

## Sequence of Tenses

(Согласование времён)

Согласование времен — это характерная особенность английского языка, которая заключается в том, что время глагола в придаточном предложении зависит от того, в каком времени стоит глагол в главном предложении. Суть в том, что если в главном предложении мы использовали глагол в прошедшем времени, то и в придаточном предложении должны поставить глагол в форму одного из прошедших времен или в так называемое Future in the Past.

I **thought** you **knew** the truth. — Я думала, что ты **знаешь** правду.

Charles **said** he **couldn't** come over. — Чарльз **сказал**, что **не может** заглянуть в гости.

Unfortunately I **didn't know** whether Sarah **would come** or not. — К сожалению, я **не знала**, **придет** Сара или нет.

### Одновременные действия

Если действия в придаточном предложении происходили в прошлом одновременно с действиями в главном предложении, то в придаточном предложении используется простое прошедшее время ([Past Simple](#)) или прошедшее длительное время ([Past Continuous](#)).

My father **knew** why Kevin **was** so sad the other day. — Мой отец **знал**, почему на днях Кевину **было** так грустно.

Nobody **knew** what the teacher **meant**. — Никто не **знал**, что учитель **имеет в виду**.

She finally **realized** what her friend **was doing**. — Она наконец-то **поняла**, что **делала** ее подруга.

### Предшествующее действие

Если действие в придаточном предложении предшествовало действию в главном предложении и длилось определенное время, то в придаточном предложении используется [Past Perfect Continuous](#).

He **said** that he **had been practising** his speaking skills two months in a row. —

Он **сказал**, что два месяца подряд **практиковал** свои разговорные навыки.

I **was** sure that Maria **had been hiding** the truth from all of us for a very long time. —

Я **был** уверен, что Мария очень долго **скрывала** правду от всех нас.

Если в придаточном предложении есть предшествующее действие, выраженное глаголом состояния (те, что не могут использоваться во временах группы Continuous), то глагол должен стоять в **Past Perfect**. К таким глаголам относятся: to be (быть), to know (знать), to want (хотеть), to belong (принадлежать), to love (любить), to believe (верить) и т. д.

Mario **said he had wanted** to try dancing ever since he was a child. — Марио **сказал**, что он еще с детства **хотел** познакомиться с танцами.  
I **found out** that the lesson **had lasted** for two hours. It's a pity I wasn't there. — **Выяснилось**, что урок длился два часа. Жалко, что меня там не было.

### Последующее действие

Если действие в придаточном предложении произошло уже после того, как свершилось действие в главном предложении, то в придаточном предложении мы употребляем одно из времен Future in the Past.

You **said you would help** me with my French homework. — Ты **сказал**, что **поможешь** мне с домашним заданием по французскому.  
I **didn't expect Tom would have finished** his new article by the end of the week. — Я **не ожидал**, что Том **закончит** свою новую статью к концу недели.

### Future in the Past

**Future in the past** (будущее в прошедшем) — особая линейка форм англоязычного времени, когда мы говорим о действиях, которые произойдут в будущем времени, но упоминали и говорили о них на момент прошлого.

В большинстве случаев будущее в прошедшем используется в [косвенной речи \(reported speech\)](#), когда кто-то что-то сделал, сказал и т.д.

### Правило образования Future in the Past

Все формы времени, которые мы повсеместно используем в обычных временах Future ([Future Simple](#), [Future Continuous](#), [Future Perfect](#), [Future Perfect Continuous](#)) в английском языке, остаются такими же, но с одним исключением — вместо привычных нам вспомогательных «**will**» или «**shall**», в будущем прошедшем будет «**would**».

## Future in the Past

Future Simple in the Past	<b>I / You / It / He / She / We / They +WOULD+verb</b>
Future Continuous in the Past	<b>I / You / It / He / She / We / They +WOULD+BE+verb+ ing</b>
Future Perfect in the Past	<b>I / You / It / He / She / We / They +WOULD+HAVE+verb+ed(III)</b>
Future Perfect Continuous in the Past	<b>I / You / It / He / She / We / They +WOULD+HAVE BEEN+verb+ing</b>

### Examples:

Jane told Daniel that she would visit all countries located in Asia someday (**Active**).  
Jane told Daniel that all countries located in Asia **would be visited** by her someday (**Passive**).

Abigail said that her husband **would be lecturing** his employees at that moment the following day (**Active**).

Abigail said that her husband's employees **would be lectured** by him at that moment the following day (**Passive**).

Rebecca confirmed that the team **would have finished** the presentation by the following week (**Active**).

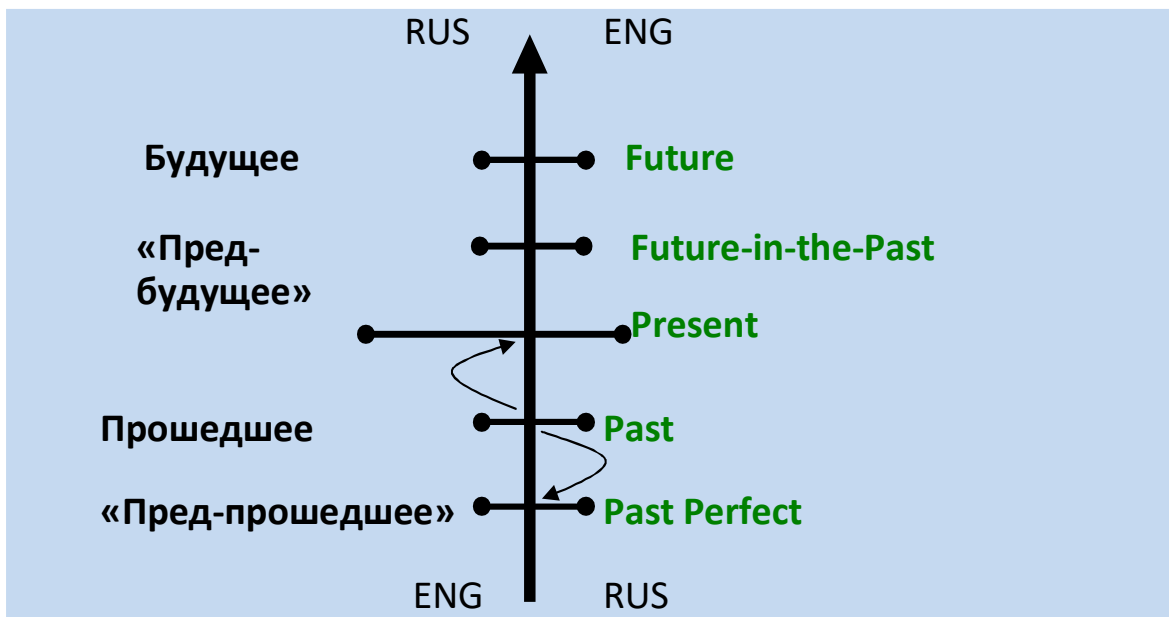
Rebecca confirmed that the presentation **would have been finished** by the team by the following week (**Passive**).

My elder sister said that by 2020 she **would have been teaching** children at the kindergarten for seven years (**Active**).

My elder sister said that by 2020 children at the kindergarten **would have been taught** by her seven years (**Passive**).

Отсутствие в русском языке правила согласования времен означает, что при переводе с английского формы прошедшего времени, явившиеся результатом согласования времен, следует поднимать обратно на одну ступень по временной оси.

Так, *"I was sure that he studied."* переводится *Я был уверен, что он учится.* (не *Я был уверен, что он учился.*).



Правило согласования времен не соблюдается в 8 случаях:

1) когда речь идет о *«вечных истинах»*

*Didn't you know the sun rises in the East?*

2) когда говорится о *фактах*, которые к моменту речи *не утратили актуальности*:

*You didn't know I am your brother. She told me you are working at this plant.*

3) если говорящий *уверен в достоверности* своих слов (если же человека, слова которого приводятся, уже нет в живых, правило согласования времен соблюдается):

*I told them you have been here.*

4) если в предложении *есть обстоятельства настоящего или будущего времени*:

*He told me this morning that he has posted my letter. He*

*told me that morning that he had posted my letter.*

5) *при отсутствии в предложении характерных для перфекта наречий* (just, already, lately, ...) форма Present Perfect может заменяться не формой Past Perfect, а формой Past Simple:

*Jack said, "I've posted your letter." – Jack told me he posted my letter. Jack said that he had already posted it.*

6) при **немедленном повторении** прямой речи:

- *I have a headache.*
- *What did you say?*
- *I said I have a headache.*

7) если соблюдение правила согласования времен **искажает смысл** сказанного:

*I knew that she wanted to go to New York to visit friends last weekend.* (ВИЗИТ СОСТОЯЛСЯ)

*I knew that she had wanted to go to New York to visit friends last weekend.* (ВИЗИТНЕ СОСТОЯЛСЯ)

### **55. Analyze and translate the following sentences.**

1. I knew that you were ill.
2. I knew that you had been ill.
3. We found that she left home at eight o'clock every morning.
4. We found that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning.
5. When he learnt that his son always received excellent marks in all the subjects at school, he was very pleased.
6. When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark at school, he was very pleased.
7. We did not know where our friends went every evening.
8. We did not know where our friends had gone.
9. I didn't know that you worked at the Hermitage.
10. I didn't know that you had worked at the Hermitage.
11. I wanted to go home because I missed my parents.
12. She knew she had made the right choice.
13. The Deists believed that the universe is like a giant clock.

### **56. Translate the following sentences and explain the rule.**

1. We knew that the bridge was unsafe.
2. He gave it to me because he trusted me.
3. He ran faster than we did.
4. This is the picture that I bought in Rome.
5. He thinks that it will rain.
6. He thought that it would rain.
7. He sees that he has made a mistake.
8. He saw that he had made a mistake.
9. I work so hard that I am always tired.
10. I worked so hard that I was always tired.

11. He has done all that is necessary.
12. He had done all that was necessary.
13. He says that he is going to eat it.
14. He said that he was going to eat it.
15. We carved their names on the stone so that/in order that future generations should/might know what they had done.
16. These men risk their lives so that/in order that we may live more safely.

**57. Fill in the blanks using appropriate verb forms.**

1. I found that my son ... awake.
2. The pickpocket confessed that he ... (pick) my pocket.
3. He was so tired that he ... scarcely stand.
4. He said that I ... a lazy good-for-nothing boy.
5. No one could explain how the prisoner ... (escape) from the prison.
6. Euclid proved that the three angles of a triangle ... equal to two right angles.
7. Italy went to war that she ... (extend) her empire.
8. The passage is so difficult that I ... not comprehend it.
9. The boy was so indolent that he ... not pass.
10. In my perplexity I requested my guide to tell me what I ... to do.

**58. Correct mistakes in these sentences.**

1. He was among the few who want to continue working on the project.
2. It is an accepted custom for a man to open the door when he accompanied a woman.
3. She closed the door and harries away to class.
4. We receive several applications a day and with them had been copies of transcripts and degrees.
5. Mr. Davis tried to finish his research, but he found only part of the information that he needs.
6. Between one thing and another, Charles does not finish typing his paper last night.
7. In 1990, according to statistics from the Bureau of Census, the population of the US is 250,000,000.
8. We do not receive mail yesterday because it was a holiday.
9. Mary does not finish her homework in time to go with us to the football game yesterday afternoon.
10. Although there are only two hundred foreign students studying at State University in 1970, there are more than five hundred now.
11. We thought he is planning to go on vacation after the first of the month.

12. Nancy said that she went to the supermarket before coming home.

13. Abigail went into the furniture store and buys a mahogany chest for her bedroom.

14. After Sally chose the puppy, she takes it home in a doll's babybuggy.

15. Tricia's new lipstick lasts for nine hours, but it smelled and tasted like turpentine.

16. Regina never feels satisfied with what she does and wanted a better life for herself.

17. When Manny was in college, he wins his first orchid contest.

18. Luella will decide to drink bottled water after she tasted the tapwater here.

19. After Maureen writes in her diary, she hid it in the secret drawer of her roll-top desk.

20. When Vicky retired, she starts belly-dancing lessons.

21. Brad can never remember telephone messages, but he had memo-rized hundreds of sports statistics.

22. Marlon's lawn mower does not start on cold days unless he put it in a sunny spot for at least half an hour.