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УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра иностранных языков

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**ОСНОВЫ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ДЛЯ
СТУДЕНТОВ – МЕДИКОВ (продолжающие)**

Раздел IV

THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

THE PAST T CONTINUOUS TENSE

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Гомель
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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

Данный учебный материал предназначен для студентов первого курса медицинских институтов (группы для продолжающих) и составлен с учётом требований программы по иностранному языку для студентов неязыковых вузов.

Данный раздел учебного пособия включает три грамматические темы (The Past Indefinite Tense; The Past Continuous Tense; The Past Perfect Tense). Каждая грамматическая тема включает теоретическую часть, которая используется для введения данной темы или её самостоятельного изучения. К каждой грамматической теме предложен комплекс упражнений для закрепления изученного материала и развития грамматических навыков использования конструкций в речи и при чтении. Все упражнения разработаны на основе изученного лексического материала и представлены в удобной для запоминания форме. Основная цель данного учебного пособия – изложить отдельные грамматические темы, а также добиться их усвоения с помощью комплекса упражнений.

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THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE
ПРОШЕДШЕЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННОЕ ВРЕМЯ

I. В английском языке глагол имеет четыре основные формы:

- 1-я форма - инфинитив;
- 2-я форма - форма прошедшего времени группы Indefinite;
- 3-я форма - причастие II (Participle II);
- 4-я форма - причастие I (Participle I)

Эти формы в сочетании с вспомогательными глаголами служат для образования всех глагольных форм (временных и залоговых).

II. По способу образования форм прошедшего времени группы и причастия II (Participle II) все глаголы делятся на две группы – правильные и неправильные:

<i>to work</i>	- <i>worked</i>	- <i>worked</i>	(правильный глагол)
<i>to write</i>	- <i>wrote</i>	- <i>written</i>	(неправильный глагол)

Формы правильных глаголов образуются по правилам. Формы неправильных глаголов даются в словарях или специальных таблицах учебников. Их следует заучивать. Целесообразно запомнить эти три формы сразу.

Образование прошедшего времени группы Indefinite
(The Past Indefinite Tense)

Утвердительная форма Past Indefinite правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления окончания **-ed** к основе глагола.

Окончание –ed произносится:

а) после звонких согласных, кроме [d] , и гласных звуков – как звук [d]:

<i>to open</i> (открыть)	<i>opened</i>	[ˈɒpənd]
<i>to answer</i> (отвечать)	<i>answered</i>	[ˈɑnsəd]

б) после глухих согласных звуков, кроме [t], как звук [t]:

<i>to work</i> (работать)	<i>worked</i>	[ˈwɜ:kɪt]
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to finish (заканчивать) finished [ˈfɪnɪʃt]

в) после звуков [t] и [d] как [ɪd]:

to last (длиться) lasted [ˈlɑːstɪd]

to intend (намереваться) intended [ɪnˈtendɪd]

При образовании соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

а) если глагол оканчивается на немую букву –е, то при прибавлении окончания -ed, она выпадает:

to live lived

to revise revised

б) глаголы, основа которых заканчивается на –у с предшествующей согласной, меняют –у на -i:

to study studied

но если перед –у стоит гласная, то –у сохраняется:

to stay stayed

в) глаголы, оканчивающиеся на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, удваивают конечную согласную:

to stop stopped

Неправильные глаголы образуют Past Indefinite и Participle II (т.е. 2-ю и 3-ю формы) не путем прибавления –ed к основе глагола, а различными другими способами:

to write [ˈraɪt]	wrote [ˈrɔʊt]	written [ˈrɪtn]
to go [ˈɡoʊ]	went [ˈwent]	gone [ˈɡɒn]
to sit [ˈsɪt]	sat [ˈsæt]	sat [ˈsæt]

Вопросительная форма как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в прошедшем времени, т.е. **did** и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to, причем вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Did they work? Работали ли они?

Did they speak? Разговаривали ли они?

Отрицательная форма как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов, образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to do* в прошедшем времени, т.е. ***did***, отрицательной частицы ***not***, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы *to*:

I did not work. Я не работал.

He did not speak. Он не говорил.

В разговорной речи часто употребляется сокращенная форма:
did not = didn't

PAST INDEFINITE глагола «TO BE»

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I was He was She was It was	Was I Was he Was she? Was it	I was not (wasn't) He was not (wasn't) She was not (wasn't) It was not (wasn't)
We were You were They were	Were we Were you ? Were they	We were not (weren't) You were not (weren't) They were not (weren't)

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ PAST INDEFINITE

The Past Indefinite Tense употребляется для выражения:

а) повторяющегося действия или постоянного признака предмета в прошлом:

He always ***gave*** me books Он всегда давал мне
to read. почитать книги.

He ***was*** a good pupil. Он был хорошим
 учеником.

б) цепи последовательных действий в прошлом:

I ***took*** a book, ***opened*** it Я взял книгу, открыл ее

and **began** to read. и начал читать.

в) однократного действия в прошлом:

She **took** a book from the library yesterday. Вчера она взяла книгу в библиотеке.

В предложениях с глаголом в часто употребляются следующие *обстоятельства времени*:

yesterday	вчера
the day before yesterday	позавчера
last week	на прошлой неделе
last month	в прошлом месяце
last year	в прошлом году
last night	вчера вечером
last time	в прошлый раз
last	в последний раз
two days (months, years) ago	два дня (месяца, года) тому назад
in 1995	в 1995 году

EXERCISES

I. Put the following verbs in the form of Past Indefinite and divide them into three columns according to the type of the pronunciation of the ending "ed"

to open, to close, to thank, to look, to live, to work, to study, to translate, to walk, to return, to stay, to last, to receive, to finish, to stop, to discuss, to ask, to revise, to repeat, to copy out.

II. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms

Model: I studied English at school.
Did I study English at school?
I didn't study English at school.

1. He opened the window before classes.

2. She translated a lot of foreign letters at the office last week.
3. I finished work at five o'clock the day before yesterday.
4. He lived in Minsk four years ago.
5. They returned home in the evening.
6. They discussed many articles from these magazines yesterday.
7. I studied French at school.
8. He was in time for the lecture yesterday.
9. She was at home yesterday evening.
10. They were at the office yesterday morning.

III. Translate the sentences into Russian

1. My friend studied at the Medical Institute three years ago.
2. This article was too difficult to translate it for two hours.
3. I had no time to copy out the text.
4. Sorry, I forgot to post your letter.
5. I didn't know how to tell him about it.
6. Oh, dear, I didn't water the flowers.
7. Oh, I forgot to buy the tickets.
8. He lived in Minsk then.
9. His father was a doctor.
10. She finished school in 1998 and entered the institute in 1999.
11. The famous scientist Albert Einstein left Germany in 1933 and moved to the United States. He died in 1955.
12. – Did you see the film on TV last night? – Yes, I did. – Did you like it? – Not very much.
13. – What did you do at the week-end? – I went to the cinema, then I discussed the film with my friends.
14. – What did you do last night? – I went to see my friend and we watched the TV-program.
15. – Did you take notes of the lecture yesterday? – Yes, I did. – Can I copy it? – Certainly.

IV. Translate the sentences from closing one of the columns

1. Они были здесь час назад. They were here an hour ago.
2. Она была там в среду. She was there on Wednesday.
3. Она дежурила вчера в She was on duty at the polyclinic

поликлинике.	yesterday.
4. Он был врачом в 1985 году.	He was a doctor in 1985.
5. Я был в кино позавчера.	I was at the cinema the day before yesterday.
6. Мы были детьми тогда.	We were children then.
7. - Он вовремя пришел на лекцию вчера? – Да.	- Was he in time for the lecture yesterday? – Yes.
8. - Вы были дома в понедельник утром?	- Were you at home on Monday morning?
- Нет, я был в Институте.	- No, I was at the Institute.
9. - Вы были в Минске в прошлом месяце? – Нет.	- Were you in Minsk last month? - No, I wasn't.
- Когда вы были там в последний раз?	- When were you there last?
- В последний раз я был там год назад.	- I last was there a year ago.
10. Его не было дома в пятницу, он был в театре.	He wasn't at home on Friday evening, he was at the theatre.
11. - Какая погода была вчера?	- What was the weather like yesterday?
- Вчера было холодно.	- It was cold yesterday.
- Было ветрено?	- Was it windy?
- Да.	- Yes, it was.

V. Make the sentences negative

Model: I worked on Sunday. I didn't work on Sunday.

1. I got up early yesterday.
2. My mother made breakfast for me.
3. I left Gomel three days ago.
4. Her husband bought a new house in June.
5. I saw her in the office two hours ago.
6. He liked his new flat.
7. The nurse took my temperature.
8. She got a certificate of health.
9. He passed his competitive entrance examinations successfully.

10. They carried on an experiment on animals last week.

VI. Ask questions to the sentences and then give short answers

Model: He came home at six. - Did he come home at six?
- Yes, he did.
- No, he didn't.

1. I visited my friend in England.
2. He learned French at school.
3. She got a telegram yesterday.
4. We moved to a new flat last month.
5. The conference finished at 5 o'clock.
6. Their working day began at 9 o'clock.
7. He entered the Institute last year.
8. They attended the lectures regularly.
9. We arranged the concert.

VII. Finish the sentences using the Past Indefinite tense according to the model

Model: Now he lives in Gomel but a few years ago ____ he lived in Minsk.

1. Now he studies English but at school ____.
2. Now he often sleeps in the daytime but he ____ before.
3. Now she knows something about the life of these people but before she came to live here she ____.
4. Now I like classical music but when I was fifteen ____.
5. I am a student now but last year ____.
6. She leaves home at 8 in the morning but when she lived in the country ____.
7. He doesn't smoke now but only a few months ago ____.
8. She seldom writes to me now but there was time when she ____.
9. We usually watch TV in the evening but last night ____.
10. This year we go to the theatre once a month but last year ____.

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words

1. They worked at the hospital then.

2. My sister stayed at her friend's over the week-end.
3. They lived in that house ten years ago.
4. He decided to enter the Medical Institute last year.
5. They liked to play football in fine weather.
6. My friend wrote an interesting article last month.

IX. Answer the questions using the Past Indefinite tense

A.

1. When did you last play volleyball (chess, football, tennis)?
2. When did you last go to the cinema (theatre, circus)?
3. Did you go to the country for the last weekend or did you stay in town?
4. When did you last see your parents?
5. When did you begin learning English?

B.

1. When did you finish a secondary school?
2. Were you eager to enter the Medical University? Why?
3. Was it difficult to enter the University?
4. What did you hand in to the University before entering it?
5. When did hand in an application for admission to the University?
6. When did you take your competitive entrance examinations?
7. What mark did you get in Chemistry (Physics, Biology, written composition) at the competitive entrance exams?

C.

1. When were you at the polyclinic last?
2. What diseases did you suffer in your childhood?
3. What diseases were you ill with last year?
4. Where did you usually go first when you came to the polyclinic?
5. What did the registering clerk on duty ask you?
6. How long did the medical examination take you?
7. What did the doctor do during the examination?
8. What did the nurse do?
9. What analysis did the doctor make?
10. How long did you keep the thermometer in your armpit?
11. What did the medical examination reveal?
12. What did your X-ray examination reveal?

X. Put the verbs into the Past Indefinite tense

1. Last year my friend (to be eager) to be admitted into the Medical University.
2. When my sister (to study) at school she (to be) greatly interested in Chemistry.
3. Yesterday we all (to be present) at an interesting lecture in Anatomy.
4. My brother (to be admitted) into the Medical University a year ago.
5. Last year she (to graduate) from the Medical University and (to become) a doctor.
6. Some findings of their experiments (to be) very interesting.
7. His research work (to help) him to fight against diseases.
8. Professor Smirnov (to deliver) lectures every morning last week.
9. Yesterday the students of our group (to take notes) of the lecture in Anatomy.
10. He (to graduate) from the University last year.
11. They (to pass) their examinations in January successfully.
12. All the students of our group (to take) an active part in the discussion of some findings of this experiment.

XI. Change the tense of the sentences from Present Indefinite into Past Indefinite and make all the other necessary changes

1. All the students of our group cope with their studies.
2. Our students take an active part in the University social life.
3. He arranges everything for admission to the University.
4. My fellow student goes home for his winter vacation in January.
5. I hand in an application for admission to the Medical University.
6. I usually have my dinner at our University canteen.
7. Our district doctor usually treats me for the grippe with penicillin.
8. During our practical classes we receive much knowledge of medicine.
9. We carry on interesting experiments at the University laboratories which have all the necessary equipment.

10. Education is free of charge for most of the students.

XII. Put the verb given in brackets in the proper tense: Present Indefinite, Present Continuous or Past Indefinite.

A.

1. Who usually (to do) homework in this room? – The students (to do).
2. Who (to do) his homework there now? – I (not to know).
3. I (to live) near my office last year. I always (to walk) there.
4. How well your friend (to speak) English? – He (to speak) English badly.
5. What language he (to learn) now? – He (to learn) German.
6. How long your class usually (to last)? – It usually (to last) two hours.
7. How long your class (to last) on Wednesday morning? – It (to last) only an hour.
8. Who you (to discuss) this question with last night? – I (to discuss) it with my friends.
9. Who you usually (to go) home with? – I (to go) home with my friends.
10. How well he usually (to know) his lessons?
11. I (not to work) at this office three years ago.
12. You (to work) there now?
13. How long you (to stay) in Minsk last month? – I (to stay) there five days.
14. How long you (to be going) to stay in the country? – I (to be going) to stay there two weeks.

B.

1. Yesterday (to be) my day off. I usually (to wake up) early on my day off, but sometimes I (not to get up) at once. I (to get up) at eight o'clock yesterday.
2. When you (to have) breakfast yesterday? – I (to have) breakfast at nine in the morning.
3. We usually (to stay) in the country over the week-end, but the weather (to be) bad and we (not to be going) to the country tomorrow.
4. When you last (to go) to the theatre? – Two weeks ago.

5. I usually (to go) to bed at eleven o'clock. Yesterday my friends (to come) to see me, and I (to go) to bed at one o'clock.
6. She (not to be) at home now. She (to play) tennis.
7. When your son (to go) to college? – He (to go) to college last year.

C.

1. My friend (to like) playing chess. He (to spend) a lot of time on it. Yesterday he (to play) chess in the evening and only (to get) home at 9.
2. We (to spend) Sunday in the country. We (to go) there early in the morning and (to get) back to town late in the evening.
3. We (to decide) to ask our friends for dinner tomorrow. After dinner we (to be going) to Central Park.
4. What we (to have) for breakfast today? – We (to have) tea with cakes.
5. My friend (to live) in the country and he (to like) it very much. His house (to be) a long way from his office. He (to go) to town every morning. He (to be) always in time for work.
6. I (not to want) to go to the cinema tonight. My wife and I (to be going) for a walk.
7. Your friend (to play) chess well? I (to be going) to have a game of chess with him.
8. When the meeting (to finish)? – It (to finish) at four.
9. I (to get) home late yesterday evening and (to go) to bed at once.
10. He (to spend) a lot of money on books. I often (to ask) him for books to read.

XIII. Read and translate the text
From the History of Medicine.

The clinical medicine and safeguard of public health greatly developed in Roman times. The name of Galen is widely known. Galen worked first as a surgeon at a school for gladiators. He went to Rome when he was thirty-two years old and there he had much practice, but he continued to experiment on living animals especially apes and pigs. The

Roman army always had a well-organized service of surgeons. The school for gladiators was an ideal school for training in surgery.

The words for translating

1. safeguard	[ˈseɪfɡɑːd]	1. охрана
2. to develop	[dɪˈveləp]	2. развивать
3. gladiator	[ˈglædiətə]	3. гладиатор
4. ape	[ˈeɪp]	4. обезьяна (человекообразная)
5. service	[ˈsɜːvɪs]	5. служба
6. surgeon	[ˈsɜːdʒən]	6. хирург
7. surgery	[ˈsɜːdʒəri]	7. хирургия

Answer the questions on the text

1. What was greatly developed in Roman times?
2. What was Galen?
3. Where did he have his practice?
4. What did Galen experiment on?
5. Why do you think the school for gladiators was a good school for training in surgery?

XIV. Read and translate the text. Put questions to each sentence

A Case History.

A 40 year old man came home from his work. In the evening he felt a bad headache and cold. Next morning his wife called a doctor.

The doctor examined the man and found all the symptoms of influenza. His temperature was 38,5⁰C (thirty-eight point five). He was hoarse and had a bad cough, he often sneezed.

The doctor prescribed the man some medicine and told him to stay in bed for several days. The man took medicine regularly and followed a strict bed regime. In a few days his temperature became normal, there was no pain in the limbs and joints but remained hoarse for several days. In two weeks he was well again and went to work.

1. joint	[ˈdʒɔɪnt]	1. сустав
2. to be hoarse	[ˈhɔːs]	2. охрипнуть

XV. Change the following statements into questions beginning with the question-words given in brackets. Use the model

Model: Last night we watched a football match on TV (When?)
When did we watch a football match on TV?

1. I finished school in 1980. (When?)
2. I studied French at school. (Where?)
3. They got up at 7 o'clock yesterday. (When?)
4. She worked at a big factory last year. (Who?)
5. He got to the Institute by bus. (Where?)
6. Pete made a mistake in his dictation. (Who?)
7. I saw him at the library. (Whom?)
8. I worked at the library yesterday. (When?)
9. The students had a dictation last week. (What?)
10. I met my friend in the canteen. (Where?)
11. They went to Minsk last week. (Where?)
12. She knew English very well when she was a student. (When?
How well?)
13. She translated this text with a dictionary. (How?)
14. They spoke French very badly. (How well?)
15. Yesterday we got home by taxi. (How?)
16. I wrote two letters yesterday. (How many?)
17. My friend wrote to me very often last year. (How often?)
18. They were at their office yesterday morning. (When? Who?)

XVI. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола-сказуемого.

А.

1. Им понравился новый фильм? – Да, он им очень понравился.
2. Я прочитал его статью на прошлой неделе.
3. Я не видел его вчера.
4. Погода была хорошая, и дети попросили повести их в парк.
5. Где мы видели его на прошлой неделе? – Мы видели его в театре. Он был там с сестрой.
6. Им не понравилась статья из этого журнала.
7. Где вы были вчера? Я не видел вас в институте.

8. Какой фильм вы смотрели вчера по ТВ? – Мы смотрели интересный фильм о животных.
9. Он не обедал дома позавчера, потому что был в библиотеке.
10. Где ты был вчера? – Я ходил в кино. – Тебе понравился фильм? – Да, фильм был очень интересный. – Когда ты пришел домой? – Я пришел домой поздно и сразу же лег спать.

В.

Моя подруга Аня пришла ко мне в субботу после занятий. Мы решили повторить перед диктантом слова (из) первых пяти уроков. Мы начали заниматься в шесть часов вечера. Я люблю работать с Аней. Она много читает и хорошо знает английский язык. Мы повторили слова и прочитали тексты. Мы также повторили грамматические правила и сделали много упражнений. Потом Аня задала мне много вопросов, и я на них ответила. Мы потратили на это много времени. Мы закончили работать в 8 часов вечера. «Я хочу пойти в кино и посмотреть новый фильм. Хочешь пойти со мной?» - спросила Аня. «С удовольствием, - ответила я. – Моя сестра смотрела его на прошлой неделе, и он ей очень понравился». Мы пришли в кино. Фильм продолжался 2 часа и закончился в 11 вечера. Мы пришли домой поздно, и Аня осталась у нас. В воскресенье мы решили поехать за город. Погода была хорошая, и мы провели за городом 3 часа. Мы приехали домой в 5 часов вечера. После обеда мы пошли к друзьям Ани. Мы хотели пойти с ними погулять вечером, но потом решили сходить в театр.

С.

1. Он много занимался, потому что очень хотел сдать конкурсные вступительные экзамены успешно.
2. Вчера в нашей лаборатории мы провели трудный, но интересный опыт на животных.
3. Студенты нашей группы приняли активное участие в вечере.
4. Он закончил институт год назад.
5. Этот студент справился с заданием очень хорошо.
6. Вчера студенты нашей группы законспектировали лекцию по анатомии.

7. Он очень хотел поступить в медицинский институт.
8. Когда Аня была студенткой, она очень интересовалась химией и уделяла большое внимание этому предмету.
9. В прошлом году я всегда обедал в студенческой столовой.
10. Этот доктор лечил моего приятеля-студента от гриппа две недели назад.
11. Результаты наших опытов были очень важными.
12. Он сделал все, чтобы поступить в этот институт.

XVII. Read and translate the poem

My Mother

Who fed me when I was a child,
And held me in her arms so kind?

- My Mother.

Who sat and watched my childish head,
When I was sleeping in my bed?

- My Mother.

When pain and illness made me cry,
Who looked upon my heavy eye?

- My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some funny story tell?

- My Mother.

And can I ever stop to be
So loving and so kind to thee
Who was so very kind to me,

- My Mother?

And when you are sick and old and gray,
My healthy arm will be your stay,
And I shall calm your paints away,

- My Mother.

to feed (fed, fed)	кормить, вскармливать
would tell	обычно рассказывая
to thee	к тебе (поэт)
to calm away	смягчать, успокаивать

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ДЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Употребление

Для выражения действия, происходившего в определенный момент в прошлом.

Этот момент может быть ясен из контекста или обозначен:

а) точным указанием времени (часа)

I was taking my exam on Anatomy at 9 a.m. yesterday.

б) другим действием, выраженным глаголом в прошедшем времени (Past Indefinite)

My brother was taking his t⁰ when I came into the room.

Глагол переводится на русский язык глаголом несовершенного вида

Образование

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I He <i>was V-ing</i> She It	I He <i>wasn't V-ing</i> She It	I He <i>Was V-ing</i> She It
We You <i>were V-ing</i> They	We You <i>weren't V-ing</i> They	We You <i>Were V-ing</i> They

She *was sleeping* when I came in.

What *was* she *doing* at 6 o'clock yesterday?

My brother *wasn't playing* with me at that time yesterday.

EXERCISES

I. Translate the sentences into Russian

1. She was taking her state examinations at this time the day before yesterday.
2. When I looked into the lecture hall the students were taking notes.
3. What was your fellow-student doing yesterday evening?
4. My room-mate wasn't having a scalding foot-bath at 7 o'clock yesterday.
5. The district doctor was making his daily round of visits when I met him.
6. While the doctor was listening to the patient's lungs the latter was breathing deeply.
7. When I came into the in-patient department the nurses were giving injections.
8. Why weren't you waiting for me at home at 8 p. m?

II. Put the verbs into the Past Continuous Tense

I: to take a t°; to take blood pressure; to wait for;

He: to have a cold rubdown; to gargle throat; to stay in bed;

They: to make blood analysis; to arrange a concert; to fill in cards.

III. Add some information, using Past Continuous Tense

Model:

-When the patient entered the room ____ (the nurse, to fill in the patients' cards)

-When the patient entered the room *the nurse was filling in the patient's cards.*

1. When I came up to the registry ____ (the registering clerk, to look for smb's patient's card).
2. When the nurse entered the consulting room ____ (the patient, to strip to the waist).
3. When I came into my friend's room ____ (he, to stay in bed)
4. When my fellow student looked into our room ____ (we, to take our competitive entrance examinations).

5. When he looked at me ____ (I, to take my temperature).
6. When the bell rang ____ (my brother, to have a cold rubdown).
7. When I saw him ____ (he, to speak to our district doctor)
8. When I met my group-mate at the polyclinic ____ (she, to go to the X-ray room).
9. When they phoned me ____ (I, to take my Granny's blood pressure).
10. When the father came home ____ (his son, to have a scalding-foot-bath).
11. When the therapist came to see the patient ____ (the latter, to recover).

IV. Add some information, using Past Continuous Tense

Model:

- While the doctor was palpating the patient's abdomen ____ (the latter, to lie silently on the coach).
- While the doctor was palpating the patient's abdomen *the latter was lying silently on the coach.*

1. While my therapist was listening to my lungs ____ (I, to breath deeply).
2. While I was waiting for my friend ____ (the latter, to gargle his throat).
3. While the professor was delivering a lecture ____ (the students, to take notes of it).
4. While the therapist was examining the patient ____ (the nurse, to write out a prescription).
5. While I was running a high temperature ____ (my mother, to give me aspirin).
6. While the father was reading to his son ____ (the mother, to apply mustard plasters to his back).
7. While he was suffering from stomachache ____ (he, to follow a strict diet).
8. While they were carrying on research work ____ (they, to pay attention to all the new findings in their field).

9. While my friend was writing an application for admission to the Institute ____ (I, to hand in all my documents).

V. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative form

1. Yesterday at 9 a.m. I was having an appointment with my therapist.
2. When I met my district doctor, he was going out to his calls.
3. He was gradually recovering after a serious disease.
4. At that time yesterday the nurse was giving injections to her patients.
5. The registering clerk was writing my name, address and age in the patient's card, when I saw my group-mate.
6. When I looked into the room the doctor was checking the patient's eyesight.

VI. Ask your fellow-student and let him answer

Ask your fellow-student:

1. if he was taking notes of the lecture at that time yesterday;
2. what he was doing while his fellow-students were listening to the lecture;
3. whom he met while he was going to the Institute;
4. what he was doing when his friend saw him;
5. whom he was waiting for at that time yesterday;
6. if he was following the treatment while he was feeling rotten;
7. if he was taking medicine while he was running a temperature;
8. if he was gargling his throat at 8 p.m. yesterday;
9. if he was arranging the concert when you saw him;
10. if the doctor was taking his pulse when the nurse came into the room;
11. if the nurse was taking some blood from his finger for blood analysis.

VII. Open the brackets using Past Indefinite or Past Continuous

1. Suddenly he (to feel) a sharp pain in the substernal area.
2. At 7 o'clock yesterday evening I (to prepare for) my Chemistry credit.

3. When the doctor (to enter) the waiting room, two patients (to discuss) their diseases.
4. When we (to look into) the room, the nurses (to put on) their white gowns.
5. You (to feel) any pain on physical exertion?
6. At the medical examination yesterday the patient (to complain) of stomachache.
7. When I (to come) into the room the nurse (to make) blood analyses.
8. The X-ray examination (not to reveal) any lung troubles.
9. You (to go) in for sports in your childhood?
10. While he (to keep) the thermometer in his armpit the doctor (to give) instructions to the nurse.
11. When I (to go) to the in-patient department for my physiotherapy course, I (to meet) my group-mate.
12. What experiment you (to carry on) when I (come) to the laboratory?

VIII. Use Present Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect; Past Indefinite, Continuous

1. You ever (to treat) anybody for angina pectoris?
2. We seldom (to miss) lectures.
3. What he (to be ill) with?
4. Usually he (to cope) with his Physics.
5. I (to include) this task into the experiment already.
6. The other day he (to fall ill) with lobar pneumonia.
7. You always (to follow) doctor's treatment?
8. What you (to be interested in) in your childhood?
9. She often (to take part) in conferences.
10. When I came to see her, she (to study) Histology.
11. While I (to cough), I (to have) much hot tea with raspberry jam.
12. She just (the reveal) moist rales.
13. Five years ago my fellow-student (to be ill) with measles.
14. I didn't hear the telephone call, because I (to listen) to music in my ear-phones.
15. How often he (to catch) colds?

16. Last night she (to make) an appointment with her neurologist as she (to feel) pain in the lower part of her back.
17. Whom you (to wait) for here?
18. When the doctor (to put) you on a sick-leave?
19. I (not to keep) the fever down yet.
20. Where you (to go) for your winter vacations?
21. She (to go in for) sports for 10 years.

IX. Translate into English

1. *Врач* только что выписал рецепт.
 - выписывает рецепт сейчас.
 - выписывал рецепт, когда я вошел в кабинет.
 - выписал рецепт несколько минут назад.
2. *Я* сейчас прохожу курс физиотерапии.
 - прохожу курс физиотерапии каждый год
 - проходил курс физиотерапии в это время прошлой зимой
 - уже прошел курс физиотерапии в своей поликлинике.
3. *Мой друг* часто принимает таблетки от головной боли.
 - принял таблетку от сердечной боли час назад;
 - принимает таблетки от язвы желудка уже неделю;
 - не принимает сейчас таблетки.
4. *Врачи* уже остановили процесс воспаления в легких.
 - на днях остановили процесс воспаления.
5. *Мой одноклассник* всегда следует советам родителей.
 - последовал моему совету;
 - уже последовал нашему совету;
 - следовал постельному режиму, пока у него была температура.

X. Translate the sentences into English

1. Он избежал воспаления легких.
2. Я почувствовал немедленное облегчение.
3. Вы болели когда-либо ангиной? – Нет, никогда.
4. Терапевт делает сейчас обход по участку.
5. Позавчера медсестра сделала мне укол от сердечной боли.

6. Мы собираемся госпитализировать вас.
7. Вы уже поставили диагноз?
8. Врач назначил мне курс физиотерапии.
9. Когда я вошел в кабинет, врач осматривал больного.
10. Она сейчас жалуется на боль в грудной области.
11. Как часто вы бываете на свежем воздухе?
12. Какие болезни вы перенесли в детстве?
13. Успокойтесь, пожалуйста. У вас нет осложнений.
14. Продолжайте осмотр.
15. Мой друг всегда заботится о своем здоровье.
16. Вчера в это время у нас было заседание научного кружка.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE **ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ЗАКОНЧЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ**

Образование

<i>Утвердительная форма</i>	<i>Отрицательная форма</i>	<i>Вопросительная форма</i>
I You He had V_{ed} / 3 We You They	I You He had not V_{ed} / 3 We (hadn't V_{ed} / 3) You They	I You He Had We V_{ed} / 3 You They

Примечание: В вопросительно-отрицательной форме отрицание «not» ставится непосредственно после подлежащего:
“Had I not worked?”

Употребление

The Past Perfect Tense употребляется для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом.

Этот момент может быть определен:

а) предлогом «*by*» (к)

We had translated the article by 5 o'clock yesterday.

б) союзами «*after*» (после того как), «*before*» (перед тем как), «*as soon as*» (как только), «*when*» (когда)

I had finished my work before he returned.

в) другим прошедшим действием, которое выражено *The Past Indefinite Tense*

We had finished the work when the bell rang.

г) *The Past Perfect Tense* употребляется в главном предложении при наличии наречий: *hardly ... when; scarcely ... when; no sooner ... that* (едва ... как, не успели ... как). В последующем придаточном предложении употребляется *The Past Indefinite Tense*. С данными наречиями возможны два варианта порядка слов:

He had hardly entered the house, when it started to rain.

Hardly had he entered the house, when it started to rain.

EXERCISES

I. Translate the sentences into Russian and analyse the usage of the Past Indefinite Tenses

1. Before I entered the Institute I had got my certificate of health.
2. The doctor made the diagnosis of colitis after he had examined me.
3. By the evening he had felt better and cheerful.
4. Scarcely had he had his dinner when he felt a sharp pain in his stomach.

5. The nurse had taken the patient's temperature when the therapist entered the consulting room.

II. Put the verbs into the Past Perfect Tense and translate them into Russian

1. I: to admit; follow; to direct; to gargle;
2. You: to hospitalize; to recover; to drop; to avoid;
3. It: to absorb; to digest; to store; to provide; to increase; to stagnate; to convert;
4. They: to deal; to undergo; to hear; to have; to give; to break down; to feel.

III. Transform two sentences into one using the Past Perfect and the Past Indefinite tenses, then translate the sentences into Russian

- A. Model:
- The doctor made the diagnosis. The doctor examined the patient (after).
 - The doctor *made* the diagnosis after he *had examined* the patient.

1. The doctor made the initial diagnosis of lobar pneumonia. He heard some moist rales. (before)
2. The woman gargled her throat. The doctor prescribed an antiseptic mouth wash to her. (when)
3. The food passed to the stomach. It mixed with gastric juice. (as soon as)
4. She underwent a course of physiotherapy. She felt better. (after)
5. I caught a bad cold. I stayed in bed for several days. (when)

- B. Model:
- Two days passed. Mary felt better.
 1. – Two days *had hardly passed* when Mary *felt* better.
 2. – *Hardly had* two days *passed* when Mary *felt* better.

1. He had a headache. He took a tablet.

2. She told her name and address. The registering clerk found her patient's card.
3. The doctor listened to the patient's lungs. He sent the patient to be X-rayed.
4. The therapist saw 15 out-patients. Then she went out to calls.
5. Glands in the mouth lubricated and moistened particles of food with saliva. The tongue conveyed food to the throat.

IV. Answer the following questions

1. What happened to the food after it had been partly digested in the stomach?
2. What functions of liver had scientists studied by the end of the 20th century?
3. How long had the patient ill with angina pectoris stayed in the hospital before he recovered?
4. How long had your district doctor practised medicine before he became an experienced therapist?
5. What had the doctor done before he made the diagnosis of lobar pneumonia?

V. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative

1. I have already filled in this patient's card.
2. We were present at the examinations for the first time.
3. The doctor had examined patients by 3 o'clock.
4. He advised me to be out in the open air as much as possible.
5. The nurse was taking the patient's blood pressure when the doctor came.

VI. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Past Indefinite the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Tenses

1. The ambulance (to arrive) five minutes after you (to leave) the house.
2. The doctor (to understand) that the patients (to wait) for him.
3. Though the man (to undergo) the course of treatment he (not to feel) better.
4. She (to graduate from) this Medical college 5 years ago.

5. It (to rain) hard last morning when I (to go) out to see my sick friend.
6. We (to thank) the doctor for what he (to do) for us.
7. While the doctor (to examine) me the nurse (to fill in) my patient's card.
8. Before she (to enter) the Institute, she (to work) as a nurse.
9. By the time mother (to come) home my temperature (to become) normal.
10. No sooner the nurse (to give) me an injection than I (to feel) better.
11. Yesterday the doctor (to put) her on a sick-leave as her condition (to be) rather bad.
12. When the nurse (to return), I already (to take) my temperature.

VII Translate using the Past Indefinite, the Past Continuous and the Past Perfect Tenses

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Он страдал от
сильной боли | от - вчера.
- целый вечер вчера.
- до того, как медсестра сделала ему укол. |
| 2. Он поступил в
больницу | - два дня тому назад.
- как только врач осмотрел его. |
| 3. Она работала | - в этой больнице в прошлом году.
- над новым проектом, когда я зашел к ней.
- медсестрой перед тем, как поступила в институт.
- над своим проектом, пока я просматривал результаты анализов. |

VIII. Choose the right variant of the verb

1. Yesterday the doctor ___ me carefully.
a) examines; b) examined; c) has examined.
2. The doctor usually ___ his patients carefully.
a) has examined; b) is examining; c) examines.
3. Some days ago I 1) ___ for my friend while the doctor 2) ___ him.

- 1) a) am waiting 2) a) was examining
 b) was waiting b) had examined
 c) waited c) examined
4. The doctor ____ me now.
 a) is examining; b) examines; c) has examined.
5. The doctor already ____ me.
 a) examined; b) had examined; c) has examined.
6. The doctor already 1) ____ me when my father 2) ____ the room.
 1) a) examined 2) a) had entered
 b) had examined b) entered
 c) has examined c) was entering
7. The doctor ____ me for an hour.
 a) is examining; b) had examined; c) has examined.
8. Hardly 10 minutes 1) ____ when the doctor 2) ____ me.
 1) a) passed 2) a) examined
 b) had passed b) was examining
 c) has passed c) had examined
9. The doctor ____ to examine me soon.
 a) is going; b) goes; c) has gone.
10. The doctor ____ me today.
 a) examines; b) is examining; c) has examined.

IX. Open the brackets using the necessary Present or Past Tenses

1. Ten hours before the patient was admitted to the hospital he (to feel) a sudden severe abdominal pain.
2. Since what time this girl (to follow) a strict bed regime?
3. The doctor (to confirm) the initial diagnosis yesterday?
4. Lately we (to receive) interesting laboratory findings.
5. The doctors of our University (to spend) much time on research work.
6. – Are there any patients in the ward? – No, there aren't. All of them (to have) their dinner in the cafeteria.
7. When you (to recover)?
8. You (to recover)?
9. The nurse (to take) the patient's electrocardiogram before the doctor (to make) his daily round of visits.

10. She (to be) on duty yesterday.
11. The registering clerk (to check) the patient's cards when I (to ask) her to help.
12. You must follow the prescribed treatment because the diseases (to cause) serious complications.
13. You ever (to be) ill with the grippe?
14. He (to gargle) his throat when I (to come) to see him.
15. – Can I speak to Dr. Smith? – Sorry, you can't. He just (to go out) and (to examine) his patient now.
16. Scarcely she (to leave) the hospital when she (to feel) the pain again.
17. By yesterday morning the patient's temperature (to fall) to normal.

X. Translate the sentences into English

1. Весь курс лечения произвел заметное действие на состояние пациента уже к концу прошлой недели.
2. Ты когда-нибудь соблюдал строгую диету?
3. Желудок и запасаает и помогает переваривать пищу.
4. – Ты уже приняла таблетки? – Нет, я собираюсь принять их после обеда.
5. Сколько ты принимаешь это лекарство? Когда ты принимала его последний раз?
6. Мой отец заболел на этой неделе и все еще чувствует себя отвратительно.
7. Что ты обычно делаешь, когда чувствуешь сильную зубную боль?
8. Позвольте мне взглянуть на ваше горло. Понятно, вы страдаете от ангины.
9. – Как часто вы обращаетесь к врачам? – Я не была на приеме у врачей уже пять лет.
10. Едва она поправилась, как снова заболела гриппом.
11. Вчера этот пациент жаловался на боль в горле, когда врач осматривал его.
12. Он надевал халат, когда я обратился к нему с вопросом.

13. – Ты знаешь нашего участкового врача? – Да, он работает в нашей больнице уже несколько лет. Он был семейным врачом перед тем, как начал работать здесь.
14. – Ты записалась на прием к врачу? – Да, я собираюсь посетить его на следующей неделе.
15. – Когда ты записалась на прием к терапевту? – Вчера.

XI. * (For advanced students). Open the brackets using one of the Present or Past forms in the following sentences**

1. It was an early morning. John, who (to be) in bed until half an hour ago, (to wear) his silk gown.
2. Mr. Wrangle: “Why does a woman say she (to shop) when she (not to buy) a thing?” Mrs. Wrangle: “Why does a man say that he (to fish) when he (not to catch) anything?”
3. When she (to go) out of the room Jack (to stand) just outside the door, and she (to have) the impression that he (to try) to listen to what her father (to say) in the room.
4. She (to find) the family on the beach. They (to sit) on the sand beside his clothes. Paula and John (to get) fully dressed and (to walk) slowly along the beach.
5. She (to realize) that she (to be) so interested in what Jack (to say) that she (to forget) to eat.
6. They (to walk) for less than an hour when the moon, which (to pass) its first quarter, suddenly (to appear) between the heavy clouds.
7. Her parents (to live) in Florence and she (to visit) them every week-end.
8. He (to remember) that his mother (to meet) her first husband when she (to work) in a New York publishing house.
9. “Hello,” she said, “I’m glad you (to have) lunch here. I (to want) to talk to you.”
10. “You (to see) her today?” “Yes. We (to have) lunch together.”
11. I (to play) for several minutes before I (to see) that Marcel (to sit) behind my back.

12. The telephone (to ring) as he (to unlock) the door of his apartment.
13. It's a pity, I always (to do) things first and (to think) afterwards.
14. Grant already (to change) into some dry things and (to wait) for dinner to be announced when there was a knock at the door.

XII. (For advanced students). Translate the sentences into English

1. Когда Джек оглянулся, Хилтоны танцевали танго, прижавшись щека к щеке.
2. Он, кажется, не знает твоего нового адреса. – Нет, знает. Он заходил ко мне на днях.
3. Не успели они проехать и тридцати километров, как погода изменилась.
4. Он преподаватель истории. Он работает с тех пор, как окончил университет.
5. Где вы были все это время? – Извините, я не знала, что вы меня ждали.
6. Я хочу знать, куда они положили книги.
7. Она отправила телеграмму, так как не получила никаких известий из дому.
8. Я знаю, что она заболела и находится в больнице. В какую больницу ее положили?
9. Эта пожилая женщина с добрым лицом – моя мать.
10. Жаль, что врач ушел. Я не спросила его, когда принимать таблетки.
11. Стемнело к тому времени, как мы добрались до города. Шел дождь, и мы хотели поскорее оказаться дома.
12. Пока водитель укладывал вещи в машину, Джек закурил сигарету.
13. Он знает, что мы уходим?
14. Но они еще ничего не сделали. Как вы думаете, чего они ждут?

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE	4
THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE	19
THE PAST PERFECT TENSE	25

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Раздел IV

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