

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
“ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ”**

**Методичні вказівки з англійської мови
для самостійного опанування студентами граматичної теми
Часи групи Perfect**

**Methodological instructions
in the English language for students' self-study
of Perfect Tenses**

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Методичні вказівки з англійської мови для самостійного опанування студентами граматичної теми Часи групи Perfect = Methodological instructions in the English language for students' self-study of Perfect Tenses/ уклад. Саламатіна А. В., Шеїна Л. О., Мох Ю. А. Харків НТУ „ХПІ”. 47 с.

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ВСТУП

Методичні вказівки з англійської мови призначені для самостійного опрацювання студентами граматичної теми Perfect (Доконані часи) та відповідають вимогам, що висуваються програмою мовної підготовки для студентів технічних ВНЗ.

Метою методичних вказівок є надання граматичного матеріалу для вивчення та вправи для опрацювання та закріплення граматичних тем.

Методичні вказівки містять завдання у вигляді тестів на заповнення пропусків та з розгорнутою відповіддю, що дає можливість перевіряти уміння студентів і застосовувати на практиці набуті знання з англійської мови. Для самоконтролю наприкінці методичних вказівок є ключі до завдань.

При підборі матеріалу використовувалась автентична література, оригінальні науково-популярні тексти, а також сучасні Інтернет ресурси.

ВСТУПНА ЧАСТИНА

Часи групи Perfect виражають дію, що відбулася до певного моменту або періоду в теперішньому (the Present Perfect), минулому (the Past Perfect) чи майбутньому (the Future Perfect) часах.

Доконані часи зазвичай виражають наявність якогось результату дії, зв'язок її з наступними подіями.

Доконані часи утворюються з допоміжного дієслова **to have** у відповідній часовій формі і дієприкметника минулого часу (the Past Participle) основного дієслова.

The Past Participle правильних дієслів збігається з формою Past Indefinite, а the Past Participle неправильних дієслів потрібно запам'ятати.

Для того щоб правильно виконати усі завдання, необхідно засвоїти граматичний матеріал за такими розділами:

1. Present Perfect
2. Past Perfect
3. Future Perfect
4. Present Perfect Continuous
5. Past Perfect Continuous
6. Future Perfect Continuous

Кожен розділ має підпункти, а саме: спосіб утворення, вживання та вправи до кожного пункту

КОНТРОЛЬНЕ ЗАВДАННЯ 1

Перевірте свій початковий рівень знань граматичної теми Perfect
Test you knowledge.

Exercise 1

1. It is the first time he ____
 - a. have climbed.
 - b. has climbing.
 - c. has climbed.
2. ____ to Disneyland?
 - a. Has you been ever
 - b. Has you ever been
 - c. Has you ever been
3. ____ the new book yet?
 - a. Have you read
 - b. Has you read
 - c. You have read
4. They ____
 - a. have just arrived.
 - b. has arrived just.
 - c. has just arrived.
5. He ____ the bike.
 - a. haven't ever fallen off.
 - b. has never fallen off.
 - c. have never fallen off.
6. He ____ a teacher of English since 2000.
 - a. has been
 - b. has be
 - c. have been
7. He ____ to India, but he will go there soon.
 - a. not has been

- b. hasn't been
c. haven't been
8. I _____ this film for 10 times.
a. 's seen
b. 've saw
c. 've seen
9. She _____
a. has already gone.
b. has already go.
c. have already gone.
10. I _____ here for 6 years.
a. have live
b. have liven
c. have lived

РОЗДІЛ 1

PRESENT PERFECT

1. Спосіб утворення.
2. Будова речень у Present Perfect.
3. Вживання Present Perfect.

Спосіб утворення Present Perfect

<p>has / have + дієприкметник минулого часу</p>

Наприклад:

You **have seen** that movie many times.

Ти дивився цей фільм багато разів.

Have you **seen** that movie many times?

Ти дивився цей фільм багато разів?

You **have not seen** that movie many times.

Ти не дивився фільм багато разів.

Present Perfect описує дії, які відбулися в якій-небудь невизначений момент у минулому, точний момент вчинення дії не важливий.

Present Perfect **НЕ** вживають з виразами, які позначають точний момент часу, як, наприклад: **yesterday** – вчора; **one year ago** – рік тому; **last week** – минулого тижня; **when I was a child** – коли я був дитиною; **when I lived in ...** – коли я жив в ...; **at that moment** – у той момент; **that day** – в той день; **one day** – в один день; і т. п.,

проте **може** використовуватися з неточними виразами часу, як, наприклад: **ніколи** – коли-небудь; **ніколи** – ніколи; **once** – одного разу; **many times** – багато раз; **several times** – кілька разів; **before** – раніше, перш; **so far** – досі, поки що; **already; yet** – ще, вже; і т. п.

Наприклад:

I **have seen** that movie **twenty times**.

Я бачив той фільм двадцять разів.

I think I **have met** him **once before**.

Думаю, я з ним одного разу зустрічався.

Exercise 2

Rewrite these sentences in the present perfect simple.

Example:

I went to shops on Saturday. I _____ already _____ to shops.

I have already gone to shops.

1. I didn't do it yesterday.

I _____ it yet.

2. We bought the tickets on Monday.

We _____ already _____ the tickets.

3. My girlfriend wasn't there. She didn't arrive.

My girlfriend isn't here. She _____.

4. The team wasn't successful. They lost.

The team isn't successful.

They _____ just _____.

5. I didn't find my keys. I couldn't open the door.

I _____ my keys. I can't open the door.

6. Did the postman deliver the parcel in the morning?

_____ the postman _____ the parcel yet?

7. I cut my finger. It hurt.

I _____ my finger. It hurts.

8. They worked in Wales for a week in May.

They _____ in Wales since last week.

9. She was on her holiday for a month. She came back yesterday.

She _____ on her holiday for a month.

She _____ just _____ back.

Exercise 3

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb

1. They (take) _____ the test. Now they must wait for their scores.

2. I (eat) _____ dinner already. I am not hungry.

3. All of the children (brush) _____ their teeth. Now it's time for bed.

4. Andrew (finish) _____ his work. He is ready to take a break.

5. Mimi (play) _____ golf before.

6. I (see) _____ this movie before. I don't want to watch it again.

7. I (wash) _____ my clothes. Now I can put them on.

8. You (complete) _____ this exercise. Hooray!

Стверджувальна форма the Present Perfect утворюється з допоміжного дієслова have (для третьої особи однини — has) і the Past Participle основного дієслова:

I have already closed the window. — Я вже зачинив вікно.

He has just arrived from the Crimea. — Він щойно приїхав з Криму.

2. The Present Perfect вживається для вираження дії, яка відбулася в минулому, але пов'язана результатом з теперішнім, тобто з моментом мовлення:

I have read the book up to the end. — Я прочитав книжку до кінця (результат — книжка прочитана).

3. The Present Perfect означає дію, яка відбулася протягом певного часу, який ще не закінчився.

4. У розмовній мові вживаються такі скорочені форми:

I've worked;

She's worked

You haven't worked;

He hasn't worked

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb and use since, never, ever, yet, already, for

1. I _____ in a restaurant before (work).
2. ___ Robin ___ the school bus (miss)?
3. They _____ each other ___ a long time now (know).
4. _____ your hair ___ (dye)?
5. She _____ to India twice (be).
6. My parents _____ me a lot ___ I lost my job (help).
7. He _____ his teeth ___ (brush).

8. We_____the apple tree (plant).
9. Tom_____a lot_____I last saw him (grow up).
10. Ken and Fred_____to go to the party_____ (decide).

Exercise 5

Find mistakes and correct them.

1. They have not used a Tablet PC so yet.
2. My father has polished the car. It is still dirty.
3. The children have not read the comics yet.
4. Jason and Tony have not learn the words, because they will probably fail the test.
5. His mother not made breakfast so far.
6. I have not skate yet on a lake in winter.
7. My boss has ever phoned no helpline.
8. Sarah has not taken out her dog yet.

The Present Perfect вживається:

- коли є результат на певний теперішній час:

I have seen him. — Я бачив його.

- коли є такі обставини часу, як today, this week, this year (month):

I have met him today. — Я зустрів його сьогодні.

- коли вживаються прислівники неозначеного часу: ever (коли-небудь), never (ніколи), just (тільки що), not yet (ще ні), already (вже) і т.ін.:

I have never been to Britain. — Я ніколи не був у Британії.

He has already seen this film. — Він вже бачив цей фільм.

- the Present Perfect вживається зі словами for і since:

We have known each other for many years. — Ми знаємо один одного багато років.

We have known each other since 1990. — Ми знаємо один одного з 1990 року.

Exercise 6

Read this text about the old colonel. Fill the blanks.

I think I ___1___ a very interesting life. I'm 73 now and I don't work anymore. I was in the army for 51 years. I retired when I was 69. I ___2___ to so many countries that I can't remember all of them. I've been to Australia six or seven times and to South Africa three times. I ___3___ also ___once to Russia but I didn't like it at all: much too cold for me!

They say that love is the greatest thing and I agree. I ___4___ married four times but never for more than five years. I don't think women really understand me!

I've ___5___ been on television, but I've been on the radio once. It was a programme about life in the military about twenty years ago. I met the Prime Minister on the same day. Actually, I've ___6___ a lot of famous people: members of the royal family, famous politicians and also famous cinema and television personalities. I've never met the American President though which is a pity.

Because I've travelled a lot, I've ___7___ a lot of wonderful things and have also ___8___ and drunk some strange foods and drinks. I ate cat and rat in India and drank something called Mirto on a little island in Italy many years ago.

Exercise 7

Yet, still, already or just

1. They say they posted it two weeks ago but it _____ hasn't arrived.
2. I haven't found a flat _____. Everything around here is so expensive.
3. I've _____ seen this film. Let's watch something else.
4. A: Is Al here? B: Oh, he's _____ left, I'm afraid.
5. Have they finished painting your house _____?
6. He's only 22 and he's _____ written a best-selling book.
7. They said they'd have the results yesterday but they _____ haven't phoned.
8. I'm sure she's on her way. I've _____ seen her in reception.

Read the following article. Pay special attention to the present perfect tense.

Since its start in 1998, Google has become one of the most popular search engines. It has grown from a research project in the dormitory room of two college students to a business that now employs approximately 20,000 people. Google's founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, met in 1995 when they were in their twenties and graduate students in computer science at Stanford University in California. They realized that Internet search was a very important field and began working together to make searching easier. Both Page and Brin left their studies at Stanford to work on their project. Interestingly, they have never returned to finish their degrees. Brin was born in Russia, but he has lived in the U.S. since he was five years old. His father was a mathematician in Russia. Page, whose parents were computer experts, has been interested in computers since he was six years old. When Google started in 1998, it did 10,000 searches a day. Today it does 235 million searches a day in 40 languages. It indexes 1 trillion Web pages. How is Google different from other search engines? Have you ever noticed how many ads and banners there are on other search engines? News, sports scores, stock prices, links for shopping, mortgage rates, and more fill other search engines. Brin and Page wanted a clean home page. They believed that people come to the Internet to search for specific information, not to be hit with a lot of unwanted data. The success of Google over its rivals has proved that this is true. Over the years, Google has added new features to its Web site: Google Images, where you can type in a word and get thousands of pictures; Google News, which takes you to today's news; Google Maps; and more. But one thing hasn't changed: the clean opening page that Google offers its users. In 2009, Forbes.com listed Page and Brin as having net worths of \$12 billion each, at 36 and 35 years old.

Underline the present perfect tense in each sentence. Then tell if the sentence is true or false.

1. Google has grown over the years.
2. Sergey Brin has lived in the U.S. all his life.
3. Larry Page and Sergey Brin have known each other since they were children.
4. Larry Page has been interested in computers since he was a child.

5. Brin and Page have returned to college to finish their degrees.
6. Brin and Page have become rich.
7. The noun "Google" has become a verb.

Exercise 8

For or Since

1. I haven't been to Italy _____ July 2005.
2. She has lived in Paris _____ January.
3. Jim has studied _____ three hours. Now he is tired.
4. My friend has been ill _____ a long time.
5. It has been raining _____ more than four days.
6. I haven't seen him _____ Eastern.
7. He hasn't had a holiday _____ last summer.
8. He hasn't done any work _____ a month.
9. We have had this car _____ 1998.
10. We have been here _____ two hours.
11. She hasn't written _____ Christmas.
12. Carol hasn't eaten meat _____ ages.
13. We have been working in his office _____ three years.
14. It has been snowing _____ yesterday morning.
15. I haven't spoken to her _____ our quarrel.

Exercise 9

Fill in the blanks with Simple Past or Present Perfect Tenses.

1. I _____ (know) Carl since I _____ (be) a little child.
2. _____ you _____ (see) Amy today?
3. I _____ (see) her in the morning but I _____ (not see) her since.
4. Everything was ready, so we quickly _____ (check) all the locks and _____ (drive off).
5. My uncle George _____ (never see) the sea in his life. I _____ (hear) him making plans to go sailing last week, though.

6. They _____ (call) us when they _____ (arrive) in Monaco last Saturday, but we _____ (not hear) from them ever since.
7. Jackie _____ (be) late several times in the past month that's why the boss _____ (warn) him a few minutes ago.
8. The students _____ (do) a lot of homework so far. I think it's time they _____ (take) a break.
9. Engineers _____ (work) to save the Tower of Pisa, but they _____ (not be able to) do anything significant yet.
10. Josh _____ (receive) several traffic citations over the past year.
11. Jack and Rita _____ (be) married for six years. They _____ (get) divorced six months ago.

Exercise 10

1. I _____ to Venice before.
2. I _____ in the shower when Jessica called me.
3. Oh no! I _____ my car key.
4. I _____ four books this month so far.
5. My son _____ his childhood in Canada.
6. Nazis _____ Belgrade in 1941.
7. _____ your assignment yet?
8. Ow!, she _____ her leg badly.
9. _____ in Paris for two years before I moved to London.
10. They _____ the bridge yet, so we have to use the highway.
11. I stayed at home and _____ TV all day long yesterday.
12. It was raining heavily, so I _____ at home.
13. Mr. Ryan _____ in his office from 5 to 6 PM yesterday.
14. I _____ a flat tyre and had to walk a long distance yesterday.
15. I _____ Mike yesterday.

РОЗДІЛ 2

PAST PERFECT

1. Спосіб утворення.
2. Будова речень у Past Perfect.
3. Вживання Past Perfect.

Past Perfect – минулий доконаний (перфектний) час в англійській мові. Використовується для позначення подій, що завершилися перед будь-якою дією в минулому.

Утворення Past Perfect

У стверджувальних реченнях Past Perfect утворюється за допомогою використання допоміжного дієслова **to have** у третій формі (had) та дієслова у третій формі, якщо воно неправильне або ж простим додаванням до нього закінчення **-ed**. Правило:

**Іменник + had + дієслово з закінченням -ed
або у 3 формі**

Приклади стверджувальних речень:

I called Jim too late, he had already left. – Я подзвонив Джиму надто пізно, він вже пішов.

We had lived in Paris for 12 years before we moved to America. – Ми жили в Парижі протягом 12 років, після чого ми переїхали до Америки.

Заперечні речення в Past Perfect утворюються за тією ж формулою, що й стверджувальні, окрім того, що після допоміжного дієслова потрібно ставити частку **not**. Формула:

Іменник + had + not + дієслово з закінченням -ed або у 3 формі

Had та not можуть зливатися та утворювати hadn't.

Приклади:

We were not able to get a hotel room because we had not booked in advance. – Ми не змогли отримати кімнату в готелі, тому що не забронювали її заздалегідь.

He didn't pass the exams, because he hadn't prepared answers. – Він не пройшов екзамени, оскільки не приготував відповіді.

Питальні речення в Past Perfect утворюються за допомогою переміщення допоміжного дієслова на перше місце в реченні.

Had + іменник + дієслово з закінченням -ed або у 3 формі

Приклади:

Had you washed your hands before you took the food? – Ти мив свої руки перед тим, як взяв їжу?

Had they done their homework before they went out? – Вони зробили домашнє завдання перед тим, як пішли гуляти?

При використанні часу Past Perfect часто вживаються наступні слова-маркери:

- **already** (вже)
- **before** (перед тим, як)
- **after** (після)
- **yet** (ще не)
- **never** (ніколи)
- **ever** (коли-небудь)

Exercise 11

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. I lost the key that he (give) _____ to me.
2. She told me that she (see) _____ the film.
3. I went outside as I (hear) _____ a noise.
4. She picked out the red dress, which she (not / wear) _____ for ages.
5. Mike (not / swim) _____ in the beach before that day.
6. His father was angry because he (not / help) _____ him.
7. (you / have) _____ dinner before you left the house?

8. (he / manage) _____ to find a place to stay when he went to Paris?
9. Where (she / stay) _____ before she moved to live with her boyfriend?

Past Simple or Past Perfect:

10. The storm (destroy) _____ the house that they had built .
11. When she went out to play, she (do / already) _____ her homework.
12. The children (clean) _____ the blackboard they had used to do the mathematics exercise.
13. He took off the jacket he (put on) _____ before.
14. They (eat) _____ all of the food that she had made .

Вживання Past Perfect

Дія, яка вже відбулася до певного моменту в минулому

Past Perfect описує дії, які вже завершилися до початку іншої, що сталася в минулому. Також Past Perfect описує дії, які вже здійснилися до певного моменту в минулому, який або вказано обставиною часу, або контекстом.

Наприклад:

I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.

Я ніколи не бачив такого красивого пляжу до того, як я з'їздив на Кауаї.

I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.

У мене не було грошей, тому що я втратив гаманець.

Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.

Тоні знав Стамбул так добре тому, що бував там кілька разів.

Had Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?

Сюзан коли-небудь вивчала тайську до того, як переїхала до Таїланду..?

She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.

Вона зрозуміла фільм лише тому, що прочитала книгу.

Christine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.

Крістін до вчорашнього вечора ніколи не була в опері.

We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.

Ми не змогли отримати номер, тому що не бронювали його заздалегідь.

"**Had** you ever **visited** the U. S. before your trip in 2006?" "Yes, I **had been** to the U. S. once before."

Ти коли-небудь відвідував США до того, як з'їздив туди в 2006? – Так, я був у США до цього один раз.

Дія, що почалося до зазначеного моменту в минулому і тривала до цього моменту (нетривалі дієслова)

Past Perfect вживається з дієсловами нетривалої та змішаної групи, які не можуть вживатися у тривалому часі, для позначення дії, яка почалася в минулому і тривала до початку іншої дії в минулому, або до будь-якого зазначеного моменту в минулому.

Наприклад:

We **had** that car for ten years before it broke down.

Машина була у нас вже десять років, коли вона зламалася.

By the time Alex out his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.

До того часу, коли Алекс закінчив навчання, він пробув у Лондоні понад вісім років.

They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.

Їм дуже не хотілося продавати будинок, тому що вони володіли їм більше сорока років.

Незважаючи на те, що вживання Past Perfect в даному значенні обмежено дієсловами нетривалої групи і дієсловами змішаної групи, які не можуть використовуватися у тривалому часі, дієслова **live**, **work**, **teach** і **study** теж іноді можуть вживатися таким чином, хоча вони і є дієсловами нетривалої групи.

Важливо: точно зазначений момент часу в Past Perfect

На відміну від Present Perfect, Past Perfect можна використовувати для дії у точно зазначений момент часу, хоча таке вживання не є обов'язковим.

Важливо

Якщо дія, виражена у Past Perfect, дійсно відбулася в точно вказаний момент часу, замість Past Perfect може використовуватися Past Simple, коли в реченні є такі слова, як **before** – до того, як, перед тим, як; **after** – після того, як. Прислівники часу **before** та **after** вже показують, яка дія сталася першою, тому використання Past Perfect в такому випадку не є обов'язковим. З цієї причини, обидва речення з нижче наведених є допустимі.

Наприклад:

She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once **in 1993 before** she moved in with them in 1996.

Вона якось відвідала своїх японських родичів у 1993 році, до того, як переїхала жити до них у 1996.

Однак

Якщо дія, виражена у Past Perfect не посилається на якийсь визначений момент часу, використання Past Perfect є обов'язковим. Порівняйте наведені нижче приклади. У разі використання Past Perfect підкреслюється радше відсутність досвіду, пережитого, ніж сама дія. З цієї причини в даному випадку використовувати Past Simple не можна.

Наприклад:

She never **saw** a bear before she moved to Alaska. (Невірно.)

She **had** never **seen** a bear before she moved to Alaska. (Вірно.)

Вона ніколи не бачила ведмедя до того, як переїхала на Аляску.

Read the text.

One of those days

Hi, have you ever had one of those days when everything seemed to go wrong? I'm sure you have, I know I have. I remember one particular day, I'd been invited to a party and there was someone going who I'd never met but I really wanted to meet, so I was quite excited about going to this party, and I maybe spent too long getting ready and I was a bit late when I was leaving the house, but not too

late. But then I looked down and saw I had a hole in my tights! So I had to go back inside, change my tights, come out again, so I was getting a little bit late for the party, but not too bad. I got in my car, started driving, about half way to the party my car stopped. I couldn't understand what was the matter until I looked at the petrol gauge: it had run out of petrol! Why? Because I'd lent my car to my son the day before and he'd used the petrol and he hadn't filled the car up! So I thought I'd ring the AA. I looked in my handbag to find my mobile phone, but I couldn't find it. Why? Because I'd left it next to my bed charging. So even though it was pouring with rain, I had to get out of my car, in my party clothes, walk to the petrol station and come back with petrol. By which time I was nearly 2 hours late. So, I was so flustered about being late, I started to drive and I just took a wrong turn and I ended up on this one-way system, totally lost, driving round and round for at least 45 minutes before I managed to get my bearings. So finally, I arrived at the party over 3 hours late and when I arrived the person I wanted to meet had just left, all the food had gone, and my host was horribly drunk. I was so disappointed that I just turned around and left and went back home. Have you ever had a terrible day like that, when everything went wrong? If you have, write and tell us about it.

Type the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, into the spaces.

Decide if you need to use the past simple or the past perfect simple.

1. The car stopped because it _____ petrol. (run out of)
2. Anne's car _____ petrol because her son hadn't filled it up. (run out of)
3. Anne didn't have her phone because she _____ it next to her bed. (leave)
4. The interesting guest _____ when she arrived. (go)

Have some fun!

The last time you... Guessing Game and Narrative Tenses

Review Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect

Try to make true sentences about your partner with any of the sentences stems below. You get one point for each true sentence. Feel free to ask for more details about their experiences (or lack of experience) if you like, then switch roles and continue the game.

The last time you had insomnia, _____

The last time you felt really satisfied, _____

The last time you had a conversation about religion, _____

The last time you felt really annoyed, _____

The last time you stood in a long queue, _____

When you last felt upset, _____

When you last felt fed up, _____

When you last felt frustrated, _____

When you last felt under pressure, _____

The last time you used a microwave, _____

The last time you had a lie in, _____

The last time you felt shattered (= exhausted= very tired), _____

The last time you felt furious, _____

The last time you felt absolutely freezing, _____

The last time you set off for somewhere before five o'clock in the morning, _____

The last time someone asked you for a recommendation, _____

What tenses did you use in your sentences and why? What are the differences between those tenses? What other tenses might have been possible?

Match these possible endings to the sentences above.

- you were trying to meet a deadline
- the person in the next room was snoring loudly all night
- you hadn't seen them for over a year
- you hit the person who was irritating you
- you had just seen a spider

- was in a church
- was when you had finished all your end of year exams
- you were waiting for a bus
- you had been drinking the night before and had a hangover
- you were preparing dinner
- you had just discovered something your brother or sister had broken
- you hadn't slept for over 24 hours
- your pet had died

Identify the tenses above and why they are used each time.

Could you change any of the tenses above? How would that change the meaning?

Exercise 12

Join the sentences with expressions in brackets.

Example: They graduated. They got married. (as soon as)

They got married as soon as they had graduated.

1. They entered the restaurant. They were served. (after)
_____.
2. I didn't use my credit card. I lost (because)_____.
3. They didn't tell me. Easy jet cancelled the flight.
(that)_____.
4. I couldn't go out. I broke my leg. (because)_____.
5. He took up a job. He left school. (as soon as)_____.
6. Susan fell in love with Jack. She told her parents.
(after)_____.
7. I was in Paris for a week. I met Ann there. (when)_____.
8. Jim called Jane from his office. He came back home.
(before)_____.
9. Maria finished the meal. And I arrived. (by the time)_____.

10. Messi scored the goal. The fans went wild. (as soon as)_____.

Exercise 13

Respond to the following situations.

Example: I didn't clean my teeth after breakfast.

Why not? Had you done it before breakfast?

I didn't watch the film. (you | see | it | before)

Why?_____?

I wasn't surprised by the birthday present. (you | already | know | about | it)

Really? _____?

I didn't know how to withdraw money from the cash machine. (you | not do | it | before)

What a shame! _____?

I got to the airport on time, but I missed my plane. (you | leave | your ticket | at home)

How come? _____?

I didn't have to do my English homework at home. (you | write | it | at school)

Why not? _____?

I was so sick when I went to bed! (what | you | eat | before that)
_____?

I got lost on my way to your place. (Sharon | not tell | you | the way)

That's a pity. _____?

I saw Jane for the first time at your party last Saturday. (you | not meet | Jane | at my previous party)

Are you sure? _____?

Exercise 14

Complete the sentences with expressions in brackets.

1. He couldn't go skiing, because he _____ ill the night before. (fall)

2. _____ off the lights before you left home? (you — switch)

3. The plane crashed because the engines _____ fire. (catch)
4. After Sam _____ the bank, he got into his car. (leave)
5. When he arrived at the office, everyone _____ gone. (be)
6. _____ anything to eat before you fed him? (the dog — have)
7. By the time Joseph returned home Sarah _____ to get in touch with him several times. (try)
8. Why _____ me before you refused their offer? (you — call)
9. I was so sad because Jill _____ somewhere in Spain. (disappear)
10. What _____ with the computer before you called the technician? (you - do)

Exercise 15

Complete the text with the past simple or past perfect tense.

When I _____ (be) 18 years old I _____ (decide) to spend some time in America. But until I _____ (save) enough money I _____ (not tell) anybody. My mum _____ (be shocked), because we _____ (never be) abroad. At that time I _____ (have) a penfriend in Vermont for nearly three years and I _____ (always want) to see her. I _____ (know) that my English _____ (be) very good as I _____ (pass) Cambridge exams with grade A. Before I _____ (start) to write to Wendy, it _____ (never come) to my mind that I could go to the States on my own. But after I _____ (decide) to set off I just _____ (have) to go.

Exercise 16

Correct mistakes

Example

✗ Did you ever see her before you met her at school?

Had you ever seen

✗ She played the flute and then she had sung in the choir.

x I borrowed your car. Had you known about it?

x After the lessons had finished we run out of school.

x Had you be there before? - Yes, the previous year.

x Did you liked the article in the magazine?

x I recognized him because I did see him before.

x I hadn't gone out because I hadn't finished my homework.

x We had done nothing like this at that time.

x It was quite difficult. I had had no idea what to do.

x As far as I'd known she had always had some pets.

x When I met Jim he was already a soldier for three years.

x He had gone to the office because somebody had told him.

Exercise 17

Answer the questions and use the words in brackets.

Example: Why did he call you? (because - just arrived). He called me because he had just arrived.

1. When did they return? (after - visit all the museums)
2. Why didn't he eat anything? (because - have lunch) .

3. When did the party start? (as soon as - Jackie - bring the cake)
4. What did he tell her? (that - see her before)
5. When did they land? (when - the storm - end)
6. Why was he so angry? (because - have an argument with Sue)
7. What did you forget? (that - want to buy some bread)
8. Why did she decide to help you? (after - my dad - tell her)
9. What did you say? (that - never do it before)
10. When did she leave? (as soon as - finish her work)

Exercise 18

Translate into English

1. Я одягнувся після того, як встав.
2. Вчителька перевірила тести перед тим, як пішла додому?
3. Стіл був вже накритий до того часу, як прийшли гості.
4. Джеймс помив руки раніше, ніж пішов у їдальню.
5. Сумки не були упаковані до того, як приїхало таксі.
6. Студент сказав, що він не виконав домашнє завдання.
7. Вона не їла нічого до того, як пішла спати.
8. Коли задзвонив телефон ?

РОЗДІЛ 3

FUTURE PERFECT

1. Спосіб утворення.
2. Будова речень у Future Perfect.
3. Вживання Future Perfect.

The Future Perfect означає дію, яка закінчиться до певного моменту в майбутньому.

shall / will + have + дієприкметник минулого часу

Future Perfect описує дію, яка вже буде завершеною до певного моменту в майбутньому, або до того, як почнеться інша дія, при цьому часто можуть вживатися такі вирази часу, як, наприклад:

by the time ...— до того моменту часу, як ...;

by that time, by then – до того часу;

before – перш, ніж;

after – після того, як; і т. п.

Наприклад:

I **will not have finished** this test by 3 o'clock.

Я не закінчу цей тест до 3 години.

By the time I finish this course, I **will have taken** ten tests.

До того моменту, коли я закінчу цей курс, я пройду десять тестів.

Future Perfect вживається з дієсловами нетривалої групи, дієсловами змішаної групи, які не можуть використовуватися у тривалому часі, для позначення тривалої дії, яка завершиться до певного моменту або іншої дії в майбутньому. Ця дія могла початися ще в минулому, і може тривати аж до зазначеного моменту в майбутньому, або воно може початися лише в майбутньому, і закінчитися до іншого моменту в майбутньому.

Наприклад:

I **will have been** in London for six months by the time I leave.

Я буду перебувати у Лондоні шість місяців до того моменту, коли я його покину.

Future Perfect, як і всі майбутні часи, **не використовується в підрядних реченнях, що починаються з прислівників часу**, як, наприклад: when – коли; while – коли, поки; before – до; after – після; by the time – до того часу, як; as soon as – як тільки; if – якщо; unless – якщо не; і т. п. Замість Future Perfect в такому випадку використовується Present Perfect.

Наприклад:

I am going to see a movie when I will have finished my homework. (Невірно)

I am going to see a movie when I have finished my homework. (Вірно)

Я подивлюся фільм, коли закінчу свої домашні завдання.

Exercise 19

Correct mistakes.

In two years' time we will have reconstruct our house.

In two years' time we will have reconstructed our house.

Will have your father returned by Sunday?

_____ by Sunday?

My friend will taken up a new job before summer.

My friend _____ a new job before summer.

Will you prepared everything for me when I arrive?

_____ everything for me when I arrive?

Will you have gone to bed until midnight?

_____ to bed _____ ?

By the end of next week Sharon has come back from Greece.

By the end of next week Sharon _____ from Greece.

We will have tidy up the rooms before our guests appear.

We _____ the rooms before our guests appear.

Next month we will be married for five years.

Next month _____ married for five years.

The translation will be ready when you need it. Greg is going to do it by then.

The translation will be ready when you need it. Greg _____ it by then.

At the end of this exercise I will correct ten mistakes.

At the end of this exercise I _____ ten mistakes.

Exercise 20

Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

I'll tell you tomorrow. I _____ by then. (decide)
 When you come next time, we _____ in a new house. (move)
 By the time we reach the coast, the storm _____ (end)
 In two years time I _____ my university studies. (finish)
 He _____ the film before he retires. (complete)
 Next year we _____ in Spain for ten years. (be)
 Don't worry. I _____ the manager by noon. (contact)
 The dinner will be ready when we get back. Mum _____ it. (cook)
 Please, call again later. Mr. Jones _____ by two o'clock. (return)
 The garden party will be in July. Do you think the grass _____ in time?
 (grow)

Exercise 21

Make questions in the present perfect to complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in the box.

start	reach	cover	read	clean	turn	paint	do
change	update						

What time _____ you _____ the windows?

By 5 o'clock, I hope.

When _____ Samantha _____ the book?

She'll give it back to you in two weeks' time, she promised.

How many projects _____ you _____ when you finish this one?

This is only my second project.

When _____ Susan _____ the portrait?

Before the end of the day, I would say.

_____ you _____ the oil before we collect our car?

Yes, I will. I'll have done it by one o'clock.

_____ the show _____ if we come in two hours?

I'm afraid it will start in an hour.

_____ Angie _____ her CV by the time she goes to the interview?

She's already done it.

When _____ you _____ all the topics?

When I finish my lectures.

_____ we _____ the top of the mountain before the sun sets?

Don't worry. It's just two hours' walk.

_____ my hair _____ grey in a ten years' time?

Who knows?

Exercise 22

Make sentences.

1. have / Jill / she / perfected / will / from / her / by the time / Japanese / comes / Tokyo.

2. promotion / Melody / have / By December / will / her / received.

3. get home / Helen's / cleaned / By the time / relatives / she / will / the house / have.

4. to communicate / Steven / he / learned / Will / have / well / Chinese / before / enough / flies to Beijing?

5. finishes / have / By the time / twenty / taken / Jillian's father / that course / he / will / online tests.

Exercise 23

Use the words in brackets to answer the questions.

Will Jill be busy at 6pm? (finish essay)

Oh, no, Jilly will have finished her essay by that time.

1. Will the couple be at their hotel on Monday? (move to the old beach house)

2. Will the committee be discussing the project at 2 o'clock? (make a decision)

3. Will the pupils be writing their test at ten? (finish)

4. Will Mike's niece still be a pupil next autumn? (finish school)

5. Will Greg still remember Molly in ten years? (forget)

6. Will Greg be at home on Tuesday? (leave for China)

РОЗДІЛ 4

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Спосіб утворення.
2. Будова речень у Present Perfect Continuous.
3. Вживання Present Perfect Continuous.

Present Perfect Continuous – теперішній тривалий доконаний час в англійській мові.

Використовується для позначення дії, що розпочалася в минулому і завершилася чи не завершилася на даний момент, а акцент зазвичай ставиться на тривалості дії та її впливу на теперішні події.

Стверджувальні речення в Present Perfect Continuous утворюються за допомогою допоміжного дієслова to be в Present Perfect (has / have been) і дієприкметника теперішнього часу основного дієслова (дієслово + закінчення -ing → Present Participle).

Наприклад:

She has been reading the book for 4 hours – Вона читає книгу чотири години.

Іменник + has been / have been + дієслово з закінченням -ing

Заперечні речення в Present Perfect Continuous утворюються за допомогою використання частки not, що ставиться після допоміжних дієслів.

Іменник + has been / have been + not + дієслово з закінченням -ing

They haven't been waiting for him for so long since last summer. – Вони не чекали на нього так довго з минулого літа.

Для утворення **питальних речень** в Present Perfect Continuous допоміжне дієслово have / has треба поставити на перше місце в реченні.

**Have / has + іменник + been + дієслово з закінченням
-ing**

Have you been jogging? You are looking so exhausted! – Ти бігав? Виглядаєш надто виснаженим!

Слова-маркери Present Perfect Continuous
for (2 hours, 3 years) (протягом, на протязі 2
год., 3 років)
since (з того часу, з тих пір як)
recently (недавно)
lately (нещодавно, за останній час)

Найчастіше Present Perfect Continuous використовується у випадках, коли потрібно зробити наголос на дії, що відбувалася в минулому деякий час і завершилася в даний момент часу або ж ще продовжує діяти.

I have been V+ing = I've been V+ing.
You have been V+ing = You've been V+ing (they've, we've).
**He / she / it / John has been V+ing = He's / she's / it's / John's been
V+ing.**
Has not been V+ing = hasn't been V+ing.
Have not been V+ing = haven't been V+ing.

Exercise 24

Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous

1. _____ (you / buy) your train ticket yet?
2. The kitchen is a complete mess! What _____ (the children / do)?
3. Julie _____ (learn) to drive for six years!
4. Amanda _____ (already / have) lunch, so she'll meet us later.

5. How much coffee _____ (she / drink) this morning?
6. Simon _____ (write) three books.
7. I _____ (do) everything I needed to do today! Hurray!
8. It _____ (not / rain) all summer, so the garden is dead.
9. I _____ (read) your book. Here it is, thank you.
10. She _____ (forget) how to get to my house.
11. I _____ (work) in the garden all day and I need a rest.
12. She _____ (make) three cakes. They look delicious!
13. David feels great these days. He _____ (get) up early lately.
14. We _____ (always / hate) rush hour traffic.
15. Recently, I _____ (study) a lot. My exams are in a few weeks.
16. We _____ (write) this book for months and months.
17. I _____ (always / love) chocolate.
18. I _____ (want) to go back to university for a long time.
19. What's that delicious smell? _____ (you / cook)?
20. I _____ (watch) seven films this week!

Exercise 25

Make present perfect continuous questions.

How long _____ for me? (you | wait)

What _____ since he returned? (John | do)

Why _____ meat lately? (you | not eat)

There's so much snow on the road. _____ all night? (it | snow)

Why _____ for such a long time? (Sam and Mary | argue)

_____ my shampoo? There's not much left. (you | use)

How long _____ glasses? (Jill | not wear)

_____ since you decided to take the exam? (you | revise)

Where _____ lately? (your dad | work)

Your hands are covered with chocolate _____ a cake? (you | make)

Exercise 26

Fill the gaps with expressions in brackets.

1. I'm bored. It _____ (rain) for hours so I can't go out.
2. _____ (you / use) my computer again?
3. My neighbour's children _____ (argue) all morning.
4. You _____ (not study) for the maths exam.
5. Mel looks really tired. _____ (she / work) all night?
6. The kitchen's a mess because we _____ (make) a birthday cake for Dad.'
7. I _____ (read) an interesting book about the history of computers.
8. Jim _____ (not do) his homework. He's been texting his friends.

Exercise 27

Find the correct answer.

1. It _____ continuously since the morning.
is raining
has been raining
was raining
2. I _____ only once.
have been meeting him
have met him
am meeting him
3. I _____ him for a long time.
have not seing
have not seen
haven't been seing
4. The children are hungry. They _____ in the garden.
have playing
have been played
have been playing

5. We _____ to find our way home.

have been managing

managed

are being managed

РОЗДІЛ 5

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Спосіб утворення.

2. Будова речень у Past Perfect Continuous.

3. Вживання Past Perfect Continuous.

Past Perfect Continuous виражає тривалу дію, яка почалась до певного моменту в минулому і тривала аж до цього моменту (при цьому вона могла тривати протягом цього моменту або ж завершитися безпосередньо перед цим моментом).

had been + дієприкметник теперішнього часу

Past Perfect Continuous позначає дію, яка почалася в минулому і тривала до початку іншої дії в минулому, або до будь-якого зазначеного моменту в минулому, при цьому можуть використовуватися такі вирази часу, як, наприклад: **for five minutes** – протягом п'яти хвилин, п'ять хвилин; **for two weeks** – протягом двох тижнів, два тижні, тощо.

Наприклад:

They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived.

Вони розмовляли більше години до того, як прийшов Тоні.

How long **had** you **been waiting** to get on the bus?

Скільки часу ти чекаєш на автобус?

Якщо тривалість дії, як, наприклад: **for five minutes** – протягом п'яти хвилин; **for two weeks** – протягом двох тижнів; **since Friday** – з п'ятниці; і т. п., не згадується, то перевага надається Past Continuous, ніж Past Perfect Continuous.

Однак потрібно бути обережними, тому що це змінює зміст речення. Past

Continuous підкреслює те, що дія відбувалося саме в зазначений момент, а Past Perfect Continuous підкреслює те, що дія тривала до зазначеного моменту в минулому. Також необхідно враховувати те, що російською мовою така різниця не простежується (якщо тільки не були зазначені обставини часу). Вивчіть наведені нижче приклади, щоб краще зрозуміти різницю.

Наприклад:

He was tired because he **was exercising** so hard.

Він втомився, тому що він дуже багато вправлявся. (Це речення підкреслює те, що він був стомленим тому, що вправлявся саме в цей момент.)

He was tired because he **had been exercising** so hard.

Він втомився, тому що дуже багато вправлявся. (Це речення підкреслює, що він був стомленим тому, що вправлявся вже якийсь період часу. Можливо, що він все ще вправлявся в цей момент, а може бути він тільки що закінчив вправлятися.)

Важливо пам'ятати, що дієслова нетривалої групи, не можуть використовуватися у Continuous, а також деякі значення дієслів змішаної групи теж не можуть використовуватися в тривалому часі. Замість Present Perfect Continuous з такими дієсловами потрібно використовувати Present Perfect.

Наприклад:

The motorcycle had been belonging to George for years before Tina bought it. (Невірно)

The motorcycle had belonged to George for years before Tina bought it. (Вірно)

Мотоцикл багато років *належав* Джорджу, перш ніж Тіна купила його.

Exercise 28

Find the correct answer.

1. We _____ when somebody _____ at the door.

- a) were talking / was knocking
- b) had been talking / knocked
- c) were talking / knocked

- d) had been talking / had knocked
2. Ian _____ at the factory long when he _____ a manager.
- a) was working / had been made
 - b) had been working / was made
 - c) had been working / made
 - d) had worked / made
3. Sally _____ for two years when she _____ the race.
- a) trained / entered
 - b) was training / was entering
 - c) had trained / had entered
 - d) had been training / entered
4. It _____ and the ground _____ white.
- a) had been snowing / was
 - b) was snowing / had been
 - c) had snowed / was
 - d) had been snowing / was being
5. By his death, the composer _____.
- a) had written
 - b) was writing
 - c) had been writing
 - d) wrote
6. Jimmy _____ out of breath because he _____.
- a) had been / was running
 - b) was / was running
 - c) was / had been running
 - d) had been / had been running

Exercise 29

Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets (use Past Perfect Continuous).

1. My sister _____ (to practise) for two months before that concert.

2. The boys _____ (to fish) for three hours before Tom caught the first fish.
3. We _____ (to discuss) that problem for more than an hour before we found the right solution.
4. Henry _____ (to wait) for half an hour before he saw his girlfriend getting off the tram.
5. Driving to the hospital was difficult as it _____ (to snow) all night.
6. Polly _____ (to study) economy since she entered university.
7. Ron's collection of coins was valuable as he _____ (to collect) them since he was a schoolboy.
8. When Sam returned home we _____ (to watch) that TV programme for a quarter of an hour already.
9. Bill's coat and mittens were wet because he _____ (to play) snowballs with his friends in the yard.
10. David was irritated because the police inspector _____ (to ask) him questions for more than an hour.

Exercise 30

Respond to the following situations.

Why were you so red?

Because I _____ before we met. (jog)

Your test was absolutely correct.

Really? I _____ for it so long. (revise)

Did you see Jane? She was so angry.

No wonder. She _____ with her brother all day. (argue)

Bill was exhausted.

Yes, he really was. He _____ too long. (work)

Your parents went to bed very late.

They _____ all afternoon. (have a rest)

Why were all the players so dirty at the end of the match?

Because they _____ in mud. (play)

Did you get in touch with Richard in time?

Not really. But I _____ to contact him all the time. (try)

Was Grace your classmate?

No, she wasn't. But she _____ Class B for a year before she left. (attend)

Why were Matt and Sue so pale when they returned?

Because they _____ in their room all their holiday. (stay)

What time did Doris get up?

She _____ till ten o'clock. (sleep)

Exercise 31

Complete the conversations with positive and negative forms of the past perfect continuous

A Sam, how long _____ the laptop before it started working? (you | repair)

B The laptop? It took me five hours to repair it.

A I was so tired at the end of the hike!

B But _____ so much. (we | not walk)

A Why was your shirt full of stains?

B _____ my car. (I | clean)

A You looked so exhausted.

B Really? But _____ so hard. (I | not work)

A Why did Sarah get sunburnt?

B Because _____ on the beach all day. (she | lie)

A Mr. Clark, why were you so annoyed?

B Because _____ to my arguments at all. (they | not listen)

A _____ for a long time when you saw the doctor? (you | cough)

B Not really. For two or three days.

A Miss Jones, how long _____ French when you moved to France?
(you | learn)

B To tell the truth I'd never learned French before that.

A Hi, Sam. Did you talk to Susan at last?

B Yes, I did. But _____ to me for a week before that. (she | not speak)

A The police finally caught the bank robbers early in the morning.

B I know _____ for them day and night. (they | look)

РОЗДІЛ 6

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Спосіб утворення.
2. Будова речень у Future Perfect Continuous.
3. Вживання Future Perfect Continuous.

<p>shall / will + have been + дієприкметник теперішнього часу</p>
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Наприклад:

You will have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.

Ти почекаєш більше двох годин, перш ніж її літак, нарешті, приземлиться.

Час Future Perfect Continuous перекладається як “майбутній доконаний тривалий час”. Він застосовується, щоб показати кількість витраченого часу на якусь дію, перш ніж відбудеться ще щось. Нам важливий не тільки результат, але й процес.

Найчастіше речення супроводжується прийменниками:

<p>for on before by</p>

By the New Year she will have been working as a teacher for 10 years. – На Новий рік буде 10 років, як вона працює вчителем.

Before she leaves for London she will have been working at the conference for three days. – Перш ніж вона поїде до Лондона, вона буде працювати на конференції протягом 3-х днів.

Якщо тривалість дії, як, наприклад: for five minutes – протягом п'яти хвилин; for two weeks – протягом двох тижнів; since Friday – з п'ятниці і т. п., не згадується, то перевага надається формі Future Continuous, ніж Future Perfect

Continuous. Однак потрібно бути обережними, тому що це змінює зміст речення. Future Continuous підкреслює те, що дія буде відбуватися саме в зазначений момент, а Future Perfect Continuous підкреслює те, що дія триватиме до зазначеного моменту в майбутньому. Також необхідно враховувати, що в українській мові така різниця не простежується (якщо тільки не була зазначена обставина часу).

Наприклад:

He will be tired because he will be exercising so hard.

Він втомиться, тому що буде дуже багато вправлятися. (Це речення підкреслює, що він буде втомленим тому, що буде вправлятися саме в цей самий момент у майбутньому.)

He will be tired because he will have been exercising so hard.

Він втомиться, тому що дуже багато вправлявся. (Це речення підкреслює, що він буде втомленим тому, що він буде вправлятися вже якийсь період часу. Можливо, що він все ще буде вправлятися в цей момент, а може бути він як раз закінчить вправлятися перед цим моментом. Зверніть увагу, що українською обидва речення перекладаються однаково.)

Future Perfect Continuous, як і всі майбутні часи, не використовується в підрядних реченнях, що починаються з прислівників часу, наприклад: when – коли; while – коли, поки; before – до; after – після; by the time – до того часу, як; as soon as – як тільки; if – якщо; unless – якщо не і т. п. Замість Future Perfect Continuous в такому випадку використовується Present Perfect Continuous.

Наприклад:

You won't get a promotion until you will have been working here as long as Tim.

(Невірно)

You won't get a promotion until you have been working here as long as Tim.

(Вірно)

Ти не отримаєш підвищення, поки не пропрацюєш тут стільки ж, скільки і Тім.

Важливо пам'ятати, що дієслова нетривалої групи не можуть використовуватися у часі групи Continuous, а також деякі значення дієслів змішаної групи теж не можуть використовуватися в тривалому часі. Замість Future Perfect Continuous з такими дієсловами потрібно використовувати Future Perfect.

Наприклад:

Ned will have been having his driver's license for over two years. (Невірно)

Ned will have had his driver's license for over two years. (Вірно)

У Неда водійські права будуть вже більше двох років.

Exercise 31

Make sentences in Future Perfect Continuous.

1. By the beginning of April/my father/to work as the General Manager of this corporation/for fifteen years.
2. By 8 o'clock/we/ to surf the Net/for five hours.
3. By the end of next month/we/ to live/in this city/for ten years.
4. By the end of this day/Dolly/ not to design/this fancy dress/for seven hours.
5. Ted/to work/ as an attorney/for twenty years/by the end of March?
6. Jack and Alison/to build/their house/for a year by Easter?
7. My parents/ to run/this cafe/for six years/by next September.
8. By 4 o'clock/ they/to play volleyball/for three hours.
9. By 3 o'clock/the students/to write/the test for two hours and a half.
10. By next Friday/Henry/to train/for the competition/for ten months.

Exercise 32

Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets.

1. By 2020 you _____ (not work) long enough to retire.
2. They _____ (live) a year in Toronto by next June.
3. Children _____ (play) in the playground for 3 hours by 6 p.m.

4. I bet, I _____(wait) for you at the bus stop for 15 minutes by the moment you come.
5. You _____(watch TV) for a long time by 11 p.m.?
6. We _____(walk) for 6 hours by the end of the day.
7. He_____ (read) this book for two weeks by the end of the month.

Exercise 33

Complete the text with the future continuous or the future perfect of the verbs in brackets.

Technology is advancing so fast that by the year 2050 who knows what new technologies we ____1____ (invent). It is quite likely that by 2050 we ____2____ (use up) most of the earth's natural resources and so we ____3____(rely) on wind and solar power. As there will be a shortage of energy, it is quite likely that at that time scientists ____4____(try) to find a way for us to live outside the earth. Before the end of the next century, it's possible that people ____5____(live) in cities on the Moon or perhaps in cities on the seabed.

By 2050 it's possible that scientists ____6____ (already/discover) how to cure diseases such as cancer and, due to the advancement of genetic engineering, maybe hereditary diseases passed down from generation to generation ____7____ (disappear) forever. It is quite possible that by 2050 life expectancy ____8____ (increase) to 100 and that we ____9____ (enjoy) a healthier existence.

Another area likely to have been affected by technology in the year 2050 is education. Many students ____10____(study) online from their homes.

КОНТРОЛЬНЕ ЗАВДАННЯ 2

Перевірте свій рівень знань після засвоєння граматичного матеріалу

Exercise 34

Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect, Past Perfect or Future Perfect.

1. Sam _____ (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.

2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already _____ (stop).
3. I hope I _____ (finish) my test by midnight.
4. The film turned out to be much longer than we _____ (expect).
5. My sister just _____ (leave) for the bank.
6. The girls were good friends. They _____ (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother _____ (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never _____ (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream _____ (come) true.
10. We _____ (be) to Paris many times.

Exercise 35

Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use past or present perfect tense – simple or progressive.

Dear Janet

I hope you're OK. Unfortunately, I'm not. The doctor _____ (come) yesterday. He _____ (not like) my cough. I _____ (lie) in bed since Tuesday, and I can't stand it anymore. I _____ (never be) ill like this before - don't know what's the matter with me.

And the weather's terrible, too. It _____ (rain) the whole week and I can't even have a cup of tea in the morning to cheer myself up, because the milkman _____ (not come) this morning. Don't know why – I'm pretty sure I _____ (pay) his bill. Alice _____ (get) married last week, so now all Mary's kids _____ (leave) home. She won't know what to do with herself, will she? Lucy Millmann is moving to Doncaster next month. Since Fred _____ (die) of a heart attack she _____ (be) all alone. I'm sorry she's going. We _____ (be) neighbors for over twenty years and she _____ (always, be) friendly and helpful to me.

Jessica, my cleaning lady, _____ (leave) a few days ago. I'm glad. I _____ (not trust) her since she _____ (break) all those plates and _____ (say) it _____ (be) the cat.

The village _____ (not change) very much. A new family _____ (take) over the grocery store recently. They seem quite nice. I hope they are more efficient than the last shopkeeper. So that's about it.

Please write to me when there's something new.

Love, Patricia

Exercise 36

Fill in the correct form verb – All Tenses.

1. I _____ a great film yesterday. (see)
2. _____ a new car? (you ever buy)
3. I _____ him last Monday. (meet)
4. The band _____ while I _____. (play, write)
5. She _____ the new car in 2005. (buy)
6. Her mother _____ in Victoria for the past five years. (live)
7. They _____ in Germany when we arrived a few days ago. (already be)
8. _____ to get married? (you plan)
9. I _____ so much fun since I was a kid. (have)
10. When I got up I _____ out of the window and _____ that it _____. (look, see, rain)
11. Janet _____ for Smith and Brothers before she came to work for us. (work)
12. I _____ three movies so far this week. (see)
13. How long _____ for me? (you wait)
14. I _____ over Loch Ness last week. - _____ the Loch Ness monster?(fly, you see)
15. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I _____. (already eat)
16. Peter _____ football in the afternoon when he got the call. (play)

17. "What _____ between 9 and 12 yesterday morning", the detective said. (you do)
18. He kept looking at her, wondering where he _____ her before. (see)
19. The doctor's waiting room was full of people. Some _____ a magazine, a woman _____ and a child _____ with a doll. Suddenly the door _____ and a nurse _____ out. (read, knit, play, open, come)
20. Traveling _____ much easier and more comfortable in the past hundred years. (become)
21. I _____ cake. That's why my hands are full of flour. (bake)
22. When I first came to this house it _____ quite a noisy area. (be)
23. He twisted his ankle while he _____. (ski)
24. _____ the doors before you leave the house? (you ever lock)
25. My best friend and I _____ each other for 15 years. (know)
26. Jack usually _____ but he _____ when his father comes. (smoke, not smoke)
27. _____ breakfast yet? – Yes I had it together with Sue at 7. (you have)
28. I _____ this kind of work when I was a small boy. (do)
29. He _____ the paper when his wife came home. (read)
30. He _____ for an hour now. I'll be finished soon. (speak)
31. How long _____ John and Maria? - We met the couple over thirteen years ago. (you know)
32. He _____ in Oxford for two years and when his mother died he moved to London. (live)
33. After Harry _____ his work he _____ Jude from the office. (finish, call)

34. You _____ your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet? (do)
35. He always _____ to the supermarket alone, but today he _____ his son with him. (go, take)
36. He never _____ in the evening, only on Sundays. (work)
37. I _____ to South America but I have been to New York several times. (never, be)
38. _____ Jean? – No, she probably went to her friend's place. (anyone, see)
39. I _____ to the bank yesterday but when I got there it was closed. (go)
40. She _____ in school all day. (be)
41. Lee _____ late every day since Tuesday. (be)
42. Herbert's father _____ his son's birthday (never forget)
43. I _____ my report because I had a problem with my computer. (not finish)

ВІДПОВІДІ ДО ЗАВДАНЬ

Keys

Exercise 1 1.c, 2. b, 3. a, 4. a, 5. b, 6. a, 7. b, 8. c, 9. a, 10.c

Exercise 2 1. I have not done it yet. 2. We have already bought the tickets. 3. She has not arrived. 4. They have just lost. 5. I have not found my keys. 6. Has the postman delivered the parcel yet? 7. I have cut my finger. 8. They have worked in Wales since last week. 9. She has been on her holiday for a month. She has just come back.

Exercise 3 1. have taken, 2. have eaten, 3. have brushed, 4. has finished, 5. has played, 6. have seen, 7. have washed, 8. have completed.

Exercise 4 1. have never worked, 2. Has Robin ever missed, 3. have known, for, 4. Have you dyed, yet, 5. has been, 6. have helped, since, 7. has not brushed, yet, 8. have already planted, 9. has grown up, since, 10. have not decided, yet.

Exercise 5 1. They have not used a Tablet PC so **far**. 2. My father has **not** polished the car. 3. +. 4. Jason and Tony have not learned **ed** the words, **so** they will probably fail the test. 5. His mother **has** not made breakfast so far. 6. I have not **skated** on a lake in winter **yet**. 7. My boss has **never** phoned the helpline. 8. +.

Exercise 6 1. have had, 2. have been, 3. have __ been, 4. 've been, 5. never, 6. met, 7. seen, 8. eaten.

Exercise 7 1. still, 2. yet, 3. already, 4. just, 5. yet, 6. already, 7. still, 8. just

1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F, 6. T, 7. F

Exercise 8 1. since, 2. since, 3. for, 4. for, 5. for, 6. since, 7. since, 8. for, 9. since, 10. for, 11. since, 12. for, 13. for, 14. since, 15. since.

Exercise 9

1. have known, was

2. Have, seen

3. saw, haven't seen

4. checked, drove off

5. has never seen, heard
6. called, arrived, haven't heard
7. has been, warned
8. have done, took
9. have been working, haven't been able to
10. has received
11. were, got

Exercise 10 1. haven't been, 2. was, 3. have lost, 4. have read, 5. spent, 6. invaded, 7. Have you finished, 8. has injured, 9. lived, 10. haven't opened, 11. watched, 12. stayed, 13. was, 14. had, 15. saw.

Exercise 11 1. had given, 2. had seen, 3. had heard, 4. had not/hadn't worn, 5. had not/hadn't swum, 6. had not/hadn't helped, 7. Had you had, 8. Had he managed, 9. had she stayed, 10. destroyed, 11. had already done, 12. cleaned, 13. had put on, 14. ate.

One of those days 1. had run of, 2. ran out of, 3. had left, 4. had gone.

Exercise 12

1. After they had entered the restaurant they were served.
2. I didn't use my credit card because I had lost it.
3. They didn't tell me that Easyjet had cancelled the flight.
4. I couldn't go out because I had broken my leg.
5. He took up a job as soon as he had left school.
6. After Susan had fallen in love with Jack she told her parents.
7. When I had been in Paris for a week, I met Ann there.
8. Jim had called Jane from his office before he came back home.
9. Maria had finished the meal by the time I arrived.
10. As soon as Messi had scored the goal, the fans went wild.

Exercise 13

Had you seen it before?

Had you already known about it?

Had you not done | hadn't you done it before?

Had you left your ticket at home?

Had you written it at school?

What had you eaten before that?

Had Sharon not told | hadn't Sharon told you the way?

Had you not met | hadn't you met Jane at my previous party?

Exercise 14

1. He couldn't go skiing, because it had rained the night before.
2. Had you switched off the lights before you left home?
3. The plane crashed because the engines had caught fire.
4. After Sam had left the bank, he got into his car.
5. When he arrived at the office, everyone had been gone.
6. Had the dog had anything to eat before you fed him?
7. By the time Joseph returned home Sarah had tried to get in touch with

him several times.

8. Why had you called me before you refused their offer?
9. I was so sad because Jill had disappeared somewhere in Spain.
10. What had you done with the computer before you called the

technician?

Exercise 15 When I was 18 years old I decided to spend some time in America. But until I saved enough money I had not told anybody. My mum was shocked, because we had never been abroad. At that time I had had a penfriend in Vermont for nearly three years and I had always wanted to see her. I knew that my English was very good as I had passed Cambridge exams with grade A. Before I started to write to Wendy, it had never come to my mind that I could go to the States on my own. But after I had decided to set off I just had to go.

Exercise 16

- ✓ she sang
- ✓ Did you know
- ✓ we ran
- ✓ Had you been

- ✓ Did you like
- ✓ had seen
- ✓ didn't go out
- ✓ We did
- ✓ I had no idea
- ✓ I knew
- ✓ he had already been
- ✓ He went

Exercise 17

1. They returned after they had visited all the museums.
2. He didn't eat anything because he had had lunch.
3. It started as soon as Jackie had brought the cake.
4. He told her that he had seen her before.
5. They landed when the storm had ended.
6. He was so angry because he had had an argument with Sue.
7. I forgot that I had wanted to buy some bread.
8. She decided to help me after my dad had told her.
9. I said that I had never done it before.
10. She left as soon as she had finished her work.

Exercise 18

1. I put on me clothes after I got up.
2. Had teacher checked the tests before she left for home?
3. By the time the guests came the table had already been served.
4. James had washed his hands before he went to the canteen
5. The bags hadn't been packed when the taxi came.
6. The students said that he hadn't done his homework.
7. She hadn't eat anything before she went to bed.
8. When had the telephone rang?

Exercise 19

Will your father have returned by Sunday?

My friend will have taken up a new job before summer.
Will you have prepared everything for me when I arrive?
Will you have gone to bed by/at midnight?
By the end of next week Sharon will have come back from Greece.
We will have tidied up the rooms before our guests appear.
Next month we will have been married for five years.
The translation will be ready when you need it.
Greg will have done it by then.
At the end of this exercise I will have corrected ten mistakes.

Exercise 20

I will have decided by then.
..., we will have moved in a new house.
..., the storm will have ended.
I will have finished my university studies.
He will have completed
... we will have been in Spain for ten years.
I will have contacted the manager by noon.
Mum will have cooked it.
Mr. Jones will have returned by two o'clock.
...will have grown in time?

Exercise 21

What time will you have cleaned the windows?
When will Samantha have read the book?
How many projects will you have done when you finish this one?
When will Susan have painted the portrait?
Will you have changed the oil before we collect our car?
Will the show have started if we come in two hours?
Will Angie have updated her CV by the time she goes to the interview?
When will you have covered all the topics?
Will we have reached the top of the mountain before the sun sets?

Will my hair have turned gray in a ten years' time?

Exercise 22

1. Jill will have perfected her Japanese by the time she comes from Tokyo.
2. By December, Melody will have received her promotion.
3. By the time Helen's relatives gets home, she will have cleaned the house.
4. Will Steven have learned Chinese well enough to communicate before he flies to Beijing?
5. By the time Lillian's father finishes that course, he will have taken twenty online tests.

Exercise 23

1. Oh, no, the couple will have moved to the old beach house.
2. Oh, no, the committee will have made a decision by then.
3. Oh, no, the pupils will have finished their test by 10.
4. Oh, no, Mike's niece will have finished school by next autumn.
5. Oh, no, Greg will have forgotten Molly.
6. Oh, no, Greg will have left for China by Tuesday.

Exercise 24

1. Have you bought your train ticket yet?
2. The kitchen is a complete mess! What have the children been doing?
3. Julie's been learning to drive for six years!
4. Amanda's already had lunch, so she'll meet us later.
5. How much coffee has she drunk this morning?
6. Simon's written three books.
7. I've done everything I needed to do today! Hurrah!
8. It hasn't rained all summer, so the garden is dead.
9. I've read your book. Here it is, thank you.
10. She's forgotten how to get to my house.
11. I've been working in the garden all day and I need a rest.
12. She's made three cakes. They look delicious!
13. David feels great these days. He's been getting up early lately.
14. We've always hated rush hour traffic.
15. Recently, I've been studying a lot. My exams are in a few weeks.
16. We've been writing this book for months and months.
17. I've always loved chocolate.
18. I've wanted to

go back to university for a long time. 19. What's that delicious smell? Have you been cooking? 20. I've watched seven films this week!

Exercise 25

How long have you been waiting for me? What has John been doing since he returned? Why have you not been eating | haven't you been eating meat lately? Has it been snowing all night? Why have Sam and Mary been arguing for such a long time? Have you been using my shampoo? How long has Jill not been wearing | hasn't Jill been wearing glasses? Have you been revising since you decided to take the exam? Where has your dad been working lately? Have you been making a cake?

Exercise 26

1. 's been raining, 2. Have you been using, 3. have been arguing, 4. haven't been studying, 5. Has she been working, 6. 've been making, 7. 've been reading, 8. hasn't been doing

Exercise 27

1. has been raining, 2. have met him, 3. have not seen, 4. have been playing, 5. managed

Exercise 28

1 c, 2 b, 3 d, 4 a, 5 a, 6 c

Exercise 29

1. My sister had been practicing for two months before that concert. 2. The boys had been fishing for three hours before Tom caught the first fish. 3. We had been discussing that problem for more than an hour before we found the right solution. 4. Henry had been waiting for half an hour before he saw his girlfriend getting off the tram. 5. Driving to the hospital was difficult as it had been snowing all night. 6. Polly had been studying economy since she entered university. 7. Ron's collection of coins was valuable as he had been collecting them since he was a schoolboy. 8. When Sam returned home we had been watching that TV programme for quarter of an hour already. 9. Bill's coat and mittens were wet because he had

been playing snowballs with his friends in the yard. 10. David was irritated because the police inspector had been asking him questions for more than an hour.

Exercise 30

Because I had been jogging before we met.

Really? I had been revising for it so long.

No wonder. She had been arguing with her brother all day.

Yes, he really was. He had been working too long.

They had been having a rest all afternoon.

Because they had been playing in mud.

Not really. But I had been trying to contact him all the time.

No, she wasn't. But she had been attending Class B for a year before she left.

Because they had been staying in their room all their holiday.

She had been sleeping till ten o'clock.

Exercise 31

Sam, how long had you been repairing the laptop before it started working?

But we had not been walking so much.

I had been cleaning my car.

But I had not been working so hard.

Because she had been lying on the beach all day.

Because they had not been listening to my arguments at all.

Had you been coughing for a long time when you saw the doctor?

Miss Jones, how long had you been learning French when you moved to France?

Yes, I did. But she had not been speaking to me for a week before that.

I know. They had been looking for them day and night.

Exercise 31

1. By the beginning of April my father will have been working as the General Manager of this corporation for fifteen years. 2. By 8 o'clock we will have been surfing the Net for five hours. 3. By the end of next month we will have been living in this city for ten years. 4. By the end of this day Dolly won't have been

designing this fancy dress for seven hours. 5. Will Ted have been working as an attorney for twenty years by the end of March? 6. Will Jack and Alison have been building their house for a year by Easter? 7. My parents will have been running this cafe for six years by next September. 8. By 4 o'clock they will have been playing volleyball for three hours. 9. By 3 o'clock the students will have been writing the test for two hours and a half. 10. By next Friday Henry will have been training for the competition for ten months.

Exercise 32

1. will not have been working
2. will have been living
3. will have been playing
4. will have been waiting
5. will ... have been watching TV
6. will have been walking
7. will have been reading

Exercise 33

1. will have invented
2. will have used up
3. will be relying
4. will be trying
5. will be living
6. will have already discovered
7. will have disappeared
8. will have increased
9. will be enjoying
10. will be studying

Exercise 34

1. has lost
2. had already stopped
3. will have finished

4. had expected
5. has just left
6. had known
7. will have laid
8. have never tried
9. had come
10. have been

Exercise 35

The doctor came (COME) yesterday. He didn't like (NOT LIKE) my cough. I have been lying (LIE) I have never been (NEVER BE) ill like this before - don't know what's the matter with me. It has been raining (RAIN) the whole week the milkman hasn't come (NOT COME) this morning. Don't know why - I'm pretty sure I have paid (PAY) his bill. Alice got (GET) married last week, so now all Mary's kids have left (LEAVE) home. Since Fred died (DIE) of a heart attack she has been (BE) all alone. I'm sorry she's going. We have been (BE) neighbors for over twenty years and she has always been (ALWAYS, BE) friendly and helpful to me. Jessica, my cleaning lady, left (LEAVE) a few days ago. I'm glad. I haven't trusted (NOT TRUST) her since she broke (BREAK) all those plates and said (SAY) it was (BE) the cat. The village hasn't changed (NOT CHANGE) very much. A new family has taken (TAKE)

Exercise 36

1. I saw a great film yesterday.
2. Have you ever bought a new car?
3. I met him last Monday.
4. The band was playing while I was writing.
5. She bought the new car in 2005
6. Her mother has been living in Victoria for the past five years.
7. They had already been in Germany when we arrived a few days ago.
8. Are you planning to get married?
9. I haven't had so much fun since I was a kid.

10. When I got up I looked out of the window and saw that it was raining.
11. Janet had been working for Smith and Brothers before she came to work for us.
12. I have seen three movies so far this week.
13. How long have you been waiting for me?
14. I flew over Loch Ness last week. - Did you see the Loch Ness monster?
15. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I have already eaten.
16. Peter was playing football in the afternoon when he got the call.
17. "What were you doing between 9 and 12 yesterday morning", the detective said.
18. He kept looking at her, wondering where he had seen her before.
19. The doctor's waiting room was full of people. Some were reading a magazine, a woman was knitting and a child was playing with a doll. Suddenly the door opened and a nurse came out.
20. Traveling has become much easier and more comfortable in the past hundred years.
21. I have been baking cake. That's why my hands are full of flour.
22. When I first came to this house it was quite a noisy area.
23. He twisted his ankle while he was skiing.
24. Do you ever lock the doors before you leave the house?
25. My best friend and I have known each other for 15 years.
26. Jack usually smokes but he doesn't smoke when his father comes.
27. Have you had breakfast yet? – Yes I had together with Sue at 7.
28. I did this kind of work when I was a small boy.
29. He was reading the paper when his wife came home.
30. He has been speaking for an hour now. I'll be finished soon.
31. How long have you know John and Maria?- We met the couple over thirteen years ago
32. He had been living in Oxford for two years and when his mother died he moved to London.

33. After Harry had finished his work he called Jude from the office.
34. You have been doing your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet?
35. He always goes to the supermarket alone, but today he is taking his son with him.
36. He never works in the evening, only on Sundays.
37. I have never been to South America but I have been to New York several times.
38. Has anyone seen Jean? – No, she probably went to her friend's place.
39. I went to the bank yesterday but when I got there it was closed.
40. She has been in school all day.
41. Lee has been late every day since Tuesday.
42. Herbert's father has never forgotten his son's birthday.
43. I didn't finish my report because I had a problem with my computer.

Навчальне видання

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граматичної теми Часи групи Perfect

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