

I. Past Simple

GRAMMAR

Правильные глаголы

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
I you he she it we you they } danced.	I you he she it we you they } did not/didn't dance.	Did I you he she it we you they } dance?

Неправильные глаголы

Утверждение	I/you/he/she/it/we/they saw.
Отрицание	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't see.
Вопрос	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they see?

Краткие ответы

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they dance?	} Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.
	} No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

Формообразование

Past Simple образуется при помощи подлежащего (существительного или личного местоимения) и соответствующей формы глагола.

Утвердительные предложения

- **Past Simple** правильных глаголов образуется путём добавления **-ed** к начальной форме глагола без частицы **to**: *I play – I played.*
- Неправильные глаголы особую форму **Past Simple** без окончания **-ed**: *I eat – ate.*

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи **вспомогательного глагола *did not / didn't*** + **подлежащее** + **начальная форма глагола** без частицы **to**: *I didn't watch television yesterday. He didn't sleep well last night.*

Вопросительная форма

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи **вспомогательного глагола *did*** + **подлежащее** + **неопределённая форма глагола** без частицы **to**: *Did you play football yesterday? Did you eat breakfast this morning?*

Краткие ответы

Краткие утвердительные ответы образуются с **did**, а краткие отрицательные ответы — с **didn't**. “**Did you call him?**” “**Yes, I did.**” “**Did you tell her?**” “**No, I didn't.**”

Правила правописания правильных глаголов в утвердительной форме

- В глаголах, оканчивающихся на **-e**, добавляется только **-d**: *I live — I lived.*
- В глаголах, оканчивающихся на **согласную + y**, **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-ed**: *I study — I studied.*
- В односложных глаголах с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ed**: *I slip — I slipped.*

Употребление

Мы используем **Past Simple** для рассказа о:

- прошлых привычках: *He often **studied** till very late at night **when he was a student.***
- действиях, которые произошли в определённый момент времени в прошлом. Время либо упоминается, либо подразумевается: *He **moved** to Russia from America **in 1984.***
- последовательных действиях в прошлом: *He **turned** on his computer, **connected** to the Internet and **checked** his e-mails.*

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с Past Simple: *yesterday, last night/week* и т. д., *two weeks/a month ago, in 2015* и т. д.

1 Write the past forms of the verbs.

- 1) to do _____
- 2) to learn _____
- 3) to come _____
- 4) to teach _____
- 5) to take _____
- 6) to win _____
- 7) to lead _____
- 8) to fight _____
- 9) to meet _____
- 10) to be _____

2 Make the sentences negative.

- 1) Leonardo Da Vinci was a famous composer.

- 2) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote many stories about plants and animals.

- 3) Alexander Bell painted the famous *Mona Lisa*.

- 4) Michael Lermontov studied the anatomy of the human body.

- 5) Bill Gates created the early flying machine.

- 6) Claude Monet explored nature.

- 7) Isaac Newton founded many historical artefacts in Asia.

- 8) Michael Cane was a famous architect in the 70's.

- 9) Roger Moor starred in *Gone with the Wind*, the famous Hollywood blockbuster.

- 10) John Lennon invented reggae music in the early 80's.

3 Put the verbs from the box in each sentence. Use them in Past Simple.

*to become, to get, to happen, to find, to die,
to build, to create, to make, to draw, to explore*

- 1) David Livingstone _____ Africa.
- 2) Julius Caesar _____ strong Roman Empire.
- 3) The Great Fire of London _____ in 1666.
- 4) Alexander the Great _____ one of the most talented commanders.
- 5) Cleopatra _____ of the poisonous snake's bite.
- 6) Sir Benjamin Hall _____ the symbol of London — Big Ben.
- 7) Paul McCartney _____ many international awards for his music.
- 8) Isaac Levitan _____ fine sketches now housed in his museum in Plyos.
- 9) Michael Lomonosov _____ the Moscow State University.
- 10) Vladimir Putin _____ our country one of the most powerful in the world.

II. Wh-questions with *who, what, where, when* – Past Simple

GRAMMAR

Специальные вопросы начинаются с вопросительных слов **who, what, where, when** и т. д. Вспомогательный или модальный глагол в таких вопросах ставится перед подлежащим: **вопросительное слово + вспомогательный или модальный глагол + подлежащее.**

- **Who**, когда спрашиваем о людях.
A: **Who** did you call?
B: My mother.
- **Which**, когда спрашиваем о предметах.
A: **Which** hotel did you stay at?
B: The Ritz Hotel.
- **What**, когда запрашиваем информацию.
A: **What** did you do last night?
B: I read a book.
- **Where**, когда спрашиваем о местоположении чего-либо/кого-либо.
A: **Where** did he go last night?
B: He went to a party.
- **When**, когда спрашиваем о времени или дате.
A: **When** did they leave?
B: Yesterday morning.
- **Why**, когда узнаём причину чего-либо.
A: **Why** did they leave so early?
B: They were really tired.
- **How**, когда спрашиваем о качестве чего-либо.
A: **How** was the film?
B: It was great.
- **How long**, когда спрашиваем о продолжительности чего-либо.
A: **How long** did she stay?
B: 3 weeks.

1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) **What/Who** is your favourite writer?
- 2) **When/Who** was the first American President?
- 3) **When/Where** did Yury Gagarin fly into space?
- 4) **When/Where** was William Shakespeare born – in England or Wales?
- 5) **Where/Who** did the *Mayflower* sail?
- 6) **When/Who** was the Moscow State University founded?
- 7) **Where/Who** discovered India?
- 8) **Who/When** built St. Paul's Cathedral?
- 9) **Who/When** did the World War I break out?
- 10) **Where/What** did Ivan Kruzenshtern travel?

2 Complete the questions using *who, what, where, when.*

- 1) _____ invented electricity?
- 2) _____ did he live in 1998?
- 3) _____ was Albert Einstein born?
- 4) _____ did *The Rolling Stones* start their career — in Liverpool or London?
- 5) _____ was the famous writer to create James Bond?
- 6) _____ was Lewis Carroll?
- 7) _____ country was Mendeleev from?
- 8) _____ wrote the famous novel *Gulliver's Travels*?
- 9) _____ did Leonardo Da Vinci create the *Mona Lisa* — in America or Italy?
- 10) _____ was Michael Faraday's most famous invention?

3 Ask questions using the words in brackets.

- 1) Albert Einstein was born in 1879 in Germany.
Where _____
- 2) Marie Curie died in 1934.
Who _____
- 3) Michael Jackson began his career in America.
What _____
- 4) Valentin Pikul was the famous Russian writer.
What _____
- 5) Christopher Columbus made his sea voyages in the 15th century.
Where _____
- 6) Mary Groholtz, known as Madame Tussaud, studied the anatomy of the human body.
What _____
- 7) Pelé was the outstanding football player of all times.
Who _____
- 8) Ringo Starr joined *The Beatles* in the late 60s.
When _____
- 9) The Australian actor George Lazenby starred in the part of James Bond only once.
Who _____
- 10) David Cameron created many well-known Hollywood films, such as *Terminator*, *Titanic*, *Avatar* and others.
What _____

III. Past Continuous

GRAMMAR

Утверждение	
I/He/She/It was reading.	We/You/They were reading.
Отрицание	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I/He/She/It was not reading. We/You/They were not reading.	I/He/She/It wasn't reading. We/You/They weren't reading.
Вопрос	Краткие ответы
Was I reading?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.
Were you reading?	Yes, you were./No, you weren't.
Was he/she/it reading?	Yes, he/she/it was./No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we/you/they reading?	Yes, we/you/they are./No, we/you/they aren't.

Правила правописания

- глагол + **-ing**: work – **working**
- глагол **-e** + **-ing**: dance – **dancing**
- у односложных глаголов с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ing**: sit – **sitting**
НО: travel – **travelling**

Употребление

Past Continuous употребляется для:

- описания действия, которое происходило в определённое время в прошлом. При этом не указывается, когда действие началось или закончилось: *She **was texting at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon**.* (Она отправляла SMS-сообщения вчера в 7 часов вечера. (Мы не знаем, когда она начала отправлять сообщения или когда она закончила.)
- описания действия, которое происходило в прошлом и которое было прервано другим действием: *I **was sleeping when Dima called**.* (Я спал, когда позвонил Дима.)
- описания двух или более одновременных действий, происходивших в развитии в прошлом: *Mum **was cooking while I was doing my homework**.* (Мама готовила, пока я делал уроки.)
- описания атмосферы, обстановки и т. п., а также во вступлении к рассказу: *It **was raining and the wind was blowing** when we left home.* (Когда мы вышли из дома, шёл дождь и дул ветер.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с Past Continuous: *while, when, as, all day/night/morning, all day yesterday*, и т. д.

Примечание: ... **while/as** + **Past Continuous** (длительное действие);
... **when** + **Past Simple** (короткое действие).

1 Make the statements negative.

- 1) Bob was writing a letter at 5 p.m.

- 2) It was snowing when they returned home.

- 3) The wind was blowing from the east.

- 4) It was raining the whole day yesterday.

- 5) The boys were talking when I saw them.

- 6) Nick was waiting for Mary when we saw him near the cinema.

- 7) Mary was singing when he came home.

- 8) It was snowing hard when father returned home from the office.

- 9) The car was moving quickly when something wrong happened.

- 10) I was watching *Pirates of the Caribbean* at noon yesterday.

2 Make the statements interrogative.

- 1) Bob was writing a letter at 5 p.m.

- 2) It was snowing when they returned home.

- 3) The wind was blowing from the east.

- 4) It was raining the whole day yesterday.

- 5) The boys were talking when I saw them.

- 6) Nick was waiting for Mary when we saw him near the cinema.

- 7) Mary was singing when he came home.

- 8) It was snowing hard when father returned home from the office.

- 9) The car was moving quickly when something wrong happened.

- 10) I was watching *Pirates of the Caribbean* at noon yesterday.

Module 3

3 Complete the sentences using the verbs from the box in Past Continuous.

*to go, to think, to climb, to travel, to do,
to get, to write, to look, to come, to walk*

- 1) I _____ out of the window when I saw my aunt.
- 2) The boy _____ by bus when the accident took place.
- 3) She _____ out when the snowstorm began.
- 4) My parents _____ in Italy from August to September.
- 5) The sky _____ black.
- 6) Ann _____ very quickly when she heard someone cry.
- 7) He _____ experiments when something went wrong.
- 8) We _____ the mountain when night came.
- 9) The students _____ the paper from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
- 10) My grandparents _____ of their past when I came in.

IV. Past Continuous vs Past Simple

GRAMMAR

Past Simple	Past Continuous
<p>Действие, которое произошло в указанное время в прошлом: <i>Tanya visited Yakutsk last month.</i> (Время указано. Действие завершилось.)</p>	<p>Действие, которое происходило в определённое время в прошлом. При этом не указывается, когда действие началось или закончилось: <i>Leonid was working at six o'clock yesterday afternoon.</i></p>
<p>Последовательные действия в прошлом: <i>She got up, made breakfast and went to work.</i></p>	<p>Два или более одновременных действия, происходивших в прошлом: <i>I was surfing the Net while my brother was listening to music.</i></p>

1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) She **read** / **was reading** when mother came.
- 2) Dad was sleeping while mother **cooked** / **was cooking** dinner.
- 3) They **did** / **were doing** yoga at this time yesterday.
- 4) We were going to the theatre when we **met** / **were meeting** him at the bus stop.
- 5) What were you doing when your brother **watched** / **was watching** TV?
- 6) Was it fine, when you **skied** / **were skiing**?
- 7) The girls were dancing when the music **stopped** / **was stopping**.
- 8) I **listened** / **was listening** to opera all evening yesterday.
- 9) He **stayed** / **was staying** at his place from 1 to 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 10) The sun was shining while we **sailed** / **were sailing**.

2 Use the verb from the box and complete the sentences.

play, go, look, run, read, stay, call, get, take, study

- 1) She _____ medicine all the year.
- 2) We _____ photos while we were travelling in the Crimea.
- 3) She _____ the piano from 5 to 9 o'clock yesterday.
- 4) I _____ you when the film started.
- 5) Ram _____ after his little sister yesterday evening.
- 6) It _____ dark while we were trying to reach the camp.
- 7) The scientist _____ the report while the others were listening very attentively.
- 8) He _____ at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
- 9) My family _____ at the Hilton on holidays.
- 10) _____ you home when it started to rain?

3 Open the brackets.

- 1) The wind _____ (to blow) when we _____ (to be) in the open sea.
- 2) She _____ (to watch) the children play.
- 3) They _____ (to leave) when she _____ (to arrive).
- 4) I _____ (to travel) abroad when I _____ (to get) his letter.
- 5) She _____ (to drive) when she _____ (to see) me in the street.
- 6) It _____ (to rain) all the evening yesterday.
- 7) When I _____ (to enter) the classroom, everybody _____ (to sit) at the desks.
- 8) My friend _____ (to work) at 1 o'clock yesterday.
- 9) We _____ (to have) breakfast when the postman _____ (to come).
- 10) Mary _____ (to get) ready for the exam while I _____ (to read).

V. Linking words – *because, so, too / and / also, but*

GRAMMAR

Слова-связки обычно используются для того, чтобы объединить предложения или идеи. Они выражают причину, результат, дополнения, сравнения и т. п.

- **Because** используется для выражения причины чего-либо: *I spent the weekend in bed **because** I was sick.*
- **So** используется, чтобы выразить результат: *He wanted to become an actor **so** he went to college.*
- **Too, and** или **also** используются для дополнения: *She had shows in Rome and Milan. She exhibited her work in Paris **too**. She fell down the stairs **and** broke her leg. She has **also** visited Spain.*
- **But** используется для выражения противопоставления: *The performance was good, **but** few people came.*

1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) She knows me, **but/too** I don't know her.
- 2) We ran home **because/but** it started to rain.
- 3) Christopher Columbus sailed around the world **because/so** he wanted to discover new lands.
- 4) We travelled in the south last summer **so/and** took many photos.
- 5) I don't understand German **so/and** I need an interpreter.
- 6) She was born in China **and/so** she was aware of different national traditions.
- 7) It was hot **and/but** windy.
- 8) I was working hard **and/because** I had to pass my exams.
- 9) She was watching the play, me **too/and**.
- 10) The match wasn't interesting **because/but** it didn't mean anything for the teams.

2 Combine the sentences using the correct linking word.

- 1) She has many problems. She is not careful.
-

- 2) We were pressed for time. We had to run.
-

- 3) The weather was rainy. We had to take umbrellas.
-

- 4) The winter was cold. It was snowy.
-

- 5) Leonardo Da Vinci was a nice engineer. He was a sculptor.
-

Module 3

- 6) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle created Sherlock Holmes. His famous character was Dr Watson.
-
- 7) She can speak French. She doesn't know Chinese.
-
- 8) I have many friends. I have many enemies.
-
- 9) He could compose catchy tunes. He couldn't sing well.
-
- 10) Agatha Christie was a brilliant writer. Her private life was unsuccessful.
-

3 Fill in the blanks with linking word.

- 1) I can speak English fluently _____ I practise it regularly.
- 2) Arnold Schwarzenegger worked hard _____ became famous.
- 3) Alexander Pushkin was a talented poet _____ he died young.
- 4) Mary Groholtz studied the anatomy of the body _____ created wax figures of the prominent characters.
- 5) It was nasty _____ we had to go out.
- 6) The theatre was far from our house _____ we had to take a taxi.
- 7) Cleopatra was a beautiful _____ clever woman.
- 8) Roald Dahl wrote books for children and film scripts _____.
- 9) When I was a boy I could play football well _____ I couldn't swim.
- 10) My weekend was interesting _____ relaxing too.