THE VERB ГЛАГОЛ

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ГЛАГОЛОВ ПО ЗНАЧЕНИЮ

Смысловые	Полувспомогательные	Вспомогательные	
(to do, to come, to dance, to play, to study, to have) ynompебляютс я как сказуемое в предложении	(can, may, must, have to, should, used to, begin, start, stop, go on) употребляются как часть сказуемого	(be, do, have, shall, will , should, would) помогают строить сложные аналитические формы	
She did her work well. We have a new house. He studies hard. They play golf every Sunday.	She could do her work well. We have to build a new house. You must study much. They started playing golf.	She has done her work well. We have built a new house. They will study hard. They said they would play golf	

ФОРМЫ ПРАВИЛЬНЫХ И НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Форма глагола Виды глагола	Infinitive (неопределенная форма глагола) инфинитив	Past Participle Причастие II (прошедшего времени)	Past Participle Причастие I (прошедшег о времени)	Present Participle Причасти e I (настояще го времени)
Правильный -ed (2 и 3 ф.) -ing (4 форма)	to dance to work to play to cry to stop	danced worked played cried stopped	danced worked played cried stopped	dancing working playing crying stopping
Неправильный а) изменение корневой гласной -ing (4 форма)	to do to feel to teach to tell to find to stand to write to know	did felt taught told found stood wrote knew	done felt taught told found stood written known	doing feeling teaching telling finding standing writing knowing
б) совпадающие 2 и 3 формы	to cost to cut to hit to hurt to let to shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	costing cutting hitting hurting letting putting shutting