

Грамматика. Занятие #5. CONTINUOUS TENSESДлительные времена.**CONTINUOUS TENSES (Длительные времена).**

В отличие от времен Indefinite, которые употребляются для выражения действия относительно настоящего, прошлого и будущего времени, не указывая на характер протекания действия, времена группы Continuous выражают действие как процесс. То есть:

- 1) Действие, продолжающееся в момент речи или в настоящий период времени (**Present Continuous**)
- 2) Действие, которое длилось в какой-то момент или период времени в прошлом (**Past Continuous**)
- 3) Действие, которое будет длиться в определенный момент или период времени в будущем (**Future Continuous**).

Время (time)

Прошедшее

Настоящее

Будущее

Past Continuous ↑

Present Continuous ↑

Future Continuous

Поскольку длительная форма выражает незаконченное действие, она переводится на русский язык преимущественно глагольными формами несовершенного вида.

Времена группы Continuous образуются при помощи соответствующих времени группы Indefinite вспомогательного глагола **to be** и причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle) основного глагола.

Время (time)

Прошедшее

Настоящее

Будущее

Past Continuous ↑

Present Continuous ↑

Future Continuous

I was thinking (Я думал)

I am thinking (Я думаю)

I will be thinking (Я буду думать)

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Настоящее длительное время.

Present Continuous образуется из вспомогательного глагола to be в Present Indefinite и причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle) основного глагола.

Прошедшее	Настоящее	Будущее
	↑ I am thinking (Я думаю) ↑	

Present Participle образуется добавлением окончания -ing к инфинитиву основного глагола без частицы to:

read + ing - reading

work + ing - working

I am working (I'm working)

He is working (He's working)

She is working (She's working)

It is working (It's working)

We are working (We're working)

You are working (You're working)

They are working (They're working)

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

Are the boys playing chess? - Ребята сейчас играют в шахматы?

Is she working in the garden? - Она сейчас работает в саду?

What are you doing? - Что вы делаете?

В отрицательной форме после вспомогательного глагола употребляется частица not:

The girls are not singing - Девочки сейчас не поют.

В вопросительно-отрицательных предложениях вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, а частица not - после подлежащего:

Am I not preparing for my exams? - Разве я не готовлюсь к экзаменам?

В устной речи вместо is not и are not употребляется в большинстве случаев сокращенные формы isn't и aren't:

She isn't listening - Она сейчас не слушает.

They aren't listening - Они сейчас не слушают.

Why aren't you working? - Почему вы сейчас не работаете?

Употребление Present Continuous.

Present Continuous употребляется для выражения действия, происходящего в *момент речи*:

Why are you crying?

(Почему ты плачешь?)

You are not listening to me.

(Ты не слушаешь меня)

Present Continuous употребляется для выражения *длительного действия*, происходящего в определенный период настоящего времени, хоть и не обязательно в момент речи:

What are you doing here in Paris?

(Что вы делаете здесь, в Париже?)

I'm studying at university.

(Я учусь в университете)

Present Continuous употребляется для выражения длительного действия, происходящего *одновременно с другим действием в настоящем времени*:

I'm only happy when I'm working.

(Я счастлив лишь тогда, когда работаю)

What does he do when he's not teaching?

(Чем он занимается, когда не преподает?)

Present Continuous употребляется для выражения *запланированного будущего действия*, особенно с глаголами, обозначающими движение: to go *идти*, *ехать*; to come *приходить*; to leave *уезжать*; to arrive *прибывать и пр.* В этом случае обязательно употребляется обстоятельство времени:

We're flying to Paris in the morning.

(Мы улетаем в Париж утром)

When are you coming back?

(Когда вы вернетесь?)

Is he coming tonight?

(Он придет сегодня вечером?)

Глагол **to go** в **Present Continuous** с инфинитивом другого глагола означает намерение выполнить действие *в самом ближайшем будущем* и придает ему оттенок *обязательности*, неизбежности выполнить действие, обозначенного инфинитивом:

I'm going to speak.

(Я буду говорить)

He's going to be a teacher.

(Он собирается быть учителем)

В следующем уроке мы разберем прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous Tense). Вступайте в мою группу в Телеграм - t.me/englishwithrinat

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Exercise 65. Make up five sentences from each table.

I He She We You They	am is are	(not)	cleaning the room. playing hockey. having breakfast. reading a newspaper. cooking dinner. listening to the radio.
-------------------------------------	-----------------	-------	--

Is Are Am	I he she we you they	watering flowers? watching television? drinking tea? writing on the blackboard? washing up dishes? having dinner?
-----------------	-------------------------------------	--

What Who(m)	is are am	I he she we you they	doing? reading? speaking about? waiting for? listening to? playing with?
----------------	-----------------	-------------------------------------	---

Exercise 66. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. The teacher is explaining a grammar rule. 2. The woman is playing with a child. 3. The boys are skating. 4. I am waiting for them. 5. The children are having supper. 6. It is raining. 7. I am cleaning the blackboard. 8. My sister Chris and David are getting married today. 9. I'm always thinking about her these days 10. Ingrid and Dorothy are giggling and whispering together.

Exercise 67. Do as you are told and say what you are doing.

Model: *Clean the blackboard.* — *I am cleaning the blackboard.*

1. Go to the door. 2. Stand at the blackboard. 3. Write a sentence on the blackboard. 4. Hold the duster in your left hand. 5. Sit at your desk. 6. Put your books into your bag. 7. Take your notebooks out of your bags. 8. Count the words in the text. 9. Draw a house. 10. Carry your friend's bag.

Exercise 68. Ask questions as you are told.

Ask me:

1. if I am going to school; 2. whether I am preparing for the concert; 3. if my sister is working at a factory; 4. if the

wind is blowing; 5. what I am thinking about; 6. whom I am waiting for; 7. what I am going to do; 8. where I am standing; 9. if I am going to the theatre; 10. if I often go to the theatre; 11. if I am speaking German; 12. if I speak German; 13. if it is raining; 14. if it often rains in autumn; 15. where I am going; 16. where I go in the morning.

Ask your classmate:

1. if he is having supper; 2. whether he is doing his homework; 3. whether his friends are playing volley-ball; 4. what he is writing; 5. what he is listening to; 6. if he is skating; 7. if he skates well; 8. what he is doing; 9. what he does in the morning; 10. what languages he studies.

Exercise 69. Put questions to the italicized words.

1. The children are planting *trees*. 2. They are working *in the garden*. 3. The girl is trying on *a dress*. 4. *Nick* is talking with his friends. 5. The students *are reading*. 6. The man is sitting *in the armchair*. 7. The girl *is drawing*. 8. The woman is wearing *a blue dress*. 9. *Peter's* brother is riding a bicycle. 10. They are talking *about the film*. 11. *He* is speaking over the telephone. 12. The boy is running fast *because it is raining*.

Exercise 70. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

Explain your choice.

1. I'm interested in what you ... about yourself (says/is saying/ are saying). 2. "I'm not going to take it, Herb". "You ... your time, really" (waste/wastes/is wasting/are wasting). 3. "I told them to get right out". "And what ... they ... , Queenie?" (do ... pack/does ... pack/is ... packing/are ... packing). 4. "You mean Mr. Jackson's nephew". "Whose nephew?" "Mr. Arnold Jackson". "I don't think we ... of the same person", answered Bateman (speaks/is speaking/are speaking). 5. He laughed. She glanced quickly over: "Why ... you ... ?" (does ... laugh/do ... laugh/is ... laughing/are ... laughing). 6. The wedding is set for May 21 st. I ... you on May 21 st (am marrying/is marrying/are marrying). 7. I say, listen! Someone ... a bath (is having/are having).

Exercise 71. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

1. We (*to gather*) mushrooms in summer. 2. The children are in the forest now. They (*to gather*) mushrooms. 3. Where

is Kate? She (*to do*) her homework. She always (*to do*) her homework in the evening. 4. The pupils (*to write*) compositions once a month. 5. Don't shout. The pupils of the ninth form (*to write*) compositions. 6. Water (*to boil*) at 100°C. 7. Turn off the gas. The milk (*to boil*). 8. Mary (*to dance*) all modern dances very well. 9. Look! Peter (*to dance*) with Jane. 10. Where you (*to hurry*)? 11. Helen usually gets up late. She always (*to hurry*) to school. 12. As a rule Paul (*to prepare*) his reports in time. 13. Don't disturb him. He (*to prepare*) for his examination. 14. Take along your umbrella. It (*to rain*). 15. It often (*to rain*) in England.

Exercise 72. Read the sentences. Point out the cases when the structure *to be going to* indicates future time reference. Translate them into Russian.

1. We're going to have a picnic lunch on Strawberry Island. 2. This evening I'm staying at the Rand's for dinner. 3. I'm going to ask you a question, and I want an honest answer. 4. I'm going to buy a clock in here. 5. I've got the most wonderful news for you. Jane is going to be married. 6. We are going to Italy for our honey-moon. 7. May I ask you why you're going to marry this young man? 8. I couldn't know he was going to die, could I? 9. Mr. Vole, I am going to ask you a very serious question. 10. I'm going to buy you a car so you won't feel so bad when other people all got one. 11. When are you going to tell the boys about it?

Exercise 73. Paraphrase the following sentences as in the model.

Model: *I shall buy a car. — I am going to buy a car.*

1. Ann will spend the summer holidays in the country. 2. The pupils will visit the Art gallery. 3. We'll learn Spanish next year. 4. She will take a taxi. 5. The pupils will decorate their school. 6. I'll take part in the sports competition. 7. I'll think about it. 8. He will show her the house and the garden. 9. I shall talk French four days a week and Russian in the remaining three. 10. We'll talk about this some other time.

Exercise 74. Answer the following questions.

1. What are you going to do this evening? 2. What are you going to do on Sunday? 3. What are you going to do next summer? 4. What are you going to do after you finish school? 5. How are you going to spend your winter holidays? 6. At what time are you going to have dinner today? 7. Mary is entering the library. What is she going to do?

Exercise 75. Make up dialogues using the substitution table.

A: I'd like to speak to Mr. Brown.

B: I'm afraid that's impossible. He's busy just now.

A: Is he really?

B: Yes, he's

preparing for a meeting.

holding a conference.

speaking with a visitor.

examining his students.

speaking over the telephone.

Exercise 76. Translate into English.

1. Что вы делаете? — Мы готовимся к концерту. 2. Куда ты идешь? — Я иду в библиотеку. 3. Где Николай? — Он в читальном зале. Он там выполняет домашние задания. Николай часто выполняет домашние задания в читальном зале. 4. Что сейчас делает Виктор? — Он ремонтирует свой радиоприемник. 5. Елена дома? — Нет, ее нет дома. У нее сейчас урок музыки. У нее всегда уроки музыки после обеда. 6. Кто сейчас в спортзале? — Там тренируются ученики нашего класса. Они тренируются дважды в неделю. 7. Не шумите. Папа говорит по телефону. 8. Не заходите в ту комнату. Там ученики нашего класса сдают экзамен по математике. 9. Ученики сдают экзамены один раз в год. 10. Дождь идет? — Нет, дождя нет, но дует сильный ветер. 11. Мы выезжаем завтра утром. 12. Его сын собирается стать агрономом. 13. Что вы собираетесь делать? 14. Я сейчас объясню им это правило.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**Exercise 77. Make up five sentences from each table.**

I	was	(not)	working in the field	at that time.
He	were		gathering mushrooms	the whole day.
She			riding a bicycle	from 6 till 7.
We			waiting for a tram	when I came.
You			discussing the novel	while I was reading.
They			training there	

Was	I	taking a bath	at eight?
Were	he	swimming in the river	at that moment?
	she	giving a lesson	from 8 till 9?
	we	watching television	at that time?
	you	playing the piano	when I rang you up?
	they	walking home	while I was writing?