

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

(изъявительное наклонение)

THE ACTIVE VOICE (Действительный залог)

	TIME	AFFIRMATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM
INDEFINITE	PRESENT	I ask He (she) asks We (you, they) ask	Do I ask? Does he (she) ask? Do we (you, they) ask?	I do not ask He (she) does not ask We (you, they) do not ask
	PAST	I asked He (she) asked We (you, they) asked	Did I ask? Did he (she) ask? Did we (you, they) ask?	I did not ask He (she) did not ask We (you, they) did not ask
	FUTURE	I shall ask He (she) will ask We shall ask You (they) will ask	Shall I ask? Will he (she) ask? Shall we ask? Will you (they) ask?	I shall not ask He (she) will not ask We shall not ask You (they) will not ask
	FUTURE IN THE PAST	I should ask He (she) would ask We should ask You (they) would ask	Should I ask? Would he (she) ask? Should we ask? Would you (they) ask?	I should not ask He (she) would not ask We should not ask You (they) would not ask
CONTINUOUS	PRESENT	I am asking He (she) is asking We (you, they) are asking	Am I asking? Is he (she) asking? Are we (you, they) asking?	I am not asking He (she) is not asking We (you, they) are not asking
	PAST	I was asking He (she) was asking We (you, they) were asking	Was I asking? Was he (she) asking? Were we (you, they) asking?	I was not asking He (she) was not asking We (you, they) are not asking
	FUTURE	I shall be asking He (she) will be asking We (you, they) will be asking You (they) will be asking	Shall I be asking? Will he (she) be asking? Shall we be asking? Will you (they) be asking?	I shall not be asking He (she) will not be asking We shall not be asking You (they) will not be asking
	FUTURE IN THE PAST	I should be asking He (she) would be asking We should be asking You (they) would not be asking	Should I be asking? Would he (she) be asking? Should we be asking? Would you (they) be asking?	I should not be asking He (she) would not be asking We should not be asking You (they) would not be asking
PERFECT	PRESENT	I have asked He (she) has asked We (you, they) have asked	Have I asked? Has he (she) asked? Have we (you, they) asked	I have not asked He (she) has not asked We (you, they) have not asked
	PAST	I had asked He (she) had asked We (you, they) had asked	Had I asked? Had he (she) asked? Had we (you, they) asked?	I had not asked He (she) had not asked We (you, they) had not asked
	FUTURE	I shall have asked He (she) will have asked We shall asked You (they) will have asked	Shall I have asked? Will he (she) have asked? Shall we have asked? Will you (they) have asked?	I shall not have asked He (she) will not have asked We shall not have asked You (they) would not have asked
	FUTURE IN THE PAST	I should have asked He (she) would have asked We should have asked You (they) would have asked	Shall I have asked? Would he (she) have asked? Should we have asked? Would you (they) have asked?	I should not have asked He (she) would not have asked We should not have asked You (they) would not have asked
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT	I have been asking He (she) has been asking We (you, they) have been asking	Have I been asking? Has he (she) been asking? Have we (you, they) been asking?	I have not been asking He (she) has not been asking We (you, they) have not been asking
	PAST	I had been asking He (she) had been asking We (you, they) had been asking	Had I been asking? Had he (she) been asking? Had we (you, they) been asking	I had not been asking He (she) had not been asking We (you, they) had not been asking
	FUTURE	I shall have been asking He (she) will have been asking We shall have been asking You (they) will have been asking	Shall I have been asking? Will he (she) have been asking? Shall we have been asking? Will you (they) have been asking?	I shall not have been asking He (she) will not have been asking We shall not have been asking You (they) will not have been asking
	FUTURE IN THE PAST	I should have been asking He (she) would have been asking We should have been asking You (they) would have been asking	Should I have been asking? Would he (she) have been asking? Should we have been asking? Would you (they) have been asking?	I should not have been asking He (she) would not have been asking We should not have been asking You (they) would not have been asking

ВРЕМЯ

THE PASSIVE VOICE (Страдательный залог)

THE INDICATIVE MOOD (изъявительное наклонение)

TIME		AFFIRMATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM
INDEFINITE	PRESENT	I am asked He (she) is asked We (you, they) are asked	Am I asked? Is he (she) asked? Are we (you, they) asked?	I am not asked He (she) is not asked We (you, they) are not asked
	PAST	I was asked He (she) was asked We (you, they) were asked	Was I asked? Was he (she) asked? Were we (you, they) asked?	I was not asked He (she) was not asked We (you, they) were not asked
	FUTURE	I shall be asked He (she) will be asked We shall be asked You (they) will be asked	Shall I be asked? Will he (she) be asked? Shall we be asked? Will you (they) be asked?	I shall not be asked He (she) will not be asked We shall not be asked You (they) will not be asked
	FUTURE IN THE PAST	I should be asked He (she) would be asked We should be asked You (they) would be asked	Should I be asked? Would he (she) be asked? Should we be asked? Would you (they) be asked?	I should not be asked He (she) would not be asked We should not be asked You (they) would not be asked
CONTINUOUS	PRESENT	I am being asked He (she) is being asked We (you, they) are being asked	Am I being asked? Is he (she) being asked? Are we (you, they) being asked?	I am not being asked He (she) is not being asked We (you, they) are not being asked
	PAST	I was being asked He (she) was being asked We (you, they) were being asked	Was I being asked? Was he (she) being asked? Were we (you, they) being asked?	I was not being asked He (she) was not being asked We (you, they) were not being asked
PERFECT	PRESENT	I have been asked He (she) has been asked We (you, they) have been asked	Have I been asked? Has he (she) been asked? Have we (you, they) been asked?	I have not been asked He (she) has not been asked We (you, they) have not been asked
	PAST	I had been asked He (she) had been asked We (you, they) had been asked	Had I been asked? Had he (she) been asked? Had we (you, they) been asked?	I had not been asked He (she) had not been asked We (you, they) had not been asked
	FUTURE	I shall have been asked He (she) will have been asked We shall have been asked You (they) will have been asked	Shall I have been asked? Will he (she) have been asked? Shall we have been asked? Will you (they) have been asked?	I shall not have been asked He (she) will not have been asked We shall not have been asked You (they) will not have been asked
	FUTURE IN THE PAST	I should have been asked He (she) would have been asked We should have been asked You (they) would have been asked	Should I have been asked? Would he (she) have been asked? Should we have been asked? Would you (they) have been asked?	I should not have been asked He (she) would not have been asked We should not have been asked You (they) would not have been asked

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (повелительное наклонение)				MODAL VERBS (модальные глаголы)			
The Analytical Forms		The Synthetical Forms		can could	to be able to	в с е л и ц а	can ask мочь, уметь неужели (вопр.пр) не может быть (отр.пр) возможно
Present Future	Past	Present Future	Past	may might	to be allowed to to be permitted to		have asked можно, разрешается, возможно возможно
I(we) should ask He would (you, they)	should have asked would	I (we) ask (be) asked (were) he(you, they)	had asked (had been)	must	to be to to have to		must ask должен, должно быть должно быть

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD (повелительное наклонение)

Ask (спрашивайте). Ask him (Спросите его). Don't ask him (Не спрашивайте его). Let him ask (Пусть он спрашивает). Please, ask him (Спросите его, пожалуйста).

2.1. Вопросительная форма глаголов в Present Indefinite Tense

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ		Вспомогательные и модальные глаголы		
1. Прилагательное	They live in the new house.	Глагол	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма
2. Причастия (I, II) (причастный оборот)	The playing boy is my son. The results obtained were promising.			
3. Числительные: а) количественные	We have seen three scientific films.	to be	I am	am I?
Б) порядковые	This is my seventh paper.	to have	he has	has he?
4. Местоимения а) притяжательные	Her paper was interesting.	can	we can	can we?
Б) указательные	I know these songs.	my	I may	may I?
В) вопросительные	Which month is the warmest?	must	they must	must they?
Г) неопределенные	Any students can do it.	Смысловые глаголы (с вспомогательным глаголом (to do))		
Д) относительные и соединительные	I don't know whose paper this is.	Глагол	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма
5. Существительное (в притяжательном падеже)	Jack's mother is a doctor. My student's paper was interesting.	to study	I study	Do I study?
6. Существительное	They visited one of the Moscow institutes.		he studies	Does he study?
7. Наречие	He returned the night before.		she studies	Does she study?
8. Существительное, местоимение или герундий (с предлогом)	A friend in need is a friend indeed. It is a secret of ours. There are many ways of solving the problem.		we studies	Do we study?
9. Инфинитив	The desire to do it was very strong. The method to be used is not new.		you study	Do you study?
10. Определительное придаточное предложение	Here is the book which (that) we were speaking about.		they study	Do they study?
Вопросительные слова				
who? кто?	what? что?	why? почему?		
whom? кого?		how? как?		
whose? чей?	where? где?	how many? сколько?		
which? который?	when? когда?	how much? сколько?		

2.2. Вопросительные предложения (общий и специальный вопросы)

Вид вопроса	Общий вопрос	Специальный вопрос
Цель вопроса	Можно ответить "да" или "нет"	Выяснение какого-либо факта или обстоятельства
Структура предложения	Начинаются с глагола	Начинаются с вопросительного слова, глагол ставится в вопросительной форме только если вопросительное слово не является подлежащим или определением подлежащего
Примеры	Can you speak English? Вы можете говорить по-английски? Do you know him? Знают ли они его? Does he live in this city? Он живет в этом городе? Do you see the bridge? Вы видите мост?	Who knows this? Кто это знает? Whose friend lives in this house? Чей друг живет в этом доме? What do you know? Что вы знаете? What bridge do you see? Какой мост вы видите?

3. Глаголы

Неличные глагольные формы							
The Infinitive (Инфинитив) - (to)		The Gerund (герундий) - (-ing)		The Participle I (причастие I) - (-ing)		The Participle II (причастие II) - (-ed)	
Tenses (времена)	The active voice (действит. Залог)	The passive voice (страдат. Залог)	The active voice (действит. залог)	The passive voice (страдат. залог)	The active voice (действит. залог)	The passive voice (страдат. залог)	
Indefinite	to ask	to be asked	asking	being asked	asking	being asked	asked
Continuous	to be asking	-	-	-	-	-	
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked	having asked	having been asked	having asked	having been asked	
Perfect cont.	to have been asking	-	-	-	-	-	

ОСНОВЫ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА (в таблицах и схемах)

1. Структура

АНГЛИЙСКОГО ПОВЕСТВОВАТЕЛЬНОГО РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ



ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ	
1. Существительное	The girl reads a book.
2. Местоимения:	
а) личные (им.п.)	They study English.
б) притяжательные (II форма)	My picture is large, yours is larger.
в) указательные	This was beautiful.
г) неопределенные	Everybody has read it.
д) относительные и соединительные	The girl who is reading there is my sister.
е) вопросительные	Who reads this book?
3. Числительные:	
а) количественные	Two came at the same time.
б) порядковые	The second was my brother.
4. Инфинитив или герундий	To walk is useful. Walking is useful.
5. Придаточное подлежащее	Who can do it is not known.
Формальное подлежащее	
1. It (is)	It is cold
2. One (can) (may) (must)	One can do it One may do it One must do it
3. There (is)	There is a book on the table.

ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА	
1. Наречие	This book is here.
2. Причастие (I, II) (причастный оборот)	While reading he made notes. Having finished his experiments, he compared the result.
3. Инфинитив или герундий	She went there to study physics. She went there for studying physics.
4. Существительное (с предлогом)	They were walking in the forest.
5. Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения:	
А) времени	She will do it when she returns.
Б) места	The plant grows where the others couldn't
В) причины	As it was raining, we stayed at home.
Г) цели	She must hurry lest she (should) be late.
Д) условия	I shall do this work if I have time.
Е) уступительные	Though he was very young, he has a good worker.

СКАЗУЕМОЕ		
I. Простое (личная глагольная форма):		
А) изъявительное наклонение	I read a book. I have read it. I am reading a book. I have been reading it. I was given a book.	
Б) сослагательное наклонение	I should do this work if I had time.	
II. Составное (глагол - связка + именная часть):		
be feel keep become grow get turn seem appear и др.	1. Существительное	He is a research worker. He has become a research worker.
	2. Прилагательное	My house is new.
	3. Причастия (I, II)	It was well done. He seemed tired, but kept working.
	4. Местоимения:	
	А) личные (им.п.)	That was he.
	б) указательные	It was that.
	в) притяжательные (II форма)	The paper is his.
	г) неопределенные	It is too much for me.
	д) вопросительные	What has she become?
	е) относительные и соединительные	The question is who will go there.
	5. Числительные:	
	А) количественные	They were five.
	Б) порядковые	She was the first to do it.
	6. Инфинитив или герундий	Our aim is to master English. Our aim is mastering English.
	7. Наречие	She was out.
	8. Существительное, местоимение (с предлогом)	When the pendulum is at rest, it shows the direction of gravitation. It is for him.
	9. Придаточное сказуемое	The question is if (whether) he will come.
III. Сложное (модальный глагол + инфинитив)		
I can do it. He is to go there.		

ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ	
I. Прямое	
1. Существительное	The boy reads a book.
2. Местоимения:	
А) личные (объектный падеж)	The boy reads it.
Б) притяжательные (II форма)	We haven't seen their paper; we have seen only yours.
В) указательные	He likes this.
Г) неопределенные	He told us something.
Д) относительные и соединительные	I don't know whom they sent there.
Е) вопросительные	What did you see there?
Ж) возвратные	I wash myself.
З) взаимные	They greeted each other.
3. Числительные:	
А) количественные	How many papers has he written? He has written five.
Б) порядковые	Of the two books I read I liked the second better.
4. Инфинитив или герундий	She likes to walk. She likes walking.
5. Придаточное дополнительное предложение	He said (that) he had done it.
II. Косвенное беспредложное	
1. Существительное	She gave the girls a book.
2. Личное местоимение (объективный падеж)	She gave them a book.
III. Косвенное предложное	
1. Существительное	She gave a book to the girl.
2. Личное местоимение (объективный падеж)	She gave a book to them.
3. Герундий	We insisted on going there.