

Грамматика. Занятие #6. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSEПрошедшее длительное время.**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 PAST CONTINUOUS TENSEПрошедшее длительное время.

Past Continuous образуется из вспомогательного глагола to be в Past Indefinite и основного глагола с окончанием -ing.

Прошедшее	Настоящее	Будущее
I was thinking (Я думал) ↑		↑
I was working He was working She was working It was working	We were working You were working They were working	

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

What were you telling him? - Что вы ему говорили?

В отрицательной форме после вспомогательного глагола употребляется частица not:

I was not working in the evening - Я не работал вечером.

В устной речи отрицательной и вопросительно-отрицательной формах вместо was not и were not употребляются преимущественно сокращения wasn't и weren't:

He wasn't working  
They weren't working

Wasn't he working?  
Weren't they working?

### Употребление Past Continuous.

Past Continuous употребляется для выражения действия, происходившего, длившегося в определенный момент в прошлом. На время действия обычно указывают также обстоятельственные слова типа *at two o'clock, at midnight, at that moment, at 5 o'clock* или придаточные предложения с глаголом-сказуемым в Past Indefinite:

He was working on his English at that time.

(Он работал над своим английским в то время)

Jack was sitting by the window when she came in.

(Джек сидел возле окна, когда она зашла)

Past Continuous употребляется для выражения действия, которое длилось на протяжении какого-то периода времени в прошлом:

In the spring of the year 1881 he was visiting his old schoolfellow.

(Весной 1881 года он гостил у своего старого школьного товарища)

В придаточных дополнительных предложениях, если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения употреблен в прошедшем времени, Past Continuous часто употребляется с глаголами со значением движения (*to go, to come* и пр.) для обозначения действия, которое было будущим относительно прошедшего:

She said she was coming to see you after supper.

(Она сказала, что придет к вам после ужина)

Глагол **to go** в **Past Continuous** с инфинитивом другого глагола выражает действие, которое было будущим относительно прошедшего времени. Часто такое сочетание выражает также намерение совершить действие:

He was going to be an engineer.

(Он собирался стать инженером)

What were they going to do?

(Что они собирались сделать)



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

Instagram - [@englishwithrinat](https://www.instagram.com/englishwithrinat)

Telegram - [t.me/englishwithrinat](https://t.me/englishwithrinat)

В следующем уроке мы разберем будущее длительное время (Future Continuous Tense). Вступайте в мою группу в Телеграм - [t.me/englishwithrinat](https://t.me/englishwithrinat)

**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?

What	was were	I he she we you they	doing drawing learning looking for listening to speaking about	at that time? at seven o'clock? from 7 till 9? when he entered the room? when she rang you up? the whole evening?
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**Exercise 78. Make the following interrogative and negative.**

1. She was standing alone before the fire. 2. They were crossing the street at the wrong place. 3. I was listening to their conversation. 4. They were talking about our party. 5. George was preparing for his examination the whole day. 6. She was playing the piano when you came in. 7. The children were doing their homework at six. 8. Their son was going to be a painter.

**Exercise 79. Change the following into the Past Continuous.**

1. The man is standing near the door. 2. Tom told a story. 3. The children swam in the river. 4. Is Mary wearing a white dress? 5. She went to the cinema. 6. They did not work in the garden. 7. We are not sitting by the window. 8. The workers built a bridge. 9. The girl tried on a dress. 10. The old man spoke in a low voice.

**Exercise 80. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Explain your choice.**

1. Footsteps behind him made him turn his head. A young man ... up the path (come/comes/came/is coming/was coming). 2. Mrs. Folliat says she ... in the tea tent from four o'clock on (help/helps/helped/was helping). 3. You ... for something just now, ... you not? (is searching/was searching/were searching; is/was/were). 4. They were silent for a while and then he saw that Isabel... (cries/cried/is crying/was crying). 5. Barney ... by my seat when I returned (stand/stands/is standing/was standing). 6. I ... my garden this morning when Emily rang (am digging/is digging/was digging/were digging). 7. Mark Gaskell returned when she ... with Raymond (am dancing/is dancing/was dancing/were dancing). 8. A gramophone ... when I walked by (play/plays/is playing/was playing). 9. Whenever I passed, the Colonel's daughter ... either ... the gramophone or ... in the garden (play/plays/is playing/was playing; dig/digs/is digging/was digging). 10. Then, just as she ... the lunch, the letter had arrived from the

solicitors (cook/cooks/is cooking/ was cooking/were cooking).  
11. The phone ... .. as Anna unlocked her door (ring/rings/  
rang/was ringing). 12. They ... already ... when Billy arrived,  
two hours late (ate/was ... eating/were ... eating).

**Exercise 81. Ask questions as you are told.**

Ask me:

1. if I was having supper when you rang me up; 2. if Ann was cooking when I came to her place; 3. if it was raining the whole day yesterday; 4. if it was snowing when I got off the trolley-bus; 5. what I was doing at three o'clock yesterday; 6. what I was writing when you entered the room; 7. what I was thinking about when you asked me this question; 8. what my pupils were doing when I came into the classroom; 9. what I was doing the whole day yesterday; 10. what my son was doing when I came home last night.

**Exercise 82. Put questions to the italicized words.**

1. The man *was reading a magazine* when somebody knocked at the door. 2. He was waiting for *a bus*. 3. *The boy* was skating. 4. The students were dancing *when I opened the door*. 5. The girl was eating *ice-cream* when we came in. 6. She was looking *after her little brother*. 7. The pupils were discussing *a story*. 8. The man was passing the theatre *when the clock struck ten*. 9. It was snowing *when we went out*. 10. The boy was running *very fast*.

**Exercise 83. Answer the following questions.**

1. Were you watching television at ten o'clock last night? Did you like the programme? 2. Did you do your homework yesterday? Were you doing it the whole evening? 3. What were the pupils doing when the teacher came into the classroom? 4. What was your mother doing when you came home yesterday? 5. Did it rain yesterday? Was it raining when you went out?

**Exercise 84. Paraphrase the following sentences as in the model.**

Model: *He intended to work there.* — *He was going to work here.*

1. We intended to spend our holidays at a camp. 2. She intended to visit the picture gallery. 3. I intended to call on him on Sunday. 4. His son intended to enter an agricultural college. 5. His brother intended to buy a car. 6. They intended to congratulate him. 7. We intended to take a taxi. 8. They intended to send their son to Oxford. 9. We intended to buy

ice-cream for dessert. 10. I thought you intended to find a new job.

**Exercise 85. Make up dialogues using the substitution table.**

A: Did you	visit	your friend	last night
	call on	our teacher	this morning?
	see	Pete	yesterday?
	meet	Kate	on Sunday?

B: Yes, I did.

A: What was he (she) doing when you	knocked at the door?
	opened the door?
	entered the room?
	saw him (her)?
	met him (her)?

B: He (she) was	listening to the radio.
	watching television.
	hurrying to the bus stop.
	cooking supper.
	having breakfast.
	doing some shopping.

**Exercise 86. Translate into English.**

1. Мы видели ее вчера. Она работала в саду 2. Когда часы пробили двенадцать, мы все сидели за столом. 3. Где ты был в три часа? Я звонил тебе, но никто не отвечал. — Я ремонтировал велосипед. 4. Когда я зашел в зал, Ольга играла на скрипке. 5. Что она делала, когда вы пришли к ней? — Она убирала в комнате. 6. Когда я вышла из дома, шел сильный дождь. 7. Что делал учитель, пока вы писали сочинение? 8. Что делал ваш сын в девять часов вечера? — Читал какую-то книжку. В такое время он всегда читает книжки, смотрит телепередачи или слушает радио. 9. Я видел тебя, когда ты бежал по улице. Куда ты спешил? 10. Мы возвращались домой поздно. Дождя не было, но дул сильный ветер.

## THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

**Exercise 87. Make up five sentences from each table.**

I	will	(not)	be	packing	at this time on
He	shall			having dinner	Friday.
She				doing some shopping	when you come.
We				taking a bath	at five o'clock.
You				making a report	at that time.
They				flying to Rome	