

**Времена  
группы  
Continuous  
(Progressive)**

# Present Continuous Tense

- Употребляется для обозначения действия которое совершается в момент речи или в настоящий период времени
- Слова-опоры:  
now, still, at present

Утвердительное предложение	Отрицательное предложение	Вопросительное предложение
<b>I am + V(ing)</b>	<b>I am <u>not</u> + V(ing)</b>	<b>Am I + V(ing)?</b>
I am reading book.	I am not reading book.	Am I reading book?
<b>He is + V (ing)</b> <b>She</b>	<b>He is <u>not</u> + V (ing)</b> <b>She (isn't)</b>	<b>Is he + V(ing)?</b> <b>she</b>
He is doing homework. She is cooking dinner.	He is not doing homework. She is not cooking dinner.	Is he doing homework? Is she cooking dinner?
<b>We</b> <b>You are + V(ing)</b> <b>They</b>	<b>We</b> <b>You are <u>not</u> + V(ing)</b> <b>They (aren't)</b>	<b>Are we +V(ing)?</b> <b>they</b>
We are drinking tea. You are writing letter. They are swimming.	We aren't drinking tea. You aren't writing letter. They aren't swimming.	Are we drinking tea? Are you writing letter? Are they swimming?

# Exercises

- **Put the verb into the correct form.**

- 1) I (watch) a soap opera on TV.
- 2) My mother (read) a magazine now.
- 3) Boris (talk) by phone.
- 4) I (not write) a message.
- 5) \_\_\_ you (learn) French?

# Past Continuous Tense

- Употребляется для обозначения действия которое совершается в определенный момент в прошлом
- Слова-опоры:  
still, while, during, for three hours (days, weeks,...), all day long yesterday, from..., till...

Утвердительное предложение	Отрицательное предложение	Вопросительное предложение
<b>I</b> <b>He was + V(ing)</b> <b>She</b>	<b>I</b> <b>He was <u>not</u> + V(ing)</b> <b>She (wasn't)</b>	<b>I</b> <b>Was He + V(ing)</b> <b>She</b>
I was reading book. He was doing homework. She was cooking dinner.	I wasn't reading book. He wasn't doing homework. She wasn't cooking dinner.	Was I reading book? Was he doing homework? Was she cooking dinner?
<b>We</b> <b>You were + V(ing)</b> <b>They</b>	<b>We</b> <b>You were <u>not</u> + V(ing)</b> <b>They (weren't)</b>	<b>We</b> <b>Were You + V(ing)</b> <b>They</b>
We were drinking tea. You were writing letter. They were swimming.	We weren't drinking tea. You were not writing letter. They were not swimming.	Were we drinking tea? Were you writing letter? Were they swimming?

# Exercises

- **Put the verb into the correct form.**

- 1) I (study) English yesterday at 5:00 pm.
- 2) My friends (not / cycle) all day yesterday.
- 3) What (you / do) two days ago?
- 4) Jane (practice) the violin when he came home.
- 5) Bob (listen) to the radio while his dad (watch) TV.

# Future Continuous Tense

- Употребляется для обозначения действия которое будет совершаться в определенный промежуток времени или момент в будущем
- Слова-опоры:  
still, from..., to..., during, for two hours (days, years,...)



Утвердительное предложение	Отрицательное предложение	Вопросительное предложение
<p>I You We + will be + V (ing) They He She</p>	<p>I You We + will <u>not</u> be+V (ing) They (won't) He She</p>	<p>I You Will We + be +V(ing)? They He She</p>
<p>I will be reading book. He will be doing homework. She will be cooking dinner. We will be drinking tea. You will be writing letter. They will be swimming.</p>	<p>I won't be reading book. He won't be doing homework. She won't be cooking dinner. We won't be drinking tea. You won't be writing letter. They won't be swimming.</p>	<p>Will I be reading book? Will he be doing homework? Will she be cooking dinner? Will we be drinking tea? Will you be writing letter? Will they be swimming?</p>

# Exercises

- **Put the verb into the correct form.**

- 1) She (meet) her mum tomorrow.
- 2) At seven I (watch) a movie.
- 3) Nina (not / play) all day.
- 4) \_\_\_ (eat / you) at seven?
- 5) Tomorrow at nine I (write) a test.