

Грамматика. Занятие #3. THE PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSEПрошедшее 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 PAST INDEFINITE TENSEПрошедшее неопределенное время.

Past Indefinite - временная форма глагола, которая выражает действие, которое произошло или происходившее в прошлом.

Прошедшее		Настоящее		Будущее
Past Indefinite				
I worked (Я работал)	↑		↑	

По способу образования Past Indefinite глаголы в английском языке разделяются на правильные и неправильные.



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Past Indefinite правильных глаголов.

Past Indefinite правильных глаголов образуется добавлением к инфинитиву без частицы to окончания -ed, которое произносится так:

[t] после глухих согласных, кроме t:

to ask спрашивать - asked

to like любить (нравиться) - liked

[d] после звонких согласных кроме d, и после гласных:

to clean чистить - cleaned

to live жить - lived

to answer отвечать - answered

[id] после t, d, te, de:

to want хотеть - wanted

to defend защищать - defended

to hate ненавидеть - hated

to decide решать - decided

Глаголы в Past Indefinite не изменяются по лицам и числам, они имеют одинаковую форму во всех лицах единственного и множественного числа:

I worked

He/She/It worked

We worked

You worked

They worked

Правила правописания Past Indefinite правильных глаголов.

- a) если инфинитив заканчивается на букву -e, то в Past Indefinite перед окончанием -ed она не пишется:

to love любить - loved

- b) если инфинитив заканчивается на букву -у, которой предшествует согласная, то перед окончанием -ed она изменяется на -i:

to study изучать - studied;

to cry кричать - cried;

- c) если инфинитив заканчивается на одну согласную букву, которой предшествует краткий ударный гласный звук, то конечный согласный перед -ed удваивается:

to stop останавливаться - stopped;

to permit разрешать - permitted;

- d) конечная буква r удваивается, если последний слог ударный:

to prefer предпочитать - preferred;

to occur случаться - occurred;

- e) конечная буква l удваивается, если ей предшествует краткий гласный звук (ударный или безударный);

to travel путешествовать - travelled;

to fulfil выполнять - fulfilled;

Past Indefinite неправильных глаголов.

Past Indefinite неправильных глаголов образуется по-разному, в большинстве случаев чередованием гласных и согласных звуков:

to write писать - wrote;

to send посылать - sent;

to bring приносить - brought;

Past Indefinite некоторых неправильных глаголов совпадает с формой инфинитива без частицы to, например:

to put класть - put;

to shut закрывать - shut;

Формы Past Indefinite глаголов to go и to be образуются от других корней:



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to go идти - went;

to be быть - was/were;

Вопросительная форма Past Indefinite.

Вопросительная форма Past Indefinite правильных и неправильных глаголов образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to do в Past Indefinite (did) и инфинитива основного глагола без частицы to. Вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим (группой подлежащего):

Did your father work at this factory? - Твой отец работал на этой фабрике?

Did you go to the forest yesterday? - Вы ходили вчера в лес?

What did he say? - Что он сказал?

When did you see her? - Когда ты ее видел?

Отрицательная форма Past Indefinite.

Отрицательная форма Past Indefinite образуется из вспомогательного глагола to do в Past Indefinite, отрицательной частицы not и инфинитива основного глагола без частицы to:

They didn't see my note - Они не видели моей записки.

She didn't know this - Она не знала этого.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме Past Indefinite глагол сокращенная форма didn't ставится перед подлежащим:

Why didn't you answer? - Почему вы не ответили?

Didn't you hear me? - Неужели вы меня не слышали?

Вспомогательный глагол to do в Past Indefinite также может употребляться для усиления высказываемой мысли:

I did want to help her - Я так хотел ей помочь.

I did forget about it - Я действительно об этом забыл.

Past Indefinite глаголов to be и to have.

Глаголы to be и to have в Past Indefinite (как и в Present Indefinite) спрягаются не по общему правилу.



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Глагол to be в Past Indefinite имеет две формы: was для первого и третьего лица ед. числа и were для других:

I was

He/She/It was

We/You/They were

Для образования вопросительной и отрицательной формы Past Indefinite глагола to be вспомогательный глагол to do не употребляется.

В вопросительной форме глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим:

Were you at school? - Ты был в школе?

В отрицательной форме после was/were употребляется частица not:

I wasn't there - Я там не был.

They weren't late - Они не опоздали.

В вопросительно-отрицательной форме was/were ставится перед подлежащим:

Wasn't he at school? - Разве он не был в школе?

Вопросительная форма глагола to have в Past Indefinite имеет два варианта:

- a) без вспомогательного глагола to do. В этом случае had ставится перед подлежащим:

Had you a car last year? - У тебя была машина в прошлом году?

- b) со вспомогательным глаголом to do:

Did you have a car last year? - У тебя была машина в прошлом году?

Отрицательная форма:

He didn't have any brothers (He hadn't any brothers) - У него не было братьев.

She had no money - У нее не было денег.

Важно: если глагол to have входит в состав устойчивых выражений (to have breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper; to have a bath и т.д), то его вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются только со вспомогательным глаголом to do:

Did you have any lunch? - У вас был второй завтрак?

Did you have a bath ? - Ты принимал ванну?

Did you have dinner? - Вы обедали?

I didn't have breakfast yesterday - Вчера я не завтракал.

Употребление Past Indefinite.

Past Indefinite употребляется для выражения *единичного или постоянного действия в прошлом*. Время действия часто уточняется словами: yesterday (вчера), last week (на прошлой неделе), last year (в прошлом году) и т.д. :

I was there yesterday - *Я был там вчера*

He was at the hospital last week - Он был в больнице на прошлой неделе

She was here this morning - *Она была здесь утром*

Past Indefinite употребляется для выражения ряда последовательных действий в прошлом:

I woke up, washed myself and went out of home - *Я проснулся, умылся и вышел из дома*

Past Indefinite употребляется для выражения повторяющегося действия в прошлом:

I saw him every day - Я видел его каждый день

She came many times to our house - Она много раз к нам приходила

Важно: для выражения повторяемого действия в прошлом употребляется также конструкция used to с инфинитивом.

She used to tell me interesting stories about her life - *Бывало, она рассказывала мне интересные истории о ее жизни.*

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



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Caroline to be present at the interview. 9. I know it's strange enough, but I do feel happy this morning. 10. "You do look scared, darling".

THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

Exercise 30. Form the Past Indefinite of the following regular verbs.

to look, to seem, to dress, to love, to cry, to jump, to profit, to enjoy, to hurry, to clear, to regret, to carry, to cook, to repair, to shout, to scatter, to rob, to stir, to compel, to peel.

Exercise 31. Make up five sentences from each table.

I	began to learn English	yesterday.
He	left for Irkutsk	last year.
She	read that novel	in September.
We	returned	in 1990.
You	finished school	three days ago.
They	discussed the film	on Monday.

Did	I	go to the cinema	yesterday?
	he	work there	last month?
	she	play volley-ball	last summer?
	we	receive the telegram	on Saturday?
	you	go to the Caucasus	
	they	arrive	

I	did not	play the piano	yesterday.
He	(didn't)	go to the theatre	last night.
She		live here	last year.
We		invite them	in July.
You		help him	last week.
They		write a composition	

Exercise 32. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

1. He said: "I ... your friend this morning (see/sees/saw)". 2. I ... to my cousin three weeks ago (write/writes/wrote). 3. "It is a very lovely ring", he said. She looked pleased. "George ... it to me yesterday", she said (give/gives/gave). 4. He ... you both in here about two months ago (see/sees/saw). 5. I ... you at five, but you weren't in (call/calls/called). 6. I ... that girl to drive myself when

she was fifteen (teach/teaches/taught). 7. Lucy and I ... there two years ago (is/are/was/were). 8. His mother ... three or four years ago (die/dies/died). 9. I should like to tell you what ... eighteen months ago (happen/happens/happened). 10. I'm not much of a theatre-goer myself, but my wife ... along and ... the play last week (go/goes/went; see/sees/saw).

Exercise 33. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

1. Why ... you ... us all this last night? (don't ... tell/doesn't ... tell/didn't ... tell). 2. He ... the truth last night. He admits it (don't tell/doesn't tell/didn't tell). 3. ... you ... that night (do ... dance/does ... dance/did ... dance)? 4. Miss Greenshaw ... spending money (don't like/doesn't like/didn't like). 5. And ... you ... her affairs for her at her request (do ... handle/does ... handle/did ... handle). 6. ... you ... anyone in the street on the way back (do ... meet/does ... meet/did ... meet). 7. ... he ... this typewriter three years ago (do ... buy/does ... buy/did ... buy)? 8. Why ... he ... here this morning (does ... come/do ... come/did ... come)? 9. When ... you ... the doctor last (do ... see/does ... see/did ... see)? 10. ... Lady Stubbs ... to your first letter (do ... reply/does ... reply/did ... reply)? 11. ... you ... your tea yesterday afternoon (do ... enjoy/does ... enjoy/did ... enjoy).

Exercise 34. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. The teacher repeated the question. 2. The boys played football in the afternoon. 3. The girl caught cold. 4. Mother turned off the gas. 5. They slept in the open air. 6. The pupils answered at once. 7. The boy broke the window. 8. The woman changed her clothes. 9. The tourists reached the village before dark. 10. The clock struck five. 11. Our team won the match. 12. The doctor allowed you to go out.

Exercise 35. Change the following into the Past Indefinite.

1. His father works at a plant. 2. I often see them in the park. 3. Do your pupils read English books? 4. Her mother teaches chemistry at school. 5. We don't know his address. 6. He gets up, washes, dresses, has breakfast and goes to school. 7. Does the doctor speak English? 8. We understand the rule. 9. My friend doesn't like such films. 10. In summer we pick berries and mushrooms. 11. They don't change trains there. 12. This worker repairs his car himself.

Exercise 36. Ask questions as in the model.

Model: *Ask me if I got up at six. — Did you get up at six?*

Ask me:

1. if I slept in the open air;
2. if I played chess that night;
3. whether I studied chemistry at the institute;
4. if my friend called on me last week;
5. whether my sister spent her holidays in the Crimea;
6. if I took a bus this morning;
7. if I enjoyed the performance;
8. whether I saw you yesterday;
9. whether I bought this watch in Moscow;
10. if I played computer games last night.

Exercise 37. Make up five sentences from each table.

When Where	did	I he she we you they	begin to learn English? buy the bicycle? learn Spanish? meet them? gather mushrooms? work with him?
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What	did	I he she we you they	do read write eat buy learn	yesterday? last night? in the morning? in the evening? at school? there?
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Who Which of them Whose son	saw him yesterday? translated this story? worked at this factory at that time? set a record in the long jump? lived here before the war? came first?
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Exercise 38. Ask questions as in the models.

Models: *Ask me when I saw him. — When did you see him?*

Ask me who broke the cup. — Who broke the cup?

Ask me:

1. when I received the letter;
2. where I worked five years ago;
3. what foreign language I studied at school;
4. at what time I got up this morning;
5. what I did yesterday;
6. where my parents lived;
7. when I finished the secondary school;
8. what my friends did last night;
9. how I spent my summer holidays;
10. how I lost my

way; 11. which of my pupils made no mistake in the last dictation; 12. who gave me this magazine; 13. which of my friends came to see me yesterday; 14. why I decided to become a teacher; 15. who told me about it; 16. when they told me about it.

Exercise 39. Put questions to the italicized words.

1. They started work *at nine o'clock this morning*.
2. Peter saw them *in the park*. 3. The pupils understood the rule *very well*. 4. His brother *went to the Urals* every year.
5. The boy ate *an apple*. 6. *My aunt* grew beautiful roses.
7. She played tennis *badly*. 8. The children drank *milk* in the morning. 9. *My wife* saw your cousin *in the hospital*.
10. They lost their way *because it was dark*. 11. The room smelled of *onion and chicken*. 12. He turned on *the car radio*. 13. He looked at *his watch*. 14. Val took him *a cup of coffee and a sandwich*. 15. They walked the remaining short distance to the bank *in silence*.

Exercise 40. Answer the following questions.

1. At what time do you usually get up? 2. At what time do you go to bed? 3. At what time did you get up this morning? 4. At what time did you go to bed last night? 5. What do you do in the evening? 6. What did you do last week? 7. Where do you usually have dinner? 8. Where did you have dinner yesterday? 9. What do you do on your days off? 10. What did you do on your last day off? 11. How do you spend your winter holidays? 12. How did you spend your last winter holidays? 13. Where do you usually spend your summer holidays? 14. Where did you spend your last summer holidays? 15. At what time do you usually come home from school? 16. At what time did you come home from school yesterday? 17. When do you go to the cinema? 18. When did you go to the cinema last time? 19. What kind of films do you like? 20. Did you like the film you saw last?

Exercise 41. Change the verb to be into the Past Indefinite.

1. I am a pupil. 2. They are at school. 3. His father is a worker. 4. She is a schoolgirl. 5. You are tired. 6. His parents are farmers. 7. The girls are at the theatre. 8. Peter is ill. 9. Is the doctor at the hospital? 10. Are you ready to go there? 11. I am hungry. 12. They are guilty. 13. This computer is several years old.

Exercise 42. Make up five sentences from each table.

I	was	here	yesterday.
He	was not	there	last week.
She	(wasn't)	in London	at that time.
We	were	at school	the other day.
You	were not	at home	on Sunday.
They	(weren't)	busy	in the evening.

Was	I	at the cinema	last summer?
Were	He	in the country	last night?
	She	in the forest	two days ago?
	We	at the doctor's	on Saturday?
	You	here	yesterday?
	They	there	

Exercise 43. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. Nick was at home at that time.
2. You were angry with me.
3. The little girl was afraid of the dog.
4. We were ready to have a test in English.
5. The baby was asleep.
6. The boys were at the stadium yesterday.
7. You were glad to hear this news!
8. Her parents were at the theatre last night.
9. Their house was the finest in the street.
10. They were silent for a while.

Exercise 44. Make up five sentences from the table.

When	was	I	in the country?
	were	he	the theatre last time?
		she	in Novgorod?
		we	at the library?
Where		you	yesterday?
		they	at ten o'clock?
			on Wednesday?
			in June?
			the day before yesterday?

Exercise 45. Ask questions as in the models.

Models: *Ask me if I was at home at ten. — Were you at home at ten?*

Ask me when I was at home. — When were you at home?

Ask me:

1. if I was at the doctor's on Thursday;
2. when I was at the doctor's;
3. whether I was in Siberia last year;
4. when I

was in my native village; 5. if I was busy yesterday; 6. where I was yesterday; 7. whether I was at home last night; 8. where I was last night; 9. If my daughter was at the theatre last night; 10. when I was in Minsk; 11. if I was ill the day before yesterday; 12. when my brother was in Orenburg.

Exercise 46. Answer the following questions.

1. Where you at school yesterday? 2. Were you in the Crimea last summer? 3. Was your mother at home last Sunday? 4. Were you in the country in July? 5. Were you at the cinema last night? 6. When were you at the cinema last time? What was on? 7. When were you at the theatre last time? 8. With whom were you at the theatre? 9. When were you born? 10. Where were you born?

Exercise 47. Make up dialogues by using the substitution table.

A: Did you	play chess	yesterday?
	go to the theatre	last night?
	go skating	last Sunday?
	go shopping	after classes?

B: No, I didn't.

A: Why not?

B: Because I

was tired.
was busy.
was ill.
had no time.
had no companion.

Exercise 48. Read the sentences. Analyse them and explain the use of the Past Indefinite Tense form with the did-auxiliary in the affirmative sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1. So you did inquire about that didn't you? 2. It did cross my mind for one moment that Miss Russell might have deliberately invented this pain in her knee. 3. "You being here", doctor, "you must know exactly what she did say". 4. Now we know that someone from outside did come to the house that night. 5. It was fairly certain that he did go to the summer-house. 6. I inquired the company in question. Their reply was that Mr. Ackroyd did buy a dictaphone from their representative. 7. But I did see Willie shake hands that morning with Tiny Duffy. 8. Well, he did run when the time came. 9. She promised to have dinner with me any time I wanted, and she did have dinner with me, several times. 10. After all, I did work for the fellow whom everybody disliked. 11. We were very busy. But of course I did see a good deal of her.

Exercise 49. Translate into English.

1. Дети помогали родителям. 2. Отец пришел домой поздно. 3. Что вы делали в воскресенье? 4. Где ты был вчера вечером? — Я ходил в кино. Тебе понравился фильм? — Да, фильм мне очень понравился. 5. Что вы делали на уроке английского языка? — Мы читали новый текст, отвечали на вопросы и переводили предложения с русского языка на английский. 6. Когда вы начали изучать английский язык? — Мы начали изучать английский язык три года назад. 7. Сколько страниц вы прочитали на прошлой неделе? — На прошлой неделе я прочитал десять страниц. Мне нравится эта книжка. 8. Где вы были позавчера? — Мы ездили на экскурсию на машиностроительный завод. Экскурсия была очень интересной. 9. В котором часу ты обычно встаешь? — Я встаю в семь часов. 10. В котором часу ты встал вчера? — Вчера я встал в восемь. Я всегда встаю в восемь часов в воскресенье. 11. Когда твои друзья приходили к тебе? Кто приходил к тебе вчера? 12. Я вошел в комнату, включил свет и начал выполнять домашнее задание. 13. Вчера мы не послали ей телеграммы, так как не знали ее адреса. 14. Какие иностранные языки вы знаете? — Я знаю английский и французский языки. В школе я изучал также немецкий язык, но знаю его плохо. 15. Где вы купили этот велосипед? — Я купил его семь лет назад в центральном универмаге.

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

Exercise 50. Change the following into the Future Indefinite.

1. The pupils have dictations twice a week. 2. I spend my summer holidays in the country. 3. Our engineer left for Novosibirsk on Monday. 4. She agrees with him. 5. Our school year begins on the 1st of September. 6. We do our homework in the afternoon. 7. My brother is a driver. 8. I saw him at school. 9. We sleep in the open air. 10. Her husband worked at the factory. 11. They are at home. 12. I am busy on weekdays.

Exercise 51. Make up five sentences from each table.

I	'll	ring you up	tomorrow.
He	shall	start	in the morning.
She	shall not	clean the room	next week.
We	(shan't)	go to the circus	on Sunday.
You	will	visit them	
They	will not	come back	
	(won't)	send a telegram	