Таблица времен английского языка

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Как образовать | Как употреблять | Слова-маркеры |
| Настоящее простое(Present Simple) | Подл. + V (-s\-es)    Подл. + do\does + not + v1    DO\Does + подл. + v1? | - Регулярно повторяющееся действие    - Привычка    - Аксиомы | Often, always, usually, seldom. |
| Настоящее длительное(Present Continuous) | Подл.+ am\is\are + V4    Подл.+ am\is\are + not + V4    Am\is\are +подл. + V4? | Действие, совершающееся в данный момент | At the moment, now, at present |
| Настоящее совершенное(Present Perfect) | Подл.+ have\has + V3    Подл.+ have\has + not + V3    Have\has + подл.+ V3? | Действие, которое началось в прошлом, но длится до настоящего момента или же закончилось и имеется результат | Just, already, never, yet, ever, since, for |
| Настоящее совершенное длительное(Present Perfect Continuous) | Подл. + have\has + been + V4    Подл. + have\has + not + been + V4    Have\has + подл.+ been + V4? | Действие длилось в прошлом и длится до настоящего момента | Since, for |
| Будущее простое(Future Simple) | Подл. + will\shall + v1    Подл. + will\shall + not + v1    Will\shall + подл. + v1? | Однократное действие в будущем | In future, tomorrow, in two days |
| Будущее длительное(Future Continuous) | Подл. + will + be + v4    Подл. + will + not + be + v4    Will + подл. + be + v4? | Действие будет длиться в определённый момент будущего | When, while, at 6 o’clock |
| Будущее совершенное(Future Perfect) | Подл. + will + have + v3    Подл. + will + not + have + v3    Will + подл. + have + v3? | Действие завершится к определенному моменту в будущем | By, before, by the time |
| Будущее совершенное длительное(Future Perfect Continuous) | Подл. + will + have + been + v4    Подл. + will + not + have + been + v4    Will + подл. + have + been + v4? | Действие будет длиться до определенного момента в будущем | Till, for, before |
| Прошедшее простое(Past Simple) | Подл. + V2    Подл. + did + not + v1    Did + подл. + v1? | Однократное действие или набор действий в прошлом | Yesterday, ago |
| Прошедшее длительное(Past Continuous) | Подл. + was\were + v4    Подл. + was\were + not + v4    Was\were + подл. + v4? | Действие, длящееся в определённый момент в прошлом | All night long, while, when |
| Прошедшее совершенное(Past Perfect) | Подл.+ had + v3    Подл.+ had + not + v3    Had +подл.+ v3? | Предшествующее действие в прошлом | By the time, before, by |
| Прошедшее совершенное длительное(Past Perfect Continuous) | Подл. + had + been + v4    Подл. + had + not + been + v4    Had +подл.+ been + v4? | Длительное действие до момента в прошлом | By, before |

### English Traditions

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries.

Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theatres are closed on Sundays. No letters are delivered, only a few Sunday papers are published.

To this day an English family prefers a house with a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. English people like gardens.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday, and in Scotland it is not kept at all, except by clerks in banks; all the shops, mills and factories are working. But six days later, on New Years Eve the Scotch begin to enjoy themselves. All the shops, mills and factories are closed on New Years Day.

People invite their friends to their houses and "sit the Old Year out and the New Year in".

When the dock begins to strike twelve, the head of the family goes to the entrance door, opens it wide and holds it until the last stroke. Then he shuts the door. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in.

### British Traditions and Customs

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British Champion is crowned; he wins a silver cup known among folk dancers as Morris Dancing. Morris Dancing is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music-sounds.

Another example is the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.

British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

[Halloween](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/prazdnik-halloween.html) is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saint's Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

Another tradition is the holiday called Bonfire Night.

On November 5,1605, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament where the king James 1st was to open Parliament on that day. But Guy Fawkes was unable to realize his plan and was caught and later, hanged. The British still remember that Guy Fawkes' Night. It is another name for this holiday. This day one can see children with figures, made of sacks and straw and dressed in old clothes. On November 5th, children put their figures on the bonfire, burn them, and light their fireworks.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches» foot, yards and miles.

If we have always been used to the metric system therefore the English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two halfpennies.

### Family Life in Britain

A "typical" British family used to consist of mother, father and two children. But in recent years there have been many changes in family life. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. That's why 24% of British children live with only one parent, usually their mother.

The contemporary British child doesn't have a lot of companionship from brothers and sisters, because the average family has only one or two children. Most British children live with their parents at least until they finish school at the age of 17 or 18. Then many go away to college, leaving some parents sad and lonely in their empty nest and others enjoying their release from parental responsibilities.

But many adults stay with their parents during their college years or return home after graduation. Today's parents cannot even be sure that their married children have moved out forever. After a divorce they may return to the parental home temporarily or even on a long-term basis.

Older people take pride in their independence, enjoy their freedom and don't want to be a burden to their children. The telephone, the car and the airplane keep them in close contact even when they live in different parts of the country.

Members of family - grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins -keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from home town to work and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions.

Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together. Family parties may be all the more joyous when they bring together relatives who haven't seen each other for a while.