

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ  
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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО РАБОТЕ С ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИМ  
ВРЕМЕНЕМ Past Perfect НА БАЗЕ  
ТЕКСТА : "Transplanted talent"

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Методические указания предназначены для преподавателей английского языка, работающих в колледже электроники и бизнеса ГОУ ОГУ со студентами I курса специальности 2203 (Программное обеспечение вычислительной техники и автоматизированных систем). Методические указания рассматривают как грамматические, так и лексические аспекты работы с текстом "Transplanted talent". Текст позволяет проследить историю создания компании "Microsoft", познакомиться с соответствующей лексикой и провести полный анализ грамматического времени Past Perfect.

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# Содержание

Введение.....	7
1.1 Text Transplanted Talent.....	6
1.2 Vocabulary notes.....	7
1.3 Answer the following questions. ....	8
1.4 Vocabulary in Context.....	8
1.5 Focus on Grammar.....	9
1.6 A Complete these sentences, using the past perfect tense.....	11
1.7 B Work with several of your classmates to act out each of these sentences...11	
1.8 C Interact.....	12
1.9 D Make up answers to the following questions, using the past perfect tense. 12	
1.10 E Practice this dialogue with a partner.....	13
1.11 Use either the past tense or the past perfect tense in the following sentences. In some cases either tense may be possible.....	13
1.12 G Read the following paragraph. Then look at the list of events. Number the sentences in each set to show which event took place first.....	14
1.13 H Practice.....	14
Join each pair of sentences, using "by the time" and the past perfect.....	14
Список использованных источников.....	15

## **Введение**

Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов I курса факультета программирования колледжа Электроники и Бизнеса и содержит учебные материалы, соответствующие требованиям базисного учебного плана и государственным требованиям к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки по дисциплине «Английский язык» для первого курса факультета ПОВТАС.

Учебно-методические указания могут быть полезны для преподавателей, работающих с видовременной формой *past perfect* на базе текста (1) “Transplanted talent”. Большое количество упражнений и послетекстовых заданий позволяет ознакомиться с данными грамматическим явлением, а также закрепить его вовлекая студентов в творческий процесс открытия для себя страны изучаемого языка и людей говорящих на этом языке. Ценность методических указаний заключается в том, что они предназначены для конкретных студентов конкретного колледжа.

## 1.1 Text Transplanted Talent

*An Wang came to the United States in 1945. In 1986, he was one of 12 immigrants to receive a Liberty Medal from the President of the United States. Dr. Wang died in 1990.*

On his way home from school one day, An Wang found a bird's nest that had fallen from a tree. Inside the nest was a baby sparrow. Wang picked up the nest and took it home with him. He was a little nervous about showing his parents what he had found, so he decided to leave the nest outside for a while. When he finally went outside to get the bird, he found that it had disappeared. He realized then that he had lost the bird because he had not brought it in immediately. "It was my first lesson in the importance of acting rather than hesitating," Wang wrote many years later. It was a lesson that stayed with Wang for his entire life.

When An Wang came to the United States in 1945, he had already lost both of his parents and one sister. He had also survived a civil war in China and somehow, during the upheaval in his country of birth, he had finished his studies at the university. But the troubles he had experienced early in life taught him an important lesson. By the time he left China, he believed that he could try to accomplish anything; nothing was impossible.

By 1948, only three years after arriving in the United States, Wang had earned a Ph.D. in Physics from Harvard University. After he got his Ph.D., he stayed at Harvard and worked in the Computation Laboratory. It was at this time that he invented the magnetic core. This device was a basic part of computer memory until the use of microchips in the late 1960s.

In 1951 Wang decided that he had had enough of working for other people. While he was working at Harvard, he had saved \$600. He used this money to start his own company, Wang Laboratories. His first office had a table, chair, and telephone — nothing more. The business grew steadily

At first Wang sold electronic components. Later he designed and sold calculators the size of typewriters. And he didn't forget what he had learned about hesitating. When it was time to change the company's direction, he acted. When it was time to leave a market, he didn't hesitate. By the late 1960s he had decided that Japanese companies would soon control the calculator market. Wang Laboratories went on to other things, including the personal computer. By 1985, sales for the company had reached \$2 billion.

Success didn't change Wang's lifestyle very much. Before he became the owner of a highly successful business, he had lived simply with his wife and three children. Years later, when he was worth more than \$1 billion, he still owned only two suits. And he lived in a house that many people thought was too simple for such a successful businessman.

In his autobiography, Wang expressed his belief that "both individuals and corporations have the responsibility to make some positive contribution to the world." Dr. Wang acted on that belief many times by supporting programs for the arts, education, and medical care in the city of Boston. And perhaps more important, he showed that a person could be successful in business without sacrificing personal values.

## 1.2 Vocabulary notes:

On his way home		по дороге домой
Talent	[ 'tælənt]	талант
A nest		гнездо
Baby sparrow	[ 'beibi 'spærəu]	воробушек (птенец)
To be a little nervous	[ tə bi: ə 'litl 'nə:vəs]	немного нервничать
For a while	[ fɔ: ə 'waɪl]	на время
Decide	[ di'saɪd]	решать
Finally	[ 'faɪnəli]	наконец
Disappear	[ dɪsə'piə]	исчезать
Realize	[ riə'laɪz]	осознавать
Importance	[ ɪm'pɔ:təns]	важность
Entire	[ en'taɪə]	весь, целый
Stay	[ 'steɪ]	оставаться, пребывать
Later	[ 'leɪtə]	позже, некоторое время спустя
Upheaval	[ ʌp'hi:vəl]	большая социальная перемена
Earn	[ 'ɜ:n]	зарабатывать
Invent	[ ɪn'vent]	изобретать
Magnetic core	[ mæg'netɪk 'kɔ:]	жёсткий диск
Device	[ di'vaɪs]	прибор
Memory	[ 'memɔ:ri]	память
Microchip	[ 'maɪkrə'tʃɪp]	микрочип
Enough	[ ɪ'nʌf]	достаточно
Save	[ 'seɪv]	экономить, сберегать
Steadily	[ 'stedɪli]	стабильно, ровно
Calculator	[ ,kælkju:'leɪtə]	калькулятор
Company's direction	[ 'kʌmpənɪz di'rekʃn]	направление работы компании
Design	[ di'zeɪn]	создавать
Market	[ 'mɑ:kɪt]	рынок
Personal computer	[ 'pɜ:snl kəm'pjju:tə]	персональный компьютер
Billion		миллиард
Corporation	[ ,kɔ:pə'reɪʃn]	корпорации
Size	[ 'saɪz]	размер
Typewriter	[ ,taɪp'reɪtə]	печатная машинка
Lifestyle		образ жизни
Personal values	[ 'pɜ:snl væljuz]	личностные ценности

### **1.3 Answer the following questions.**

1. What do you know about Dr. Wang's life before he came to the United States?
2. What happened one day on his way home?
3. Did he find a bird's nest which had fallen from a tree?
4. What was inside the nest?
5. What did he do with it?
6. What happened with a bird?
7. What were his thoughts about it?
8. So, what was his first lesson in his life?
9. Did this lesson stay with him for his entire life?
10. When did he come to the United States?
11. Had he lost both of his parents by that time?
12. What about his sister?
13. Had he survived a civil war in China?
14. Had he also finished his studies at the University?
15. What lesson his troubles had taught him?
16. Was it an important lesson?
17. When had he earned a Ph. D in Physics from Harvard University?
18. What did he do after that?
19. Did he stay in Harvard in the computation laboratory?
20. What did he invent at that time?
21. What part of computer memory was it?
22. Why did he start his own business?
23. What kind of businessman was Dr. Wang?
24. How did he live after he became a wealthy man?
25. Why do you think Dr. Wang received a Liberty Medal?

### **1.4 Vocabulary in Context**

**Fill in the blanks with the correct word. Make any necessary changes in the form of the word. Use each word only once.**

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
core	hesitate	entire	steadily
contributions	support	basic	
periodically			
components	reach		
market			
upheaval			

- 1 Company sales---\_\_\_\_\_ \$1 billion before they started to go down.
- 2 The-----\_\_\_\_\_ class came to the lecture; no one stayed at home.
- 3 Students take----\_\_\_\_\_ mathematics before they study geometry.
- 4 The magnetic core was one of his----- to computer technology.
- 5 There is no longer a large--- for typewriters; most people are buying word processors.
- 6 Sales increased---\_\_\_\_\_ ; each year they doubled their money.
- 7 Some people--- the arts center by working there for free. Others give money.
- 8 It's important to review--- what you have already learned.
- 9 He-----\_\_\_\_\_ before making a decision because he didn't understand the problem.
- 10 The central part of something is the--.
- 11 During the---\_\_\_\_\_ in the company, many people lost their jobs.
- 12 A computer has many---.

### 1.5 Focus on Grammar

The Past Perfect Tense (прошедшее совершенное время) употребляется для выражения действия, которое было совершено к определенному времени в прошлом. Этот момент может быть выражен:

а) обозначениями времени с предлогом *by* (*by five o'clock* к 5 часам, *by Sunday* к воскресенью, *by the end of July* к концу июля и т.п.):

**We had finished** our work *by 5 o'clock*. Мы закончили работу к 5 часам

б) другим (более поздним) прошедшим действием, выраженным глаголом в Past Indefinite:

**I lost** the money, which I *had received*. Я потерял(а) деньги, которые я получил(а)

Глагол в форме the Past Perfect Tense обычно переводится на русский язык глаголом в прошедшем времени совершенного или несовершенного вида.



## Спряжение глагола to ask в Past Perfect Tense

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I He She It We You They <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> had asked	Had <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</span> I he she it we you they <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> asked?	I He She It We You They <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> had not asked

## The Past Indefinite Tense

(прошедшее неопределенное время) употребляется для обозначения действия, которое совершилось или совершалось в прошлом и не имеет связи с настоящим, без указания на его длительность или законченность. Обычно это время употребляется со следующими обозначениями времени (выраженными или подразумеваемыми): yesterday *вчера*, last week (month, year) *на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, прошлом году)*, a year ago *год тому назад* и др.

Past Indefinite также употребляется для выражения ряда следующих друг за другом действий или событий:

I got up, washed, dressed, had my breakfast and went to college.

Я встал, умылся, оделся, позавтракал и пошел в колледже.

Спряжение глагола *to ask* в Past Indefinite Tense

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
He She It We You They <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> asked	Did <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</span> he she it we you they <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> ask?	I He She It We You They <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> did not ask

Обычно the Past Indefinite Tense переводится на русский язык глаголом совершенного или несовершенного вида в прошедшем времени в зависимости от контекста:

I lived in Petersburg many years ago.

Our teacher asked me yesterday.

Я жил(а) в Петербурге много лет тому назад. Наш преподаватель спросил меня вчера.

The Past Indefinite Tense неправильных глаголов образуется различными способами (см. табл. неправильных глаголов).

**Примечание.** Для выражения повторных, обычных действий в прошлом часто употребляется сочетание глагола *used* с инфинитивом с частицей *to* или глагола *would* с инфинитивом без частицы *to*.

Например:

I *used to* (would) bathe in winter when I was young.

Я обычно купался зимой (бывало купался), когда был молод.

Однако *used to* употребляется не только для выражения обычно повторяющегося действия в прошлом, но также и для выражения действий или состояний, которые продолжались какой-то период времени в прошлом, а затем прекратились.

He *used to* live in Petersburg.

Он жил в Петербурге (а сейчас не живет там).

He *used to* be a good swimmer when he was young.

Он был хорошим пловцом, когда он был молод.

### 1.6 A Complete these sentences, using the past perfect tense.

- 1 (already/become) When I first met him, he *had already become* well known.
- 2 (already/leave) By the time I got to her house, everyone else \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 (be) When he began his studies at the university, he \_\_\_\_\_ here for just three years.
- 4 (get) He lost his job because he \_\_\_\_\_ angry with his boss.
- 5 (just/return) When I saw her on the street, she \_\_\_\_\_ from a trip to France.
- 6 (work) She \_\_\_\_\_ in the company for just three years when \_\_\_\_\_ they made her president.
- 7 (already/got) Three of his brothers \_\_\_\_\_ their university degrees when he began his studies.
- 8 (already/write) By the time he was twenty-five, he \_\_\_\_\_ several books.
- 9 (fail) They took away his car because he \_\_\_\_\_ to pay the bills.
- 10 not/have) They \_\_\_\_\_ time to pack before they left.
- 11 just/leave) When I arrived, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 (visit) By the time he left, he \_\_\_\_\_ every museum and tourist spot in the city.

### 1.7 B Work with several of your classmates to act out each of these sentences

- 1 She had left by the time I got there.  
She was leaving when I got there.  
She left when I got there.
- 2 She had already eaten when I got there.  
She was eating when I got there.  
She ate when I got there.

- 3 She had just stood up when I came into the room.  
She was standing up when I came into the room.  
She stood up when I came into the room.
- 4 When I arrived, he had just made some coffee.  
When I arrived, he was making coffee.  
When I arrived, he made some coffee.

### 1.8 C Interact

**Practice this dialogue with a partner.**

A: Guess what? I've just gotten a new job.

B: That's great. But don't get too excited.

A: Why not?

B: Well, I had just gotten a new job last year, and then the company went out of business.

A: Guess what? I've just \_

B: That's great. But don't get too excited.

A: Why not?

B: Well, I had just last year and then \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) ask Victoria to marry me
- 2) start a new business
- 3) find \$100
- 4) put \$1000 in the bank
- 5) finish packing my suitcase to go on vacation
- 6) get a new car
- 7) find a new apartment
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.9 D Make up answers to the following questions, using the past perfect tense.

- 1 Why didn't you have dinner with your parents last night?  
*They had already eaten by the time I got home.*
- 2 Why didn't you help with the housework?
- 3 Why didn't you get your car from the mechanic?
- 4 Why didn't you buy that coat?
- 5 Why didn't they eat out last night?
- 6 Why didn't he put the money in the bank?
- 7 Why didn't you go to the movies last night?
- 8 Why didn't you get anything to eat at the party?
- 9 She didn't pass the course. Do you know why?
- 10 They took away their son's bicycle. Why was that?

**1.10 E Practice this dialogue with a partner.**

A: Were you able to help Roger fix the car?

B: Well, I went over but I couldn't help him.

A: Why not? Had he fixed the car already?

B: No, he'd taken it to the junkyard.

A: Were you able to help Roger

B: Well, I went over but I couldn't help him.

A: Why not? Had he \_already?

B: No, he'd.

1) cook dinner

2) sell his furniture

3) put the boat in the water

4) get ready for the party

5) do his homework

6) replace the window

7) start the car

8) find his suit

9) \_\_\_\_\_

**1.11 Use either the past tense or the past perfect tense in the following sentences.**

**In some cases either tense may be possible.**

1 When he came to the United States, he (not/have) *did not have* job.

2 He (start) \_\_\_ his business when he (save) \_\_\_\_\_ up enough money.

3 By the time he arrived here, the war (end) .

4 He (be) \_\_\_ a physics student before he (enter) \_\_\_\_\_ the computer science program.

5 He (get) \_\_\_ his Ph.D. by the time he was twenty-three.

6 During his lifetime, he (contribute) money to cultural programs in Boston.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Wang (invent) the magnetic core while he was working at Harvard.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ It wasn't hard for him to market his invention because he (know) \_\_\_\_\_ many people in the computer industry.

9 \_\_\_\_\_ After he became rich, he (not/change) \_\_\_\_\_ his lifestyle.

10 Dr. Wang (receive) \_\_\_ the Liberty Medal in 1986.

**1.12 G Read the following paragraph. Then look at the list of events. Number the sentences in each set to show which event took place first.**

- a) I saw lights in my neighbor's house.  
I got home from work.
- b) I went to see if everything was OK.  
My neighbors left to go on vacation.
- c) I heard a noise behind me.  
I put the key in the lock.  
Someone hit me.
- d) I woke up.  
The person left.  
The person stole my wallet.

**Now, without looking in the book, retell the story to another student. Use your own words.**

**1.13 H Practice**

**Join each pair of sentences, using "by the time" and the past perfect.**

*Example:* His family ate breakfast at 7:00. He came into the kitchen at 7:30.

By the time he came into the kitchen, his family had already eaten.

- 1 His bus left at 7:45. He arrived at the bus station at 7:50.
- 2 An important meeting began at 9:00. He got to the meeting at 9:15.
- 3 His wife went out at 10:45. He phoned her at 11:00.
- 4 We got to the train station at 9. The train left at 8:30.
- 5 His boss's plane took off at 4:15. He arrived at the airport with some important papers for his boss at 4:20.
- 6 The lecture lasted from 1 to 2. He got there at 2:15.
- 7 They got to the restaurant at 9:45. The restaurant stopped serving at 9:30.
- 8 It started to rain at 11. He left at 11:15.

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