

## GRAMMAR

### Past Simple and Past Continuous

Время **Past Simple** используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом и время совершения которого уже истекло. Для уточнения момента совершения действия в прошлом при использовании времени Past Simple обычно используются такие слова, как: five days ago, last year, yesterday, in 1980 и т.п.

#### Образование **Past Simple**

##### Утвердительные предложения:

I played      We played.  
You played    You played.  
He / she / it played    They played.

##### Вопросительные предложения:

Did I play?    Did we play?  
Did you play? Did you play?  
Did he / she / it play? Did they play?

##### Отрицательные предложения:

I did not play    We did not play.  
You did not play    You did not play.  
He / she / it did not play    They did not play.

Для того чтобы употребить английский глагол в **Past Simple**, нужно использовать его «вторую форму». Для большинства глаголов она образуется прибавлением окончания -ed: examine – examined, enjoy – enjoyed, close – closed.

Однако есть также достаточно большая группа неправильных английских глаголов, которые образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам, для них форму прошедшего времени нужно просто запомнить.

We saw your dog two blocks from here.

Мы видели вашу собаку в двух кварталах отсюда.

Время **Past Continuous** указывает на процесс, длившийся в определенный момент или период в прошлом. В отличие от времени Past Simple, этот момент в прошлом должен быть назван прямо (например, yesterday at 5 o'clock, when you called, when rain started) или быть очевидным из контекста.

When you called, I was taking a shower.

Когда ты позвонил, я принимал душ.

Charlie and I were already driving home when the engine suddenly stopped.

Мы с Чарли уже ехали домой, как вдруг заглох мотор.

#### Образование **Past Continuous**

##### Утвердительные предложения:

I was playing    We were playing.  
You were playing    You were playing.  
He / she / it was playing    They were playing.

##### Вопросительные предложения:

Was I playing?        Were we playing?  
Were you playing?    Were you playing?  
Was he / she / it playing?    Were they playing?

Отрицательные предложения:

I was not playing        We were not playing.  
You were not playing    You were not playing.  
He / she / it was not playing    They were not playing.

The **Past Continuous Tense** может выражать следующие действия:

Действие, которое происходило в определенный момент в прошлом. Так как этот момент все-таки выражен длительным временем, то можно указать и период.

From six to seven I was cooking dinner.

Одно и то же действие можно выразить как через **Past Continuous**, так и через **Past Simple**. Это зависит от того, хотите ли вы подчеркнуть длительность действия или нет. Обычно, когда существует такой выбор, выбор длительного времени акцентирует больше внимания на совершаемом действии.

Что делал вчера вечером? - I played cards (больше, как факт) или I was playing cards (заострение внимания).

Действие, на фоне которого произошло другое действие, которое обязательно должно быть выражено Past Simple. Past Simple обычно вставляется в предложение при помощи союзов when и and.

He was walking home (фонное действие) when somebody called his name. She was reading a book and suddenly came across an interesting phrase.

Действия, занимающего некоторый период времени в прошлом.

He told me that he was working at his diploma.

Для выражения двух параллельных действий, происходящих в определенный момент в прошлом. Ни одно из параллельных действий предложения не является фоновым для остальных.

The boy was reading, and the girl was playing the piano.

**Past Simple Past Continuous**

законченное действие в прошлом (т. е. совершившийся в прошлом факт):

John did his homework yesterday.

Вчера Джон сделал свою домашнюю работу. длительное действие в прошлом, начавшееся до определенного момента в прошлом и продолжавшееся в тот момент:

John was doing his homework when his mother came home.

Джон делал свою домашнюю работу, когда его мама пришла домой.

события в прошлом, наступавшие друг за другом:

John got up early, washed, and did his morning exercises.

Джон встал рано, умылся и сделал зарядку. условия, на фоне которых совершается действие:

When I got up yesterday, it was raining, and the wind was blowing.

Когда я вчера встал, шел дождь и дул ветер.

**Grammar exercises**

### 1. Write verbs in correct forms:

I (to play) computer games yesterday.

I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday.

He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday.

We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday.

What Nick (to do) when you came to his place?

What you (to do) when I rang you up?

I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday.

What he (to do) yesterday? - He (to read) a book.

What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? --He (to read) a book.

She (to sleep) when you came home?

My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday.

My sister (not to play) the pi-ano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening.

When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook).

She (to cook) the whole day yesterday.

We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday.

We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday.

You (to do) your homework yesterday?

You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday?

Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday?

He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

### 2. Use the verbs in appropriate forms:

When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep).

When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys.

When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework.

When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep).

When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet.

When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea.

When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV.

When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football.

When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table.

When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir-tree.

They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home.

He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass).

The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep.

We (to listen) to an interesting lec-ture yesterday.

When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise-books.

They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining.

Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen.

When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises.

What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday?

At this time yesterday I (to go) home.