Времена группы Continuous

Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous

Part 1

Present Continuous

Образование Present Continuous

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE				INTERROGATIVE			
ĺ	am	reading	1	am	not	reading	Am	I	reading?	
He	is	reading	He	is	not	reading	ls	he	reading?	
She	is	reading	She	is	not	reading	Is	she	reading?	
lt	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?	

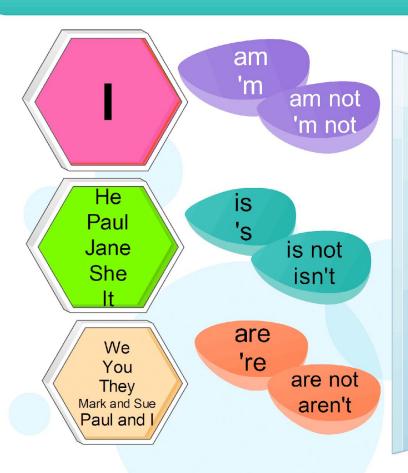
I'm reading She's reading We're reading

She isn't reading We aren't reading



Present continuous

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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

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Present Continuous используется для:

I) 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 I: 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

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.	1 <u>f</u>
b They're lying.	2
c It's starting to rain.	3
d They're trying to sell it.	4
e I'm getting hungry.	5
f -I'm trying to work.	6
g I'm looking for an apartment.	7
h The company is losing money.	8

Complete the conversations.

	a: I saw Brian a few days ago.		
	3: Oh, did you? What's he doing th	ese days? (what / he /	do)
	a: He's at university.		,
	3:	? (what / he / study)	
	a: Psychology.	The state of the s	
	3:	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?		
	3: Yes, but	his work right now.	(he / not / enjoy)
	He's been in the same job for a long time with it. (he / begin)	ne and	to get bored

Are the <u>underlined</u> verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

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



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. (everybody / wait) for you. 3 Hurry up! 4 '_____ (you / listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.' (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

	AFFIRM	MATIVE		NE	GATIV	E	INTERROGATIVE			
1	was	reading	- 1	was	not	reading	Was	1	reading?	
We	were	reading	We	were	not	reading	Were	we	reading?	

wasn't reading
We weren't reading



Past Continuous обозначает:

 I) длительное действие в определенный момент в прошлом

Пример I: 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 I: 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



What were you doing at these times? Write sentences as in the examples. TI	he 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)

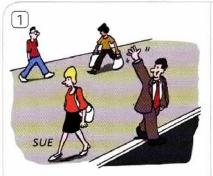
Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

- 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



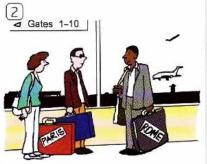
Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

Exercise 2



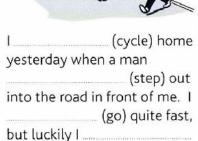
yesterday, but she (not / see) me.

She (look) the other way.



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.





(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 (wai	t) for me when I arrived (a	rrive).
2	'What	(you / do) at this time ye	sterday?' 'I was asleep.'
		(you / go) out last night?' 'No	
		: Park Color (1981)	hen the accident
	(happen)?		
5	Sam	(take) a picture of me while I	
	(not / look).		
6	We were in a very difficult po	osition. 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 s	uddenly I
			(follow) me. I was
	scared and I	(start) to run.	
9	When I was young, I	(want) to be a	pilot.
0	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				
1	will	be	reading	14.7	will	not	be	reading	Will	1	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

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:

I) 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.

at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

He will be writing a letter to his friend 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.



Put the verb in brackets into the
Present Simple, the Future Simple and the Future
Continuous.
1. When I (get)
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)
for her at eight." - "No, don't; she still (sleep)
A few more words and they (quarrel) again.