

Времена группы Continuous

Present Continuous, Past Continuous , Future Continuous

Part 1

▣ Present Continuous



Образование Present Continuous

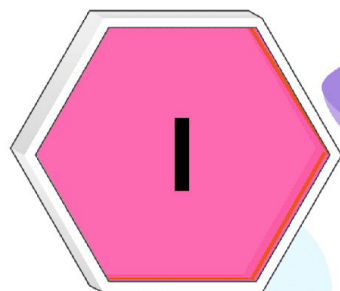
| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| I am reading | I am not reading | Am I reading? |
| He is reading | He is not reading | Is he reading? |
| She is reading | She is not reading | Is she reading? |
| It is reading | It is not reading | Is it reading? |
| We are reading | We are not reading | Are we reading? |
| You are reading | You are not reading | Are you reading? |
| They are reading | They are not reading | Are they reading? |

I'm reading
She's reading
We're reading

She isn't reading
We aren't reading

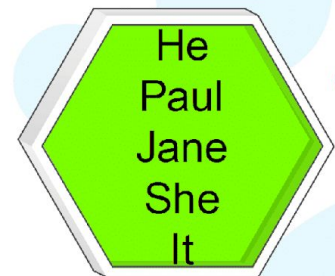


Present continuous



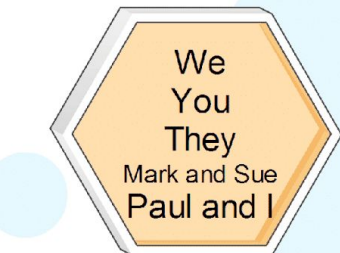
am
'm

am not
'm not



is
's

is not
isn't



are
're

are not
aren't

playing
doing
going
swimming
running
listening
eating

1 syllable ending 1 vowel + 1
consonant

get - getting
sit - sitting
skip - skipping
swim - swimming

lie and die

lie - lying
die - dying

travel, regret

travel - travelling
regret - regretting

verbs ending with -e

take - taking
make - making
shake - shaking

all other verbs

do - doing
say - saying

all other verbs

play - playing
go - going

all other verbs

eat - eating
kiss - kissing

Present Continuous используется для:

- 1) обозначения действий, происходящих в данный момент речи

Пример: Listen! The telephone is ringing!

- 2) обозначения будущего действия, которое заранее было запланировано

Пример: She is leaving tomorrow.

- 3) выражения критики или раздражения

Пример: She is always interrupting me!



Present Continuous используется для:

- 4) описания 2-х действий, одно из которых в процессе

Пример: I never speak while I am working.

- 5) описания действий, которые происходят сейчас, но не в данный момент речи

Пример 1: The population of the world is increasing very fast.

- 6) Present Continuous также используется со словами *today, this week, this year*

Пример: You are working hard today.



Слова подсказки:

- Now
- At the moment
- At present
- Still
- Nowadays
- Today
- Tonight



Exercise 1

The sentences on the right follow those on the left. Which sentence goes with which?

- 1 Please don't make so much noise.
- 2 I need to eat something soon.
- 3 I don't have anywhere to live right now.
- 4 We need to leave soon.
- 5 They don't need their car any more.
- 6 Things are not so good at work.
- 7 It isn't true what they said.
- 8 We're going to get wet.

- a It's getting late.
- b They're lying.
- c It's starting to rain.
- d They're trying to sell it.
- e I'm getting hungry.
- f ~~I'm trying to work.~~
- g I'm looking for an apartment.
- h The company is losing money.

- 1 f
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

Complete the conversations.

1 A: I saw Brian a few days ago.

B: Oh, did you? What's he doing these days? (what / he / do)

A: He's at university.

B: ? (what / he / study)

A: Psychology.

B: it? (he / enjoy)

A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.

2 A: Hi, Nicola. How ? (your new job / go)

B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but better now.
(it / get)

A: What about Daniel? Is he OK?

B: Yes, but his work right now. (he / not / enjoy)

He's been in the same job for a long time and to get bored
with it. (he / begin)

Exercise 2

Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 1 | Water <u>boils</u> at 100 degrees Celsius. | OK |
| 2 | The water <u>boils</u> . Can you turn it off? | is boiling |
| 3 | Look! That man <u>tries</u> to open the door of your car. | |
| 4 | Can you hear those people? What <u>do they talk</u> about? | |
| 5 | The moon <u>goes</u> round the earth in about 27 days. | |
| 6 | I must go now. <u>It gets</u> late. | |
| 7 | <u>I usually go</u> to work by car. | |
| 8 | 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, <u>I come</u> .' | |
| 9 | I hear you've got a new job. How <u>do you get</u> on? | |
| 10 | Paul is never late. <u>He's always getting</u> to work on time. | |
| 11 | They don't get on well. <u>They're always arguing</u> . | |



Exercise 3

Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- 1 Let's go out. It isn't raining (it / not / rain) now.
 - 2 Julia is very good at languages. She speaks (she / speak) four languages very well.
 - 3 Hurry up! (everybody / wait) for you.
 - 4 '..... (you / listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
 - 5 '..... (you / listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
 - 6 The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
 - 7 The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
 - 8 (we / usually / grow) vegetables in our garden, but this year
..... (we / not / grow) any.
 - 9 A: How's your English?
B: Not bad. I think (it / improve) slowly.
 - 10 Rachel is in New York right now. (she / stay) at the Park Hotel.
..... (she / always / stay) there when she's in New York.
 - 11 Can we stop walking soon? (I / start) to feel tired.
 - 12 A: Can you drive?
B: (I / learn). My father (teach) me.
 - 13 Normally (I / finish) work at five, but this week
..... (I / work) until six to earn a little more money.
 - 14 My parents (live) in Manchester. They were born there and have never
lived anywhere else. Where (your parents / live)?
 - 15 Sonia (look) for a place to live. (she / stay)
with her sister until she finds somewhere.
 - 16 A: What (your brother / do)?
B: He's an architect, but (he / not / work) at the moment.
 - 17 (at a party) (I / usually enjoy) parties, but
..... (I / not / enjoy) this one very much.
-



Part 2

▣ Past Continuous



Образование Past Continuous

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| I was reading | I was not reading | Was I reading? |
| We were reading | We were not reading | Were we reading? |

I wasn't reading
We weren't reading



Past Continuous обозначает:

- 1) длительное действие в определенный момент в прошлом

Пример 1: At 10 o'clock it was still raining.

Пример 2: They were working in the garden from six till eight.

- 2) несколько продолженных действий, происходящих в один момент в прошлом

Пример: I was cooking dinner while she was cleaning the room.



Past Continuous обозначает:

- 3) прошедшее длительное действие, которое было прервано другим действием
- Пример 1: While I was having breakfast the telephone rang.
- Пример 2: When she came home I was playing computer games.



Слова подсказки Past Continuous

- At 5 o'clock yesterday
- From 5 till 6 yesterday
- For three days last week
- while



Exercise 1

What were you doing at these times? Write sentences as in the examples. The past continuous is not always necessary (see the second example).

- 1 (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening) *I was having dinner.*
- 2 (at 5 o'clock last Monday) *I was on a bus on my way home.*
- 3 (at 10.15 yesterday morning)
- 4 (at 4.30 this morning)
- 5 (at 7.45 yesterday evening)
- 6 (half an hour ago)

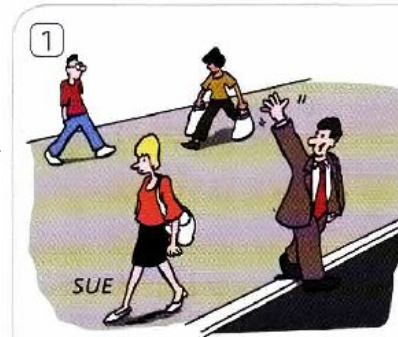
Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

- 1 Matt phoned while we *were having dinner*
- 2 The doorbell rang while I
- 3 The car began to make a strange noise when we
- 4 Jessica fell asleep while she
- 5 The television was on, but nobody



Exercise 2

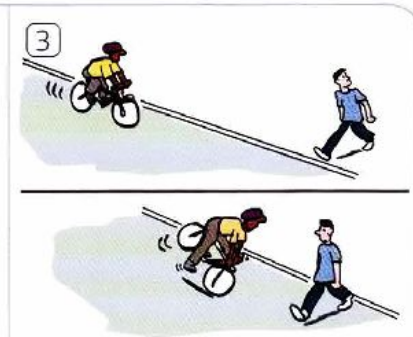
Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



1 I saw (see) Sue in town yesterday, but she (not / see) me.
She (look) the other way.



2 I (meet) Tom and Jane at the airport a few weeks ago. They (go) to Paris and I (go) to Rome. We (have) a chat while we (wait) for our flights.



3 I (cycle) home yesterday when a man (step) out into the road in front of me. I (go) quite fast, but luckily I (manage) to stop in time and (not / hit) him.

Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

- 1 Jenny was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).
- 2 'What (you / do) at this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'
- 3 '..... (you / go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
- 4 How fast (you / drive) when the accident (happen)?
- 5 Sam (take) a picture of me while I (not / look).
- 6 We were in a very difficult position. We (not / know) what to do.
- 7 I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job.
- 8 I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody (follow) me. I was scared and I (start) to run.
- 9 When I was young, I (want) to be a pilot.
- 10 Last night I (drop) a plate when I (do) the washing-up. Fortunately it (not / break).

Part 3

▣ Future Continuous



Образование Future Continuous

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| I will be reading | I will not be reading | Will I be reading? |
| He will be reading | He will not be reading | Will he be reading? |
| She will be reading | She will not be reading | Will she be reading? |
| It will be reading | It will not be reading | Will it be reading? |
| We will be reading | We will not be reading | Will we be reading? |
| You will be reading | You will not be reading | Will you be reading? |
| They will be reading | They will not be reading | Will they be reading? |

I'll be reading

I won't be reading

NOTE: *Will* is used for all persons (*I, we, he, she, you, etc.*). In British English, *shall* can be used for *I* and *we*.



Future Continuous обозначает:

- 1) будущее продолженное действие в определенный момент в прошлом

Пример: At 8 o'clock she will be having her early morning cup of tea.

Пример 2: He will be waiting for you at seven in the evening tomorrow.



Слова подсказки:

The Future Continuous denotes a temporary action taking place at a given moment in the future.

- He **will be writing** a letter to his friend

at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

from 5 to 6 on Sunday.

when I come.

The Future Continuous is used with the following adverbials of time: *at five (o'clock) tomorrow, from five to/till six tomorrow, for three days next week, etc.* Most adverbials of time usually go at the end of a sentence.

- They will be writing a test **from 10 till 11 tomorrow.**



Exercise 1

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple, the Future Simple and the Future Continuous.

1. When I (get) home, my pets (sit) at the door waiting for me.
2. It (be) the middle of June. They (come) soon.
3. If you (want) to see us, come to Tom's on Sunday. We (wait) for you there at midday.
4. At this time next week they (board) the plane to London.
5. They (have) English from nine to ten in this room.
6. I (wait) for you when you (come)
7. "I (call) for her at eight." – "No, don't; she still (sleep)"
8. They are so angry. A few more words and they (quarrel) again.