

## I. Present Perfect

### Формообразование

**Present Perfect** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и причастия прошедшего времени основного глагола.

Утверждение	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I/You have arrived/eaten. He/She/It has arrived/eaten. We/You/They have arrived/eaten.	I/You've arrived/eaten. He/She/It 's arrived/eaten. We/You/They've arrived/eaten.

Отрицание	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I/You have not arrived/eaten. He/She/It has not arrived/eaten. We/You/They have not arrived/ eaten.	I/You haven't arrived/eaten. He/She/It hasn't arrived/eaten. We/You/They haven't arrived/ eaten.

Вопрос	Краткие ответы
Have I/you Has he/she/it Have we/ you/they <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> arrived/eaten?	Yes, I/you have./No, I/you haven't. Yes, he/she/it has./No, he/she/it hasn't. Yes, we/you/they have./No, we/you/they haven't.

### Формообразование

- **Present Perfect** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и причастия прошедшего времени основного глагола.
- Причастие прошедшего времени от правильных глаголов образуется путём добавления **-ed** к глаголу: *play – played*.
- Причастие прошедшего времени от неправильных глаголов образуется иначе: *leave – left*.
- Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и причастия прошедшего времени: **Have you travelled by plane?**
- Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not** после вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и причастия прошедшего времени: *They haven't finished yet.*

## Употребление

**Present Perfect** употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- действия, начавшемся в прошлом и продолжающемся до сих пор: *He **has worked** as a doctor **for five years**.*
- действия, произошедшем в прошлом, но имеющем видимый результат в настоящем: *She **has lost** a lot of weight.*
- действиях, произошедших в неустановленное время в прошлом. При этом действие более важно, чем время: *He **has bought** a new car.*
- недавно завершённых действиях: *Linda **has just cleaned** her room.*
- личном опыте, переживаниях, изменениях, которые произошли: *I **have never tried** bungee jumping.*

**Указатели времени (сигналы)**, употребляемые с Present Perfect: *just, already, yet, for, since, ever, never, so far, this week/month/year* и т. д.

## 1 Open the brackets using Present Perfect.

- 1) The hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ (to destroy) the town.
- 2) The group \_\_\_\_\_ just (to arrive) at Honolulu airport.
- 3) Jeremy \_\_\_\_\_ (to join) the rescue team to help people after the earthquake.
- 4) The rangers from the group \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) the injured.
- 5) Forest fires \_\_\_\_\_ (not to occur) in the area since last year.
- 6) Their house \_\_\_\_\_ (to collapse) because of the flood.
- 7) There \_\_\_\_\_ never (to be) such a terrible natural disaster there for 2 years already.
- 8) Volunteers from all parts of the country \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) here.
- 9) There \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) running water since the flood.
- 10) His family \_\_\_\_\_ (to survive) in the tsunami.

## 2 Ask questions using the words given.

- 1) I have worked as a volunteer in a rescue team.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2) The tornado has stopped all of a sudden.  
How \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3) Because of air pollution, we have moved to the country since spring.  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4) The natural disaster has destroyed the town.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5) The villagers have come from the farthest regions.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 6) The volunteers have cleared roads.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## Module 5

- 7) Mike's rescue team has brought food supplies to the homeless.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 8) The earthquake has lasted for three hours.  
How \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 9) The avalanche has ruined the houses.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 10) The neighbouring house has disappeared after the tsunami.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 3 Fill in *yet* – *already* – *since* – *for* – *never* – *just*.

- 1) She has \_\_\_\_\_ seen an avalanche.
- 2) We have \_\_\_\_\_ brought all the equipment to help the injured.
- 3) My brother hasn't arrived at home \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I haven't heard from him \_\_\_\_\_ the terrible earthquake.
- 5) We have \_\_\_\_\_ raised money for the homeless.
- 6) They haven't met \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
- 7) They haven't booked tickets to Nepal \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) The earthquake has \_\_\_\_\_ caused a dangerous tsunami.
- 9) The e-mails from her haven't come \_\_\_\_\_ last spring.
- 10) My brother has \_\_\_\_\_ tried skateboarding.

## II. Have been to / Have gone to

## GRAMMAR

- **Have been (to)** используется, когда речь идёт о том, что кто-либо побывал где-либо и вернулся назад: *Tom has been to Italy. (He went to Italy, but he's no longer there.)*
- **Have gone (to)** используется, когда речь идёт о том, что кто-либо пошёл/поехал куда-либо и всё ещё там находится: *Meg has gone to London. (She's still there.)*

1 Change the sentences using *have been to/have gone to*.

- 1) My friend is still in London.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Mike went to the Crimea, but he is in Moscow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Susan is at the holiday camp.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Tom is still at the station.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) She was at school, but she's at home now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Yury is away. He is in Volgograd.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Mary was in Pskov last summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) My parents are in the country.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Jim is away. He is in Liverpool.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10) We were in Tula yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 Fill in *just – yet – already – since – for – ever – never*.

- 1) She has \_\_\_\_\_ finished doing her home assignment.
- 2) They have \_\_\_\_\_ returned from the country. You can talk with them.
- 3) Unfortunately, we can't contact them. They haven't returned \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Has she \_\_\_\_\_ worked in the rescue team?
- 5) He is quite old, but he has \_\_\_\_\_ seen the tornado.
- 6) We have stayed in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ a month.
- 7) The city has changed greatly \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
- 8) I haven't written anything \_\_\_\_\_. Let me have a rest first.
- 9) We haven't met him \_\_\_\_\_ the earthquake.
- 10) She has been \_\_\_\_\_ shown on TV.

### III. Present Perfect vs Past Simple

**Past Simple** используется для рассказа о:

- прошлых привычках: *She **lived** on a farm **when she was young**.*
- действиях, которые произошли в определённый момент времени в прошлом: *They **flew** to Italy **last month**.*

**Present Perfect** употребляется для обозначения:

- действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося до сих пор: *She **has lived** on a farm **since she was young**.*
- опыта и впечатлений: *They **have flown** to Italy.*

#### 1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) She **has joined/joined** never a rescue team.
- 2) He **has taken/took** part in food delivery for the needy last week.
- 3) Where **has worked/did ... work** she as a volunteer?
- 4) I **haven't seen/didn't see** him since the terrible flood.
- 5) The volunteers **have cleared/cleared** roads three days ago.
- 6) The news from her **hasn't come/didn't come** since last spring.
- 7) She **has seen/saw** the terrible earthquake ten years ago.
- 8) The forest fire **has destroyed/destroyed** the farm.
- 9) They **have moved/moved** to the country since spring.
- 10) They **have brought/brought** already all the equipment to help the injured.

#### 2 Open the brackets.

- 1) I can't switch on the light. The tornado \_\_\_\_\_ (to tear) down the wires?
- 2) – Where is Jack? – I believe he \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) already.
- 3) The city \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) far from the rescue team's camp.
- 4) – Where you \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) all the time? – We were hiding in the cellar.
- 5) The village \_\_\_\_\_ (to grow) into a big centre lately.
- 6) The trees \_\_\_\_\_ (to grow) up high last year.
- 7) Tornadoes \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) place very often here many years ago.
- 8) The workers \_\_\_\_\_ (to repair) the roof of the farm very quickly. It's all right now.
- 9) The heavy truck \_\_\_\_\_ (to overturn) by the hurricane easily.
- 10) It \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) hot and all the houses \_\_\_\_\_ (to burn) down last summer.

## IV. Present Perfect Continuous

## GRAMMAR

**Формообразование**

подлежащее + **have/has** + **been** + глагол с окончанием **-ing**.

**Утверждение**

I/You/We/They have/'ve been playing.

He/She/It has/'s been playing.

**Отрицание**

I/You/We/They have not/haven't been playing.

He/She/It has not/hasn't been playing.

**Вопрос**

Have I/you/we/they been playing?

Has he/she/it been playing?

**Краткие ответы**

Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.

Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

**Употребление**

**Present Perfect Continuous** употребляется, когда:

- подчёркивается значение длительности действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается до настоящего времени: *Meg **has been trying** to fix my computer for two hours.*
- обозначается действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжающееся некоторое время. Оно может ещё длиться или быть завершено, но обязательно иметь видимый, ощутимый результат в настоящем: *She's tired because **she has been cleaning** the house all morning.*

**1 Choose the correct variant.**

- 1) She **has been/have been playing** golf for a long time.
- 2) It **has been/have been raining** since the early morning.
- 3) They **has been/have been driving** since 10 p.m.
- 4) The river **has been/have been flooding** the city since afternoon.
- 5) We **has been/have been touring** for a week.
- 6) The storm **has been/have been going** on since last night.
- 7) I **has been/have been learning** to drive since September.
- 8) Our village **has been/have been growing** for a long time.
- 9) The tornado **has been/have been roaring** for 10 minutes.
- 10) My grandparents **has been/have been living** in Italy since 1984.

**2 Make sentences using the information.**

- 1) The city centre / to grow / since last year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) They / to work hard / since morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Our parents / to travel / for 12 days.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The forest fire / to destroy / the farm / since 3 p.m.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Mary / to work / as a volunteer / for a long time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Flood / to damage / fields / since the early spring.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Strong winds / to blow / since summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) My friend / to take pictures / since the beginning of the trip.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Rainforest / to turn into desert / since last year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Our grandparents / to run the house / since youth.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Open the brackets using the verbs in Present Continuous.**

- 1) People in many countries \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) football for more than hundred years.
- 2) His garden \_\_\_\_\_ (to grow) for a year.
- 3) The city historic sights \_\_\_\_\_ (to change) since the past centuries.
- 4) She \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) French since she was 10.
- 5) Tourists \_\_\_\_\_ (to use) different kinds of transport for a long time.
- 6) We \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) as volunteers for some years.
- 7) The English Queen \_\_\_\_\_ (to rule) the country for a long time.
- 8) People \_\_\_\_\_ (to pollute) our planet since the early times.
- 9) The lake \_\_\_\_\_ (to flood) the village since the 70's.
- 10) I \_\_\_\_\_ (to stay) at the seaside since August.

## V. -ing / -ed adjectives

## GRAMMAR

- Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на **-ing**, описывают качество кого-либо или чего-либо: *I've had a very **tiring** day.* (What was the day like? Tiring.) *Lucy is very **interesting**.* (What's Lucy like? Interesting.)
- Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на **-ed**, описывают чьё-либо состояние или ощущения: *Cathy is very **tired**!* (How does Cathy feel? Tired.)

## 1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) The film is very **interesting/interested**.
- 2) She is very **interesting/interested** in table tennis.
- 3) The show was **amusing/amused** and we didn't want to leave.
- 4) The audience was **amusing/amused** by the speaker's intelligence.
- 5) The suburbs of the city are extremely **frightening/frightened**.
- 6) Our parents were **frightening/frightened** when we returned home too late.
- 7) I found the book rather **educative/educated**.
- 8) She has never met such an **educative/educated** person.
- 9) It was rather **surprising/surprised** how a man could walk along the rope.
- 10) The people were **surprising/surprised** by his silly behaviour.

2 Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with **-ing / -ed** adjectives

- 1) I can't deny that she is very \_\_\_\_\_ (to tire) of the working day.
- 2) Jack was \_\_\_\_\_ (to bore) by the silly comedy we had seen.
- 3) She says she has never seen such a \_\_\_\_\_ (to bore) birthday party in her life.
- 4) The students didn't agree with the \_\_\_\_\_ (to convince) facts.
- 5) Nancy found her niece quite a \_\_\_\_\_ (to charm) girl.
- 6) The film director was an \_\_\_\_\_ (to excite) man and his new serial became a hit.
- 7) Tom thinks the music to be rather \_\_\_\_\_ (to annoy).
- 8) The teachers are often \_\_\_\_\_ (to shock) by his ignorance.
- 9) The group was \_\_\_\_\_ (to bore) by the inexperienced guide's excursion.
- 10) I am not \_\_\_\_\_ (to interest) in modern prose.

### Употребление

**Past Perfect** употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- действию, которое произошло перед другим действием в прошлом или до обозначенного момента в прошлом: *They **had had** dinner **by the time** I arrived.*

*They **had planted** all the trees **by 6 o'clock**.*

- действию, которое завершилось в прошлом, при описании его результата:

*She couldn't get into the house because she **had lost** her keys.*

- **Past Perfect** имеет то же самое значение, что и **Present Perfect**, только в прошлом: *She was tired because she **had walked** a long way.*

**Указатели времени (сигналы)**, употребляемые с Past Perfect: *before, after, until, by the time, already, yet, just, for, since* и т. д.

#### 1 Make the sentences interrogative.

- 1) She had sprained her waist after the ambulance took her to hospital. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2) The sportsman had set a world record by 1997. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3) We had already booked tickets before we went to the opera. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4) The match had ended before we arrived. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5) We had left for home before the rain began. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 6) I had twisted my ankle before the match was over. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 7) The fox had run away before we could catch it. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 8) My dreams had come true by 2013. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 9) Mike's family had moved to another place before the terrible earthquake. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 10) By the time we called him, he had returned. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

#### 2 Make one sentence combining the given ones. Use Past Perfect. Make the necessary changes.

- 1) I was tired. I played basketball.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) She finished writing letters. Her mother arrived.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The child cut his finger. We could take the knife from him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The rain stopped. We moved home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) He decided to study French. He left school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Sam worked hard. He could get success.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) The house was built. The tornado ruined it.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) My brother received an e-mail. He wrote back.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) I bought a new dog. My old dog died.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10) They took up playing tennis. They saw the tennis tournament on TV.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Perfect.**

- 1) It \_\_\_\_\_ (**to become**) cold before reached the destination.
- 2) We \_\_\_\_\_ (**to win**) the tournament before the last round.
- 3) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (**to take**) up playing baseball before he was 10.
- 4) The city \_\_\_\_\_ (**to change**) greatly by the 2000s.
- 5) The player \_\_\_\_\_ (**to twist**) his shoulder before the last volleyball game.
- 6) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (**to lose**) her handbag before she left the shop.
- 7) By the end of the month, the earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ (**to ruin**) the city.
- 8) The students \_\_\_\_\_ (**to finish**) writing their papers before the lesson was over.
- 9) I \_\_\_\_\_ (**to understand**) everything before she told me about the problem.
- 10) George \_\_\_\_\_ (**to learn**) to play the guitar before he joined the band.

## VII. Conditional 3

## GRAMMAR

## Употребление

Придаточные предложения условия используются для:

- описания нереальной ситуации в прошлом:  
*If I **had saved** enough money, I **would have bought** that camera. (But I didn't.)*
- выражения сожаления или критики: *If I **had taken** your advice, I **wouldn't have been** in trouble. (But I didn't.)*

## 1 Choose the correct variant.

- 1) She **would have come/would come** on time if she had hurried.
- 2) They **would have seen/would see** me if they had looked better.
- 3) I would have won the game if I **did/had done** my best.
- 4) The student **would have passed/would pass** the test if he had learned grammar.
- 5) We would have gone skiing if the snow **stopped/had stopped**.
- 6) My parents **would have travelled/would travel** if they had had enough money.
- 7) They would have played better if they **tried/had tried**.
- 8) Many kids **would have gone/would go** camping if the workers had finished repairing the campsite.
- 9) We would have arrived late if we **waited/had waited** for the bus.
- 10) The problem would **have aroused/would arouse** if the scientist had reported about it earlier.

## 2 Combine the sentences using Conditional 3.

- 1) I didn't think about the problem. The situation was bad.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) She didn't work well because of her age.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) They didn't start earlier. They didn't prepare everything beforehand.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) We didn't leave the kid alone. He didn't break his arm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) The team wasn't tired. They didn't lose.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Mike didn't collect the information. He didn't make the report earlier.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) They didn't catch the dog. They didn't hurry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) The students didn't win the completion. I wasn't pleased.  
\_\_\_\_\_

9) The water wasn't warm. We didn't go swimming.

10) She didn't buy the tour. She didn't go to Egypt.

**3 Open the brackets.**

1) She \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) much, if she had had money.

2) They would have visited me, if they \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) time.

3) I would have won the game, if I \_\_\_\_\_ (to train) better.

4) The student \_\_\_\_\_ (to pass) the exam, if he had studied hard.

5) We would have gone fishing, if the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (to stop).

6) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (to understand) everything, if I \_\_\_\_\_ (to explain) the problem.

7) They \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) injured, if they \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) careless.

8) Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (to perish), if the rescue team \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) late.

9) We \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) late, if we \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for them any longer.

10) The accident \_\_\_\_\_ (to happen), if the driver \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) inexperienced.

## VIII. Wishes

## GRAMMAR

Wish/If only		Употребление
+ Past Simple/Past Continuous	<i>I wish/If only I was/were on holiday right now. (But I'm not.)</i>	Для выражения желания изменить что-либо в настоящем
+ Past Perfect	<i>I wish/If only I had booked the plane tickets earlier. (But I didn't.)</i>	Для выражения сожаления, что что-либо произошло или не произошло в прошлом
+ subject + would + bare infinitive	<i>I wish it would stop raining (It's annoying.) If only you would stop complaining (Please stop complaining.)</i>	Для выражения: • желания изменить ситуацию или поведение кого-либо • вежливой просьбы

**Примечание:**

- Конструкция **if only** используется так же, как и **I wish**, но придаёт высказыванию большую экспрессивность и яркость.
- **Were** может употребляться вместо **was** после **wish** и **if only**.

**1 Choose the correct variant.**

- 1) I wish the Siberian tigers **was/were** not in danger.
- 2) If only I **was/were** powerful.
- 3) I wish we **can/could** save the endangered species.
- 4) If only she **was/were** clever.
- 5) I wish we **can/could** help the needy.
- 6) If only they **was/were** useful.
- 7) I wish we **didn't pollute/don't pollute** the environment.
- 8) If only we **can/could** protect the earth.
- 9) I wish I **can/could** stop wars.
- 10) If only we **can/could** prevent global warming.

**2 Make sentences, using *I wish* / *If only* using the information.**

1) That's a pity, I am not a scientist.

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2) I have nobody to address to.

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3) I didn't try better and failed.

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4) I have sprained my wrist and I can't play the guitar.

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5) She can't play the piano.

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6) I have lost my dog.

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7) I can't speak Chinese.

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8) I can't ski well.

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9) I can't help my brother.

---

10) I'm not so tall.

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**3 Open the brackets.**

1) If only we \_\_\_\_\_ (can) save the earth from pollution.

2) I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) here.

3) If only people \_\_\_\_\_ (can) help the homeless.

4) I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ (can) stop water pollution.

5) If only I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) live in the country.

6) I wish my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) not so senseless.

7) If only we \_\_\_\_\_ (can) stop natural disasters.

8) I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) fly like a bird.

9) If only people \_\_\_\_\_ (can) live in peace.

10) I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a pop star.