

ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА
НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ТА ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів
з освітньої компоненти
«Практична граматики англійської мови»
(“PAST TENSES”)

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Методичні рекомендації до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів з освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови» (“PAST TENSES”) / Уклад.: Н.В. Дячук, Т.В. Криворучко. Житомир : Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2026. 75 с.

Методичні рекомендації до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів з освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови» (“PAST TENSES”) укладено для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти денної/ заочної форми здобуття освіти.

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ЗМІСТ

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3. Понятійний апарат тем.
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1. ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Методичні рекомендації до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів з освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови» (“PAST TENSES”) розроблено відповідно до робочої програми навчальної дисципліни та спрямовано на забезпечення системної підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти до активної участі на практичних заняттях. Освітня компонента орієнтована на формування граматичної компетенції, комунікативну спрямованість, розвиток навичок автоматичного та правильного вживання *Past Tenses*. Компонента спрямована на розвиток умінь точного вибору часових форм відповідно до контексту, усунення помилок та інтеграцію з реальною мовленнєвою практикою.

Метою методичних рекомендацій є надання здобувачам вищої освіти чітких орієнтирів щодо змісту, організації та методики виконання самостійної та індивідуальної роботи, а також забезпечення цілісної, системної та практично орієнтованої підготовки з освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови».

Актуальність цих рекомендацій зумовлена необхідністю формування високого рівня граматичної компетентності англійської мови у здобувачів вищої освіти, що є важливою складовою у професійній комунікації в сучасному глобалізованому світі.

Завдання методичних рекомендацій:

- розкрити теоретичні основи системи минулих часів англійської мови;
- систематизувати знання щодо утворення та вживання минулих часів: Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect і Past Perfect Continuous;
- сформуванню у здобувачів умінь аналізувати, порівнювати та обирати потрібну часову форму залежно від контексту.

Методичні рекомендації структуровані відповідно до робочої програми освітньої компоненти, яка охоплює такі ключові компоненти як:

Мета вивчення освітньої компоненти: надати студентам практичні знання граматичної будови англійської мови, які необхідні для філологів, фахівців-перекладачів з англійської мови і сформуванню стійкі навички граматично правильної англійської мови в її усній і писемній формі.

Основні завдання вивчення освітньої компоненти:

- набуття знань стосовно всіх часових форм та частин англійської мови, а також безособових форм дієслів (інфінітива, герундія, дієприкметника), вторинно-предикативних конструкцій з безособовими формами дієслова, модальних дієслів, непрямих способів дієслова, синтаксису;

- формування навичок використання всіх часових форм, частин англійської мови, непрямих способів дієслова, модальних дієслів, безособових форм дієслів (інфінітива, герундія, дієприкметника), вторинно-предикативних конструкцій з безособовими формами дієслова, синтаксису в усній (діалогічній і монологічній) та письмовій мові та під час перекладу;

- розпізнавання, утворення та аналіз використання речень різних типів за структурою і прагматичним спрямуванням.

Результати навчання

Здобувач повинен знати:

- правила утворення всіх минулих часів (*Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous*).

- маркери часу (часові покажчики) для кожної форми.
- функціональні відтінки (наприклад, різницю між тривалою дією та завершеним результатом).
- винятки та особливості вживання статичних дієслів (*Stative Verbs*) у минулому часі.

Здобувач повинен вміти:

- використовувати весь діапазон лексико-граматичних засобів для висловлення думок з тем, що вивчаються.
- успішно виконувати граматичні вправи, спираючись на опрацьований теоретичний матеріал.
- володіти сталими навичками граматично правильного висловлення думок у письмовій та усній формах.

Індивідуальна робота інтегрується у всі етапи навчання: від самостійного вивчення нового (попереднє домашнє опрацювання) до закріплення, узагальнення та контролю. Вона є ключовою для формування сталих навичок використання *Past Tenses*.

2. ПЕРЕЛІК ТЕМ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ І ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО ВИКОНАННЯ

Тема 1. Особливості формування і вживання *Past Simple*.

Тема 2. Особливості формування і вживання *Past Continuous*.

Тема 3. Специфіка вживання дієслів, що не мають форм *Continuous* у минулому часі.

Тема 4. Статичні дієслова (*Stative Verbs*): випадки вживання у формах *Past Continuous* зі зміною значення.

Тема 5. Компаративний аналіз вживання *Past Simple* і *Past Continuous*.

Тема 6. Організація та функціонування часової форми *Past Perfect*.

Тема 7. Особливості формування і вживання *Past Perfect Continuous*.

Тема 8. Ключові відмінності у використанні *Past Perfect* і *Past Perfect Continuous*.

Тема 9. Особливості вживання часових форм *Past Tenses* в активному стані.

Тема 10. Вживання часових форм *Past Tenses* в пасивному стані.

3. ПОНЯТІЙНИЙ АПАРАТ ТЕМИ

Тема 1.

ДІЄСЛОВО. ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ, МИНУЛИЙ, МАЙБУТНІЙ ЧАСИ НЕОЗНАЧЕНОЇ, ТРИВАЛОЇ, ПЕРФЕКТНОЇ ТА ПЕРФЕКТНО- ТРИВАЛОЇ ФОРМ.

Функціонально-семантичні аспекти формування та вживання *Past Simple*.

Специфіка реалізації категорії тривалості у формі *Past Continuous*.

Лінгвістичні обмеження щодо вживання статичних дієслів (*Stative Verbs*) у минулому часі та умови трансформації їх значень у формах *Continuous*.

Компаративна характеристика вживання *Past Simple* та *Past Continuous* у наративному контексті.

Особливості репрезентації категорії передуваності через часову форму *Past Perfect*. Структурно-функціональні параметри вживання *Past Perfect Continuous*. Диференціація видо-часових значень та ключові відмінності у вживанні *Past Perfect* та *Past Perfect Continuous*.

4. ПЕРЕЛІК ВИДІВ РОБОТИ З РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЯМИ ЩОДО ЇХ ПРОВЕДЕННЯ

Практичні заняття з освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови» є важливою формою організації освітнього процесу, спрямованою на поглиблення теоретичних знань, формування практичних навичок, розвиток критичного мислення, уміння аргументовано висловлювати власну позицію застосовуючи опрацьований матеріал, працювати індивідуально та в команді.

Метою цього розділу є визначення чітких та послідовних алгоритмів для забезпечення системної та ефективної самостійної та індивідуальної роботи здобувачами вищої освіти до активної участі на практичних заняттях з дисципліни «Практична граматики англійської мови». Розділ фокусується на формуванні у здобувачів усвідомленої обробки інформації, що поєднує теоретичне осмислення граматичного матеріалу і практичне відпрацювання мовленнєвих навичок. Метою є забезпечення системності та логічної послідовності самостійної роботи у процесі підготовки до занять. Основне спрямування розділу полягає у формуванні здатності застосовувати основи теоретичних знань у практичних та професійних цілях задля покращення навчальних досягнень здобувачів та забезпечення якісного освітнього процесу.

Підготовка до аудиторної роботи передбачає самостійне або групове виконання завдань згідно із затвердженою тематикою та регламентом освітньої компоненти. Підготовка до практичних занять передбачає такі види навчальної діяльності:

1. Опрацювання теоретичного матеріалу.

Рекомендації щодо виконання:

- Систематизуйте теоретичні положення наявної системи минулих часів англійської мови, правил утворення, семантики та функціональних особливостей часових форм *Past Simple*, *Past Continuous*, *Past Perfect* та *Past Perfect Continuous*.
- Складіть структурований конспект (бажано у вигляді порівняльних таблиць та схем).
- Підготуйте ментальну карту, інфографіку або опорний конспект з ключовими прикладами та можливими винятками. Обсяг: 4–5 сторінок.

2. Виконання тренувальних граматичних вправ.

Рекомендації щодо виконання:

- Виконуйте вправи у певній послідовності: від вправ закритого типу на один часовий форм до змішаних вправ підвищеної складності.
- Після виконання обов'язково здійснюйте самоперевірку за ключами та проводьте аналіз допущених помилок.
- Пропонується вести «Журнал помилок» із зазначенням типу помилки та правильного варіанта.
- Повторюйте вправи з помилками через інтервали часу.

3. Творчі письмові завдання.

Рекомендації щодо виконання:

- Підготуйте зв'язні тексти різних жанрів (розповідь, есе, щоденникові записи, біографічний нарис тощо) з обов'язковим використанням усіх вивчених *Past Tenses*.

- Обов'язково складайте детальний план перед написанням та слідуйте рекомендаціям.

- Проводьте саморедагування з акцентом на правильність і доцільність уживання часових форм після написання тексту. Рекомендований обсяг: 150–250 слів.

4. Аналіз автентичних текстів.

Рекомендації щодо виконання:

- Оберіть автентичний текст (уривок художньої літератури, біографію, публіцистичну статтю).

- Проведіть детальний граматичний аналіз уживання *Past Tenses*, намагайтеся пояснити вибір кожного часу.

- Виконайте трансформаційні вправи, котрі спрямовані на зміну часів, перефразування тощо.

5. Самоконтроль і тестові завдання.

Рекомендації щодо виконання:

- Виконуйте тестові завдання різного рівня складності

- Фіксуйте результати та аналізуйте типові помилки задля їхнього майбутнього уникнення.

- Повторюйте тести, у яких кількість правильних відповідей нижча за 85%.

6. Проектне (індивідуальне/групове творче) завдання.

Рекомендації щодо виконання:

- Підготуйте комплексне проектне завдання, яке інтегрує всі вивчені граматичні структури. Можливі форми: проект у формі презентації, кейс-аналіз, рольова гра, сценарій короткого відео- або аудіо-розповіді, письмовий проект.

ПАМ'ЯТАЙТЕ! Під час підготовки до семінарських занять здобувачі вищої освіти повинні дотримуватися **принципів академічної доброчесності**. Використання різних форматів підготовки завдань сприяє підвищенню мотивації здобувачів та якості засвоєння навчального матеріалу.

Контрольно-діагностична функція забезпечує системний моніторинг навчальних досягнень, прозорість оцінювання та надання конструктивного фідбеку для корекції траєкторії навчання. Важливою є також рефлексивно-аналітична складова, спрямована на ідентифікацію типових труднощів (зокрема, у застосуванні часових форм *Past Tenses*) та оптимізацію методичного інструментарію задля підвищення автономії здобувачів

Таким чином, роль викладача полягає в інтеграції організаційних, методичних і педагогічних функцій, спрямованих на формування активної навчальної позиції здобувачів вищої освіти, розвиток їхніх лідерських і комунікативних компетентностей та підготовку до ефективної професійної діяльності.

**5. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЮ: ПИТАННЯ ДЛЯ
САМОПЕРЕВІРКИ, ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ РІЗНОГО РІВНЯ
СКЛАДНОСТІ, ТВОРЧІ ЗАВДАННЯ.**

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

Завдання 1.

Choose the correct option (a, b, or c) to complete each sentence using the Past Simple tense. Pay close attention to the spelling of regular verbs and the unique forms of irregular verbs. The difficulty of the questions increases as you progress.

1. I ___ (visit) my aunt yesterday. (a. visit / b. visited / c. visits)
2. They ___ (go) to the park last Sunday. (a. go / b. went / c. gone)
3. We ___ not see the film. (a. did / b. do / c. done)
4. ___ you finish the task? (a. Do / b. Did / c. Done)
5. He ___ (stop) the car abruptly. (a. stoped / b. stopped / c. stops)
6. It ___ (be) very cold at night. (a. was / b. were / c. been)
7. Who ___ (break) the vase? (a. broke / b. did break / c. breaks)
8. I ___ (think) the test was easy. (a. thought / b. thinked / c. taught)
9. Why ___ she so upset? (a. did / b. was / c. were)
10. She ___ (try) to solve the puzzle. (a. tryed / b. tried / c. tries)
11. ___ your friends at the party? (a. Was / b. Were / c. Did)
12. I ___ (not/know) his name. (a. didn't knew / b. didn't know / c. not knew)
13. The sun ___ (rise) early that morning. (a. rose / b. raised / c. risen)
14. Hardly anyone ___ (notice) the change. (a. noticed / b. did notice / c. notices)
15. The professor ___ (clarify) the thesis. (a. clarified / b. clarify / c. clarifies)

Завдання 2.

Select the grammatically correct option to complete the sentence in the Past Simple.

1. The witness ___ to tell the truth. (a. swored / b. swore / c. sworn)
2. Who ___ the expedition in 1924? (a. lead / b. did lead / c. led)
3. They ___ any significant evidence. (a. didn't find / b. didn't found / c. not found)
4. Why ___ the results so inconsistent? (a. did / b. was / c. were)
5. The bells ___ throughout the city. (a. ringed / b. rang / c. rung)
6. He ___ the blueprints on the table. (a. lied / b. lay / c. laid)
7. Nobody ___ the answer at that time. (a. knew / b. knowed / c. did knew)
8. The inflation rate ___ by ten percent. (a. rised / b. rose / c. raised)
9. ___ the committee approve the proposal? (a. Were / b. Did / c. Had)
10. The station ___ the news live. (a. broadcast / b. broadcasted / c. broadcasts)
11. She ___ professional legal advice. (a. seeked / b. sought / c. soughten)
12. What ___ after the meeting ended? (a. did happen / b. happened / c. happens)
13. The ship ___ rapidly after the collision. (a. sinked / b. sank / c. sunk)
14. The general ___ the soldiers from retreating. (a. forbid / b. forbaded / c. forbade)
15. The findings ___ earlier reports. (a. contradicted / b. contradict / c. did contradicted)

Завдання 3.

Choose the correct option (a, b, or c) to complete each sentence using the Past Continuous tense. Pay close attention to the spelling of regular verbs and the unique forms of irregular verbs. The difficulty of the questions increases as you progress.

1. I ___ (read) a book at 8 PM yesterday. (a. read / b. was reading / c. were reading)
2. They ___ (play) football when it started to rain. (a. were playing / b. was playing / c. played)
3. She ___ not (listen) to the lecture. (a. weren't listening / b. wasn't listening / c. didn't listening)
4. ___ you (work) on the project all night? (a. Was / b. Were / c. Did)
5. At this time last year, we ___ (live) in London. (a. were living / b. was living / c. lived)
6. While the professor ___ (speak), a student interrupted. (a. were speaking / b. was speaking / c. spoke)
7. My colleagues ___ (discuss) the budget while I was preparing the report. (a. was discussing / b. were discussing / c. discussed)
8. He ___ (constantly/complain) about the noise. (a. was constantly complaining / b. were constantly complaining / c. constantly complained)
9. The sun ___ (shine) through the window during the meeting. (a. was shining / b. was shinning / c. were shining)
10. Who ___ you (talk) to when I saw you? (a. was / b. were / c. did)
11. The team ___ (strive) to meet the deadline all week. (a. was striving / b. were striving / c. strived)
12. I ___ (think) of calling you when your message arrived. (a. were thinking / b. was thinking / c. thought)
13. During the experiment, the temperature ___ (gradually/increase). (a. was gradually increasing / b. were gradually increasing / c. gradually increased)
14. The data ___ (indicate) a trend that we hadn't noticed before. (a. were indicating / b. was indicating / c. indicated)
15. Several factors ___ (contribute) to the crisis at that specific moment. (a. was contributing / b. were contributing / c. did contribute)

Завдання 4.

Select the grammatically correct option to complete the sentence in the Past Continuous.

1. The committee ___ (deliberate) on the proposal for hours before reaching a consensus. (a. was deliberating / b. were deliberating / c. deliberated)
2. Throughout the 19th century, the geopolitical landscape ___ (undergo) radical shifts. (a. was undergoing / b. were undergoing / c. underwent)
3. He ___ (always/claim) that his research was self-funded, which later proved false. (a. was always claiming / b. were always claiming / c. always claimed)
4. While the analysts ___ (interpret) the data, new discrepancies emerged. (a. were interpreting / b. was interpreting / c. interpreted)

5. At that specific moment, the administration ___ (be) particularly uncooperative. (a. was being / b. were being / c. was)
6. The witnesses ___ (not/give) consistent testimony during the trial. (a. wasn't giving / b. weren't giving / c. didn't giving)
7. ___ the authorities (monitor) the situation as it unfolded? (a. Was / b. Were / c. Did)
8. The project ___ (rapidly/lose) momentum due to the lack of funding. (a. was rapidly losing / b. were rapidly losing / c. rapidly lost)
9. I ___ (think) of revising the methodology when the new guidelines were published. (a. was thinking / b. were thinking / c. thought)
10. The researchers ___ (strive) to isolate the variable throughout the entire experiment. (a. were striving / b. was striving / c. strived)
11. Such trends ___ (emerge) even before the economic downturn began. (a. were emerging / b. was emerging / c. emerged)
12. Why ___ the suspect (be) so evasive during the initial interrogation? (a. did / b. was / c. was being)
13. The software ___ (constantly/glitch) during the final testing phase. (a. was constantly glitching / b. were constantly glitching / c. constantly glitched)
14. While the infrastructure ___ (deteriorate), the government focused on other issues. (a. was deteriorating / b. were deteriorating / c. deteriorated)
15. Scientific consensus ___ (gradually/shift) towards the new hypothesis. (a. was gradually shifting / b. were gradually shifting / c. gradually shifted)

Завдання 5.

Choose the correct option (a, b, or c) to complete each sentence using the Past Perfect tense. Pay close attention to the spelling of regular verbs and the unique forms of irregular verbs. The difficulty of the questions increases as you progress.

1. I ___ (finish) the report before the meeting started. (a. finished / b. had finished / c. have finished)
2. She ___ (not/see) him for five years. (a. hadn't seen / b. hasn't seen / c. didn't saw)
3. ___ they (eat) dinner when you arrived? (a. Had / b. Did / c. Have)
4. By the time we got there, the train ___. (a. left / b. has left / c. had left)
5. I realized I ___ (lose) my keys. (a. lost / b. had lost / c. have lost)
6. He ___ (study) French before he moved to Paris. (a. had studied / b. studied / c. was studying)
7. The film ___ (already/start) when we entered. (a. already started / b. has already started / c. had already started)
8. Why ___ she (not/call) you earlier? (a. didn't / b. hasn't / c. hadn't)
9. After they ___ (sign) the contract, they celebrated. (a. had signed / b. signed / c. have signed)
10. I was sure that I ___ (see) that man before. (a. saw / b. had seen / c. have seen)
11. Until last week, he ___ (never/be) to an opera. (a. was never / b. has never been / c. had never been)

12. By 2020, the company ___ (expand) to three countries. (a. had expanded / b. expanded / c. has expanded)
13. She told me she ___ (already/book) the flights. (a. already booked / b. had already booked / c. has already booked)
14. Hardly ___ he (arrive) when the phone rang. (a. did / b. had / c. has)
15. The crops died because it ___ (not/rain) for months. (a. hadn't rained / b. didn't rain / c. hasn't rained)

Завдання 6.

Select the grammatically correct option to complete the sentence in the Past Perfect.

1. No sooner ___ the experiment (conclude) than the results were questioned. (a. did / b. had / c. was)
2. The researchers discovered that the data ___ (be) manipulated. (a. had been / b. was / c. has been)
3. By the time the audit began, the files ___ (disappear). (a. disappeared / b. have disappeared / c. had disappeared)
4. He ___ (scarcely/finish) his speech when the protest broke out. (a. had scarcely finished / b. scarcely finished / c. was scarcely finishing)
5. The evidence suggested that the breach ___ (occur) weeks earlier. (a. occurred / b. has occurred / c. had occurred)
6. They ___ (invest) heavily in the project before it was terminated. (a. had invested / b. invested / c. were investing)
7. ___ the diplomat (secure) the agreement prior to the summit? (a. Had / b. Did / c. Has)
8. The ruins indicated that a great civilization ___ (flourish) there. (a. flourished / b. has flourished / c. had flourished)
9. He retracted the statement he ___ (make) during the interview. (a. made / b. had made / c. has made)
10. Little ___ she (realize) that the decision had already been made. (a. had / b. did / c. has)
11. The symptoms subsided only after the patient ___ (take) the medication. (a. took / b. had taken / c. has taken)
12. Previous studies ___ (not/account) for the margin of error. (a. hadn't accounted / b. didn't account / c. hasn't accounted)
13. By sunset, the scouts ___ (reconnoiter) the entire perimeter. (a. reconnoitered / b. have reconnoitered / c. had reconnoitered)
14. The treaty ___ (provide) a decade of peace before it was violated. (a. provided / b. has provided / c. had provided)
15. It was the most complex case the firm ___ (ever/handle). (a. ever handled / b. has ever handled / c. had ever handled)

Завдання 7.

Choose the correct option (a, b, or c) to complete each sentence using the Past Perfect Continuous tense. Pay close attention to the spelling of regular verbs and the unique forms of irregular verbs. The difficulty of the questions increases as you progress.

1. I ___ (work) for three hours before I took a break. (a. worked / b. had been working / c. was working)
2. They ___ (wait) for the bus since 6 AM. (a. had been waiting / b. were waiting / c. have been waiting)
3. She ___ not (feel) well for days. (a. hadn't been feeling / b. wasn't feeling / c. didn't feel)
4. ___ you (study) long before the exam started? (a. Was / b. Had / c. Had been)
— *Note: structural check.*
5. The ground was wet because it ___ (rain) all night. (a. was raining / b. had been raining / c. rained)
6. How long ___ he (drive) when he had the accident? (a. had been driving / b. was driving / c. had driven)
7. We ___ (discuss) the plan for weeks. (a. were discussing / b. had been discussing / c. have been discussing)
8. Why ___ your eyes (be) red? — I ___ (cry). (a. were/had been crying / b. was/was crying / c. had been/cried)
9. By the time he arrived, I ___ (wait) for an hour. (a. was waiting / b. had been waiting / c. waited)
10. She ___ (practice) the piano since childhood. (a. had been practicing / b. was practicing / c. has been practicing)
11. They ___ (not/expect) the news, though they ___ (prepare) for it. (a. weren't/had been preparing / b. hadn't been/had been preparing)
12. The engine ___ (make) strange noises before it broke. (a. was making / b. had been making / c. made)
13. I ___ (look) for my keys everywhere. (a. had been looking / b. was looking / c. looked)
14. How long ___ the team (collaborate) on this? (a. had been collaborating / b. was collaborating / c. did collaborate)
15. The sun ___ (shine) all day before it suddenly got dark. (a. was shining / b. had been shining / c. shined)

Завдання 8.

Select the grammatically correct option to complete the sentence in the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. The researchers ___ (investigate) the anomaly for months before publishing. (a. had been investigating / b. were investigating / c. investigated)
2. Such negotiations ___ (undergo) scrutiny since the treaty began. (a. had been undergoing / b. was undergoing / c. underwent)

3. He ___ (scarcely/work) there for a month when he resigned. (a. had scarcely been working / b. was scarcely working / c. scarcely worked)
4. The administration ___ (deliberate) on the policy all year. (a. was deliberating / b. had been deliberating / c. deliberated)
5. Until the merger, the firms ___ (compete) fiercely. (a. had been competing / b. were competing / c. competed)
6. For years, the community ___ (strive) for independence. (a. was striving / b. had been striving / c. strived)
7. ___ the suspects (conspire) prior to the arrest? (a. Had been conspiring / b. Were conspiring / c. Had)
8. The project ___ (suffer) from neglect before the new funding. (a. was suffering / b. had been suffering / c. suffered)
9. I ___ (contemplate) a career change for some time. (a. was contemplating / b. had been contemplating / c. contemplated)
10. The system ___ (glitch) repeatedly throughout the week. (a. had been glitching / b. was glitching / c. glitched)
11. By then, the tension ___ (mount) for several days. (a. was mounting / b. had been mounting / c. mounted)
12. Why ___ the data (show) inconsistencies all along? (a. had been showing / b. was showing / c. did show)
13. The diplomat ___ (shuttle) between capitals for weeks. (a. was shuttling / b. had been shuttling / c. shuttled)
14. Economists ___ (warn) of the crisis since the previous quarter. (a. were warning / b. had been warning / c. warned)
15. The volcano ___ (emit) ash for days before the eruption. (a. was emitting / b. had been emitting / c. emitted)

Завдання 9.

In each sentence, two events took place. Choose the option that correctly orders the events using the Past Perfect Simple and the Past Simple.

Question 1

He felt relieved. He had finally signed the contract.

- a) He had felt relieved after he finally signed the contract.
- b) He felt relieved after he had finally signed the contract.
- c) He was feeling relieved when he finally signed the contract.

Question 2

The gallery lights went out. The curator had already secured the most valuable artifacts.

- a) The gallery lights went out because the curator had already secured the most valuable artifacts.
- b) The curator secured the most valuable artifacts before the gallery lights went out.
- c) The gallery lights were going out after the curator secured the artifacts.

Question 3

She only realized she _____ (lock) her keys inside the car after she _____ (reach) the front door of her office.

- a) locked / reached
- b) had locked / reached
- c) was locking / had reached

Завдання 10.

Fill in the blanks using either the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Simple. Pay close attention to the chronology.

The art critic ⁽¹⁾ enter the gallery at precisely 7:30 PM. He was furious. He ⁽²⁾ receive an invitation two days earlier, but nobody ⁽³⁾ tell him the venue ⁽⁴⁾ change. When he finally ⁽⁵⁾ find the new location, the curator ⁽⁶⁾ just finish her welcome speech. The first painting he saw ⁽⁷⁾ fall off the wall because an assistant ⁽⁸⁾ not secure the frame properly. He knew, even before he ⁽⁹⁾ take his coat off, that this show ⁽¹⁰⁾ be a total failure.

Завдання 11.

Combine the two sentences into one using a linking word (because, so, when) and the Past Perfect Continuous for the cause.

Example

A: She had a terrible headache. (She studied all night.)

Combined: She had a terrible headache because she had been studying all night.

1. The grass was brown and patchy. (*The gardener didn't water the lawn for weeks.*)

The grass was brown and patchy because _____.

2. They couldn't believe how much weight he had lost. (*He exercised regularly for six months.*)

They couldn't believe how much weight he had lost as he _____.

3. The air was thick with smoke. (*The fire alarms didn't work for hours.*)

The air was thick with smoke because _____.

4. I was exhausted by the time the film ended. (*I drove non-stop since 6 AM.*)

I was exhausted by the time the film ended because _____.

Завдання 12.

The Past Perfect Continuous cannot be used with stative verbs (e.g., know, believe, belong, love). Correct the following sentences by replacing the tense with the appropriate Past Perfect Simple.

1. They looked shocked when the news broke. They had been knowing about the scandal for months.

Correction: _____

2. I had been hating the idea of moving abroad until I saw the job offer.

Correction: _____

3. By the time she won the lottery, she had been owning the same small house for thirty years.

Correction: _____

4. The doctor suspected she had been feeling ill for a long time, but she hadn't mentioned it.

Correction: _____

Завдання 13.

Choose the most appropriate option(s) to talk about the past. In some cases, more than one answer is possible, but check if the verb is a state or an action.

1. My grandmother **used to live / would live** in this exact house, but she sold it in 1995.
2. Every summer, we **used to visit / would visit** the coast, where we **used to spend / would spend** hours on the beach.
3. Before he had his accident, he **used to drive / would drive** a motorcycle.
4. When they were young, they **used to have / would have** very long hair.
5. If we were late for dinner, my father **used to shout / would shout** at us terribly.
6. The old cinema **used to be / would be** much grander before the renovation.

Завдання 14.

Rewrite the sentences using the provided phrase in a way that expresses regret, annoyance, or a demand for action. Use the Unreal Past Tenses.

1. I didn't listen to my professor's advice, and now I regret it.
 - If only... _____
2. My friend should stop interrupting me when I speak. (*Annoyance*)
 - I wish... _____
3. It is already 11 PM, and the guests haven't left yet. They should go now!
 - It's high time... _____
4. I want you to tell me the truth instead of hiding it.
 - I'd rather you... _____
5. I regret applying for that job last week; I should have waited.
 - I wish... _____

Завдання 15.

Read the short crime story. For each number, choose the best tense to fit the narrative function (background, sequence, preceding action, duration).

Detective Miller (1) arrived / had arrived at the warehouse. The rain (2) pelted / was pelting down for hours, making the scene muddy and difficult to examine. The security guard, who (3) shivered / was shivering in a corner, explained that the robbery (4) happened / had happened just as the midnight shift (5) started / was starting. The thieves (6) drilled / had been drilling through the safe wall for twenty minutes when the main alarm (7) finally went off / had finally gone off. He knew they (8) were planning / had been planning this job for weeks.

Завдання 16.

The following story is written entirely in the Past Simple. Rewrite the passage (minimum 10 lines) to make the chronology and cause-and-effect clearer by using the Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, and Past Perfect Continuous.

Original: I opened the letter. I read the first line. I realized who sent it. The sender wrote to me years ago. He moved to Canada last year. I thought about the time we met. We talked for hours. I decided to call him immediately.

Rewrite the passage using:

- **Past Continuous** — for background actions in progress
- **Past Perfect Simple** — for actions completed before another past action
- **Past Perfect Continuous** — for actions that had been ongoing before another past event

Завдання 17.

In each item, the two clauses are presented in their chronological order of occurrence. Rewrite the sentence, placing the Past Simple event first in the new sentence, forcing the use of the Past Perfect to clarify the timeline.

Example:

- Original Order: (1) She read the email. (2) She realized the mistake.
- Rewritten: She realized the mistake because she had read the email.

1. (1) The company spent millions on R&D. (2) They launched the product.
 - Rewritten: They launched the product, but by then _____
2. (1) The snow started two days earlier. (2) The flights were finally cancelled.
 - Rewritten: The flights were finally cancelled, though the snow _____
3. (1) He failed to renew his work visa. (2) He was deported.
 - Rewritten: He was deported since _____
4. (1) I missed the first five minutes of the movie. (2) I arrived late to the cinema.
 - Rewritten: When I arrived late to the cinema, I noticed I _____

Завдання 18.

Complete the text using the correct form (Past Simple or Past Perfect Simple) of the verbs in brackets. Focus on distinguishing the events that happened before the main narrative flow (Past Perfect) from those that happen within the flow (Past Simple).

When I (1) _____ (visit) the old factory last year, I almost (2) _____ (not recognize) it. Since the company (3) _____ (shut down) five years prior, the entire façade (4) _____ (crumble). I (5) _____ (recall) that my grandfather (6) _____ (work) there for over forty years, and he always (7) _____ (say) the building was indestructible. He (8) _____ (retire) only a few months before the final closure, so he (9) _____ (never see) this desolate scene. As I (10) _____ (turn) to leave, I (11) _____ (spot) the old sign he (12) _____ (design) hanging crookedly above the locked gates.

Завдання 19.

Identify the two sentences where the Past Perfect Continuous is used incorrectly with a stative verb. Correct those sentences using the Past Perfect Simple.

1. She looked familiar because I had been seeing her picture in the news for days.
Correction: _____
2. They broke up because they had been having disagreements about money for over a year.
Correction: _____
3. The contract was invalid as the CEO had been knowing about the breach of trust since March.
Correction: _____
4. I had been wanting to visit that city for ages, but I never had the opportunity until last summer.
Correction: _____
5. By the time the war ended, the civilians had been suffering through severe shortages for nearly a decade.
Correction: _____

Завдання 20.

Read the main action (Past Simple). Expand the scene by adding three separate background actions using the Past Continuous tense, creating atmosphere.

Example:

Main Action: The suspect quietly slipped out of the side door.

Expanded: The suspect quietly slipped out of the side door. Inside, the band was playing a final encore, and outside, rain was falling steadily. A single street cleaner was sweeping the pavement nearby.

1. Main Action: The lights flickered and then went out completely.

Expanded:

2. Main Action: She finally found the courage to ask him the difficult question.

Expanded:

3. Main Action: The antique clock chimed midnight.

Expanded:

Завдання 21.

The two sentences describe two chronologically distinct events. Combine them into one flowing sentence using a conjunction (after, before, once, by the time) and the correct past tenses, ensuring the earlier action is in the Past Perfect Simple.

1. She checked all the flight data. Only then did she notify the pilot of the change in gate.

- Combined: Only after she _____ (check) all the flight data did she _____ (notify) the pilot of the change in gate.

2. The committee ratified the treaty. Two weeks later, the press learned the full details.

- Combined: The press _____ (learn) the full details two weeks after the committee _____ (ratify) the treaty.

3. He deleted the original file. Then he realized he needed it for the audit.

- Combined: He _____ (realize) he needed the file for the audit only after he _____ (delete) the original.

4. The CEO had already resigned. News of the financial scandal broke that afternoon.

- Combined: News of the financial scandal _____ (break) that afternoon, but the CEO _____ (already / resign).

Завдання 24.

Read the passage about an archaeological discovery. Fill in the blanks with the correct past tense of the verb in brackets (Simple, Continuous, Perfect Simple, or Perfect Continuous).

Dr. Hayes (1) _____ (dig) at the site for almost a year when she (2) _____ (find) the first clue. For weeks, her team (3) _____ (focus) on the eastern quadrant, which previous expeditions (4) _____ (believe) was sterile. That morning, the sun (5) _____ (shine) brightly, and two students (6) _____ (sift) soil near the old well. When one of them (7) _____ (yell), Dr. Hayes (8) _____ (realize) instantly that they (9) _____ (uncover) something significant, something nobody (10) _____ (expect).

Завдання 25.

Choose the correct past modal verb (must have, might have, couldn't have, should have) that best fits the meaning of the context.

1. He walked right past me without speaking. He _____ seen me, or he would have stopped. (*Strong impossibility / certainty it didn't happen*)
 - a) might have
 - b) couldn't have
 - c) must have
2. The meeting was scheduled for 9 AM, but they arrived at 10 AM. They _____ checked the calendar more carefully. (*Regret / criticism of past action*)
 - a) must have
 - b) should have
 - c) might have
3. The data suggests the company lost over 1 million dollars last quarter. This _____ been the reason for the unexpected resignation of the CFO. (*Strong deduction / high probability*)
 - a) might have
 - b) couldn't have
 - c) must have
4. I lost my phone somewhere between the office and the metro. I suppose I _____ left it in the taxi, but I'm not sure. (*Possibility / uncertainty*)
 - a) should have
 - b) might have
 - c) must have

Завдання 26.

Choose the single best option (A, B, C, or D) to complete each sentence, demonstrating precise control over the past tenses.

1. By the time the rescue team arrived, the hikers _____ in the blizzard for over three days.

- a) were waiting
 - b) had waited
 - c) had been waiting
 - d) waited
2. I _____ to call him immediately, but then I realized I _____ his number.
- a) decided / lost
 - b) had decided / had lost
 - c) decided / had lost
 - d) was deciding / lost
3. The CEO said she _____ on the details of the merger for weeks before the press announcement finally _____.
- a) worked / broke
 - b) had been working / broke
 - c) was working / had broken
 - d) had worked / had broken
4. When he was younger, my uncle _____ often go fishing on the river every Sunday, but now he _____ a completely different lifestyle.
- a) would / is having
 - b) used to / has
 - c) would / used to have
 - d) was used to / has
5. If only I _____ the opportunity to study abroad when I was an undergraduate.
- a) had had
 - b) have had
 - c) was having
 - d) had
6. The witness stated that the suspect _____ a blue jacket when the incident _____.
- a) wore / was happening
 - b) was wearing / happened
 - c) had worn / happened
 - d) wore / had happened

Завдання 27.

Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the most appropriate past form. Consider the context carefully, as some sentences require past modals or specific narrative structures.

1. By the time the archeologists reached the site, looters ___ (already/remove) the most valuable artifacts.
2. My grandfather ___ (often/sit) on the porch for hours, telling us stories about his youth in the navy.
3. The diplomat ___ (work) on the peace treaty for over a year when the government suddenly collapsed.

4. I ___ (not/should/mention) the budget cuts during the meeting; it clearly made everyone uneasy.
5. Scarcely ___ (the lecture/begin) when a group of protesters interrupted the speaker.
6. This facility ___ (used to/be) a high-security laboratory before it was repurposed for civilian research.
7. He ___ (must/forget) about our appointment, otherwise, he would have called to apologize.
8. While the city ___ (sleep), the team of engineers was frantically trying to restore the power grid.
9. I ___ (go/tell) him the truth, but something in his expression made me hesitate.
10. The company ___ (invest) heavily in renewable energy long before it became a global trend.
11. She ___ (wish) she ___ (not/reject) that job offer back in London.
12. For years, the suspect ___ (evade) capture by using multiple aliases and forged documents.
13. The professor ___ (constantly/challenge) our assumptions, which made the seminar incredibly stimulating.
14. It was the first time they ___ (ever/witness) such a rare celestial phenomenon.
15. He ___ (could/not/commit) the crime because he was attending a conference in Tokyo at the time.
16. The atmosphere in the room was tense; it was clear that they ___ (argue) before I walked in.
17. No sooner ___ (we/reach) the summit than a thick fog descended upon the mountain.
18. As a child, she ___ (spend) every summer at her aunt's cottage, where she learned to paint.
19. The findings ___ (suggest) that the civilization ___ (thrive) for centuries before the drought.
20. If only I ___ (know) then what I know now, I would have made a completely different decision.

Завдання 28.

The following sentences contain one grammatical error related to the use of past tenses, past modals, or past habits. Identify the error and provide the correct form.

1. When the investigators arrived at the scene, the suspect already escaped through the back door.
2. I was knowing the truth long before the official report was published.
3. No sooner the results had been announced than the press began to criticize the methodology.
4. During the 1990s, the company would be the market leader in telecommunications.
5. She had been working on the project for five hours when her computer had crashed.

6. I didn't should have sent that email while I was still angry.
7. Hardly I had entered the room when the discussion stopped abruptly.
8. While the city underwent radical changes, many residents were struggling to adapt.
9. By the time we reached the summit, the sun already set.
- 10.He used to sitting in the library for hours during his postgraduate studies.
- 11.The researchers found that the data was being manipulated for months before discovery.
- 12.I was going to calling you, but I realized it was too late in the evening.
- 13.If only I knew about the meeting, I would have prepared the necessary documents.
- 14.They were constantly argue about the budget throughout the entire fiscal year.
- 15.Scarcely had he finished his presentation when the power was going out.

АНАЛІЗ АВТЕНТИЧНИХ ТЕКСТІВ

Завдання 1.

Choose one authentic text (250–400 words) from the list below:

1. CJ Hauser – “*The Crane Wife*” – <https://www.theparisreview.org/blog/2019/07/16/the-crane-wife/>
2. Michelle Obama – excerpt from “*Becoming*” – <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/nov/13/michelle-obama-wanted-everything-read-exclusive-extract-memoir-becoming>
3. Viet Thanh Nguyen – excerpt from “*The Sympathizer*” – <https://aaww.org/the-sympathizer-excerpt/>
4. Hala Alyan — “*I’ll Tell You When I’m Home*” (excerpt) – <https://electricliterature.com/an-excerpt-from-ill-tell-you-when-im-home-by-hala-alyan/>
5. Hernan Diaz – “*The Stay*” – <https://www.theparisreview.org/fiction/7287/the-stay-hernan-diaz>

Task 1. Identification of Grammatical Forms. Read your chosen text carefully and underline all verb forms used in the Past Tenses.

Task 2. Grammar Analysis. For each identified verb form, determine which Past Tense is used (*Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, or Past Perfect Continuous*) and justify its use based on the sentence context and the overall meaning of the text.

Task 3. Grammar Transformations. Complete two types of transformation: first, rewrite 6–8 sentences replacing Past Tenses with Present Tenses; then rephrase 5–7 sentences using a different Past Tense form. Note that all transformed sentences must preserve the logical meaning of the original.

Task 4. Conclusion. Write a coherent paragraph (80–120 words) describing the key features of Past Tense usage in your chosen text and explaining how the author's choice of tense forms contributes to the style and tone of the narrative.

САМОКОНТРОЛЬ І ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ

Тест 1.

Theoretical Test: Past Tenses

1. Which tense describes a completed action at a specific point in the past?
 - a) Past Continuous
 - b) Past Simple
 - c) Past Perfect
2. What is the main function of Past Continuous?
 - a) To show a past habit
 - b) To emphasize a process / background
 - c) To show a finished result
3. Past Perfect is often called "the past before the past" because it:
 - a) Happened very long ago
 - b) Happened before another past action
 - c) Is used only in stories
4. Which tense focuses on the duration of an action up to a certain point in the past?
 - a) Past Perfect Continuous
 - b) Past Simple
 - c) Past Continuous
5. "Used to" is used to describe:
 - a) Ongoing actions
 - b) Past habits or states that no longer exist
 - c) Actions happening right now
6. When we describe a sequence of finished events in a story, we use:
 - a) Past Perfect
 - b) Past Continuous
 - c) Past Simple
7. To create atmosphere in a story (e.g., "The sun was shining"), we use:
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Continuous
 - c) Past Perfect
8. The marker "by the time" is most commonly used with:
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Continuous
 - c) Past Perfect
9. Which tense would you use for an interrupted action? (e.g., "I was reading when...")
 - a) Past Continuous
 - b) Past Simple
 - c) Past Perfect
10. State verbs (like "know", "believe") are rarely used in:
 - a) Past Simple

- b) Continuous forms
 - c) Perfect forms
11. "Would" can describe past habits, but unlike "used to", it cannot describe:
 - a) Actions
 - b) States (e.g., being a child)
 - c) Movements
 12. Which tense is used to report a speaker's words from the past (Reported Speech)?
 - a) A tense "step back" (e.g., Present → Past)
 - b) The same tense
 - c) Future tenses
 13. The Past Passive ("was done") focuses on:
 - a) Who did the action
 - b) The object / result of the action
 - c) The time of the action
 14. Which tense explains the reason for a past result? (e.g., "He was tired because he...")
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Perfect Continuous
 - c) Past Continuous
 15. If two actions happened simultaneously in the past, we use:
 - a) Both in Past Continuous
 - b) Both in Past Perfect
 - c) One Simple, one Perfect
 16. Past Perfect Continuous emphasizes:
 - a) The result
 - b) The duration of the process
 - c) The exact time
 17. Which marker belongs to Past Simple?
 - a) Since
 - b) Ago
 - c) By then
 18. To describe a temporary situation in the past, we use:
 - a) Past Continuous
 - b) Past Simple
 - c) Used to
 19. What does the Third Conditional (If + Past Perfect) express?
 - a) Future plans
 - b) Real past events
 - c) Imaginary past regrets
 20. "No sooner... than" structures usually require:
 - a) Past Continuous
 - b) Inversion with Past Perfect
 - c) Past Simple
 21. Past Perfect is NOT needed if:

- a) The sequence is clear with "after / before"
 - b) The action is very old
 - c) There are no dates
- 22.** Which tense shows a past action that continued after another began?
- a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Continuous
 - c) Past Perfect
- 23.** "While" is a typical marker for:
- a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Continuous
 - c) Past Perfect
- 24.** The form "had been being + V3" (Past Perfect Continuous Passive) is:
- a) Very common
 - b) Extremely rare / avoided
 - c) Incorrect
- 25.** Linguistic "backshifting" means moving a tense:
- a) Forward to the future
 - b) Further into the past
 - c) To the present

Score: _____

Тест 2.

Theoretical Test: Past Tenses

1. Which tense is used for a permanent state in the past?
 - a) Past Continuous
 - b) Past Simple
 - c) Past Perfect
2. What is the primary function of Past Perfect Continuous?
 - a) Completed result
 - b) Duration before a past point
 - c) Parallel actions
3. If a story begins with "The birds were singing," this is an example of:
 - a) Narrative action
 - b) Setting the scene
 - c) Past habit
4. "Used to" can be replaced by "would" ONLY when describing:
 - a) Past states (e.g., be, have)
 - b) Repeated past actions
 - c) Single events
5. Which tense is required after the expression "It was the first time I..."?
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Perfect
 - c) Past Continuous
6. In the sentence "I was tired because I had been working," the second part explains:
 - a) A finished fact
 - b) The cause of a past state
 - c) A future plan
7. Which structure is used for an action that was in progress when another event happened?
 - a) Past Continuous + Past Simple
 - b) Past Simple + Past Simple
 - c) Past Perfect + Past Simple
8. The word "already" in a past context usually triggers:
 - a) Past Continuous
 - b) Past Perfect
 - c) Past Simple
9. "Backshifting" in Reported Speech turns Present Perfect into:
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Perfect
 - c) Past Continuous
10. Which tense describes a series of short, completed actions in the past?
 - a) Past Perfect
 - b) Past Simple
 - c) Past Continuous

11. We use Past Perfect Continuous to emphasize:
 - a) The person
 - b) The process and its duration
 - c) The exact time of completion
12. In "If he had known, he would have helped," the Past Perfect shows:
 - a) A real past event
 - b) A hypothetical past
 - c) A future possibility
13. "While" typically introduces a:
 - a) Short action
 - b) Long / background action
 - c) Completed action
14. The "Past-in-the-Past" refers to:
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Perfect
 - c) Past Continuous
15. Which verb form is used for a past action with a visible result in the past?
 - a) Past Perfect Continuous
 - b) Past Simple
 - c) Past Continuous
16. "Every Friday, I would visit my gran" describes:
 - a) A one-time event
 - b) A past habit
 - c) A permanent state
17. Which tense is used in the main clause of a story to move the plot forward?
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Continuous
 - c) Past Perfect
18. "Had" + "Subject" + "V3" (e.g., "Had I known...") is an example of:
 - a) A question
 - b) Inversion in a conditional
 - c) A mistake
19. Past Simple is used with "for" when the action:
 - a) Is still true
 - b) Finished in the past
 - c) Was interrupted
20. Which tense is most formal for reporting past discoveries?
 - a) Past Simple Passive
 - b) Past Continuous Active
 - c) Past Perfect
21. To show annoyance at a past habit, we use "always" with:
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Continuous
 - c) Past Perfect

22. The marker "just" in the past usually indicates:
- a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Perfect
 - c) Past Continuous
23. Which tense describes a past action that happened at an unstated time?
- a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Perfect
 - c) Past Continuous
24. "Before" can be used with both Past Simple and Past Perfect depending on:
- a) The speaker's age
 - b) The emphasis on the sequence
 - c) The length of the verb
25. The phrase "I had been being" is usually replaced by "I had been" because:
- a) It's too long
 - b) Stative verbs avoid continuous forms
 - c) It's informal

Score: _____

Text 3.

Part 1: Theory and Concepts

1. Which of the following best describes the pragmatic function of the Past Continuous in: "*I was wondering if you could help me*"?
 - A) To describe an action that was in progress at a specific time.
 - B) To express irritation about a repeated past action.
 - C) To make a request more polite and less direct.
 - D) To set the background for a narrative.
2. What is the primary difference between '*used to*' and '*would*' when talking about the past?
 - A) '*Used to*' can describe past states, while '*would*' only describes repeated actions.
 - B) '*Would*' is used for long-term habits, while '*used to*' is for short-term ones.
 - C) '*Used to*' is only for negative sentences.
 - D) There is no difference; they are always interchangeable.
3. When describing two completed actions in the past, when is it grammatically acceptable to use Past Simple for both instead of Past Perfect?
 - A) Never — Past Perfect is mandatory for the earlier action.
 - B) Only if the actions happened simultaneously.
 - C) When the sequence of events is clear due to conjunctions like '*before*' or '*after*'.
 - D) Only in informal spoken English.
4. The Past Perfect Continuous is most appropriate when:
 - A) An action was completed long before another action.
 - B) Emphasizing the duration of an action that led up to a point or result in the past.
 - C) Describing a permanent state in the past.
 - D) Narrating a series of quick, consecutive actions.
5. What does the use of Past Continuous with "*always*" (e.g., "*He was always losing his keys*") typically imply?
 - A) A permanent characteristic.
 - B) A planned future event in the past.
 - C) A neutral observation of a habit.
 - D) Annoyance or criticism regarding a repeated action.
6. In reported speech, if the reporting verb is in the past, a Past Simple in direct speech usually shifts to:
 - A) Past Simple (no change).
 - B) Present Perfect.
 - C) Past Perfect.
 - D) Past Continuous.
7. Which structure is used to express a regret about a past situation?
 - A) I wish + Past Simple.
 - B) I wish + Past Perfect.
 - C) I wish + would + infinitive.
 - D) I wish + Past Continuous.
8. What is the function of the "Future in the Past" (*would* / *was going to*)?
 - A) To describe an action that is happening now but was planned.

- B) To describe an action that was planned in the past, regardless of whether it happened.
- C) To describe a past habit.
- D) To describe a hypothetical present.
9. Why is the verb "know" rarely used in the Past Continuous?
- A) Because it is a dynamic verb.
- B) Because it is a state (stative) verb.
- C) Because it only refers to the present.
- D) Because it is an irregular verb.
10. "Hardly had I reached the station when the train left." This structure uses Past Perfect to:
- A) Show that one event happened immediately after another.
- B) Show that the first event was very long.
- C) Express that the train left before I arrived.
- D) Express a hypothetical situation.
11. The Past Simple is often called the "definite" past because:
- A) It always requires a specific time reference (stated or implied).
- B) It describes actions that are still true today.
- C) It is only used for facts.
- D) It is used when the exact time is unknown.
12. Which of these expresses a "past intention that was not fulfilled"?
- A) I was playing tennis yesterday.
- B) I had played tennis before he called.
- C) I was going to play tennis, but it rained.
- D) I used to play tennis every day.

Part 2: Practice

13. Choose the correct form: "By the time the rescuers arrived, the climbers _____ on the ledge for over thirty hours."
- A) were shivering
- B) had been shivering
- C) had shivered
- D) shivered
14. Fill in the blank: "I _____ for the job, but I changed my mind when I saw the salary."
- A) was to apply
- B) had applied
- C) was going to apply
- D) would apply
15. "No sooner _____ the room than the phone rang."
- A) he entered
- B) had he entered
- C) was he entering
- D) did he entered
16. Identify the correct sentence:

- A) I would have a cat when I was a child.
 B) I was having a cat when I was a child.
 C) I used to have a cat when I was a child.
 D) I had been having a cat when I was a child.
17. *"If only I _____ more attention during the lecture yesterday."*
 A) paid
 B) would pay
 C) had paid
 D) was paying
18. *"We _____ the report for hours when the computer suddenly crashed."*
 A) had been writing
 B) wrote
 C) were writing
 D) have been writing
19. *"When I saw her, she _____ breathless because she _____."*
 A) was / ran
 B) had been / was running
 C) was / had been running
 D) was / had run
20. Choose the sentence that implies the action might still be continuing at that past moment:
 A) He had read the book I gave him.
 B) He had been reading the book I gave him.
 C) He read the book I gave him.
 D) He was to read the book I gave him.
21. *"At the age of ten, she _____ already _____ three languages."*
 A) was / mastering
 B) had / mastered
 C) — / mastered
 D) had / been mastering
22. *"It was the first time I _____ such a beautiful sunset."*
 A) saw
 B) was seeing
 C) had ever seen
 D) would see
23. *"I _____ of calling you last night, but I thought it was too late."*
 A) thought
 B) had thought
 C) was thinking
 D) would think
24. *"The meeting _____ at 9:00, but the chairman didn't arrive until 9:30."*
 A) had been starting
 B) was to have started
 C) would start

- D) was starting
25. "They _____ for two hours when they realized they were lost."
- A) walked
 - B) were walking
 - C) had been walking
 - D) had walked

Score: _____

Тест 4.

Part 1: Theory and Concepts

1. Which tense is used to describe a past action that was in progress when it was interrupted by another shorter action?
 - A) Past Simple
 - B) Past Perfect
 - C) Past Continuous
 - D) Past Perfect Continuous
2. The structure "subject + had + been + V-ing" is used to emphasize:
 - A) A completed state in the past.
 - B) The duration of a past action that happened before another past event.
 - C) A repeated habit that started in the past and continues now.
 - D) A sudden, spontaneous past decision.
3. Why is it generally incorrect to say "*I was knowing the answer*"?
 - A) Because "know" is a stative verb and usually doesn't take the continuous form.
 - B) Because "know" must always be in the Past Perfect.
 - C) Because "know" is an irregular verb that cannot be used in the past.
 - D) Because the sentence lacks a time marker like "yesterday."
4. Which of these functions is NOT a primary use of the Past Perfect?
 - A) To show which of two past actions happened first.
 - B) To express regret about the past (e.g., in Third Conditionals).
 - C) To report what someone said in the past (Indirect Speech).
 - D) To describe a permanent truth that existed only in the past.
5. What is the subtle difference between "*used to*" and "*would*" for past habits?
 - A) "Would" can describe past states (e.g., "I would be a student"), but "used to" cannot.
 - B) "Used to" can describe past states and actions, while "would" only describes repeated actions.
 - C) "Used to" is only for negative sentences; "would" is for positive ones.
 - D) There is no functional difference; they are perfectly interchangeable.
6. The Past Simple is often called the "definite past" because:
 - A) It describes actions that definitely happened.
 - B) It requires or implies a specific, finished time reference.
 - C) It is the most common tense in English.
 - D) It is used only for facts, not opinions.
7. Which construction is used to talk about an action that was "about to happen" in the past?
 - A) Past Perfect Continuous
 - B) Was / Were going to + infinitive
 - C) Used to + V-ing
 - D) Had + V3
8. In the sentence "*He had been working for ten hours when he collapsed,*" the focus is on:
 - A) The fact that he collapsed.

- B) The result of his work.
 - C) The ongoing nature and duration of the work leading up to the collapse.
 - D) A future plan he had before he worked.
9. Which tense is used after "*It's time...*" or "*I'd rather...*" to express a present or future preference / urgency?
- A) Past Simple (Subjunctive use)
 - B) Present Simple
 - C) Past Perfect
 - D) Future Simple
10. When using the Past Continuous for "background descriptions" in a story, the purpose is to:
- A) List the main events in chronological order.
 - B) Create an atmosphere or set the scene.
 - C) Explain the reason why the story ended.
 - D) Provide a summary of the plot.
11. What does the Past Perfect clarify in a complex sentence?
- A) The speaker's mood.
 - B) The chronological sequence of events.
 - C) The location of the event.
 - D) The frequency of the action.
12. The negative form of "would" for past habits ("*He wouldn't always help us*") implies:
- A) He was unable to help.
 - B) A refusal or a predictable lack of cooperation in the past.
 - C) He didn't use to have the equipment to help.
 - D) A future prohibition.
13. State verbs like *belong*, *believe*, *seem* are typically used in:
- A) Past Continuous
 - B) Past Simple
 - C) Present Continuous
 - D) Any continuous tense

Part 2: Practice

14. "*By the time the police arrived, the thieves _____ the building through the back door.*"
- A) left
 - B) were leaving
 - C) had left
 - D) have left
15. "*I _____ to like olives when I was a kid, but now I eat them all the time.*"
- A) wouldn't
 - B) didn't use
 - C) hadn't
 - D) wasn't used
16. "*While I _____ for the bus, I realized I had left my wallet at home.*"

- A) waited
B) was waiting
C) had waited
D) had been waiting
17. *"We _____ for over an hour when the rain finally stopped."*
A) walked
B) were walking
C) had been walking
D) have been walking
18. *"He _____ very hard last year, but this year he is taking it easy."*
A) used to work
B) would work
C) was working
D) had worked
19. *"I was exhausted because I _____ all night for the exam."*
A) studied
B) was studying
C) had been studying
D) have studied
20. *"When the phone rang, she _____ a bath."*
A) took
B) was taking
C) had taken
D) had been taking
21. *"I _____ my keys, so I had to call a locksmith to open the door."*
A) lost
B) was losing
C) had lost
D) have lost
22. *"Every Sunday, my grandfather _____ take us to the park for ice cream."*
A) used
B) would
C) had
D) was
23. *"It was the first time I _____ such a beautiful sunrise."*
A) saw
B) was seeing
C) had seen
D) have seen
24. *"If only I _____ more attention in class yesterday!"*
A) paid
B) was paying
C) had paid
D) would pay

25. "They _____ in that house for twenty years before they decided to sell it."

- A) lived
- B) were living
- C) had been living
- D) have lived

Score: _____

Тест 5.

Comprehensive Past Tenses Review

1. **Multiple choice** By the time I arrived, they _____ dinner.

- a) finished
- b) had finished
- c) were finishing

2. **Gap filling** While we _____ (walk) in the park, it started to snow.

3. **Brackets** She _____ (never / see) such a beautiful sunrise before that day.

4. **Transformation — Active to Passive** The gardener watered the plants.

5. **Proofreading** *Incorrect:* Hardly I had started the car when the engine stalled.
Correction: _____

6. **Translation** Коли ми прийшли на вокзал, поїзд уже пішов.

7. **Ordering** Put the sentences in chronological order:

- A) I realized I had lost my phone.
- B) I ran back to the cafe.
- C) I left the office.

Correct order: _____ → _____ → _____

8. **Questions** Create a general and a special question for: "*The team was discussing the strategy at 10 AM.*"

- General: _____
- Special: _____

9. **Sentence completion** No sooner had the meeting begun than _____

10. **Paraphrase** (*keyword: SINCE*) I haven't seen him for ages. → It has been ages _____

11. **Matching** Match the sentence halves:

1. He was exhausted...
 2. He realized...
- A. because he had forgotten his keys.
 - B. because he had been working all night.

Answers: 1 — _____ / 2 — _____

12. **Differential choice** When I (met / had met) him, I (knew / had known) him for years.

Answer: _____ / _____

13. **Visual description** Describe the scene: *A scientist looking at a broken test tube.*
Use Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

14. **Cloze test** (*time markers*) We had been waiting _____ two hours _____ the results were announced.

15. **Dialogue** Witness: "I _____ (watch) TV." Detective: "What _____ (happen) next?"

16. Expansion Expand the sentence using: *after / it / pour / for hours*

"The rain stopped." → _____

17. Linguistic comment Why is Past Perfect used in the following sentence?

"The film had already started when we entered."

18. Retrospective essay Write 3 sentences about your first day at school using *used to*:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

19. Reported speech "I was working at 5 PM," he said.

He said that _____

20. Scheme [Subject + had + been + Verb-ing + for + Time]

Create a sentence: _____

Тест 6.

Comprehensive Past Tenses Review

1. Multiple choice I realized I _____ my umbrella in the taxi.

- a) left
- b) had left
- c) was leaving

2. Gap filling While the scientists _____ (analyze) the samples, the power went out.

3. Brackets He _____ (hardly / finish) his dinner when the guest arrived.

4. Transformation — Active to Passive The storm destroyed the bridge.

5. Proofreading *Incorrect:* I had been knowing him for years before we became partners. → Correction: _____

6. Translation Ми гуляли вже годину, коли нарешті знайшли вихід. → _____

7. Ordering Put the sentences in chronological order:

- A) The fire was put out.
- B) Someone called the firemen.
- C) The fire started.

Correct order: _____ → _____ → _____

8. Questions Create a general and a special question for: "*She had been studying medicine for six years before graduation.*"

- General: _____
- Special: _____

9. Sentence completion Hardly had the plane landed when _____

10. Paraphrase (*keyword: BEEN*) He started working at 9:00, and now it's 12:00. → _____

11. Matching Match the sentence halves:

1. The grass was wet...
2. I was hungry...
- A. because it had been raining.
- B. because I hadn't eaten.

Answers: 1 — _____ / 2 — _____

12. Differential choice I (went / had gone) to bed after I (finished / had finished) my work.

Answer: _____ / _____

13. Visual description Describe the scene: *A detective finding a mysterious letter on a dusty desk.* Use Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

14. Cloze test (time markers) I hadn't seen her _____ we _____ (graduate) from university.

15. Dialogue A: "Where were you?" B: "I _____ (look) for you everywhere!"

16. Expansion Expand the sentence using: *after / it / travel / across the ocean / for weeks*

"The letter arrived." → _____

17. Linguistic comment Why is Past Continuous used in "*was always losing*" to express annoyance?

18. Retrospective essay Describe your favourite childhood toy using *used to / would*:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

19. Reported speech "I was sleeping when you called," she said.

20. Scheme [Subject + had + been + V-ing + for + Time + when + Subject + V2]

Create a sentence: _____

Tect 7.

Comprehensive Past Tenses Review

1. Multiple choice The house was empty because they _____ on vacation.

- a) went
- b) had gone
- c) were going

2. Gap filling By the time I woke up, the sun _____ (already / rise).

3. Brackets We _____ (discuss) the contract when he interrupted us.

4. Transformation — Active to Passive Someone had stolen my bike.

5. Proofreading *Incorrect:* When I was young, I was going to the beach every summer.

Correction: _____

6. **Translation** До того як він прийшов, вона вже приготувала обід. →

7. **Ordering** Put the sentences in chronological order:

- A) I felt better.
- B) I took the medicine.
- C) I had a headache.

Correct order: _____ → _____ → _____

8. **Questions** Create a general and a special question for: "They had been living in Paris for a decade."

- General: _____
- Special: _____

9. **Sentence completion** No sooner had the alarm gone off than _____

10. **Paraphrase** (keyword: *WOULD*) He always brought flowers when he visited.

11. **Matching** Match the sentence halves:

1. He was frustrated...
 2. He was smiling...
- A. because he had won.
 - B. because he had been waiting for an hour.

Answers: 1 — _____ / 2 — _____

12. **Differential choice** I (worked / had been working) all day, so I (was / had been) tired.

Answer: _____ / _____

13. **Visual description** Describe the scene: *A climber standing at the peak, holding a flag.* Use Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

14. **Cloze test** (time markers) I had been driving _____ ten minutes _____ I realized the tire was flat.

15. **Dialogue** A: "_____ you (see) the film?" B: "No, it _____ (already / finish)."

16. **Expansion** Expand the sentence using: *after / they / dance / for five hours*

"The party ended." → _____

17. **Linguistic comment** Explain the difference between "I used to smoke" and "I was smoking."

→

18. **Retrospective essay** Write 3 sentences about your first job:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

19. **Reported speech** "We were playing football," they said.

20. **Scheme** [Subject + had + not + V3 + when + Subject + V2]

Create a sentence: _____

ПРОЕКТНЕ (ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНЕ/ГРУПОВЕ ТВОРЧЕ) ЗАВДАННЯ

Проект.

Demonstrate mastery of narrative grammar by integrating Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, and Past Perfect Continuous into a cohesive storytelling project.

Project Formats (Choose one):

- Written Narrative: A 350–500 word essay or short story.
- Multimedia Presentation: 8–12 slides with recorded audio commentary.
- Audio/Video Script: A 2–4 minute podcast or video storyboard.
- Role-Play/Simulation: A scripted interview between a journalist and a witness.

Mandatory Requirements:

Grammatical Diversity: Active use of all four Past Tenses with clear functional distinction.

Lexical Range: At least 12–15 unique action and stative verbs in past forms.

Structural Integrity: Clear Introduction, Rising Action (Climax), and Conclusion.

Assessment Rubric:

Criterion	Weight	Excellent	Satisfactory	Needs Work
Grammatical Precision & Variety	40%	Accurate tense identification, thorough contextual justification, varied tense forms used	Minor errors in identification or justification, adequate range of forms	Frequent errors, weak or missing analysis, limited variety
Creativity & Narrative Depth	30%	Insightful reading of the text, strong commentary on authorial style and tone	Some original observations, general remarks on narrative tone	Superficial response, no meaningful engagement with the narrative
Delivery & Presentation Quality	20%	Clear structure, correct formatting, fluent and coherent academic writing	Mostly clear, minor formatting inconsistencies, generally readable	Poorly organised, difficult to follow, inconsistent formatting
Scope & Structural Logic	10%	All tasks completed, logical flow between sections, correct length observed	Most tasks completed, minor gaps in scope or section balance	Tasks missing or incomplete, unclear structure, incorrect length
Total	100%			

Suggested Themes:

	Category	Topics
1	Personal Reflections	The Day That Changed My Life Forever My Life If I Had Made a Different Choice A Letter to My Past Self The Best (or Worst) Decision I Ever Made My Childhood Adventure / Family Story How I Overcame a Big Challenge

2	Creative Hypotheses	<p>If I Could Travel Back in Time...</p> <p>A Meeting with My Future Self in the Past</p> <p>The Secret Life of My Grandparents</p> <p>The Last Day on Earth (before something happened)</p> <p>My Life as a Famous Person in the Past</p> <p>An Unforgettable Journey / Trip in the Past</p>
3	Societal Shifts	<p>An Interview with a Historical Figure (e.g. Marie Curie, Elon Musk in 2005, Ukrainian hero)</p> <p>The Story Behind a Famous Invention / Event</p> <p>A Day in the Life of a Person from the Past (e.g. student in 1995, soldier during WWII)</p>
4	Contemporary and Social Issues	<p>How Social Media Changed My Life</p> <p>My Experience During the Pandemic (or any major event)</p> <p>A Story of Friendship / Love / Betrayal</p> <p>The Moment I Became an Adult</p>

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

Основна:

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1. Evans, V. Round-Up 5: English grammar Book. Harlow, 2010
2. Karamysheva I.D. Contrastive Grammar of English and Ukrainian Languages: Textbook; Second edition, revised. Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha Publishers, 2012. 320 p.
3. Murphy R. English Grammar in Use: A Self-study Reference and Practice Book for Intermediate Learners of English 5th Edition. Cambridge University press, 2019. 396
4. Swan M. Practical English Usage. Third Edition. Oxford University Press, 2005
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6. Дубравська Д. М., Ванівська О.М. Англійська мова. Сучасна граматики. In Pursuit of Perfection: навч. посіб. Частина 1. Львів: “Новий світ 2000”, 2012. 370 с.
7. Жилко Н.М., Панова Л.С. Англійська мова. Вправи з граматики: навч. посіб. Київ: Видавничий центр «Академія», 2011. 303 с.
8. Л.М. Черноватий, В.І. Карабан, І.Ю. Набокова, Є.І Фролова, М.В. Рябих, О.В. Слюнін, С.Л. Пчеліна, С.Г. Мащенко, В.М. Зайда. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами: посіб. для студентів вищих закладів освіти. Том 1. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2006. 276 с.
9. ЛМ Черноватий Л.М., Карабан В.І. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами: посіб. для студентів вищих закладів освіти. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2006
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ДОДАТКИ

Додаток 1. Список неправильних дієслів

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Переклад	Категорія
abide	abode / abided	abode / abided	терпіти, дотримуватись	formal
arise	arose	arisen	виникати, постати	literary
bear	bore	borne / born	нести, народжувати	formal
befall	befell	befallen	трапитися (з кимось)	literary
behold	beheld	beheld	споглядати	literary
bereave	bereaved / bereft	bereaved / bereft	позбавляти (втрагою)	formal
beseech	besought / beseached	besought / beseached	благати	literary
beset	beset	beset	переслідувати, обступати	literary
bestride	bestrode	bestriden	сидіти верхи, стояти над	archaic
bid	bade / bid	bidden / bid	наказувати, пропонувати ціну	formal
bide	bided / bode	bided	чекати (bide one's time)	idiom
cleave	clove / cleft / cleaved	cloven / cleft / cleaved	розколювати; прилипати	literary
cling	clung	clung	чіплятися, триматися	formal
crow	crew / crowed	crowed	кукурікати; хвалитися	rare
dare	dared / durst	dared	наважуватися	formal
deal	dealt	dealt	мати справу, роздавати	formal
dig	dug	dug	копати	formal
dive	dove / dived	dived	пірнати	formal
draw	drew	drawn	тягти, малювати	formal
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	мріяти	formal
drive	drove	driven	водити, гнати	formal
dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	мешкати	literary

eat	ate	eaten	їсти	formal
fall	fell	fallen	падати	formal
fling	flung	flung	жбурляти	literary
floe	—	—	крижина (noun, non-verb)	rare
fly	flew	flown	летіти	formal
forbear	forbore	forborne	утримуватись	formal
forbid	forbade / forbad	forbidden	забороняти	formal
foreknow	foreknew	foreknown	знати наперед	literary
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	передбачати	formal
foretell	foretold	foretold	пророкувати	literary
forsake	forsook	forsaken	покидати, зрікатися	literary
forswear	forswore	forsworn	відрікатися клятвено	archaic
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	заперечувати	archaic
geld	gelded / gelt	gelded / gelt	каструвати	rare
gird	girded / girt	girded / girt	підперезувати	archaic
give	gave	given	давати	formal
go	went	gone	йти	formal
grind	ground	ground	молоти, точити	formal
hamstring	hamstrung	hamstrung	підрізати ухиясті м'язи; паралізувати	formal
hang	hung / hanged	hung / hanged	вішати (hung — речі; hanged — людей)	formal
hew	hewed	hewn / hewed	рубати, тесати	literary
hide	hid	hidden	ховати	formal
hit	hit	hit	вдаряти	formal
hold	held	held	тримати	formal
hurt	hurt	hurt	боліти, завдавати болю	formal
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	інкрустувати	rare
interweave	interwove	interwoven	переплітати	literary
keep	kept	kept	тримати, зберігати	formal
kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled	ставати навколішки	formal
knit	knit / knitted	knit / knitted	в'язати; зростатися	formal
know	knew	known	знати	formal
lade	laded	laden	завантажувати (корабель)	archaic
lay	laid	laid	класти	formal

lead	led	led	вести	formal
lean	leant / leaned	leant / leaned	спиратися	formal
leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	стрибати	formal
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	вчитися	formal
leave	left	left	залишати	formal
lend	lent	lent	позичати (давати)	formal
let	let	let	дозволяти	formal
lie	lay	lain	лежати	formal
light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	запалювати	formal
lose	lost	lost	втрачати	formal
make	made	made	робити	formal
mean	meant	meant	означати	formal
meet	met	met	зустрічати	formal
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	загубити (ненавмисно)	formal
mislead	misled	misled	вводити в оману	formal
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	неправильно розуміти	formal
mow	mowed	mown / mowed	косити	formal
offset	offset	offset	компенсувати	formal
outbid	outbid	outbid	перебити ставку	formal
outdo	outdid	outdone	перевершувати	formal
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	переростати	formal
outrun	outran	outrun	обганяти	formal
outsell	outsold	outsold	продавати більше	formal
outshine	outshone	outshone	затьмарювати	literary
overhear	overheard	overheard	підслухати мимоволі	formal
override	overrode	overridden	скасовувати, ігнорувати	formal
overrun	overran	overrun	захоплювати, поширюватися	formal
oversee	oversaw	overseen	наглядати	formal
oversleep	overslept	overslept	проспати	formal
overtake	overtook	overtaken	обганяти, спіткати	formal
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	повалити (уряд)	formal
partake	partook	partaken	брати участь, причащатися	formal
pay	paid	paid	платити	formal
plead	pled / pleaded	pled / pleaded	захищатися в суді; благати	formal

prove	proved	proven / proved	доводити	formal
put	put	put	ставити, класти	formal
read	read [red]	read [red]	читати	formal
rend	rent	rent	роздирати	literary
rid	rid / rided	rid / rided	позбавляти(ся)	formal
ride	rode	ridden	їхати верхи / на транспорті	formal
ring	rang	rung	дзвонити	formal
rise	rose	risen	підніматися	formal
run	ran	run	бігти	formal
saw	sawed	sawn / sawed	пиляти	formal
say	said	said	казати	formal
see	saw	seen	бачити	formal
seek	sought	sought	шукати	formal
sell	sold	sold	продавати	formal
send	sent	sent	надсилати	formal
set	set	set	ставити, встановлювати	formal
sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	шити	formal
shake	shook	shaken	трясти	formal
shear	sheared	shorn / sheared	стригти (овець)	formal
shed	shed	shed	скидати, проливати	formal
shine	shone / shined	shone / shined	світити	formal
show	showed	shown / showed	показувати	formal
shrink	shrank / shrunk	shrunk / shrunken	стискатися	formal
sing	sang	sung	співати	formal
sink	sank / sunk	sunk / sunken	тонути	formal
slay	slew	slain	вбивати (урочисто)	literary
sleep	slept	slept	спати	formal
slide	slid	slid	ковзати	formal
sling	slung	slung	жбурляти, підвішувати	formal
slink	slunk	slunk	красти(ся)	rare
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	нюхати	formal
smite	smote	smitten	вразити, бити	literary
sow	sowed	sown / sowed	сіяти	formal
speak	spoke	spoken	говорити	formal

speed	sped / speeded	sped / speeded	мчати	formal
spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	писати по буквах	formal
spend	spent	spent	витрачати	formal
spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled	розливати	formal
spin	spun	spun	прясти, крутитися	formal
spit	spat / spit	spat / spit	плювати	formal
split	split	split	розколювати	formal
spoil	spoilt / spoiled	spoilt / spoiled	псувати	formal
spread	spread	spread	розповсюджувати	formal
spring	sprang / sprung	sprung	стрибати, виникати	formal
stand	stood	stood	стояти	formal
steal	stole	stolen	красти	formal
stick	stuck	stuck	приклеювати, застрявати	formal
sting	stung	stung	жалити	formal
stink	stank / stunk	stunk	смердіти	formal
strew	strewed	strewn / strewed	розкидати, всіпати	literary
stride	strode	stridden	крокувати	formal
strike	struck	struck / stricken	вдаряти	formal
string	strung	strung	нанизувати	formal
strive	strove / strived	striven / strived	прагнути, боротися	formal
swear	swore	sworn	клястися	formal
sweep	swept	swept	мести	formal
swell	swelled	swollen / swelled	набрякати	formal
swim	swam	swum	плавати	formal
swing	swung	swung	гойдатися	formal
take	took	taken	брати	formal
teach	taught	taught	вчити	formal
tear	tore	torn	рвати	formal
tell	told	told	розповідати	formal
think	thought	thought	думати	formal
thrive	throve / thrived	thriven / thrived	процвітати	formal
throw	threw	thrown	кидати	formal
thrust	thrust	thrust	штовхати, штрикати	formal
tread	trod	trodden / trod	ступати	literary
undergo	underwent	undergone	знавати	formal

underlie	underlay	underlain	лежати в основі	formal
understand	understood	understood	розуміти	formal
undertake	undertook	undertaken	братися за щось	formal
undo	undid	undone	скасовувати, розв'язувати	formal
unwind	unwound	unwound	розмотувати; розслаблятися	formal
uphold	upheld	upheld	підтримувати, відстоювати	formal
upset	upset	upset	засмучувати; перекидати	formal
wake	woke / waked	woken / waked	прокидатися	formal
wear	wore	worn	носити (одяг)	formal
weave	wove / weaved	woven / weaved	ткати	formal
weep	wept	wept	плакати	literary
win	won	won	вигравати	formal
wind	wound	wound	намотувати, крутити	formal
withhold	withheld	withheld	утримувати, відмовляти	formal
withstand	withstood	withstood	протистояти	formal
wring	wrung	wrung	викручувати, стискати	formal
write	wrote	written	писати	formal

ПІДСУМКОВИЙ ТЕСТ: PAST TENSES AND FORMS

Оберіть правильну відповідь:

1. Яка конструкція найкраще описує повторювану дію в минулому, що мала емоційне забарвлення (роздратування)?
 - a) used to + infinitive
 - b) would + infinitive
 - c) was always + -ing
 - d) had always + -ed
2. Оберіть речення, де вжито “*Stative Verb*” у формі Past Continuous для підкреслення тимчасовості стану:
 - a) I was seeing the doctor at 5 PM.
 - b) She was liking the play more and more.
 - c) They were having a great time.
 - d) I was wondering if you could help me.
3. Який час використовується для опису події, що завершилася до певного моменту в минулому і має видимий результат на той момент?
 - a) Past Simple
 - b) Past Perfect
 - c) Past Perfect Continuous
 - d) Future in the Past
4. Конструкція "would + infinitive" НЕ може використовуватися для:
 - a) Опису минулих звичок.
 - b) Опису минулих станів (state verbs).
 - c) Опису повторюваних дій.
 - d) Вираження майбутнього з точки зору минулого.
5. У реченні "I had been working for ten hours before I finished," акцент робиться на:
 - a) Факті завершення дії.
 - b) Тривалості дії до певного моменту в минулому.
 - c) Послідовності коротких дій.
 - d) Стані, що передував іншій дії.
6. Past Simple використовується замість Past Perfect, якщо:
 - a) Використовуються сполучники before або after, що чітко вказують на послідовність.
 - b) Дія була дуже довгою.
 - c) Дія відбулася щойно.
 - d) Речення є заперечним.
7. Форма "Was/Were going to" вживається для:
 - a) Дій, що точно відбулися.
 - b) Нездійснених намірів у минулому.
 - c) Тільки для прогнозу погоди в минулому.
 - d) Опису звичок, що змінилися.
8. Яке значення має Past Simple у реченні "It's high time we left"?

- a) Минула дія.
 - b) Гіпотетична теперішня/майбутня ситуація.
 - c) Ввічливе прохання.
 - d) Повторювана дія.
9. Оберіть правильну характеристику конструкції "used to":
- a) Вживається тільки для дій, але не для станів.
 - b) Вживається для дій та станів, що припинилися.
 - c) Може вживатися для подій, що трапилися лише один раз.
 - d) Вживається лише в питальних реченнях.
10. Past Continuous вживається для опису фонових подій у розповіді (background descriptions).
- a) Правильно.
 - b) Неправильно.
11. Яка з форм виражає "Future in the Past" з відтінком обов'язку за домовленістю?
- a) was/were going to
 - b) would
 - c) was/were to
 - d) was/were about to
12. Past Perfect Continuous НЕ вживається з:
- a) Action verbs.
 - b) For / since.
 - c) Non-progressive (stative) verbs.
 - d) Заперечними частками.
13. Що означає "Hardly had I arrived when the phone rang"?
- a) Телефон задзвонив задовго до мого приїзду.
 - b) Я приїхав і одразу задзвонив телефон.
 - c) Я приїхав, бо задзвонив телефон.
 - d) Я ледь не запізнився до телефону.
14. Вживання Past Simple у непрямій мові (Backshift) є обов'язковим, якщо дієслово в головному реченні стоїть у:
- a) Present Simple.
 - b) Future Simple.
 - c) Past Simple.
 - d) Будь-якому часі.
15. Яка форма вказує на те, що дія була "майже готова розпочатися" в минулому?
- a) was/were to
 - b) was/were about to
 - c) was/were due to
 - d) would

ЧАСТИНА 2: ПРАКТИЧНЕ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ

Оберіть один правильний варіант із запропонованих.

16. By the time the film ended, she _____ for half an hour.
- a) slept

- b) was sleeping
 - c) had been sleeping
 - d) has been sleeping
17. I _____ to call you yesterday, but I completely forgot.
- a) was meaning
 - b) had meant
 - c) would mean
 - d) meant
18. No sooner _____ the room than the lights went out.
- a) I had entered
 - b) had I entered
 - c) did I enter
 - d) I entered
19. When we were children, we _____ always be playing in the garden.
- a) used to
 - b) would
 - c) were
 - d) had
20. The house was dirty because they _____ it for weeks.
- a) didn't clean
 - b) hadn't cleaned
 - c) hadn't been cleaning
 - d) weren't cleaning
21. I _____ my keys, so I had to wait outside until my roommate arrived.
- a) lost
 - b) was losing
 - c) had lost
 - d) had been losing
22. While I _____ the report, the computer suddenly crashed.
- a) typed
 - b) had typed
 - c) was typing
 - d) had been typing
23. Shakespeare _____ many plays during his career.
- a) wrote
 - b) had written
 - c) has written
 - d) was writing
24. She looked exhausted because she _____ all night.
- a) worked
 - b) was working
 - c) had been working
 - d) had worked
25. If only I _____ that before I made the decision!
- a) knew

- b) had known
 - c) would know
 - d) was knowing
26. I _____ living in a small flat, but now I live in a big house.
- a) used to
 - b) was used to
 - c) got used to
 - d) would
27. At 8 o'clock last night, I _____ to the news on the radio.
- a) listened
 - b) was listening
 - c) had listened
 - d) had been listening
28. It was the first time she _____ such a professional translation.
- a) did
 - b) was doing
 - c) had done
 - d) had been doing
29. The meeting _____ to start at 9:00, but the boss was late.
- a) was
 - b) would
 - c) was going
 - d) had
30. He _____ for a job for six months before he finally found one.
- a) looked
 - b) was looking
 - c) had been looking
 - d) has been looking
31. I _____ to go to the cinema, but then I realized I had too much homework.
- a) was to go
 - b) was going to go
 - c) would go
 - d) had gone
32. He _____ always interrupting me when I was trying to speak!
- a) would
 - b) did
 - c) was
 - d) had
33. Before the 19th century, people _____ travel by horse.
- a) used to
 - b) would
 - c) were used to
 - d) both a and b are correct
34. They _____ for two hours when it started to rain.
- a) walked

- b) were walking
 - c) had been walking
 - d) had walked
35. I _____ that song for years until I heard it on the radio yesterday.
- a) didn't hear
 - b) hadn't heard
 - c) haven't heard
 - d) wasn't hearing

ЧАСТИНА 3

Вставте дієслово в правильній формі минулого часу (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous).

36. I (never / see) _____ such a beautiful sunset before I went to California.
37. By the time we arrived at the station, the train (already / leave) _____.
38. When I opened the curtains, I saw that it (snow) _____ during the night.
39. We (drive) _____ for three hours when we finally saw a petrol station.
40. While the students (take) _____ the exam, the professor was reading a book.
41. Yesterday at this time, I (sit) _____ in the library.
42. He (be) _____ a teacher for twenty years before he retired.
43. My legs were aching because I (stand) _____ in a queue for two hours.
44. After she (finish) _____ her work, she went home.
45. I (not / recognize) _____ him because he had changed so much.
46. When I was a teenager, I (play) _____ the guitar every day.
47. They (talk) _____ about the project when the manager entered the room.
48. (you / watch) _____ TV when I called you last night?
49. She (already / buy) _____ the tickets before I could suggest a different movie.
50. It (rain) _____ for days, so the ground was very muddy.