supper at eight o'clock. dinner at home. tea at school. a bath every day. a walk in the morning. a good time there.

✓ **Exercise 22. Make the following interrogative and negative.**

1. Peter has a tape recorder. 2. You have many relatives there. 3. My sister has music lessons once a week. 4. The children have many toys. 5. We have coffee in the afternoon. 6. Her daughter has a piano. 7. The children have lunch at eleven. 8. Jane has a bookshelf. 9. I have a bath once a week. 10. I have his textbook on physics. 11. We have much snow this winter. 12. They have breakfast at half past seven. 13. His uncle has a garden. 14. I have enough paper to write three letters. 15. I have a collection of Shakespeare's plays. 16. He has a new bicycle. 17. My grandmother has a cat. 18. His neighbour has friends in Spain. 19. I have a bank account. 20. He has a hole in his pocket.

Exercise 23. Ask questions as in the models.

Models: *Ask me if I have a camera. — Have you a camera?*
Ask me if I have supper at home. — Do you have supper at home?

Ask me:

1. if I have a brother in Krasnodar; 2. if I have apple-trees in my garden; 3. if I have coffee every day; 4. if my brother has a car; 5. if my children have tea or coffee in the morning; 6. if my daughter has music lessons; 7. if I have many English magazines; 8. what I have in my right hand; 9. how many brothers and sisters I have; 10. where I have dinner; 11. what I have in my room; 12. at what time I have breakfast; 13. what my sister has in her room; 14. at what time my children have supper; 15. if this pop star has blue eyes; 16. if my daughter has long hair.

Exercise 24. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. I have got a fountain-pen. 2. We have got many relatives there. 3. They have got six lessons today. 4. You have got that magazine. 5. He has got a camera. 6. They have got a comfortable flat. 7. He has got a new job there. 8. You have got a nice view from the window. 9. I have got a letter for you. 10. His friend has got a skateboard.

Exercise 25. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

1. You ... rather old-fashioned in your views, I think (am/is/are). 2. His wife... a fine lady from London (am/is/are). 3. His wife ... a headache and has gone to lie down (have/has). 4. By the way, you ... a friend of the Eliots, I believe (am/is/are). 5. The whole thing ... quite fantastic (seem/seems). 6. Her father ... at one of the local farms — Paterson's, I think (work/works). 7. "I really ... nothing about her", said Miss Brewes. (know/knows). 8. "I... not mad and I... not drunk", said Mrs. Oliver (am/is/are). 9. Life ... full of surprises (am/is/are). 10. Well, they ... a very nice young couple (seem/seems). 11. She... an excellent secretary (am/is/are). 12. "The police ... , I believe, very efficient (am/is/are). They ... ample facilities for tracing the whereabouts of missing persons (have/has)", said Miss Brewes. 13. She ... for him to return (wait/waits). 14. He ... English at some private school in Marylebone (teach/teaches). 15. They ... their summer in the country (spend/spends)

Exercise 26. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

1. Devonshire is a very lovely country when it ... rain (don't/doesn't). 2. I ... want to see Etienne. I... like him (don't/doesn't). 3. I ... where Lady Stubbs is (don't know/doesn't know). 4. What ... you want to know. Inspector

(do/does)? 5. Let us turn. I to go near her (don't want/doesn't want). 6. I... .. you ought to dress up as a silly man because you're so pretty (don't think/doesn't think). 7. The Andover crime ... nothing to him (mean/means/do not mean/doesn't mean). 8. I in that story for a minute (don't believe/doesn't believe). 9. ... they... bees on this island? Tell me that. Where ... we ... for honey? (do ... keep/does ... keep/do ... go/does ... go). 10. I... .. that song (don't like/doesn't like).

Exercise 27. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you got a brother? 2. How many brothers and sisters have you? 3. Have you any relatives in Rostov? 4. Have you a book-case? 5. Have you got a bag? 6. What have you got in your bag? 7. Have your parents a car? 8. Has your father a bicycle? 9. At what time do you have breakfast? 10. Do you have dinner at home or at school? 11. How many times a day do you have tea? 12. How many times a week do you have a bath? 13. Do you have a walk before going to bed? 14. At what time do you usually have supper? 15. Do you have tea or coffee for breakfast?

Exercise 28. Translate into English.

1. У меня есть фотоаппарат. 2. У моего товарища есть мотоцикл. 3. У нас есть авторучки. 4. У тебя есть цветные карандаши? 5. У Виктора есть велосипед? 6. У меня нет свободного времени. 7. У них нет англо-русских словарей. 8. У меня нет этой статьи. 9. У тебя есть брат в Белгороде? 10. У нее есть родственники в Сочи? 11. У нас нет времени пойти туда. 12. Что у тебя в кармане? 13. Сколько у нее братьев и сестер? 14. В котором часу вы завтракаете? 15. Вы обедаете дома или в школьной столовой?

Exercise 29. Read the sentences. Explain the use of the Present Indefinite Tense forms with the do-auxiliary in the affirmative sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. "The police don't suspect Ralph in the least. They're working on quite another track". "But that's just it", cried the girl. "They do suspect him!". 2. I do think he might have trusted me with the secret. 3. "Well", I said to myself, "maybe things do change while you sleep". 4. I do want to go to South America. 5. You do know every one in this tiny village. 6. But he does admire Flora's pale gold hair. 7. We know he does trust to your judgment. 8. I do really wish