

## GRAMMER REVISION

### ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ PERFECT

#### Present Perfect

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I have broken	I have not (haven't) broken	Have I broken?
You have broken	You have not (haven't) broken	Have you broken?
She has broken	She has not (hasn't) broken	Has she broken?
He has broken	He has not (hasn't) broken	Has he broken?
It has broken	It has not (hasn't) broken	Has it broken?
We have broken	We have not (haven't) broken	Have we broken?
You have broken	You have not (haven't) broken	Have you broken?
They have broken	They have not (haven't) broken	Have they broken?

Типичные обстоятельства для Present Perfect: already, just, yet, not yet, ever, never.

#### EXERCISE 1

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect.

- I (be) to Paris.
- I think the director (leave) the town.
- We (know) her since she arrived to our city.
- I (forget) your name.
- He (close) the door?
- He (do) it since we left him.
- They (leave) Moscow this month?
- He (not bring) a lot of French papers.
- I (get) a long letter from father this week.
- She just (say) she will speak to you in a minute.
- This order (lead) to many misunderstandings.
- He (write) his name on my book.

## EXERCISE 2

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Indefinite. 1. I (meet) two of my friends today. I (meet) them on my way to school. 2. A month ago my uncle (build) a new house in the country. We (visit) it recently and (enjoy) ourselves very much. 3. He (forget) to close the window when he (leave) the house. 4. He (write) several letters this week. 5. Where Helen (go)? I don't see her here. - She (go) home an hour ago. 6. When the concert (to begin)? 7. I don't think never (to see) such a beautiful garden as this one. 8. Jack London (to be born) in San Francisco in an extremely poor family. 9. You (to read) many books by Jack London? 10. How careless you are! You (to break) your mother's favorite cup.

## EXERCISE 3

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Indefinite.

1. I never (to hear) this story from my father. 2. He (to be) a reader of this magazine for years. 3. She (to be) ill last week. 4. I cannot tell you whether I like this book, as I not (to read) it. 5. My mother not (to come) home yet. 6. I (to be) there last year. 7. When you last (to see) him? 8. I cannot give you this book as I (to give) it to Ann. When you (to give) it to her? 9. The child (to be) quite all right for the last two weeks. 10. It is cold today. The weather (to change) since yesterday. 11. You ever (to visit) this picture gallery? 12. I (to lose) my textbook and cannot remember when I last (to see) it.

### Past Perfect

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I had broken You had broken	I had not (hadn't) broken You had not (hadn't) broken	Had I broken? Had you broken?

She had broken	She had not (hadn't) broken	Had she broken?
He had broken	He had not (hadn't) broken	Had he broken?
It had broken	It had not (hadn't) broken	Had it broken?
We had broken	We had not (hadn't) broken	Had we broken?
You had broken	You had not (hadn't) broken	Had you broken?
They had broken	They had not (hadn't) broken	Had they broken?

Past Perfect выражает действие, которое совершилось раньше другого действия в прошлом или к определённом моменту в прошлом. Отсюда его название – “прошедшее законченное”.

1. Момент прошедшего времени выражается обстоятельством времени с предлогом *by*, часто в сочетании с наречием *already*.

2. Момент прошедшего времени выражается другим прошедшим действием в Past Indefinite в придаточном предложении времени.

## EXERCISE 1

Переведите на русский язык:

1. We had already built this plant by the end of 1997. 2. I had already written my exercise by half past six. 3. At nine o'clock he had already left. 4. I had written my exercise before he came. 5. They had returned home long before I rang them up.

## EXERCISE 2

Дополните предложения для обоснования использования Past Perfect Tense.

ОБРАЗЕЦ: We had lived here for six years.

Then we moved to Bruges.

1. I had worked at this ministry for two years. 2. He had eaten his breakfast. 3. Tom had been a student for 5 years. 4. The dog had eaten the meat. 5. Nick had told the whole story. 6. Tom had done his lessons. 7. He had called the managers. 8. He had bought a new briefcase. 9. He had chopped the firewood. 10. He had got a job offer.

### EXERCISE 3

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite и Past Perfect.

1. He (to study) better than his father (to do). 2. They (to spend) their vacation last year at the same village where they (to live) many years ago. 3. When we (to come) she already (to send) the children away and (to be free) to speak to us. 4. Yesterday I (to buy) a new watch as I (to lose) my old one. 5. He (to take) the boy to the door by which he himself (to enter) the room. 6. He (to open) his eyes (to look) around and (think) for some time, trying to remember what (to happen) to him. 7. After they traveled in the Caucasus they (to decide) to make a sea voyage. 8. They (to see) at once that the man (to travel) a lot. 9. He could go to the seaside in June because he (to pass) all his examination. 10. He (to eat) all the cakes after it (to tell) him not to do it. 11. The day after the party he (to ask) why we (to leave) so early. 12. After they (to go) at last I (to go) to bed.

### Future Perfect Tense

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I will have broken	I will not (won't) have broken	Will I have broken?
You will have broken	You will not (won't) have broken	Will you have broken?
She will have broken	She will not (won't) have broken	Will she have broken?
He will have broken	He will not (won't) have broken	Will he have broken?
It will have broken	It will not (won't) have broken	Will it have broken?

We will have broken	It will not (won't) have broken	Will we have broken?
You will have broken	We will not (won't) have broken	Will you have broken?
They will have broken	You will not (won't) have broken	Will they have broken?
	They will not (won't) have broken	

Future Perfect Tense выражает действие, которое уже закончится ранее определенного момента будущего времени; переводится на русский язык будущим временем совершенного вида обычно в сочетании с такими наречиями, как *already, before, after*, предлогом *by*.

### EXERCISE 1

Перевести на русский язык:

1. Will we have come home by 5 o'clock? 2. We shall have erected this dam by 2002. 3. In three years' time I shall have taken my degree. 4. John will not have come home by 5 o'clock? 2 We shall have erected this dam by 2002. 3. In three years' time I shall have taken my degree. 4. John will not have signed the contract before we come. 5. Will you have repaired the watch by Friday? 6. John will have examined the car well before he buys it.

### EXERCISE 2

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Perfect.

1. By next winter he (to sold) all his things. 2. He (to leave) when you arrive. 3. By next month he (to write) his fourth play. 4. We (to solve) this difficult problem by the end of the week. 5. The wind (to drop) by then? 6. When the sun sets I (to read) this book. 7. If you come at nine they (to have) dinner. 8. If you ring me just after nine o'clock, I (to speak) to the doctor. 9. We (to travel) twenty miles more before we cross the frontier. 10. Next year we (to be) together for ten years.