

Тема презентации:
'Времена английского глагола.
Прошедшее время".

Предмет:

Английский язык

Для учеников 9-11 классов

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Методы обучения с
применением ЭОР

Тренинговый

Развиваемые виды
компетенций

Языковая

Выполняемые
задания и
упражнения

Учебно-
тренинговые
задания

Что значит знать грамматику

Знать грамматику

означает

знать:

- форму;
- значение;
- употребление;
- речевую функцию.

Задача учителя

- Сделать учащихся активными участниками учебного процесса;
- Увлекательно ввести учащихся в мир новых понятий;
- Установить системные связи в языке и сделать речь грамматически правильной;
- Создать ситуацию успеха через выполнение посильных заданий.

Изучение грамматики

способствует:

- Пониманию особенностей системы родного языка;
- Развитию логики и памяти, дисциплинирует мышление;
- Облегчению процесса взаимодействия в устной и письменной речи;
- Пониманию речи других людей при аудировании и чтении.

Past Perfect versus

Past Perfect Continuous

past action which occurred before another action or before a stated past time

*He **had left** by the time I got there, (or by 8.15)*

action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past

*She **had been working** as a clerk **for 10 years** before she resigned.*

complete past action which had visible results in the past

*She was sad because she **had failed** the test.*

past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past

*They were wet because they **had been walking** in the rain.*

the Past Perfect is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect

*(He can't find his watch He has lost it.)
He couldn't find his watch. He **had lost** it.*

the Past Perfect Cont. is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous

*(She is going to the doctor. Her leg has been aching for two days.)
She went to the doctor. Her leg **had been aching** for two days.*

Time expressions used with:

Past Perfect	for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time etc
Past Perfect Continuous	for, since

Grammar Practice

Choose the correct answer.

1. It was only four o'clock but everyone (already left / had already left) the office.
2. He (was / 'd been) in hospital for days before I (heard / 'd heard) about the accident.
3. I could tell they (did / 'd done) something wrong because they were looking guilty.
4. The performance (just started / had just started) when we (arrived / 'd arrived).

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Grammar Practice

Choose the correct answer.

5. By the time she was / 'd been ten years old, she already appeared / 'd already appeared in a West End play.
6. Max never left / had never left home before without telling me where he was going.
7. By nine that evening, most of the guests already left / had already left the party.

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К следующему
упражнению

Grammar Practice

Complete the sentences.

Use the past simple or past perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. Everyone felt exhausted because they 'd been working all day. (*feel, work*)
2. She had paint on her hands because she 'd been decorating the kitchen. (*have, decorate*)
'd been driving
3. After they decided for several hours, they to stop for a rest. (*drive, decide*)
~~Had you been waiting~~
4. arrived long before the train ? (*you / wait arrive*)

Complete the sentences.

Use the past simple or past perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

5. We hadn't been living there for many months before we began to notice the problems.

'd been saving

(not live, begin)

6. I didn't have for months but I still enough money to buy a new car. *'d been expecting*

(save, not have)
pulled

7. We them to arrive for several hours when they finally

Complete the first part of an article.
Use the past simple or past perfect simple
of the verbs in brackets.



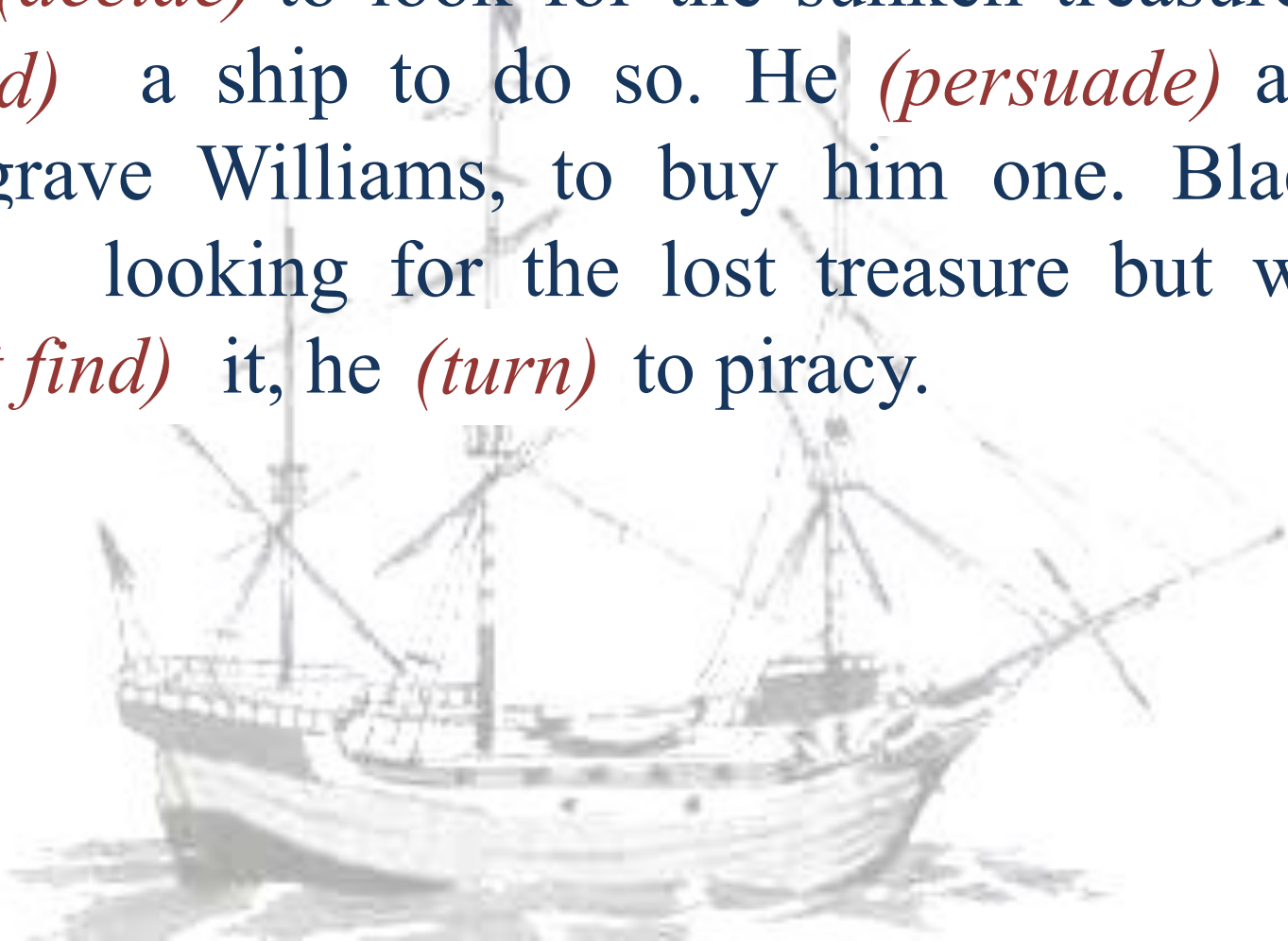
Complete the first part of an article.
Use the past simple or past perfect simple
of the verbs in brackets.

Black Sam (*leave*) England and (*sail*) to America in the early 1700s. We don't know much about the life he (*leave*) behind. We do know that he was dark and handsome and that he (*wear*) his long black hair tied in a ponytail.

By 1715 Black Sam (*already / meet*) his lover, Maria Hallett, in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. While living in Cape Cod, Black Sam (*hear*) of a fleet of Spanish treasure ships which (*sink*) in the Caribbean earlier that year.

Complete the first part of an article.
Use the past simple or past perfect simple
of the verbs in brackets.

He *(decide)* to look for the sunken treasure but he *(need)* a ship to do so. He *(persuade)* a friend, Palgrave Williams, to buy him one. Black Sam *(go)* looking for the lost treasure but when he *(not find)* it, he *(turn)* to piracy.



Complete the second part of an article.
Use the past simple or past perfect simple
of the verbs in brackets.

By 1717 Black Sam and his crew (*capture*)
over fifty ships but none was as large or as rich as
the slave ship, the *Whydah*. In April of 1717 the
Whydah (*just / sell*) a cargo of slaves and was
returning to London when Black Sam (*begin*) to
chase her. By the time he (*capture*) her, he
(*chase*) her for three days.

At last Black Sam (*find*) the wealth he
(*look*) for and he (*decide*) to sail back
to Cape Cod.

Complete the second part of an article.
Use the past simple or past perfect simple
of the verbs in brackets.

But the *Whydah* (*sail*) into a storm and strong winds (*drive*) her towards land. The ship (*strike*) rocks a hundred yards from the shores of Cape Cod and (*sink*) . Two men (*swim*) to shore but Black Sam wasn't one of them.

According to legend, Black Sam (*travel*) home to meet Maria Hallett.

Complete the second part of an article.
Use the past simple or past perfect simple
of the verbs in brackets.

Some people believe he *(decide)* to propose marriage. They also say Maria *(wait)* for his return and was watching from the cliffs of Cape Cod when the *Whydah* *(go)* down. Was Maria saddened to lose her lover – or was she glad to be rid of such a dangerous man? No one knows.

Revision

1. I (look) out before I (go) to bed and (see) a man standing on the opposite pavement watching the house.
2. When I (get up) the following morning he (be) still there, and I (wonder) whether he (stay) there all night or if he (go) away and (come) back.
3. When I (open) the door I (see) a man on his knees.
4. He clearly (listen) to our conversation and I (wonder) how much he (hear).

Revision

5. When I (ask) him what he (do), he (say) that he (drop) a 50p piece outside the door and (look) for it.
6. I (not see) any sign of the money, but I (find) a small notebook and pencil which he probably (drop) when the door (open) suddenly.
7. So he (take) notes of our conversation!

Revision

8. The notes (be) written in a foreign language, so I (turn) to the stranger and (ask) him to translate.
9. But he (pull) my hat over my eyes and (run) off down the corridor.
10. By the time I (recover) from the shock he (disappear) round the corner.
11. Curiously enough, when I (move) my foot I (find) that I (stand) on a 50p piece.
12. Perhaps he (tell) the truth after all!

Answer key

1. I (look) out before I (go) to bed and (see) a man standing on the opposite pavement watching the house.
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III. Ways of expressing past

Used

- We use *used to* to talk about past states: *She **used to have** long hair but she cut.*
- We use *used to* or *would* to talk about habits or repeated actions in the past:
*When we were children, we **used to/would go** out together.*
- When we use *would* to talk about a past habit, we must use a past time reference *Used to* can be used with or without a past time reference: *Before I got this job, I **used to/would go** out a lot.*

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of used to or would. Use would wherever possible.

1. When I was a child, I would dream of travelling round the world.
2. She used to have lots of free time before she started working here.
3. In the summer holidays we would go to the beach nearly every day.

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of used to or would. Use would wherever possible.

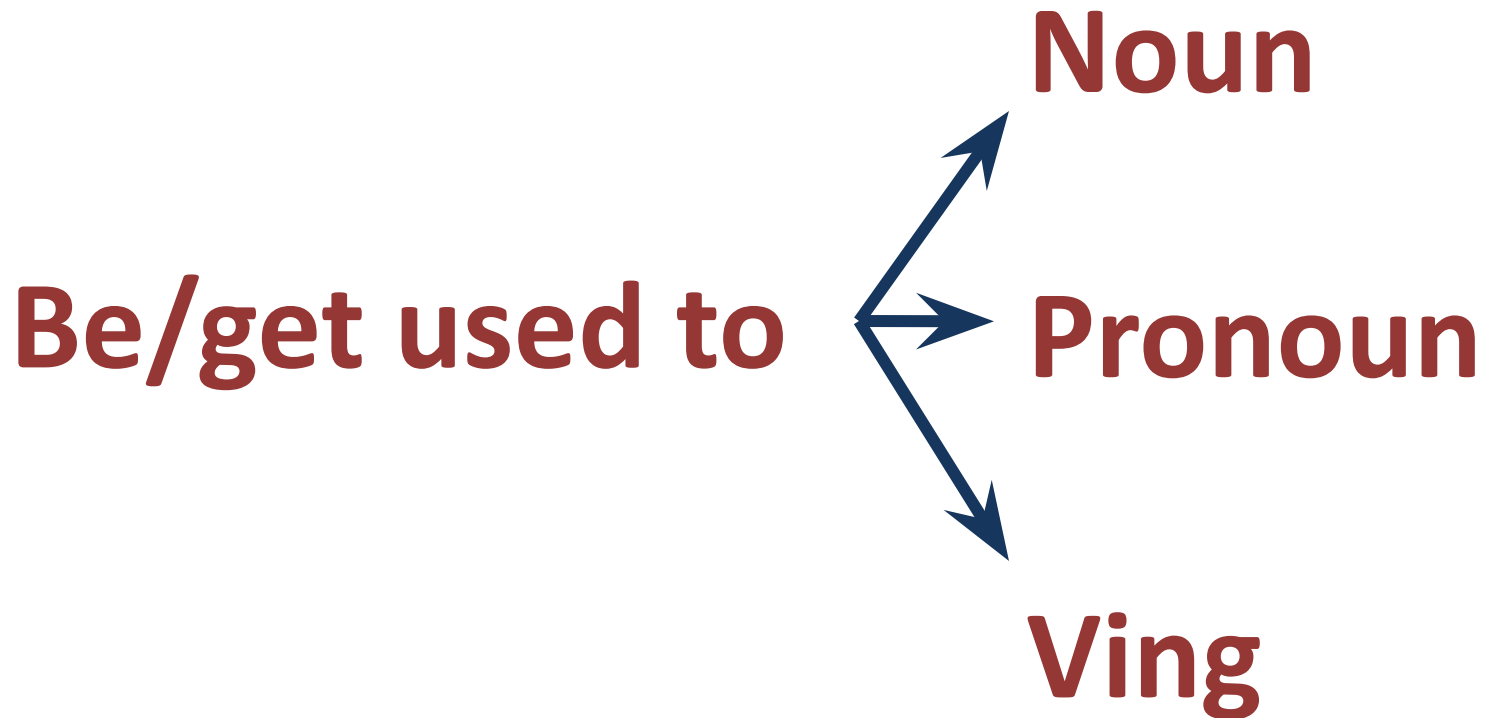
4. Before Harry moved here, he would take the bus everywhere but now he needs a car.
5. They didn't use to drink coffee but recently they've got into the habit of drinking several cups a day.
6. A: Did you use to have a beard?
B: Yes, but it used to bother me so I got rid of it.

Fill in would, used to or both when possible

1. They **used to** have a house with a pool, but recently sold it.
2. Every year at carnival, all of us children **used to/would** dress up as cartoon characters.
3. Alice and her sister **used to** share a small apartment when they were at university.
4. When I was younger, I **used to** sing in a band.
5. My mother **used to** make all our clothes when we were children.

Warning

Don't confuse



Complete the texts. Use the correct form of *used to* or *be/get used to*

"I used to be several kilos heavier than I am now. That's because I used to hate exercising. But now I m/'ve got used to working out at the gym regularly and I've lost a lot of weight. I m/'ve got used to being fit and healthy and I never want to be overweight again."

Complete the texts. Use the correct form of
used to or *be/get used to*

"We live in London now but we used to live in a small town. When we moved here, I was't used to the noise of the traffic and I missed the country. However, I'm/'ve got used to city life now and I like it!"

Be/get used to

- We use *be/get used to + noun/pronoun/-ing* form to talk about something that is or becomes normal because we have experienced or done it before. *I'm getting used to eating fresh vegetables.* (= I'm becoming accustomed to eating fresh vegetables.)
- We can use *be/get used to* in various tenses: *She isn't used to living in a small village but she's getting used to it.*

Complete the essay. Use the correct form of *used to*, *would* or *be/get used to* and the verbs in the box.

be	complete	light	pack	stop
go	have (x2)	spend	rush	walk

Some of my happiest memories are of summer holidays with my family. Every year we would pack our suitcases and drive off to the seaside. Some years we used to/would stop halfway and spend the night in a motel. But usually we used to/would complete the journey in a day.

Complete the essay. Use the correct form of *used to*, *would* or *be/get used to* and the verbs in the box.

be	complete	light	pack	stop
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As soon as we arrived, we used to/would rush down to the sea. The beach was rocky and for the first few days we had to walk carefully because we weren't used to walking over the sharp stones with our soft winter feet. We had lots of friends whom we saw only in the summers so we used to/would spend a lot of time with them.

Complete the essay. Use the correct form of *used to*, *would* or *be/get used to* and the verbs in the box.

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During the day we used to/would go swimming and at night we used to/would light a fire on the beach, chat and listen to the waves.

By the end of the holidays, we used to have great suntans and our feet used to be hard from running over the rocks.

Complete the essay. Use the correct form of *used to*, *would* or *be/get used to* and the verbs in the box.

be	complete	light	pack	stop
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We **used to have** mixed feelings about leaving. We didn't want to leave our friends behind but at the same time we looked forward to going home.

Список литературы

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