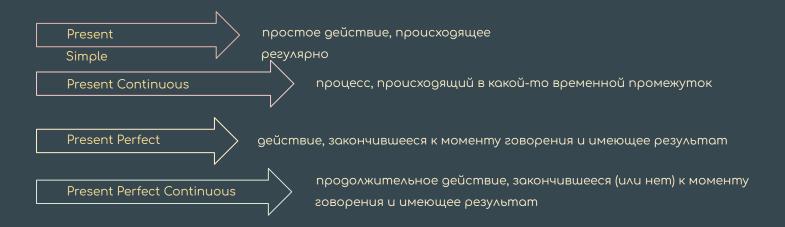
# Present Tenses Practice ...

# Present Tenses

Группа видо-временных глаголов, которые выражают действия разного характера, происходящие в настоящем.



# Present Simple

### Используется для:

- актуального
- общеизвестных фактов;
- расписания;
- регулярных событий;
- последовательных действия друг за другом;
- рецептов и инструкций;
- в заголовках (книг, газет).

# Present Continuous

### Используется:

- 1. Действие происходит прямо сейчас, в момент речи.
- 2. Действие растянуто во времени и происходит в настоящем, но не ограничивается настоящей секундой.
- 3. Действие развивается или постоянно меняется.
- 4. Дело запланировано и обязательно будет совершено в ближайшем будущем.
- 5. Глаголы состояния (обозначают чувства, умственные процессы, которые не имеют временных пределов) не выражают действие.

| • | It usually (work) silent, but now it (making) a very strange noise.            |
|---|--|
| • | Tom (work) at the moment. Can I take a message?                                |
| • | Look! It (be) almost 10! They (expect) us to be on time! But we (be) latagain! |
| • | How is your cold today. It (sound) a lot better than yesterday.                |
| • | He (believe) every word she says.  |
| • | I (think) you need to use a planner to make a proper working schedule.         |
| • | They (think) about new trade strategy.   |
| • | I can't (hear) you, the connection (get) worse. Let's (postpone) our call.     |

# TO BE GOING TO

Конструкция to be going to является одним из способов выражения будущего времени и используется для выражения намерения сделать что-то в будущем или запланированного действия.

- запланированные действия I'm going to visit SPA.
- приказы You're going to stay here!
- предположения (основанные на объективных фактах) It's going to rain. Look at the sky!

| Positive                            | Negative                          | Questions               |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| I am going to play                  | I am <b>not</b> going to play     | Am I going to play?     |
| He is going to play                 | He is <b>not</b> going to play    | Is he going to play?    |
| She is going to play                | She is <b>not</b> going to play   | Is she going to play?   |
| We are going to play                | We are <b>not</b> going to play   | Are we going to play?   |
| They <mark>are</mark> going to play | They are <b>not</b> going to play | Are they going to play? |
| You are going to play               | You are not going to play         | Are you going to play?  |

Для избежания тавтологии после конструкции to be going to желательно не использовать смысловые глаголы to go (идти) и to come (приходить).

He (move) to another city. He has already rented a flat there. is going to leaves The flight number BA 308 from London to Los Angeles (leave) at 11.15. We (sign) the documents after the discussion. are going to I'm sorry. We can't come at 10 o'clock. We (meet) a doctor. are meeting Fasten your seatbelts, please. The plane (land) in five minutes. lands I (invite) 50 people to the party. am inviting They (be) late because they've just left the house. are going to be

am going to have

Why are you leaving? Have you finished your work?

No, I haven't. But I (have) a rest now.

# Present Perfect

Present Perfect - это настоящее совершенное время, показывающее, что действие совершилось к моменту говорения и его результат актуален аля говорящего.

- Завершенное действие в настоящем важен результат!
- Незавершенное действие в настоящем действие, которое началось в прошлом, еще не закончилось в настоящем, но результат очевиден.
- Факт действия / личный опыт

# Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous - настоящее длительное совершенное время. Показывает, что мы имеем дело с процессом, который завершился или продолжается какое-то время, но при этом есть какой-либо результат, актуальность для говорящего на момент говорения. Глаголы, не употребляющиеся в Present Perfect Continuous, используются в Present Perfect.

### He's waiting for us. He arrived 40 minutes ago.

- a. He's been waiting for 40 minutes.
- b. He waits for 40 minutes.
- c. He's waited for Amy for 40 minutes.

### We are planning to buy a new equipment. It's on our purchase list.

- a. We've already bought a new equipment.
- b. We haven't bought a new equipment already.
- c. We haven't bought a new equipment yet.

## We didn't have English class this morning. It's the last lesson, later today.

- a. We haven't had English already.
- b. We haven't had English yet.
- c. We've just had English.

### We worked in the same company in 2006. It's our first meeting since that time.

- a. We haven't seen each other for a long time.
- b. We haven't been seeing each other for a long time.
- c. We've seen each other for a long time.

- 1. Blade path temperature (BPT) spread monitoring provides a back-up indicator to this system and helps pinpoint where a combustion liner, for instance, may have an integrity problem, such as a crack.
- 2. Protective monitoring systems have proved effective in ensuring the steam reliability and flow characteristics for the closed-loop cooling-steam.
- 3. An SPP such as PCS does not have the luxury of a known steady load for its power needs.
- 4. They have been discussing the decision to stop manufacturing for a while.
- 5. It is still rotating, making it essential to aim the gas in the general direction of turbine rotation.
- 6. These improvements have made GTEs the best choice for non-nuclear propulsion of naval ships up to, and including, an underway replenishment ship in size.
- 7. The facility, consisting of an electric motor and cavitator, is making a very strange noise while working.
- 8. It has been going well being under control of our specialists.
- 9. This type of construction is satisfactory for low-speed compressors where centrifugal stresses are low.
- 10. Each pair of vanes in a stator acts as a diffuser.

|    | PS | PC | PP | PPC |
|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1  | •  |    |    |     |
| 2  |    |    | •  |     |
| 3  | •  |    |    |     |
| 4  |    |    |    | •   |
| 5  |    | •  |    |     |
| 6  |    |    | •  |     |
| 7  |    | •  |    |     |
| 8  |    |    |    | •   |
| 9  | •  |    |    |     |
| 10 | •  |    |    |     |

| This (make) it, in the forms of turboprop or turbojet engines, the preferred engine for aircraft.  | Present Perfect       | This has made it, in the forms of turboprop or turbojet engines, the preferred engine for aircraft.  |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| This is because the engine and the starter (work) together.  | Present<br>Continuous | This is because the engine and the starter are working together.   |
| Diesel engines (give) good cruising range and reliability, but they (have) a disadvantage when used in anti submarine warfare.   | Present Simple        | Diesel engines give good cruising range and reliability, but they have a disadvantage when used in anti submarine warfare.   |
| In civilian versions, hydrofoils (serve) for many years to transport people on many of the world's waterways.  | Present Perfect       | In civilian versions, hydrofoils have served for many years to transport people on many of the world's waterways.  |
| In terms of fuel economy, modern marine GTEs can compete with diesel engines and they may even be superior to boiler/steam turbine plants that (operate) on distillate fuel. | Present<br>Continuous | In terms of fuel economy, modern marine GTEs can compete with diesel engines and they may even be superior to boiler/steam turbine plants that are operating on distillate fuel. |
| The air must (surround) the compressor at a positive pressure before entering the compressor to ensure an undisturbed flow.  | Present Simple        | The air must surround the compressor at a positive pressure before entering the compressor to ensure an undisturbed flow.  |



