

КАБІНЕТ МІНІСТРІВ УКРАЇНИ

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ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ**

ПРИРОДНИЧО-ГУМАНІТАРНИЙ ННІ

Кафедра романо-германських мов і перекладу

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ
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Методичні рекомендації призначено для проведення практичних занять з граматики англійської мови студентам вищих аграрних навчальних закладів (по матеріалах, взятих з «Grammar Way» та «English Grammar» (автор – А. Азар).

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Вправи

ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 1. PRESENT, PAST and FUTURE TENSES

Тема 1. Present Simple and Present Continuous

Present Simple

We use the present simple:

- a) for permanent states, repeated actions and daily routines.

He **works** in a bank.
(permanent state)

He **takes** the train to work every morning.
(daily routine/repeated actions)



- b) for general truths and laws of nature.

The sun **sets** in the west.



- c) for timetables (planes, trains, etc.) and programmes.

The plane from Brussels **arrives** at 8:30.



- d) for sports commentaries, reviews and narration.

a) Peterson **overtakes** Williams and **wins** the race. (sports commentary)

b) Mike Dalton **plays** the part of Macbeth. (review)

c) Then the prince **gets** on his horse and quickly **rides** away. (narration)



- e) to give instructions or directions (instead of the imperative).

You **sprinkle** some cheese on the pizza and then you **bake** it. (Instead of: **Sprinkle** some cheese on the pizza ...)

The present simple is used with the following time expressions: *usually, often, always, etc., every day/ week/month/year, in the morning/afternoon/ evening, at night, at the weekend, on Mondays, etc.*

Present Continuous

We use the present continuous:

- a) for actions taking place now, at the moment of speaking.

He **is giving** the baby a bath at the moment.



- b) for temporary actions; that is actions that are going on around now, but not at the actual moment of speaking.

I'm looking for a new job these days.

(He is not looking for a job at the moment of speaking.)



- c) with adverbs such as: *always, constantly, continually, etc.* for actions which happen very often, usually to express annoyance, irritation or anger.

a) *I'm always meeting* Sara when I go shopping. (action which happens very often)

b) *You're constantly interrupting* me when I'm talking. (expressing annoyance/irritation)



- d) for actions that we have already arranged to do in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided.

They're moving into their new house next week. (The time has been decided.)



- e) for changing or developing situations.

More and more species are becoming extinct.

The present continuous is used with the following time expressions: *now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight, etc.*

Present simple (I do)

Study this example situation:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep.
He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.)

but He drives a bus. (He is a bus driver.)

Drive(s)/work(s)/do(es) etc. is the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they drive/work/do etc.

he/she/it drives/works/does etc.

We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general:

- Nurses **look** after patients in hospitals.
- I usually **go** away at weekends.
- The earth **goes** round the sun.
- The café **opens** at 7.30 in the morning.

Remember:

I **work** ... *but* He **works** ... They **teach** ... *but* My sister **teaches** ...

For spelling (-s or -es), see Appendix 6.

We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences:

do	I/we/you/they	work?	I/we/you/they	don't	work
does	he/she/it	drive?	he/she/it	doesn't	drive
		do?			do

- I come from Canada. Where **do** you come from?
- I **don't** go away very often.
- What **does** this word mean? (*not* What means this word?)
- Rice **doesn't** grow in cold climates.

In the following examples, **do** is also the main verb (do you **do** / doesn't **do** etc.):

- 'What **do** you **do**?' 'I work in a shop.'
- He's always so lazy. He **doesn't do** anything to help.

We use the present simple to say how often we do things:

- I **get** up at 8 o'clock every morning.
- How often** do you go to the dentist?
- Julie **doesn't drink** tea very often.
- Robert usually **goes** away two or three times a year.

I promise / I apologise etc.

Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example, when you *promise* to do something, you can say 'I **promise** ...'; when you *suggest* something, you can say 'I **suggest** ...':

- I **promise** I won't be late. (*not* I'm promising)
- 'What do you **suggest** I do?' 'I **suggest** that you ...'

In the same way we say: I **apologise** ... / I **advise** ... / I **insist** ... / I **agree** ... / I **refuse** ... etc.

Present continuous (I am doing)

Study this example situation:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work.
She is **driving** to work.

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking.
The action is not finished.

Am/is/are + -ing is the *present continuous*:

I	am	(= I'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he's etc.)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we're etc.)	doing etc.



I am doing something = I'm in the middle of doing it; I've started doing it and I haven't finished yet:

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm **trying** to work. (*not* I try)
- 'Where's Mark?' 'He's **having** a shower.' (*not* He has a shower)
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more. (*not* It doesn't rain)
- (*at a party*) Hello, Jane. **Are you enjoying** the party? (*not* Do you enjoy)
- What's all that noise? What's **going on**? (= What's happening?)

The action is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm **reading** a really good book at the moment.
It's about a man who ...

Steve is not reading the book at the time of speaking.
He means that he has started it, but has not finished it yet.
He is in the middle of reading it.

Some more examples:

- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's **learning** Italian. (but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking)
- Some friends of mine **are building** their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.

You can use the present continuous with **today / this week / this year** etc. (periods around now):

- A: You're **working** hard **today**. (*not* You work hard today)
- B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
- The company I work for **isn't doing** so well **this year**.

We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now, especially with these verbs:

get change become increase rise fall grow improve begin start

- Is your English **getting** better? (*not* Does your English get better)
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (*not* increases)
- At first I didn't like my job, but I'm **beginning** to enjoy it now. (*not* I begin)

2-11 USING PROGRESSIVE VERBS WITH *ALWAYS* TO COMPLAIN

(a) Mary <i>always leaves</i> for school at 7:45.	In sentences referring to present time, usually the simple present is used with <i>always</i> to describe habitual or everyday activities, as in (a).
(b) Mary <i>is always leaving</i> her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up! Who does she think I am? Her maid?	In special circumstances, a speaker may use the present progressive with <i>always</i> to complain, i.e., to express annoyance or anger, as in (b).*
(c) I <i>am always/ forever/ constantly picking up</i> Mary's dirty socks!	In addition to <i>always</i> , the words <i>forever</i> and <i>constantly</i> are also used with the present progressive to express annoyance.
(d) I didn't like having Sam for my roommate last year. He <i>was always leaving</i> his dirty clothes on the floor.	<i>Always, forever, and constantly</i> can also be used with the past progressive to express annoyance or anger.

*COMPARE:

- (1) "Mary *is always leaving her dirty socks on the floor*" expresses annoyance.
- (2) "Mary *always leaves her dirty socks on the floor*" is a statement of fact in which the speaker is not necessarily expressing an attitude of annoyance. Annoyance may, however, be shown by the speaker's tone of voice.

2-12 USING EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE WITH PROGRESSIVE VERBS

(a) — What is Kay doing? — She's <i>studying in her room</i> .	<p>An expression of place can sometimes come between the auxiliary <i>be</i> and the <i>-ing</i> verb in a progressive tense, as in (b) and (d):</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>is + in her room + studying</i> <i>was + in bed + reading</i></p> <p>In (a): The focus of both the question and the answer is on Kay's activity in progress, i.e., on what she is doing.</p> <p>In (b): The focus of both the question and the answer is on Kay's location, i.e., on where Kay is.</p>
(b) — Where's Kay? — She's <i>in her room studying</i> .	
(c) — What was Jack doing when you arrived? — He <i>was reading</i> a book <i>in bed</i> .	
(d) — Where was Jack when you arrived? — He <i>was in bed reading</i> a book.	

*In formal English, a subject pronoun follows *than*: *He's older than I (am)*. In everyday informal English, an object pronoun is frequently used after *than*: *He's older than me*.

Present continuous and present simple 2 (I am doing and I do)

We use continuous forms for actions and happenings that have started but not finished (they are eating / it is raining etc.). Some verbs (for example, **know** and **like**) are not normally used in this way. We don't say 'I am knowing' or 'they are liking'; we say 'I **know**', 'they **like**'.

The following verbs are not normally used in the present continuous:

like love hate want need prefer
know realise suppose mean understand believe remember
belong fit contain consist seem

- I'm hungry. I **want** something to eat. (*not* I'm wanting)
- Do you **understand** what I mean?
- Ann **doesn't seem** very happy at the moment.

Think

When **think** means 'believe' or 'have an opinion', we do not use the continuous:

- I **think** Mary is Canadian, but I'm not sure. (*not* I'm thinking)
- What do you **think** about my plan? (= What is your opinion?)

When **think** means 'consider', the continuous is possible:

- I'm **thinking** about what happened. I often **think** about it.
- Nicky is **thinking** of giving up her job. (= she is considering it)

He is selfish and He is being selfish

He's **being** = He's behaving / He's acting. Compare:

- I can't understand why he's **being** so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
(**being** selfish = behaving selfishly at the moment)
- He never thinks about other people. He **is** very selfish. (*not* He is being)
(= He is selfish generally, not only at the moment)

We use **am/is/are being** to say how somebody is *behaving*. It is not usually possible in other sentences:

- It's hot today. (*not* It is being hot)
- Sarah is very tired. (*not* is being tired)

See hear smell taste

We normally use the present simple (not continuous) with these verbs:

- Do you **see** that man over there? (*not* Are you seeing)
- This room **smells**. Let's open a window.

We often use **can** + see/hear/smell/taste:

- I **can hear** a strange noise. **Can** you **hear** it?

Look feel

You can use the present simple or continuous to say how somebody looks or feels now:

- You look well today. *or* You're **looking** well today.
- How do you **feel** now? *or* How are you **feeling** now?

but

- I usually **feel** tired in the morning. (*not* I'm usually feeling)

2-1 SIMPLE PRESENT

	<p>(a) Water <i>consists</i> of hydrogen and oxygen.</p> <p>(b) The average person <i>breathes</i> 21,600 times a day.</p> <p>(c) The world <i>is</i> round.</p>	<p>The simple present says that something was true in the past, is true in the present, and will be true in the future. It expresses <i>general statements of fact and timeless truths</i>.</p>
	<p>(d) I <i>study</i> for two hours <i>every night</i>.</p> <p>(e) I <i>get up</i> at seven <i>every morning</i>.</p> <p>(f) He <i>always eats</i> a sandwich for lunch.</p>	<p>The simple present is used to express <i>habitual or everyday activities</i>.</p>

2-2 PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

	<p>(g) John <i>is sleeping</i> right now.</p> <p>(h) I need an umbrella because it <i>is raining</i>.</p> <p>(i) The students <i>are sitting</i> at their desks right now.</p>	<p>The present progressive expresses an activity that is <i>in progress at the moment of speaking</i>. It is a temporary activity that began in the past, is continuing at present, and will probably end at some point in the future.</p>
	<p>(j) I <i>am taking</i> five courses this semester.</p> <p>(k) John <i>is trying</i> to improve his work habits.</p> <p>(l) Susan <i>is writing</i> another book this year.</p>	<p>Often the activity is of a general nature: something generally in progress this week, this month, this year.</p> <p>Note (l): The sentence means that writing a book is a general activity Susan is engaged in at present, but it does not mean that at the moment of speaking she is sitting at her desk with pen in hand.</p>

2-3 STATIVE VERBS

- (a) Yum! This food *tastes* good.
I *like* it very much.
(b) *INCORRECT*: This food *is tasting* good.
I *am liking* it very much.

Some English verbs have *stative* meanings. They describe states: conditions or situations that exist. When verbs have stative meanings, they are usually not used in progressive tenses.

In (a): *tastes* and *like* have stative meanings. Each describes a state that exists.

- (c) The chef is in his kitchen.
He *is tasting* the sauce.
(d) It *tastes* too salty.
(e) He *doesn't like* it.



The chef is tasting the sauce. It tastes too salty. He doesn't like it.

A verb such as *taste* has a *stative* meaning, but also a *progressive* meaning. In (c): *tasting* describes the action of the chef putting something in his mouth and actively testing its flavor (progressive). In (d): *tastes* describes the person's awareness of the quality of the food (stative).

A verb such as *like* has a stative meaning. It is rarely, if ever, used in progressive tenses.

In (e): It is incorrect to say *He isn't liking it*.

COMMON VERBS THAT HAVE STATIVE MEANINGS

Note: Verbs with an asterisk (*) are like the verb *taste*: they can have both stative and progressive meanings and uses.

(1) MENTAL STATE	<i>know</i> <i>realize</i> <i>understand</i> <i>recognize</i>	<i>believe</i> <i>feel</i> <i>suppose</i> <i>think*</i>	<i>imagine*</i> <i>doubt*</i> <i>remember*</i> <i>forget*</i>	<i>want*</i> <i>need</i> <i>desire</i> <i>mean*</i>
(2) EMOTIONAL STATE	<i>love</i> <i>like</i> <i>appreciate</i> <i>please</i> <i>prefer</i>	<i>hate</i> <i>dislike</i> <i>fear</i> <i>envy</i>	<i>mind</i> <i>care</i>	<i>astonish</i> <i>amaze</i> <i>surprise</i>
(3) POSSESSION	<i>possess</i>	<i>have*</i>	<i>own</i>	<i>belong</i>
(4) SENSE PERCEPTIONS	<i>taste*</i> <i>smell*</i>	<i>hear</i> <i>feel*</i>	<i>see*</i>	
(5) OTHER EXISTING STATES	<i>seem</i> <i>look*</i> <i>appear*</i> <i>sound</i> <i>resemble</i> <i>look like</i>	<i>cost*</i> <i>owe</i> <i>weigh*</i> <i>equal</i>	<i>be*</i> <i>exist</i> <i>matter</i>	<i>consist of</i> <i>contain</i> <i>include*</i>

Verbs that have both stative and progressive meanings.

1. a. These flowers *smell* good.
b. Hiroki *is smelling* the flowers.
2. a. I *think* Roberto is a kind man.
b. I *am thinking* about this grammar.
3. a. I *see* a butterfly. Do you *see* it too?
b. Jane *is seeing* a doctor about her headaches.
c. Jack and Ann *are seeing* each other. They go out together every weekend.
4. a. Kathy *looks* cold. I'll lend her my coat.
b. Tina *is looking* out the window. She sees a butterfly.
5. a. Sam *appears* to be asleep. Let's not disturb him.
b. My favorite actor *is currently appearing* at the Paramount.
6. a. Sue *is feeling* the cat's fur.
b. The cat's fur *feels* soft.
c. I'm *not feeling* well today.
d. I *feel* that it is important to respect other people's opinions.
7. a. Ann *has* a car.
b. I *am having* a hard time, but Olga *is having* a good time.
8. a. I *remember* my first teacher. Do you *remember* yours?
b. Aunt Sara is looking through an old picture album. She *is remembering* the wonderful days of her childhood.
9. a. This piano is too heavy for me to lift. It *weighs* too much.
b. The grocer *is weighing* the bananas.



Tema 2. Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect

We use the present perfect:

- a) for an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with state verbs such as *be, have, like, know*, etc. In this case, we often use *for* and *since*.

Rachel has had the dog for three years. (She got the dog three years ago and she still has it.)



- b) for an action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present.

She has just washed her hair. (She has now wrapped her hair in a towel, so the action has finished.)



- c) for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because it is either unknown or unimportant. The emphasis is placed on the action.

The Taylors have bought a sailing boat. (The exact time is unknown or unimportant. What is important is the fact that they now own a sailing boat.)



- d) for an action which has happened within a specific time period which is not over at the moment of speaking. We often use words and expressions such as *today, this morning/evening/week/month*, etc.

She has taken fifteen pictures today. (The time period - today - is not over yet. She may take more pictures.)



BUT: *She took twenty pictures yesterday. (The time period - yesterday - is over.)*

Note: We use the present perfect to announce a piece of news and the past simple or past continuous to give more details about it.

The police have finally arrested Peter Duncan. He was trying to leave the country when they caught him.

The present perfect is used with the following time expressions: *for, since, already, yet, always, just, ever, never, so far, today, this week/month, etc., how long, lately, recently, still (in negations), etc.*

Present Perfect Continuous

We use the present perfect continuous:

- a) to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with time expressions such as *for, since, all morning/day/year*, etc.

Sam has been talking on the phone for half an hour. (He began talking on the phone half an hour ago and he is still talking.)



- b) for an action which started in the past and lasted for some time. The action may have finished or may still be going on. The result of the action is visible in the present.

Her feet hurt. She has been walking all morning. (The result of the action is visible in the present - her feet hurt.)



- c) to express anger, irritation or annoyance.



(The speaker is irritated.)

Note: With the verbs *live, work, teach* and *feel* (= have a particular emotion) we can use the present perfect or present perfect continuous with no difference in meaning.

We have lived/have been living here for twenty years.

The present perfect continuous is used with the following time expressions: *for, since, how long, lately, recently*.

Present perfect 1 (I have done)

Study this example situation:



Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.

He **has lost** his key.

He **has lost** his key = He lost it recently, and he still doesn't have it.

Have/has lost is the *present perfect simple*:

I/we/they/you	have	(= I've etc.)	finished lost
he/she/it	has	(= he's etc.)	done been etc.

The present perfect simple is **have/has + past participle**. The past participle often ends in **-ed** (finished/decided etc.), but many important verbs are *irregular* (lost/done/written etc.).

For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

When we say that 'something **has happened**', this is usually new information:

- Ow! I've **cut** my finger.
- The road is closed. There's **been** (there **has been**) an accident.
- (*from the news*) Police **have arrested** two men in connection with the robbery.

When we use the present perfect, there is a connection with *now*. The action in the past has a result *now*:

- 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I've **lost** it.' (= I don't have it *now*)
- He told me his name, but I've **forgotten** it. (= I can't remember it *now*)
- 'Is Sally here?' 'No, she's **gone** out.' (= she is out *now*)
- I can't find my bag. **Have you seen** it? (= Do you know where it is *now*?)

You can use the present perfect with **just**, **already** and **yet**.

Just = a short time ago:

- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I've **just had** lunch.'
- Hello. **Have you just arrived**?

We use **already** to say that something happened sooner than expected:

- 'Don't forget to send the letter.' 'I've **already sent** it.'
- 'What time is Mark leaving?' 'He's **already gone**.'

Yet = until now. **Yet** shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Use **yet** only in questions and negative sentences:

- Has it stopped** raining yet?
- I've written the letter, but I **haven't sent** it yet.

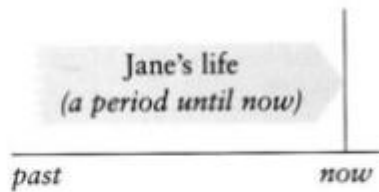
Note the difference between **gone (to)** and **been (to)**:

- Jim is on holiday. He **has gone to** Italy. (= he is there now or on his way there)
- Jane is back home now. She **has been to** Italy. (= she has now come back)

Present perfect 2 (I have done)

Study this example conversation:

- DAVE: Have you travelled a lot, Jane?
 JANE: Yes, I've been to lots of places.
 DAVE: Really? Have you ever been to China?
 JANE: Yes, I've been to China twice.
 DAVE: What about India?
 JANE: No, I haven't been to India.



When we talk about a period of time that continues from the past until now, we use the *present perfect* (have been / have travelled etc.). Here, Dave and Jane are talking about the places Jane has visited in her life (which is a period that continues until now).

Some more examples:

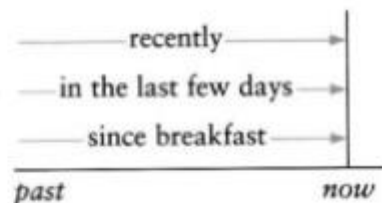
- Have you ever eaten caviar? (in your life)
- We've never had a car.
- 'Have you read *Hamlet*?' 'No, I haven't read any of Shakespeare's plays.'
- Susan really loves that film. She's seen it eight times!
- What a boring film! It's the most boring film I've ever seen.

Been (to) = visited:

- I've never been to China. Have you been there?

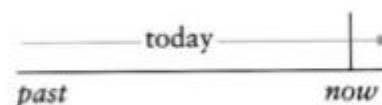
In the following examples too, the speakers are talking about a period that continues until now (recently / in the last few days / so far / since breakfast etc.):

- Have you heard from Brian recently?
- I've met a lot of people in the last few days.
- Everything is going well. We haven't had any problems so far.
- I'm hungry. I haven't eaten anything since breakfast. (= from breakfast until now)
- It's good to see you again. We haven't seen each other for a long time.



We use the present perfect with **today / this evening / this year** etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking (see also Unit 14B):

- I've drunk four cups of coffee today.
- Have you had a holiday this year (yet)?
- I haven't seen Tom this morning. Have you?
- Rob hasn't studied very hard this term.

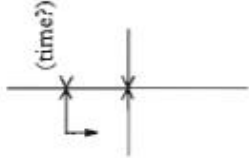

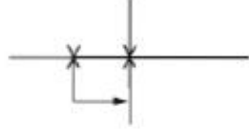


We say: It's the (first) time something has happened. For example:

- Don is having a driving lesson. It's his first one.
It's the first time he has driven a car. (*not drives*)
- or He has never driven a car before.
- Sarah has lost her passport again. This is the second time this has happened. (*not happens*)
- Bill is phoning his girlfriend again. That's the third time he's phoned her this evening.



3-1 PRESENT PERFECT

	<p>(a) They have moved into a new apartment.</p> <p>(b) Have you ever visited Mexico?</p> <p>(c) I have never seen snow.</p> <p>(d) I have already seen that movie.</p> <p>(e) Jack hasn't seen it yet.</p> <p>(f) Ann started a letter to her parents last week, but she still hasn't finished it.</p> <p>(g) Alex feels bad. He has just heard some bad news.</p>	<p>The present perfect expresses the idea that something happened (or never happened) <i>before now, at an unspecified time in the past</i>. The exact time it happened is not important.</p> <p>If there is a specific mention of time, the simple past is used: <i>They moved into a new apartment last month</i>.</p> <p>Notice in the examples: the adverbs ever, never, already, yet, still, and just are frequently used with the present perfect.</p>
	<p>(h) We have had four tests <i>so far</i> this semester.</p> <p>(i) I have written my wife a letter every other day <i>for the last two weeks</i>.</p> <p>(j) I have met many people <i>since</i> I came here in June.</p> <p>(k) I have flown on an airplane <i>many times</i>.</p>	<p>The present perfect also expresses the <i>repetition of an activity before now</i>. The exact time of each repetition is not important.</p> <p>Notice in (h): so far is frequently used with the present perfect.</p>
	<p>(l) I have been here <i>since seven o'clock</i>.</p> <p>(m) We have been here <i>for two weeks</i>.</p> <p>(n) I have had this same pair of shoes <i>for three years</i>.</p> <p>(o) I have liked cowboy movies ever <i>since I was a child</i>.</p> <p>(p) I have known him <i>for many years</i>.</p>	<p>The present perfect, when used with for or since, also expresses a situation that <i>began in the past and continues to the present</i>.*</p> <p>In the examples, notice the difference between since and for:</p> <p>since + a particular time</p> <p>for + a duration of time</p>

*The verbs used in the present perfect to express a *situation* that began in the past and still exists are typically verbs with a stative meaning (see Chart 2-3, p. 15).

The present perfect progressive, rather than the present perfect, is used with action verbs to express an *activity* that began in the past and continues to the present (see Chart 3-2, p. 42):

I've been sitting at my desk for an hour. Jack has been watching TV since seven o'clock.

When I do / When I've done When and if

Study this example:



'I'll phone you when I get home' is a sentence with two parts:

the main part: 'I'll phone you'
and *the when-part:* 'when I get home'

The time in the sentence is future ('tomorrow'), but we use a *present tense* (I get) in the **when-part** of the sentence.

We do *not* use **will** in the **when-part** of the sentence.

Some more examples:

- We'll go out **when** it stops raining. (*not* when it will stop)
- When** you are in London again, come and see us. (*not* When you will be)
- (*said to a child*) What do you want to be **when** you grow up? (*not* will grow)

The same thing happens after **while** / **before** / **after** / **as soon as** / **until** or **till**:

- I'm going to read a lot **while** I'm on holiday. (*not* while I will be)
- I'll probably go back home on Sunday. **Before** I go, I'd like to visit the museum.
- Wait here **until** (*or till*) I come back.

You can also use the present perfect (**have done**) after **when** / **after** / **until** / **as soon as**:

- Can I borrow that book **when** you've finished with it?
- Don't say anything while Ian is here. Wait **until** he **has gone**.

If you use the present perfect, one thing must be complete *before* the other (so the two things do *not* happen together):

- When** I've phoned Kate, we can have dinner.
(= First I'll phone Kate and *after that* we can have dinner.)

Do not use the present perfect if the two things happen together:

- When** I phone Kate, I'll ask her about the party. (*not* When I've phoned)

It is often possible to use either the present simple or the present perfect:

- I'll come **as soon as** I finish. *or* I'll come **as soon as** I've finished.
- You'll feel better **after** you have *or* You'll feel better **after** you've had something to eat something to eat.

After **if**, we normally use the present simple (**if I do** / **if I see** etc.) for the future:

- It's raining hard. We'll get wet **if** we go out. (*not* if we will go)
- I'll be angry **if** it happens again. (*not* if it will happen)
- Hurry up! **If** we don't hurry, we'll be late.

Compare **when** and **if**:

We use **when** for things which are *sure* to happen:

- I'm going shopping later. (*for sure*) **When** I go shopping, I'll buy some food.

We use **if** (*not when*) for things that will *possibly* happen:

- I might go shopping later. (*it's possible*) **If** I go shopping, I'll buy some food.
- If** it is raining this evening, I won't go out. (*not* When it is raining)
- Don't worry **if** I'm late tonight. (*not* when I'm late)
- If** they don't come soon, I'm not going to wait. (*not* When they don't come)

Present perfect continuous (I have been doing)

It has been raining

Study this example situation:



Is it raining?

No, but the ground is wet.

It has been raining.

Have/has been -ing is the *present perfect continuous*:

I/we/they/you	have (= I've etc.)	been	doing
he/she/it	has (= he's etc.)		waiting playing etc.

We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped.

There is a connection with *now*:

- You're out of breath. **Have you been running?** (= you're out of breath *now*)
- Paul is very tired. **He's been working** very hard. (= he's tired *now*)
- Why are your clothes so dirty? What **have you been doing?**
- I've **been talking** to Amanda about the problem and she agrees with me.
- Where have you been? I've **been looking** for you everywhere.

It has been raining for two hours.

Study this example situation:



It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining.

How long has it **been raining?**

It has **been raining** for two hours.

We use the present perfect continuous in this way with *how long*, *for ...* and *since ...*. The activity is still happening (as in this example) or has just stopped.

- How long have you been learning** English? (= you're still learning English)
- Tim is still watching television. **He's been watching** television all day.
- Where have you been? I've **been looking** for you for the last half hour.
- Chris **hasn't been feeling** well recently.

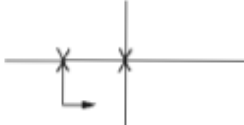
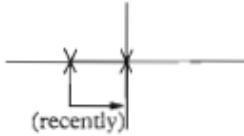
You can use the present perfect continuous for actions repeated over a period of time:

- Debbie is a very good tennis player. **She's been playing** since she was eight.
- Every morning they meet in the same café. **They've been going** there for years.

Compare I am doing (see Unit 1) and I have been doing:

<p>I am doing <i>present continuous</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p><i>now</i></p>	<p>I have been doing <i>present perfect continuous</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p><i>now</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't disturb me now. I'm working. <input type="checkbox"/> We need an umbrella. It's raining. <input type="checkbox"/> Hurry up! We're waiting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I've been working hard. Now I'm going to have a break. <input type="checkbox"/> The ground is wet. It's been raining. <input type="checkbox"/> We've been waiting for an hour.

3-2 PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	<p>Right now I am sitting at my desk.</p> <p>(a) I have been sitting here <i>since</i> seven o'clock.</p> <p>(b) I have been sitting here <i>for</i> two hours.</p> <p>(c) You have been studying <i>for</i> five straight hours. Why don't you take a break?</p> <p>(d) It has been raining <i>all day</i>. It is still raining right now.</p>	<p>This tense is used to indicate the <i>duration</i> of an activity that <i>began in the past and continues to the present</i>. When the tense has this meaning, it is used with time words, such as for, since, all morning, all day, all week.</p>
	<p>(e) I have known Alex since he was a child.</p> <p>(f) INCORRECT: I have been knowing Alex since he was a child.</p> <p>(g) I have been thinking about changing my major.</p> <p>(h) All of the students have been studying hard. Final exams start next week.</p> <p>(i) My back hurts, so I have been sleeping on the floor lately. The bed is too soft.</p>	<p>Reminder: verbs with stative meanings are not used in the progressive. (See Chart 2-3, p. 15.) The present perfect, NOT the present perfect progressive, is used with stative verbs to describe the duration of a <i>state</i> (rather than an activity) that began in the past and continues to the present.</p> <p>When the tense is used without any specific mention of time, it expresses a <i>general activity in progress recently, lately</i>.</p>
	<p>(j) I have lived here since 1995. I have been living here since 1995.</p> <p>(k) He has worked at the same store for ten years. He has been working at the same store for ten years.</p>	<p>With certain verbs (most notably <i>live</i>, <i>work</i>, <i>teach</i>), there is little or no difference in meaning between the two tenses when since or for is used.</p>

Present perfect continuous and simple (I have been doing and I have done)

Study this example situation:



Kate's clothes are covered in paint.
She **has been painting** the ceiling.

Has been painting is the *present perfect continuous*.

We are interested in the activity. It does not matter whether something has been finished or not. In this example, the activity (painting the ceiling) has not been finished.



The ceiling was white. Now it is red.
She **has painted** the ceiling.

Has painted is the *present perfect simple*.

Here, the important thing is that something has been finished. **Has painted** is a completed action. We are interested in the result of the activity (the painted ceiling), not the activity itself.

Compare these examples:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> My hands are very dirty. I've been repairing the car.<input type="checkbox"/> Joe has been eating too much recently. He should eat less.<input type="checkbox"/> It's nice to see you again. What have you been doing since we last met?<input type="checkbox"/> Where have you been? Have you been playing tennis? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> The car is OK again now. I've repaired it.<input type="checkbox"/> Somebody has eaten all my chocolates. The box is empty.<input type="checkbox"/> Where's the book I gave you? What have you done with it?<input type="checkbox"/> Have you ever played tennis? |
|---|--|

We use the continuous to say *how long* (for an activity that is still happening):

- How long **have you been reading** that book?
- Lisa is still writing letters. She's **been writing** letters all day.
- They've **been playing** tennis since 2 o'clock.
- I'm learning Spanish, but I **haven't been learning** it very long.

We use the simple to say *how much, how many* or *how many times* (for completed actions):

- How much of that book **have you read**?
- Lisa **has written** ten letters today.
- They've **played** tennis three times this week.
- I'm learning Spanish, but I **haven't learnt** very much yet.

Some verbs (for example, **know/like/believe**) are not normally used in the continuous:

- I've **known** about it for a long time. (*not* I've been knowing)

For a list of these verbs, see Unit 4A. But note that you *can* use **want** and **mean** in the present perfect continuous:

- I've **been meaning** to phone Jane, but I keep forgetting.

How long have you (been) ... ?

Study this example situation:



Dan and Jenny are married. They got married exactly 20 years ago, so today is their 20th wedding anniversary.

They have been married for 20 years.

We say: They are married. (*present*)

but How long have they been married? (*present perfect*)
(*not* How long are they married?)

They have been married for 20 years.

(*not* They are married for 20 years)

We use the *present perfect* to talk about something that began in the past and still continues now. Compare the *present* and the *present perfect*:

Bill is in hospital.

but He has been in hospital since Monday.
(*not* Bill is in hospital since Monday)

Do you know each other well?

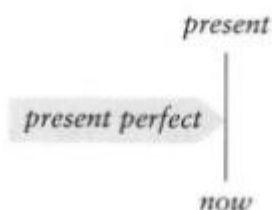
but Have you known each other for a long time?
(*not* Do you know)

She's waiting for somebody.

but She's been waiting all morning.

Do they have a car?

but How long have they had their car?



I have known/had/lived etc. is the *present perfect simple*.

I have been learning / been waiting / been doing etc. is the *present perfect continuous*.

When we ask or say 'how long', the continuous is more usual (see Unit 10):

- I've been learning English for six months.
- It's been raining since lunchtime.
- Richard has been doing the same job for 20 years.
- 'How long have you been driving?' 'Since I was 17.'

Some verbs (for example, know/like/believe) are not normally used in the continuous:

- How long have you known Jane? (*not* have you been knowing)
- I've had a pain in my stomach all day. (*not* I've been having)

See also Units 4A and 10C. For *have*, see Unit 17.

You can use either the present perfect continuous or simple with **live** and **work**:

- Julia has been living / has lived in Paris for a long time.
- How long have you been working / have you worked here?

But we use the simple (I've lived / I've done etc.) with **always**:

- I've always lived in the country. (*not* always been living)

We say 'I haven't done something since/for ...' (*present perfect simple*):

- I haven't seen Tom since Monday. (= Monday was the last time I saw him)
- Sue hasn't phoned for ages. (= the last time she phoned was ages ago)

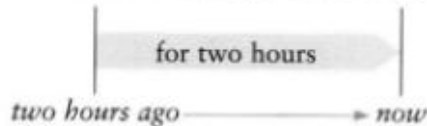
For and since

When ... ? and How long ... ?

We use **for** and **since** to say how long something has been happening.

We use **for** + a period of time (two hours, six weeks etc.):

- I've been waiting **for two hours**.

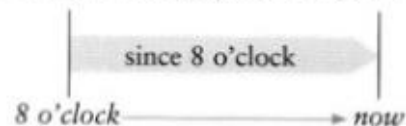


for		
two hours	a long time	a week
20 minutes	six months	ages
five days	50 years	years

- Sally has been working here **for six months**. (*not since six months*)
- I haven't seen Tom **for three days**. (*not since three days*)

We use **since** + the start of a period (8 o'clock, Monday, 1999 etc.):

- I've been waiting **since 8 o'clock**.



since		
8 o'clock	April	lunchtime
Monday	1985	we arrived
12 May	Christmas	I got up

- Sally has been working here **since April**. (= from April until now)
- I haven't seen Tom **since Monday**. (= from Monday until now)

It is possible to leave out **for** (but not usually in negative sentences):

- They've been married (for) **ten years**. (with or without **for**)
- They **haven't had** a holiday **for ten years**. (you must use **for**)

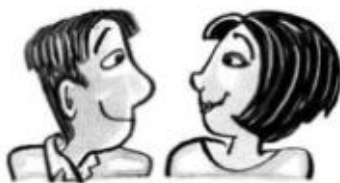
We do *not* use **for** + all ... (all day / all my life etc.):

- I've lived here **all my life**. (*not for all my life*)

Compare **when ... ?** (+ *past simple*) and **how long ... ?** (+ *present perfect*):



- A: **When** did it start raining?
 B: It started raining **an hour ago / at 1 o'clock**.
- A: **How long** has it been raining?
 B: It's been raining **for an hour / since 1 o'clock**.



- A: **When** did Joe and Carol first meet?
 B: They first met { **a long time ago**,
 when they were at school.
- A: **How long** have they known each other?
 B: They've known each other { **for a long time**,
 since they were at school.

We say 'It's (a long time / two years etc.) **since** something happened':

- It's **two years since** I last saw Joe. (= I haven't seen Joe for two years)
- It's **ages since** we went to the cinema. (= We haven't been to the cinema for ages)

You can ask 'How long is it **since ... ?**':

- How long** is it **since** you last saw Joe? (= When did you last see Joe?)
- How long** is it **since** Mrs Hill died? (= When did Mrs Hill die?)

You can also say 'It's **been** (= It has been) ... **since ...**':

- It's **been** two years **since** I last saw Joe.

Tema 3. Past Simple and Past Continuous

Past Simple

We use the past simple:

- a) for an action which happened at a definite time in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied.



They **went** camping by the lake last month. (When did they go camping? Last month. The time is stated.)

- b) for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.



First she **paid** the driver, then she **got out** of the taxi.

- c) for past habits or states which are now finished. In such cases we can also use the expression **used to**.



Kitchens **were/used to be** very different a hundred years ago.

The past simple is used with the following time expressions: *yesterday, then, when, How long ago ...?, last night/week/month/year/Tuesday, etc., three days/weeks, etc. ago, in 1997, etc.*

Past Continuous

We use the past continuous:

- a) for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not mention when the action started or finished.

At seven o'clock yesterday evening they **were having** dinner. (We do not know when they started or finished their dinner.)



- b) for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).

He **was walking** down the street when he **ran into** an old friend.



- c) for two or more simultaneous past actions.

She **was talking** on her mobile phone while she **was driving** to work.



- d) to describe the atmosphere, setting, etc. in the introduction to a story before we describe the main events.

One beautiful autumn afternoon, Ben **was strolling** down a quiet country lane. The birds **were singing** and the leaves **were rustling** in the breeze.



The past continuous is used with the following time expressions: *while, when, as, all morning/evening/day/night, etc.*

Tema 4. Past Simple and Present Perfect

Past Simple

The past simple is used for actions which happened in the past and are not related to the present.

We use the past simple:

- for an action which happened at a definite time in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied.

Simon Cook **Painted** his first picture in 1980.
(When? In 1980. The time is stated.)



- for an action which began and finished in the past.



Mr Clark **taught** Maths for thirty years.
(He is no longer a teacher. He has retired.)

- for an action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated.

e.g. a) Mike **won** more than twenty medals when he was an athlete. (He is no longer an athlete. He cannot win another medal.)

b) I once **spoke** to Frank Sinatra. (He is no longer alive. I won't speak to him again.)

- for an action which happened within a specific time period which is over at the moment of speaking.

e.g. I **wrote** three letters this morning. (The time period is over. It is evening or night now.)

Note: We use the past simple to talk about actions which were performed by people who are no longer alive, even if the time is not stated. e.g. Charles Dickens **wrote** 'Oliver Twist.'

Present Perfect

The present perfect is used for actions which happened in the past and are related to the present.

We use the present perfect:

- for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is either unknown or unimportant, and therefore it is not mentioned or implied.

Simon Cook **has painted** a lot of pictures. (When? We do not know. The exact time is not mentioned or implied.)



- for an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.



Mrs Nelson **has taught** French for twenty years.
(She started teaching French twenty years ago and she is still teaching French today.)

- for an action which happened in the past and may be repeated.

e.g. a) Ben is an athlete. He **has won** more than ten medals. (He is still an athlete. He may win some more medals.)

b) I **'ve spoken** to Celine Dion. (She is still alive. I may speak to her again.)

- for an action which happened within a specific time period which is not over at the moment of speaking.

e.g. I **'ve written** two letters this morning. (The time period

Present perfect and past 1 (I have done and I did)

Study this example situation:



Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
He **has lost** his key. (*present perfect*)
This means that he doesn't have his key *now*.

Ten minutes later:



Now Tom **has found** his key. He has it now.
Has he lost his key? No, he **has found** it.
Did he lose his key? Yes, he **did**.
He **lost** his key (*past simple*)
but now he **has found** it. (*present perfect*)

The present perfect (something **has happened**) is a *present* tense. It always tells us about the situation *now*. 'Tom **has lost** his key' = he doesn't have his key *now* (see Unit 7).

The past simple (something **happened**) tells us only about the *past*. If somebody says 'Tom **lost** his key', this doesn't tell us whether he has the key now or not. It tells us only that he lost his key at some time in the past.

Do *not* use the present perfect if the situation now is different. Compare:

They've **gone** away. They'll be back on Friday. (they are away *now*)

They **went** away, but I think they're back at home now. (*not* They've gone)

It **has stopped** raining now, so we don't need the umbrella. (it isn't raining *now*)

It **stopped** raining for a while, but now it's raining again. (*not* It has stopped)

You can use the present perfect for new or recent happenings:

'I've **repaired** the TV. It's working OK now.' 'Oh, that's good.'

Have you heard the news? Sally **has won** the lottery!

Use the past simple (*not* the present perfect) for things that are not recent or new:

Mozart **was** a composer. He **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.

(*not* has been ... has written)

My mother **grew** up in Scotland. (*not* has grown)

Compare:

Did you know that somebody **has invented** a new type of washing machine?

Who **invented** the telephone? (*not* has invented)

We use the present perfect to give new information (see Unit 7). But if we continue to talk about it, we normally use the past simple:

A: Ow! I've **burnt** myself.

B: How **did** you **do** that? (*not* have you done)

A: I **picked** up a hot dish. (*not* have picked)

A: Look! Somebody **has spilt** something on the sofa.

B: Well, it **wasn't** me. I **didn't do** it. (*not* hasn't been ... haven't done)

Present perfect and past 2 (I have done and I did)

Do not use the present perfect (**I have done**) when you talk about a *finished* time (for example, yesterday / ten minutes ago / in 1999 / when I was a child). Use a past tense:

- It was very cold yesterday. (*not* has been)
- Paul and Lucy **arrived ten minutes ago**. (*not* have arrived)
- Did you eat** a lot of sweets **when you were a child**? (*not* have you eaten)
- I **got home late last night**. I was very tired and went straight to bed.

Use the past to ask **When ... ?** or **What time ... ?**:

- When did your friends arrive**? (*not* have ... arrived)
- What time did you finish work**?

Compare:

Present perfect

- Tom **has lost** his key. He can't get into the house.
- Is Carla here or **has she left**?

Past simple

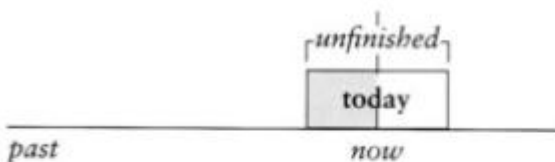
- Tom **lost** his key yesterday. He couldn't get into the house.
- When did** Carla leave?

Compare:

Present perfect (have done)

- I've **done** a lot of work **today**.

We use the present perfect for a period of time that continues *until now*. For example: today / this week / since 1985.

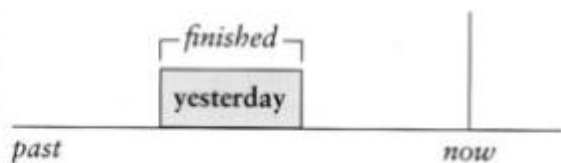


- It **hasn't** rained **this week**.
- Have you seen** Anna **this morning**? (it is still morning)
- Have you seen** Tim **recently**?
- I don't know where Lisa is. I **haven't seen** her. (= I haven't seen her recently)
- We've **been waiting** for an hour. (we are still waiting now)
- Ian lives in London. He **has lived** there for seven years.
- I **have never played** golf. (in my life)
- It's the last day of your holiday. You say: It's **been** a really good holiday. I've really enjoyed it.*

Past simple (did)

- I **did** a lot of work **yesterday**.

We use the past simple for a *finished* time in the past. For example: yesterday / last week / from 1995 to 2001.



- It **didn't** rain **last week**.
- Did you see** Anna **this morning**? (it is now afternoon or evening)
- Did you see** Tim **on Sunday**?
- A: **Was** Lisa at the party **on Sunday**?
B: I don't think so. I **didn't** see her.
- We **waited** (*or were waiting*) for an hour. (we are no longer waiting)
- Ian **lived** in Scotland for ten years. Now he lives in London.
- I **didn't play** golf **last summer**.
- After you come back from holiday you say: It **was** a really good holiday. I really enjoyed it.*

Tema 5. Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect

We use the past perfect:

- a) for an action which happened before another past action or before a stated time in the past.



She **had finished** work when she met her friends for coffee. (She finished work first and then she met her friends.)

- b) for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past.



He was happy. He **had signed** an important contract. (The action finished in the past and its result was visible in the past, too.)

Note: The past perfect is the past equivalent of the present perfect.

e.g. a) He **had fixed** the old armchair. It **looked** brand new. (The action – had fixed – happened in the past. The result – looked brand new – was also visible in the past.)

b) He **has fixed** the old armchair. It **looks** brand new. (The action – has fixed – happened in the past. The result – looks brand new – is still visible in the present.)

The past perfect is used with the following time expressions: **before, after, already, just, for, since, till/ until, when, by, by the time, never, etc.**

Note: We can use the past perfect or the past simple with **before** or **after** without any difference in meaning.

e.g. They went out **after** it **had stopped** / **stopped** raining.

Past Perfect Continuous

We use the past perfect continuous:

- a) to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started and finished in the past before another past action or a stated time in the past, usually with **since** or **for**.



They **had been looking for** a house **for** six months before they found one they liked.

- b) for an action which lasted for some time in the past and whose result was visible in the past.



Last Friday Ron had to fly to New York. His flight was delayed. He was annoyed. He **had been waiting** at the airport for three hours. (He waited at the airport for three hours and the result of the action was visible in the past, too.)

Note: The past perfect continuous is the past equivalent of the present perfect continuous.

e.g. a) I **had been driving** for ten hours, so I **felt** exhausted. (The action – had been driving – lasted for some time in the past. The result – felt exhausted – was also visible in the past.)

b) I **have been driving** for ten hours, so I **feel** exhausted. (The action – have been driving – started in the past. The result – feel exhausted – is still visible in the present.)

The past perfect continuous is used with the following time expressions: **for, since, how long, before, until, etc.**

Past perfect (I had done)

Study this example situation:



Sarah went to a party last week. Paul went to the party too, but they didn't see each other. Paul left the party at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock. So: When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul wasn't there. He **had gone** home.

Had gone is the *past perfect (simple)*:

I/we/they/you he/she/it	had	(= I'd etc.) (= he'd etc.)	gone seen finished etc.
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The past perfect simple is **had + past participle (gone/seen/finished etc.)**.

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

- Sarah **arrived** at the party.

This is the starting point of the story. Then, if we want to talk about things that happened *before* this time, we use the past perfect (**had ...**):

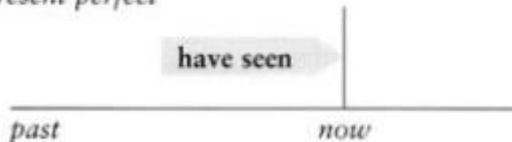
- When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul **had** already gone home.

Some more examples:

- When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.
- Karen didn't want to go to the cinema with us because she'd already **seen** the film.
- At first I thought I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon realised that I'd **made** a big mistake.
- The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He **hadn't flown** before.
or ... He **had never flown** before.

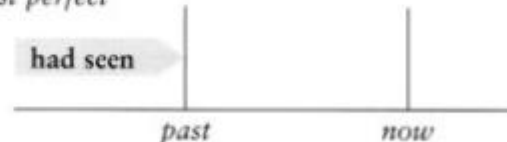
Compare the *present perfect (have seen etc.)* and the *past perfect (had seen etc.)*:

Present perfect



- Who is that woman? I've never **seen** her before.
- We aren't hungry. We've just **had** lunch.
- The house is dirty. They **haven't cleaned** it for weeks.

Past perfect



- I didn't know who she was. I'd never **seen** her before. (= before that time)
- We weren't hungry. We'd just **had** lunch.
- The house was dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it for weeks.

Compare the *past simple (left, was etc.)* and the *past perfect (had left, had been etc.)*:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: Yes, but he left soon afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> Kate wasn't at home when I phoned. She was at her mother's house. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: No, he had already left. <input type="checkbox"/> Kate had just got home when I phoned. She had been at her mother's house. |
|---|---|

Past perfect continuous (I had been doing)

Study this example situation:

yesterday morning



Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window. The sun was shining, but the ground was very wet.

It **had been raining**.

It was *not* raining when I looked out of the window; the sun was shining. But it **had been** raining before.

Had been -ing is the *past perfect continuous*:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	had	(= I'd etc.) (= he'd etc.)	been	doing working playing etc.
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Some more examples:

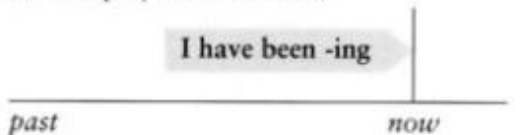
- When the boys came into the house, their clothes were dirty, their hair was untidy and one of them had a black eye. They'd **been fighting**.
- I was very tired when I got home. I'd **been working** hard all day.
- When I went to Madrid a few years ago, I stayed with a friend of mine. She'd **been living** there only a short time but knew the city very well.

You can say that something **had been happening** for a period of time before something else happened:

- We'd **been playing** tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain heavily.
- George went to the doctor last Friday. He **hadn't been feeling** well for some time.

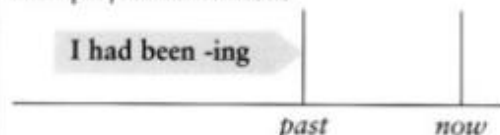
Compare **have been -ing** (*present perfect continuous*) and **had been -ing** (*past perfect continuous*):

Present perfect continuous



- I hope the bus comes soon. I've **been waiting** for 20 minutes. (*before now*)
- James is out of breath. He **has been running**.

Past perfect continuous



- At last the bus came. I'd **been waiting** for 20 minutes. (*before the bus came*)
- James was out of breath. He **had been running**.

Compare **was -ing** (*past continuous*) and **had been -ing**:

- It **wasn't raining** when we went out. The sun was shining. But it **had been raining**, so the ground was wet.
- Cathy **was sitting** in an armchair resting. She was tired because she'd **been working** very hard.

Some verbs (for example, know and like) are not normally used in the continuous:

- We were good friends. We **had known** each other for years. (*not had been knowing*)

For a list of these verbs, see Unit 4A.

3-3 PAST PERFECT

	<p>(a) Sam <i>had</i> already <i>left</i> by the time Ann got there.</p> <p>(b) The thief simply walked in. Someone <i>had forgotten</i> to lock the door.</p>	<p>The past perfect expresses an activity that was <i>completed before another activity or time in the past</i>.</p>
	<p>(c) Sam <i>had</i> already <i>left</i> when Ann got there.</p>	<p>In (c): <i>First</i>: Sam left. <i>Second</i>: Ann got there.*</p>
	<p>(d) Sam <i>had left</i> <i>before</i> Ann got there.</p> <p>(e) Sam <i>left</i> <i>before</i> Ann got there.</p> <p>(f) <i>After</i> the guests <i>had left</i>, I went to bed.</p> <p>(g) <i>After</i> the guests <i>left</i>, I went to bed.</p>	<p>If either <i>before</i> or <i>after</i> is used in the sentence, the past perfect is often not necessary because the time relationship is already clear. The simple past may be used, as in (e) and (g). Note: (d) and (e) have the same meaning; (f) and (g) have the same meaning.</p>

*COMPARE: *Sam left when Ann got there.* = *First: Ann got there.*
Second: Sam left.

3-4 PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	<p>(a) The police <i>had been looking</i> for the criminal <i>for</i> two years before they caught him.</p> <p>(b) Eric finally came at six o'clock. I <i>had been waiting</i> for him <i>since</i> four-thirty.</p>	<p>The past perfect progressive emphasizes the <i>duration</i> of an activity that was <i>in progress before another activity or time in the past</i>.</p>
	<p>(c) When Judy got home, her hair was still wet because she <i>had been swimming</i>.</p> <p>(d) I went to Jane's house after the funeral. Her eyes were red because she <i>had been crying</i>.</p>	<p>This tense also may express an activity <i>in progress close in time to another activity or time in the past</i>.</p>

- ◆ The past simple is used for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.



When Jim came home, they **watched** a film on TV. (Jim came home and then they watched a film together.)

- ◆ The past continuous is used for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.



When Jim came home, Mary **was watching** a film on TV. (She was still watching the film when Jim came home.)

- ◆ The past perfect is used for an action which happened before another past action or a specific time in the past.



When Jim came home, Mary **had already watched** the film on TV. (She watched the film first. Jim came home afterwards.)

Tema 6. Future Tenses.

Future Simple

We use the future simple:

- a) in predictions about the future usually with the verbs *think, believe, expect, etc.*, the expressions *be sure, be afraid, etc.*, and the adverbs *probably, perhaps, certainly, etc.*



- b) for on-the-spot decisions.



- c) for promises (usually with the verbs *promise, swear, guarantee, etc.*), threats, warnings, requests, hopes (usually with the verb *hope*) and offers.



- d) for actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.

*The temperature **will reach** 40°C tomorrow.*

The future simple and be going to are used with the following time expressions: *tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week/month/year, in a week/month/year, in two/three days/weeks, etc.*

Be going to

We use be going to:

- a) for plans, intentions or ambitions we have for the future.

I'm going to become a famous violinist one day. (ambition)



*Now that they've won the lottery, they **are going to buy** a big house. (intention/plan)*

- b) for actions we have already decided to do in the near future.

*They **are going to get married** in three months. (They have already decided to do it.)*

BUT: *They're **getting married** next month. (They have decided **and** arranged to do it.)*



- c) in predictions when there is evidence that something will happen in the near future.

*Look at the clouds! It's **going to rain**.*



Note: 1) We normally use *be going to* to talk about something we intend to do and *will* to give details or make comments.

e.g. A: *I'm **going to have** a party next week. I'll **invite** all my friends.*

B: *That'll **be** great.*

2) We normally use the *present continuous* rather than *be going to* with verbs which express movement, especially the verbs *go* and *come*.

e.g. *Sam **is going to** the market in a few minutes. Sheila **is coming** to my house for tea this afternoon.*

4-2 WILL vs. BE GOING TO

To express a PREDICTION: Use either WILL or BE GOING TO.

- (a) According to the weather report, it **will be** cloudy tomorrow.
- (b) According to the weather report, it **is going to be** cloudy tomorrow.
- (c) Be careful! You **'ll hurt** yourself!
- (d) Watch out! You **'re going to hurt** yourself!

When the speaker is making a prediction (a statement about something s/he thinks will be true or will occur in the future), either **will** or **be going to** is possible. There is no difference in meaning between (a) and (b). There is no difference in meaning between (c) and (d).

To express a PRIOR PLAN: Use only BE GOING TO.

- (e) A: Why did you buy this paint?
B: I **'m going to paint** my bedroom tomorrow.
- (f) I talked to Bob yesterday. He is tired of taking the bus to work. He **'s going to buy** a car. That's what he told me.

When the speaker is expressing a prior plan (something the speaker intends to do in the future because in the past s/he has made a plan or decision to do it), only **be going to** is used.*

In (e): Speaker B has made a prior plan. Last week she decided to paint her bedroom. She intends to paint it tomorrow.

In (f): The speaker knows Bob intends to buy a car. Bob made the decision in the past, and he plans to act on this decision in the future.

Will is not appropriate in (e) and (f).

To express WILLINGNESS: Use only WILL.

- (g) A: The phone's ringing.
B: I **'ll get** it.
- (h) A: I don't understand this problem.
B: Ask your teacher about it. She **'ll help** you.

In (g): Speaker B is saying "I am willing; I am happy to get the phone." He is not making a prediction. He has made no prior plan to answer the phone. He is, instead, volunteering to answer the phone and uses **will** to show his willingness.

In (h): Speaker B feels sure about the teacher's willingness to help. **Be going to** is not appropriate in (g) and (h).

*COMPARE:

Situation 1: A: *Are you busy this evening?*

B: *Yes. I'm going to meet Jack at the library at seven. We're going to study together.*

In Situation 1, only **be going to** is possible. The speaker has a prior plan, so he uses **be going to**.

Situation 2: A: *Are you busy this evening?*

B: *Well, I really haven't made any plans. I'll eat OR I'm going to eat dinner, of course. And then I'll probably watch OR I'm probably going to watch TV for a little while.*

In Situation 2, either **will** or **be going to** is possible. Speaker B has not planned his evening. He is "predicting" his evening (rather than stating any prior plans), so he may use either **will** or **be going to**.

Future Simple versus Be going to

We use the future simple:

- when we make a prediction based on what we think, believe or imagine.

In the year 2020 people will drive electric cars.



- for on-the-spot decisions.



I like this one better than the other. I'll take it.

We use be going to:

- when we make a prediction based on what we can see (evidence) or what we know.

She is going to cut the sunflowers.



- for actions we have already decided to do in the future.

Do you like this blouse?

I'm going to give it to my daughter as a gift.

Yes. Why?



Will/Won't - Shall

We use:

- ◆ **will you ...?** to give an order or make a request.
e.g. *Will you stop talking, please?* (= Please stop talking.)

- ◆ **won't** to express unwillingness or an emphatic refusal, even when the subject is not a person.
e.g. *I've told him not to do that, but he won't listen.*
(= He refuses to listen.)
The washing machine won't work.

We use **wouldn't** to refer to the past.

e.g. *I asked him to help me, but he wouldn't.*
(= He was unwilling to help me.)

- ◆ **Shall I/we ... ?**

a) to make an offer.

e.g. *Shall I do the washing-up for you?* (= Do you want me to do the washing-up for you?)

b) to make a suggestion.

e.g. *Shall we go out for dinner tonight?*
(= Why don't we go out for dinner tonight?)

c) to ask for suggestions or instructions.

e.g. *Where shall I put the vase?* 'On the table.'
What shall we do tonight? 'We could go out.'

Other ways of expressing the future

We can also express the future with:

- ◆ **be to + infinitive** (formal English).
e.g. *The President is to visit Poland next Monday.*
- ◆ **be about to + infinitive/be on the point of + -ing form** (to refer to the near future).
e.g. *Look! The bus is about to leave.*
The company is on the point of closing down.
- ◆ **be due to + infinitive** (timetables).
e.g. *Their flight is due to arrive at 6:15.*
- ◆ **verbs such as decide, plan, intend, arrange, mean + to -infinitive** (for plans or intentions).
e.g. *We intend to buy a bigger flat.*
- ◆ **be sure to/be certain to/be bound to + infinitive** (to express certainty about the future).
e.g. *This plan is sure to/is bound to succeed.*

The future in the past

We use the following patterns to talk about things we intended to do or plans we had for the future.

- a) **was going to/was to/was about to/ was due to + infinitive**
e.g. *Mr Simon was going to resign, but the manager offered him a better salary. (So he didn't resign.)*
- b) **was on the point of + -ing form**
e.g. *They were on the point of leaving the house when the phone rang. (So they didn't leave.)*

7.2. Future Continuous and Future Perfect

Future Continuous

We use the future continuous:

- a) for an action which will be in progress at a stated future time.



- b) for an action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement.



- c) when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future (what we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans.)



Note: We can use the future simple, future continuous or future perfect to make a prediction about the present or past, that is to say what we believe may be happening or have happened.

Study the following examples:

- e.g. a) 'There's somebody on the phone for you.' 'That'll be my mother.'
 b) Don't call her now – she'll be sleeping.
 c) It's seven o'clock. Dad will have left the office by now.

Future Perfect

We use the future perfect:

for an action which will be finished before a stated future time.

She **will have delivered** all the newspapers by 8 o'clock.



The future perfect is used with the following time expressions: *before, by, by then, by the time, until/till*.

Note: *Until/till* are only used in negative sentences.

- a) She **will have finished** the report **by** tomorrow.
 (NOT: ...*until/till* tomorrow.)
 b) She **won't have completed** the report **until/till** 5 o'clock.

Future Perfect Continuous

We use the future perfect continuous:

to emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future.

By the end of next month, she **will have been teaching** for twenty years.



The future perfect continuous is used with: *by ... for*.

Note: After the time expressions *by the time, until, before*, we use the present simple because they introduce time clauses. The future perfect and the future perfect continuous may come either before or after the time clause.

Study the following examples:

- a) I **won't have finished** cleaning the house **until** you come back.
 b) **By the time** they reach York, they **will have been travelling** for four hours.

Will be doing and will have done

Study this example situation:

These people are standing in a queue to get into the cinema.



now

Half an hour from now, the cinema will be full. Everyone will be watching the film.



half an hour from now

Three hours from now, the cinema will be empty. The film will have finished. Everybody will have gone home.



three hours from now

I **will be doing** something (*future continuous*) = I will be in the middle of doing it:

- This time next week I'll be on holiday. I'll be **lying** on the beach or **swimming** in the sea.
- You have no chance of getting the job. You'll be **wasting** your time if you apply for it.

Compare **will be (do)ing** and **will (do)**:

- Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be **having** dinner.
- Let's wait for Liz to arrive and then we'll **have** dinner.

Compare **will be -ing** with other continuous forms:

- At 10 o'clock yesterday, Sally **was** in her office. She **was working**. (*past*)
- It's 10 o'clock now. She **is** in her office. She **is working**. (*present*)
- At 10 o'clock tomorrow, she **will be** in her office. She **will be working**.

We also use **will be -ing** in a different way: to talk about complete actions in the future.

For example:

- The government **will be making** a statement about the crisis later today.
- Will you be going** away this summer?
- Later in the programme, I'll **be talking** to the Minister of Education ...
- Our best player is injured and **won't be playing** in the game on Saturday.



Later in the programme I'll be talking to ...

In these examples **will be -ing** is similar to **(be) going to ...**

We use **will have (done)** (*future perfect*) to say that something will already be complete before a time in the future. For example:

- Sally always leaves for work at 8.30 in the morning. She **won't be** at home at 9 o'clock – she'll **have gone** to work.
- We're late. The film **will already have started** by the time we get to the cinema.

Compare **will have (done)** with other perfect forms:

- Ted and Amy **have been** married for 24 years. (*present perfect*)
- Next year they **will have been** married for 25 years.
- When their son was born, they **had been** married for three years. (*past perfect*)

4-5 FUTURE PROGRESSIVE



- (a) I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight. I **will be studying** when you come.
- (b) Right now I am sitting in class. At this same time tomorrow, I **will be sitting** in class.

The future progressive expresses an activity that will *be in progress at a time in the future*.

- (c) Don't call me at nine because I won't be home. I **am going to be studying** at the library.

The progressive form of **be going to**: **be going to + be + -ing**

- (d) Don't get impatient. She **will be coming** soon.
- (e) Don't get impatient. She **will come** soon.

Sometimes there is little or no difference between the future progressive and the simple future, especially when the future event will occur at an indefinite time in the future, as in (d) and (e).

4-6 FUTURE PERFECT



- (a) I will graduate in June. I will see you in July. By the time I see you, I **will have graduated**.
- (b) I **will have finished** my homework by the time I go out on a date tonight.

The future perfect expresses an activity that will be *completed before another time or event in the future*. (Note: **by the time** introduces a time clause; the simple present is used in a time clause.)

4-7 FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE



- (c) I will go to bed at ten P.M. Ed will get home at midnight. At midnight I will be sleeping. I **will have been sleeping** for two hours by the time Ed gets home.

The future perfect progressive emphasizes the *duration* of an activity that will be *in progress before another time or event in the future*.



- (d) When Professor Jones retires next month, he **will have taught** for 45 years.
- (e) When Professor Jones retires next month, he **will have been teaching** for 45 years.

Sometimes the future perfect and the future perfect progressive have the same meaning, as in (d) and (e). Also, notice that the activity expressed by either of these two tenses may begin in the past.

4-3 EXPRESSING THE FUTURE IN TIME CLAUSES

<p>(a) Bob will come soon. <i>When Bob comes</i>, we will see him.</p> <p>(b) Linda is going to leave soon. <i>Before she leaves</i>, she is going to finish her work.</p> <p>(c) I will get home at 5:30. <i>After I get home</i>, I will eat dinner.</p> <p>(d) The taxi will arrive soon. <i>As soon as it arrives</i>, we'll be able to leave for the airport.</p> <p>(e) They are going to come soon. I'll wait here <i>until they come</i>.</p>	<p>In (a): <i>When Bob comes</i> is a time clause.* <i>when + subject + verb = a time clause</i></p> <p>Will or be going to is NOT used in a time clause. The meaning of the clause is future, but the simple present tense is used.</p> <p>A time clause begins with such words as <i>when, before, after, as soon as, until, while</i> and includes a subject and a verb. The time clause can come either at the beginning of the sentence or in the second part of the sentence:</p> <p><i>When he comes</i>, we'll see him. OR We'll see him <i>when he comes</i>.</p>
<p>(f) <i>While I am traveling</i> in Europe next year, I'm going to save money by staying in youth hostels.</p>	<p>Sometimes the present progressive is used in a time clause to express an activity that will be in progress in the future, as in (f).</p>
<p>(g) I will go to bed <i>after I finish</i> my work.</p> <p>(h) I will go to bed <i>after I have finished</i> my work.</p>	<p>Occasionally, the present perfect is used in a time clause, as in (h). Examples (g) and (h) have the same meaning. The present perfect in the time clause emphasizes the completion of the act before the other act occurs in the future.</p>

4-4 USING THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE SIMPLE PRESENT TO EXPRESS FUTURE TIME

<p>PRESENT PROGRESSIVE</p> <p>(a) My wife has an appointment with a doctor. She is seeing Dr. North <i>next Tuesday</i>.</p> <p>(b) Sam has already made his plans. He is leaving at <i>noon tomorrow</i>.</p> <p>(c) A: What are you going to do this afternoon? B: <i>After lunch</i> I am meeting a friend of mine. We are going shopping. Would you like to come along?</p>	<p>The present progressive may be used to express future time when the idea of the sentence concerns a planned event or definite intention. (COMPARE: A verb such as <i>rain</i> is not used in the present progressive to indicate future time because rain is not a planned event.)</p> <p>A future meaning for the present progressive tense is indicated either by future time words in the sentence or by the context.</p>
<p>SIMPLE PRESENT</p> <p>(d) The museum opens at <i>ten tomorrow morning</i>.</p> <p>(e) Classes begin <i>next week</i>.</p> <p>(f) John's plane arrives at <i>6:05 P.M. next Monday</i>.</p>	<p>The simple present can also be used to express future time in a sentence concerning events that are on a definite schedule or timetable. These sentences usually contain future time words. Only a few verbs are used in this way: e.g., <i>open, close, begin, end, start, finish, arrive, leave, come, return</i>.</p>

ВІПРАВИ

Present Simple and Present Continuous

Exercise 1. Use either Present Simple and Present Continuous of the verbs in parentheses

1. Diane can't come to the phone because she (*wash*) is washing her hair.
2. Diane (*wash*) _____ her hair every other day or so.
3. Kathy (*sit, usually*) _____ in the front row during class, but today she (*sit*) _____ in the last row.
4. Please be quiet. I (*try*) _____ to concentrate.
5. (*you, lock, always*) _____ the door to your apartment when you leave?
6. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I (*wait, still*) _____ for a reply.
7. After six days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (*shine*) _____ again today.
8. Every morning, the sun (*shine*) _____ in my bedroom window and (*wake*) _____ me up.
9. A: Look! It (*snow*) _____ .
B: It's beautiful! This is the first time I've ever seen snow. It (*snow, not*) _____ in my country.
10. A: Close your eyes. Now listen carefully. What (*I, do*) _____ ?
B: You (*rub*) _____ the top of your desk with your hand.
A: Close, but not exactly right. Try again.
B: Aha! You (*rub*) _____ your hands together.
A: Right!

Exercise 2. Use either Present Simple and Present Continuous of the verbs in parentheses

1. I can't afford that ring. It (*cost*) costs too much.
2. Look. It (*begin*) _____ to rain. Unfortunately, I (*have, not**) _____ my umbrella with me. Tom is lucky. He (*wear*) _____ a raincoat.
3. I (*own, not*) _____ an umbrella. I (*wear*) _____ a waterproof hat on rainy days.
4. As a rule, I (*sleep*) _____ until 6 o'clock in the morning, and then I (*get*) _____ up and (*study*) _____ for my classes.
5. Shhh. Grandpa (*take*) _____ a nap in the living room. We (*want, not*) _____ to wake him up. He (*need*) _____ his rest.
6. Right now I (*look*) _____ at Janet. She (*look*) _____ angry. I wonder what's the matter. She (*have*) _____ a frown on her face. She certainly (*have, not*) _____ any fun right now.
7. Right now I (*look*) _____ around the classroom. Yoko (*write*) _____ in her book. Carlos (*bite*) _____ his pencil. Wan-Ning (*scratch*) _____ his head. Ahmed (*stare*) _____ out the window. He (*seem*) _____ to be daydreaming, but perhaps he (*think*) _____ hard about verb tenses. What (*you, think*) _____ Ahmed (*do*) _____ ?

Present Perfect and Past Simple

Exercise 3. Work in pairs.

Speaker A: Your book is open. Ask a question that begins with "Have you ever . . . ?"
Speaker B: Your book is closed. Answer the question.

Example: break your arm

SPEAKER A (*book open*): Have you ever broken your arm?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): Yes, I have. OR No, I haven't.

1. climb a mountain
 2. write a book
 3. be to (*a particular country*)*
 4. tell a lie
 5. smoke a cigar
 6. ride a motorcycle
 7. teach (*a particular subject*)
 8. see (*title of a movie*)
 9. meet (. . .)'s** parents
 10. give a speech in English
 11. eat (*Thai*) food
 12. study biology
 13. play a violin
 14. go to (*a particular place in this city*)
 15. walk on the moon
 16. watch (*a particular TV show*)
 17. take a course in chemistry
 18. drive (*a particular kind of car*)
- Switch roles.*
19. fall asleep during class
 20. have (*a particular kind of food*)
 21. drive a truck
 22. read (*name of a book*)
 23. draw a picture of yourself
 24. ride a horse
 25. catch a butterfly
 26. sleep in a tent
 27. write a letter to (*a famous person*)
 28. lose your wallet
 29. have a car accident
 30. bring a friend to class
 31. wear a kimono
 32. drink Turkish coffee
 33. leave your umbrella at a restaurant
 34. dig a hole to plant a tree
 35. shake (. . .)'s hand
 36. sing in public



Exercise 4.

Directions: Use the simple past or the present perfect. In some sentences, either tense is possible but the meaning is different.

1. I (*attend, not*) haven't attended any parties since I came here.
2. Al (*go*) _____ to a party at Sally's apartment last Saturday night.
3. Bill (*arrive*) _____ here three days ago.
4. Bill (*be*) _____ here since the 22nd.
5. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You (*miss, already*) _____ too many classes. You (*miss*) _____ two classes just last week.
6. So far this week, I (*have*) _____ two tests and a quiz.
 7. Alex is an artist. He (*draw*) _____ many beautiful pictures in his lifetime. Last week he (*draw*) _____ a beautiful mountain scene.
 8. Jack really needs to get in touch with you. Since this morning, he (*call*) _____ here four times trying to reach you. He (*call*) _____ at 9:10, 10:25, 12:15, and 1:45.
 9. Janet (*wear*) _____ her new blue dress only once since she bought it. She (*wear*) _____ it to her brother's wedding last month.
 10. The night has ended, and it's daylight now. The sun (*rise*) _____. It (*rise*) _____ at 6:08.
 11. Last January, I (*see*) _____ snow for the first time in my life.
 12. Fatima (*see, never*) _____ snow in her entire lifetime.
 13. I (*know*) _____ Greg Adams for ten years.
 14. A: Is Ahmed here yet?
B: Yes. He (*arrive, just**) _____.
 15. A: I (*be, not*) _____ able to reach Mr. Chang yet. So far he (*respond, not*) _____ to any of my attempts to reach him.
B: Oh?
A: I (*start*) _____ trying to reach him three days ago. Since then, I (*fax*) _____ him twice. I (*phone*) _____ him four times. And I (*send*) _____ at least six e-mails.
B: I guess modern communications don't mean much if there's no one at the other end.

Exercise 5.

Directions: Use the simple past or the present perfect.

1. What (you, learn) have you learned since you (come) _____ here?
And how many new friends (you, make) _____?
2. Since classes began, I (have, not) _____ much free time. I (have) _____ several big tests to study for.
3. Last night my friend and I (have) _____ some free time, so we (go) _____ to a show.
4. I admit that I (get*) _____ older since I last (see) _____ you, but with any luck at all, I (get, also) _____ wiser.
5. The science of medicine (advance) _____ a great deal in the 19th century.
6. In the last fifty years, medical scientists (make) _____ many important discoveries.
7. Libraries today are different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries (change) _____ greatly through the years. In the 1800s, libraries (be) _____ simply collections of books. However, today most libraries (become) _____ multimedia centers that contain tapes, computers, disks, films, magazines, music, and paintings. The role of the library in society (change, also) _____. In the 1800s, libraries (be) _____ open only to certain people, such as scholars or the wealthy. Today libraries serve everyone.
8. A: Are you taking Chemistry 101 this semester?
B: No, I (take, already**) _____ it. I (take) _____ it last semester. This semester I'm in 102.

9. A: Hi, Judy. Welcome to the party. (*you, meet, ever*) _____ my cousin?
 B: No, I _____.
10. A: Do you like lobster?
 B: I don't know. I (*eat, never*) _____ it.
11. A: (*you, eat*) _____ yet?
 B: No. You?
 A: Yeah. I (*eat, already*) _____. I (*finish, just*) _____.
12. A: Do you do much traveling?
 B: Yes. I like to travel.
 A: What countries (*you, visit*) _____?
 B: Well, I (*be*) _____ to India, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Nepal, among others.
 A: I (*be, never*) _____ to any of those countries. When (*you, be*) _____ in India?
 B: Two years ago. I (*visit, also*) _____ many of the countries in Central America. I (*take*) _____ a tour of Central America about six years ago.
 A: Which countries (*you, visit*) _____?
 B: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
 A: I (*want, always*) _____ to travel to other countries, but I (*have, not*) _____ the opportunity to travel extensively. I (*go*) _____ to England six years ago, but I (*go, not*) _____ anywhere since then.

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

Exercise 6.

Directions: Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive. In some sentences, either tense may be used with little or no change in meaning.

1. It (*snow*) _____ all day. I wonder when it will stop.
2. We (*have*) _____ three major snowstorms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
3. It's ten P.M. I (*study*) _____ for two hours and probably won't finish until midnight.
4. I (*write*) _____ them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
5. The telephone (*ring*) _____ four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my office mate.
6. The telephone (*ring*) _____ for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
7. A: (*you, be*) _____ able to reach Bob on the phone yet?
B: Not yet. I (*try*) _____ for the last twenty minutes, but all I get is a busy signal.
8. A: Hi, Jenny. I (*see, not*) _____ you for weeks. What (*you, do*) _____ lately?
B: Studying.
9. A: What are you going to order for dinner?
B: Well, I (*have, never*) _____ vegetarian pizza, so I think I'll order that.
10. A: What's the matter? Your eyes are red and puffy. (*you, cry*) _____
_____?
B: No. I just finished peeling some onions.
11. A: Dr. Jones is a good teacher. How long (*he, be*) _____ at the university?
B: He (*teach*) _____ here for twenty-five years.
12. The little girl is dirty from head to foot because she (*play*) _____ in the mud.

Past Simple and Past Continuous

Exercise 7. Correct the errors.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I'm always eating breakfast.
2. During I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stops by to visit me.
3. Portugal lays to the west of Spain.
4. Yuki staided home because she caught a bad cold.
5. My brother is looking like our father, but I am resembling my mother.
6. As a verb, "sink" is meaning "move downward." What it means as a noun?
7. Sang-Joon, are you listen to me? I am talk to you!
8. I rewinded the rented video before I return it to the store yesterday.
9. Abdallah is want a snack. He's being hungry.
10. Anna rose her eyebrows in surprise.
11. Yesterday I was working at my computer when Shelley was coming to the door of my office. I wasn't knowing she was there. I was concentrate hard on my work. When she suddenly speak, I am jump. She startle me.
12. While I was surfing the net yesterday, I was finding a really interesting Web site.

Past Simple and Present Perfect

Exercise 8.

Directions: Use the simple past or the past perfect to complete the sentences. Are there some blanks where either tense is possible?

1. Sam *(be)* _____ a newspaper reporter before he *(become)* _____ a businessman.
2. I *(feel)* _____ a little better after I *(take)* _____ the medicine.
3. I was late. The teacher *(give, already)* _____ a quiz when I *(get)* _____ to class.
4. It was raining hard, but by the time class *(be)* _____ over, the rain *(stop)* _____.
5. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs *(roam)* _____ the earth, but they *(become)* _____ extinct by the time humankind first *(appear)* _____.
6. I *(see, never)* _____ any of Picasso's paintings before I *(visit)* _____ the art museum.
7. Yesterday at a restaurant, I *(see)* _____ Pam Donnelly, an old friend of mine. I *(see, not)* _____ her in years. At first, I *(recognize, not)* _____ her because she *(lose)* _____ a great deal of weight.
8. In 1980, my parents *(emigrate)* _____ to the United States from China. They *(travel, never)* _____ outside of China and were, of course, excited by the challenge of relocating in a foreign country. Eventually, they *(settle)* _____ in California. My sister and I were born there and *(grow)* _____ up there. Last year, I *(go)* _____ to China for the first time to study at Beijing University. I *(want, always)* _____ to visit China and learn more about my own family background. My dream was finally realized.

Present Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous

Exercise 9.

Directions: Use the present perfect progressive or the past perfect progressive to complete the sentences.

1. We (*wait*) have been waiting for Nancy for the last two hours, but she still hasn't arrived.
2. We (*wait*) had been waiting for Nancy for over three hours before she finally arrived yesterday.
3. It is midnight. I (*study*) _____ for five straight hours.
No wonder I'm getting tired.
4. It was midnight. I (*study*) _____ for five straight hours.
No wonder I was getting tired.
5. Jack suddenly realized that the teacher was asking him a question. He couldn't answer because he (*daydream*) _____ for the last ten minutes.
6. Wake up! You (*sleep*) _____ long enough. It's time to get up.

Exercise 10.

Directions: In pairs or groups, discuss the meaning of the verb forms and answer the questions about the pairs of sentences.

1. a. Dan was leaving the room when I walked in.
b. Sam had left the room when I walked in.
QUESTION: *Who did I run into when I walked into the room?*
ANSWER: Dan.
2. a. When the rain stopped, Gloria was riding her bicycle to work.
b. When the rain stopped, Paul rode his bicycle to work.
QUESTION: *Who got wet on the way to work?*
3. a. Ken went to the store because he was running out of food.
b. Ann went to the store because she had run out of food.
QUESTION: *Who is better at planning ahead?*
4. a. Ms. Lincoln taught at this school for nine years.
b. Mr. Sanchez has taught at this school for nine years.
QUESTION: *Who is teaching at this school now?*
5. a. Alice was walking to the door when the doorbell rang.
b. George walked to the door when the doorbell rang.
QUESTION: *Who had been expecting the doorbell to ring?*
6. a. When I got there, Marie had eaten.
b. When I got there, Joe ate.
QUESTION: *Who was still hungry when I got there?*
7. a. Donna lived in Chicago for five years.
b. Carlos has been living in Chicago for five years.
QUESTION: *Who still lives in Chicago?*

Exercise 11.

Directions: Correct the errors.

1. Since I came to this country, I am learning a lot about the way of life here.
2. Before I come here, I never was buying anything from a vending machine.
3. I arrive here only a short time ago. I am here only since last Friday.
4. When I arrived here, I hadn't known much about the United States. I saw many movies about America, but that wasn't enough.
5. My understanding of this country changed a lot since I arrived.
6. When I was in my country, I had coached a children's soccer team. When I came here, I had wanted to do the same thing. Now I am coaching a soccer team at a local elementary school. I am coaching this team for the last two months.
7. My grandfather had lived in a small village in Italy when he was a child. At nineteen, he had moved to Rome, where he had met and had married my grandmother in 1947. My father had been born in Rome in 1950. I am born in Rome in 1979.
8. I'm living in my cousin's apartment since I have arrived here. I'm not able to find my own apartment yet. I look at several places for rent, but I don't find one that I can afford.
9. How long you been living here? I been here for almost two year.
10. Why you no have been in class the last couple of days?

2-7 IRREGULAR VERBS: AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

Note: Verbs followed by a bullet (•) are defined at the end of the list.

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
arise	arose	arisen	forbid	forbade	forbidden
be	was,were	been	forecast•	forecast	forecast
bear	bore	borne/born	forget	forgot	forgotten
beat	beat	beaten/beat	forgive	forgave	forgiven
become	became	become	forsake•	forsook	forsaken
begin	began	begun	freeze	froze	frozen
bend	bent	bent	get	got	gotten/got*
bet•	bet	bet	give	gave	given
bid•	bid	bid	go	went	gone
bind•	bound	bound	grind•	ground	ground
bite	bit	bitten	grow	grew	grown
bleed	bled	bled	hang**	hung	hung
blow	blew	blown	have	had	had
break	broke	broken	hear	heard	heard
breed•	bred	bred	hide	hid	hidden
bring	brought	brought	hit	hit	hit
broadcast•	broadcast	broadcast	hold	held	held
build	built	built	hurt	hurt	hurt
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	keep	kept	kept
burst•	burst	burst	kneel	kneeled/knelt	kneeled/knelt
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known
cast•	cast	cast	lay	laid	laid
catch	caught	caught	lead	led	led
choose	chose	chosen	lean	leaned/leant	leaned/leant
cling•	clung	clung	leap	leaped/leapt	leaped/leapt
come	came	come	learn	learned/ learnt	learned/ learnt
cost	cost	cost	leave	left	left
creep•	crept	crept	lend	lent	lent
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let
deal•	dealt	dealt	lie	lay	lain
dig	dug	dug	light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
do	did	done	lose	lost	lost
draw	drew	drawn	make	made	made
dream	dreamed/ dreamt	dreamed/ dreamt	mean	meant	meant
eat	ate	eaten	meet	met	met
fall	fell	fallen	mislay	mislaid	mislaid
feed	fed	fed	mistake	mistook	mistaken
feel	felt	felt	pay	paid	paid
fight	fought	fought	put	put	put
find	found	found	quit***	quit	quit
fit	fit/fitted	fit/fitted	read	read	read
flee•	fled	fled	rid	rid	rid
fling•	flung	flung	ride	rode	ridden
fly	flew	flown	ring	rang	rung

*In British English: *get-got-got*. In American English: *get-got-gotten/got*.

***Hang* is a regular verb when it means to kill someone with a rope around his/her neck. COMPARE: *I hung my clothes in the closet. They hanged the murderer by the neck until he was dead.*

***Also possible in British English: *quit-quitted-quitted*.

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
rise	rose	risen	spring*	sprang/sprung	sprung
run	ran	run	stand	stood	stood
say	said	said	steal	stole	stolen
see	saw	seen	stick	stuck	stuck
seek*	sought	sought	sting*	stung	stung
sell	sold	sold	stink*	stank/stunk	stunk
send	sent	sent	strike*	struck	struck/stricken
set	set	set	strive*	strove/strived	striven/strived
shake	shook	shaken	string	strung	strung
shed*	shed	shed	swear	swore	sworn
shine	shone/shined	shone/shined	sweep	swept	swept
shoot	shot	shot	swim	swam	swum
show	showed	shown/showed	swing*	swung	swung
shrink*	shrank/shrunk	shrunk	take	took	taken
shut	shut	shut	teach	taught	taught
sing	sang	sung	tear	tore	torn
sink*	sank	sunk	tell	told	told
sit	sat	sat	think	thought	thought
sleep	slept	slept	throw	threw	thrown
slide*	slid	slid	thrust*	thrust	thrust
slit*	slit	slit	understand	understood	understood
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	undertake	undertook	undertaken
speak	spoke	spoken	upset	upset	upset
speed	sped/speeded	sped/speeded	wake	woke/waked	woken/waked
spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt	wear	wore	worn
spend	spent	spent	weave*	wove	woven
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	weep*	wept	wept
spin*	spun	spun	win	won	won
spit	spit/spat	spit/spat	wind*	wound	wound
split*	split	split	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
spoil	spoiled/spoilt	spoiled/spoilt	write	wrote	written
spread*	spread	spread			

*Definitions of some of the less frequently used irregular verbs:

<i>bet</i>	wager; offer to pay money if one loses	<i>forecast</i> . . .	predict a future occurrence	<i>spring</i> . .	jump or rise suddenly from a still position
<i>bid</i>	make an offer of money, usually at a public sale	<i>forsake</i> . . .	abandon or desert	<i>sting</i> . . .	cause pain with a sharp object (e.g., pin) or bite (e.g., by an insect)
<i>bind</i>	fasten or secure	<i>grind</i>	crush, reduce to small pieces	<i>stink</i> . . .	have a bad or foul smell
<i>breed</i>	bring animals together to produce young	<i>seek</i>	look for	<i>strike</i> . . .	hit something with force
<i>broadcast</i> . .	send information by radio waves; announce	<i>shed</i>	drop off or get rid of	<i>strive</i> . . .	try hard to achieve a goal
<i>burst</i>	explode; break suddenly	<i>shrink</i>	become smaller	<i>swing</i> . . .	move back and forth
<i>cast</i>	throw	<i>sink</i>	move downward, often under water	<i>thrust</i> . . .	push forcibly; shove
<i>cling</i>	hold on tightly	<i>slide</i>	glide smoothly; slip or skid	<i>weave</i> . . .	form by passing pieces of material over and under each other (as in making baskets, cloth)
<i>creep</i>	crawl close to the ground; move slowly and quietly	<i>slit</i>	cut a narrow opening	<i>weep</i> . . .	cry
<i>deal</i>	distribute playing cards to each person; give attention to (deal with)	<i>spin</i>	turn rapidly around a central point	<i>wind</i> . . .	(sounds like <i>find</i>) turn around and around
<i>flee</i>	escape; run away	<i>split</i>	divide into two or more parts		
<i>fling</i>	throw with force	<i>spread</i> . . .	push out in all directions (e.g., butter on bread, news)		