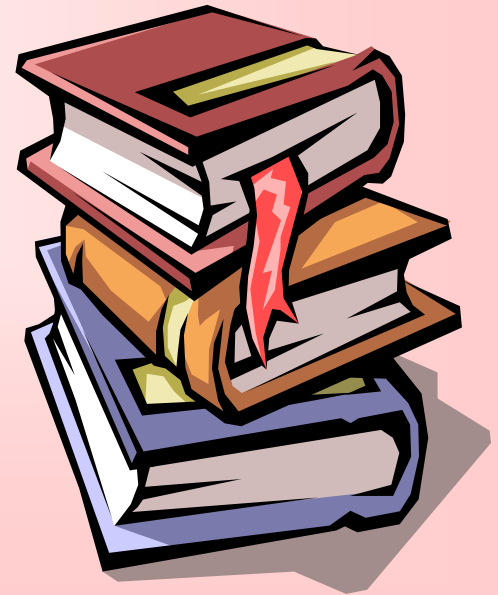


# *The fundamentals of English grammar*



## *Sequence of Tenses or Tense Shift*



# Direct and Indirect Speech

## Present

Если в косвенной речи в главном предложении глагол стоит в настоящем времени, в придаточном предложении глагол употребляется в том же времени, в котором он стоит в прямой речи.

## Past

Если в косвенной речи в главном предложении глагол стоит в прошедшем времени, в придаточном предложении глагол употребляется в одном из прошедших времен: происходит сдвиг времён - глагол делает «шаг назад» (one step back)

Jane says: «I'm reading the Encyclopedia now.»

Jane says that she is reading the Encyclopedia now.

Jane said that she was reading the Encyclopedia then.

Tom tells me: «My sister lost her laptop yesterday.»

Tom tells me that his sister lost her laptop yesterday.»

Tom told me that his sister had lost her laptop the day before.»

Rita thinks: «it will rain tomorrow.»

Rita thinks that it will rain tomorrow.

Rita thought that it would rain the next day.

# *Tense Shift* **Statements**

## *Времена группы Present*

*Present Simple*



*Past Simple*

*V/Vs*

*V2/ed*

*Present Continuous*



*Past Continuous*

*is/am/are + Ving*

*was/were + Ving*

*Present Perfect*



*Past Perfect*

*have/has + V3/ed*

*had + V3/ed*

*Present Perfect Continuous*



*Past Perfect Continuous*

*have/has+ been Ving*

*had + been Ving*

# Tense Shift Statements

Времена группы Past

*Past Simple*

*V2/ed*



*Past Perfect*

*had + V3/ed*

*Past Continuous*



*Past Continuous*

*was/were + Ving*

*Past Perfect*



*Past Perfect*

*had + V3/ed*

*Past Perfect Continuous*



*Past Perfect Continuous*

*had + been Ving*

# Tense Shift Statements

Времена группы Future

**will**

**would**

*Future Simple*

*Future Simple in the Past*

**will + V**

**would + V**

*Future Continuous*

*Future Continuous in the Past*

**will + be V<sub>ing</sub>**

**would + be V<sub>ing</sub>**

*Future Perfect*

*Future Perfect in the Past*

**will + have V<sub>3/ed</sub>**

**would + have V<sub>3/ed</sub>**

*Future Perfect Continuous*

*Future Perfect Continuous  
in the Past*

**will + have been V<sub>ing</sub>**

**would + have been V<sub>ing</sub>**

# Modal Verbs

**can – could**  
**may – might**  
**must – had to**  
**have/has to – had to**  
**should = should**  
**ought to = ought to**

Dan noted: «I can speak different foreign languages.»

Dan noted that he **could** speak different foreign languages.

Mary said: «I may buy a new phone tomorrow.»

Mary said that she **might** buy a new phone the next day.

Terry said: «I must consult my doctor next week.»

Terry said that he **had to** consult his doctor the following week.

# Remember:

*Наречия и местоимения, изменяющиеся в косвенной речи в том случае, если глагол в основной части стоит в прошедшем времени.*

**say**  
**tell**  
**add**  
**note**  
**notice**  
**remark**  
**explain**  
**complain**  
**reply**  
**remind**  
**think**



*Кроме «say» и «tell» существует и другие глаголы, позволяющие передавать косвенную речь и разнообразить вашу речь.*

***now – then***  
***yesterday – the day before***  
***tomorrow – the next day***  
***last year – the year before***  
***next year – the following day***  
***(a week) ago – (a week) before***  
***this – that***  
***today – that day***  
***tonight – that night***  
***these – those***  
***here – there***

# But

Правила согласования времён не соблюдаются, если:

1) в придаточном предложении речь идёт об общеизвестных истинах и фактах

Our teacher explained to us that **the Earth moves round the Sun**.

Our teacher told us that **water boils at 100 degrees C**.

2) при передачи последовательности событий

He said that **he was born in Washington** in 1995 and soon **his family moved to New York**.

3) говорящий передаёт что-либо сразу после высказывания.

“The view **is breathtaking**,” he said. → He said that the view **is breathtaking**.



4) *в придаточной части сложного предложения, имеющего союзы when и since*

Mike said: «I haven't met Susan **since** we **went** to the party.» →

Mike said that he hadn't met Susan **since** they **went** to the party.

He remarked: «She was crying **when** I **came** in.» →

He remarked that she was crying **when** he **came** in.

5) *В косвенной речи передаются придаточные условия 2 и 3 типа (желания или нереальные условия в прошлом).*

“**I wish** I **was** a film star,” he said. →

He said he **wished** he **was** a film star.

# Questions

При передачи вопросов в косвенную речь соблюдается прямой порядок слов.

## General questions

*появляется частичка if (ли) для связи главной и придаточной частей предложения*

- Ann said: «Does your sister often attend a sports club?» → Ann asked **if** my sister often attended a sports club.
- Mike said: «Did you go clubbing yesterday?» → Mike wondered **if** I had gone clubbing the day before.
- Lisa said: «Will you prepare for the project tomorrow?» → Lisa wanted to know **if** I would prepare for the project the next day.

## Wh-questions

*связкой между главной и придаточной частями предложения служит вопросительное слово, с которого и задавался вопрос в прямой речи*

- Tom said: «What are you doing now?» → Tom wondered **what** I was doing then.
- Kate said: «How did you spend this weekend?» → Kate asked **how** I had spent that weekend.
- Mary said: «What country will you choose to travel next summer?» → Mary wanted to know **what country** I would choose to travel the following summer.

# Commands and requests

*Для передачи в косвенную речь предложений в повелительном наклонении придаточное предложение не используется - используется дополнение (связывается частичкой to + инфинитив)*

The doctor said : «Give up drinking fizzy water.»



The doctor advised me to give up drinking fizzy water.

Mother told her daughter: «Don't speak so loudly.»



Mother asked her daughter not to speak so loudly.

A man said to the waiter: «Could you bring me some salad?»



A man ordered the waiter to bring him some salad.

ask, advise, tell,  
warn, order,  
remind, allow,  
recommend