

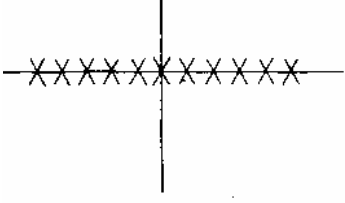
USING THE RIGHT TIME

Find someone who.....	2
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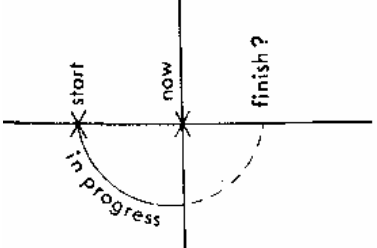
Find someone who.

- chews chewing gums.....
- has won a race or a contest
- likes to have very hot baths
- reads more than one book a week
- talks to plants
- is trying to break a habit
- was born on a Thursday
- owns a pet with four legs
- has got more than three brothers or sisters
- will celebrate his/her birthday next month.....
- would go to the moon if invited by an astronaut
- wears socks in bed
- dreams about flying
- usually goes to bed after midnight
- believes in reincarnation
- likes working in the garden
- can tell a joke in English
- saw a scary movie last week
- goes jogging
- has seen "Swan Lake"
- likes spring best
- usually sings in the bath
- can cook a very good meal.
- would like to be 16 years old again

SIMPLE PRESENT

	<p>a) Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. b) Most animals kill only for food. c) The world is round.</p>	<p>The simple present says that something was true in the past, it is true in the present, and will be true in the future. It is used <i>for general statements of fact</i>.</p>
	<p>d) I study for two hours every night. e) My classes begin at nine. f) He always eats a sandwich for lunch.</p>	<p>The simple present is used to express <i>habitual or everyday activity</i>.</p>
	<p>g) I have only a dollar right now. h) I don't recognize that man. i) He needs a pen right now.</p>	<p>Certain verbs are not used in the progressive tenses. With these verbs, the simple present may indicate a situation that exists right now, at the moment of speaking.</p>

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

	<p>j) John is sleeping right now. k) I need an umbrella because it is raining. l) John and Mary are talking on the phone.</p>	<p>The present progressive expresses an activity that is <i>in progress at the moment of speaking</i>. It began in the recent past, is continuing at present, and will probably end at some point in the future.</p>
	<p>m) I am taking five courses this semester, n) John is trying to improve his work habits. o) She is writing another book this year.</p>	<p>Often the activity is of a general nature: something generally in progress this week, this month, this year. Note (o): The sentence means that writing a book is a general activity she 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>

VERBS USUALLY NOT USED IN ANY OF THE PROGRESSIVE TENSES

VERB	EXAMPLE	OTHER USES OF THIS VERB
<i>be</i>	(a) I am hungry	
<i>SENSES</i> <i>hear</i> <i>taste</i> <i>smell</i> <i>see</i>	(b) I hear a noise. (c) This food tastes good. (d) I smell gas. (e) I see a butterfly.	You <i>will be hearing</i> from me. (meaning: I will write or phone you). The doctor <i>is seeing</i> a patient, (meaning: meeting with)
<i>MENTAL ACTIVITY</i> <i>know</i> <i>believe</i> <i>think</i> <i>understand</i> <i>recognize</i> <i>remember</i> <i>forget</i> <i>mean</i>	(f) I know his phone number. (g) I believe his story. (h) I think he is a kind man. (meaning: believe) (i) I understand your problem now. (j) I don't recognize him. (k) I remember my first teacher. (l) I forget his name, (m) I mean this book, not that one.	<i>I am thinking</i> about this grammar, (meaning: Certain thoughts are going through my mind right now.) <i>I have been meaning</i> to call you. (meaning: intending)
<i>POSSESSION</i> <i>possess</i> <i>own</i> <i>have</i> <i>belong</i>	(n) He possesses many fine qualities, (o) She owns a house, (p) He has a car. (meaning: possesses) (q) That belongs to me.	<i>I am having</i> trouble. He <i>is having</i> a good time. (meaning: experiencing)
<i>ATTITUDES</i> <i>Want</i> <i>prefer</i> <i>need</i> <i>appreciate</i> <i>love</i> <i>like</i> <i>hate</i> <i>dislike</i> <i>seem</i>	r) I want to leave now. s) He prefers to stay here. t) I need some help. u) I appreciate your help. v) I love my family. w) I like this book. x) She hates dishonesty. y) I dislike this book. z) He seems to be a nice person.	
VERB <i>ATTITUDES</i> <i>look</i> <i>appear</i>	EXAMPLE She looks cold. (aa) (meaning: seems to be) (bb) He appears to be asleep, (meaning: seems to be)	OTHER USES OF THIS VERB <i>I am looking</i> out the window. (meaning: using my eyes to see) The actor <i>is appearing</i> on the stage.

EXERCISE I

Use either the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Kathy (sit, usually) _____ in the front row in class, but today she (sit) _____ in the last row.
2. Diane can't come to the phone because she (wash) _____ her hair.
3. Diane (wash) _____ her hair every other day or so.
4. Please be quiet. I (try) _____ to concentrate.
5. (Lock, you, always) _____ the door to your apartment when you leave?
6. Look! It (snow) _____.
7. Mike (go, not) _____ to school right now because it is summer. He (attend) _____ college from September to May every year, but in the summer he (have, usually) _____ a job at the post office. In fact, he (work) _____ there this summer.
8. Right now I (look) _____ around the classroom.
Ahmed (write) _____ in his book. Carlos (bite) _____ his finger nails.

5 Detectives at work

Tom and Nick are watching the house across the street. Something strange is happening.

Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or the present continuous to make correct sentences.

TOM What *are you staring* (you stare) at?

NICK There's a man at the Johnsons' house. He *doesn't live* (not live) there. I

wonder what he ¹ _____ (do)

TOM Perhaps he ² _____ (visit) the Johnsons.

NICK No. They're not at home. They both _____ (work) in

town. They ⁴ _____ (catch) the same train as Dad

every morning. It's strange. He _____ (watch) the house very carefully.

TOM Now he ⁶ _____ (try) to open the gate, but it's

locked. Look! He ⁷ _____ (climb) over the garden wall. I

can't see him now.

NICK Let's follow him. I want to see what he ⁸ _____ (do)

TOM He ⁹ _____ (go) to the garage. He ¹⁰ _____

_____ (carry) a ladder. Now he ¹¹ _____ (put)



the ladder up to the bedroom window!

NICK He must be a burglar. . . Hey! You!

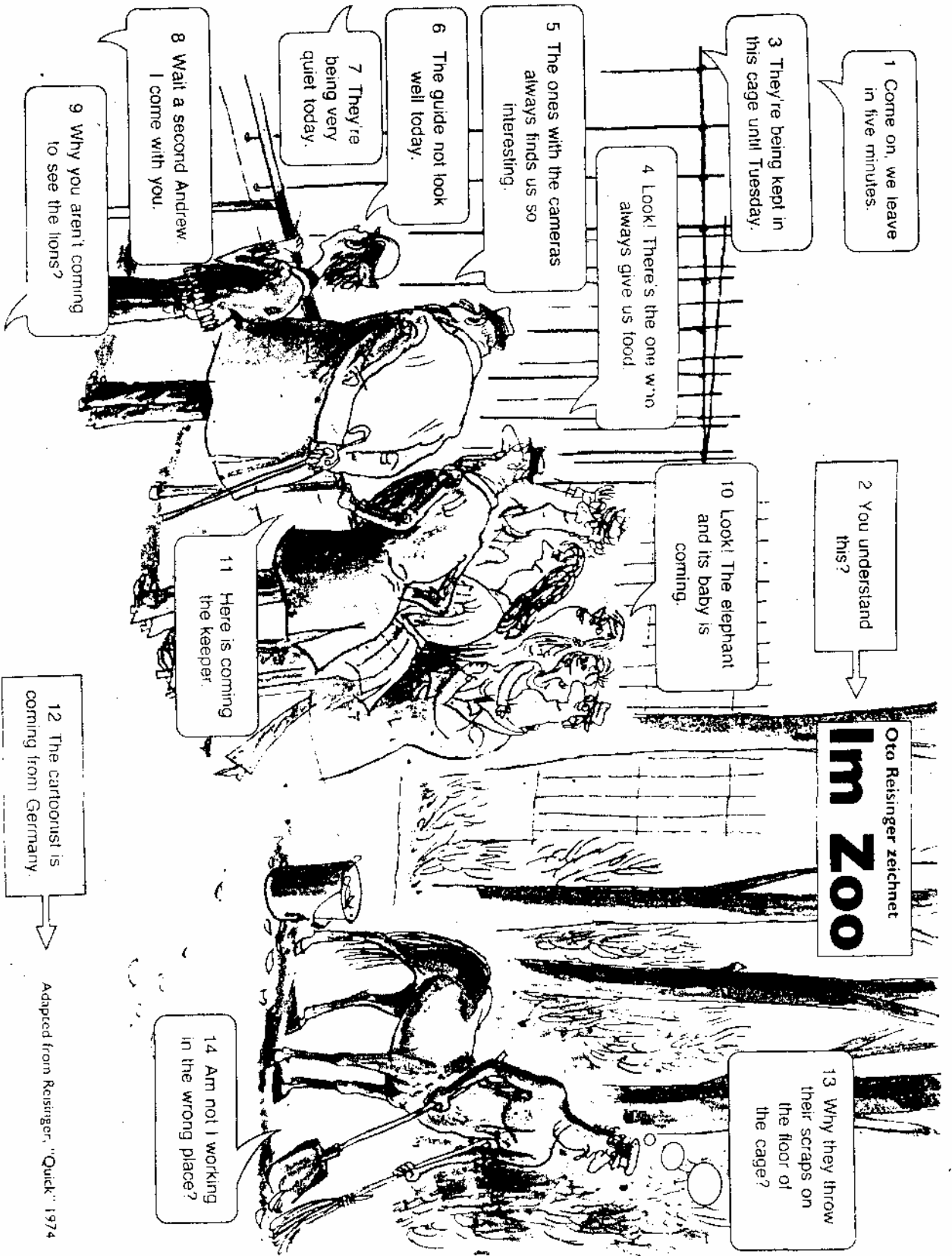
What ¹² _____ (you do)?

MAN It's all right, boys. I'm an insurance

agent. ¹³ _____

(examine) the roof. The Johnsons ¹⁴ _____ (know) that I'm

here.



1 Come on, we leave in five minutes.

3 They're being kept in this cage until Tuesday.

4 Look! There's the one who always give us food.

5 The ones with the cameras always finds us so interesting.

6 The guide not look well today.

7 They're being very quiet today.

8 Wait a second Andrew I come with you.

9 Why you aren't coming to see the lions?

2 You understand this?

10 Look! The elephant and its baby is coming.

11 Here is coming the keeper.

12 The cartoonist is coming from Germany.

13 Why they throw their scraps on the floor of the cage?

14 Am not I working in the wrong place?

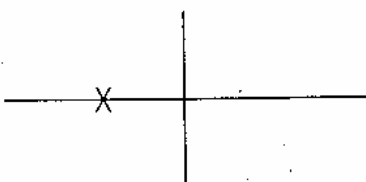
Adapted from Reisinger, "Quick" 1974



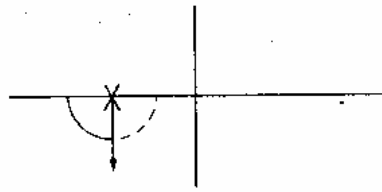
**"Remember me? Ten years ago
you fired me!"**

by AMIL

SIMPLE PAST

	<p>a) I walked to school yesterday.</p> <p>b) He lived in Paris for ten years, but now he is living in Rome.</p> <p>c) I bought a new car three days ago.</p>	<p>The simple past indicates that an activity or situation <i>began and ended at a particular time in the past.</i></p>
	<p>d) I stood under a tree when it began to rain.</p> <p>e) When she heard a strange noise, she got up to investigate.</p> <p>f) When I dropped my cup, the coffee spilled on my lap.</p>	<p>If a sentence contains <i>when</i> and has the simple past in both clauses, the action in the "<i>when clause</i>" happens first.</p> <p>In (d): 1st: The rain began. 2nd: I stood under a tree.</p>

PAST PROGRESSIVE

	<p>i) I was walking down the street when it began to rain.</p> <p>j) While I was walking down the street, it began to rain.</p> <p>k) I was standing under a tree when it began to rain.</p> <p>l) At eight o'clock last night, I was studying.</p> <p>m) Last year at this time, I was attending school.</p>	<p>In (i): 1st: I was walking down the street. 2nd: It began to rain.</p> <p>In other words, both actions occurred at the <i>same time</i>, but <i>one action began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred.</i></p> <p>In (1): My studying began before 8:00, was in progress at that time, and probably continued.</p>
	<p>n) Last January, while you were trudging through snow in Iowa, I was lying on the beach in Florida.</p> <p>o) While I was studying in one room of our apartment, my roommate was having a party in the other room.</p>	<p>Sometimes the past progressive is used in both parts of a sentence when two actions are in progress simultaneously.</p>
	<p>p) It rained this morning.</p> <p>q) It was raining this morning.</p>	<p>In some cases, the simple past and the past progressive give almost the same meaning, as in (o) and (p).</p>

Exercise 1

Use the simple past or the past progressive in the following.

1. I (read) _____ only two chapters last week.
2. I (read) _____ a book last night when you called.
3. I (call) _____ John at nine last night, but he (be, not) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the library.
4. I (hear, not) _____ the thunder during the storm last night because I (sleep) _____.
5. My brother and sister (argue) _____ about something when I (walk) _____ into the room.
6. When I (open) _____ the package, I (find) _____ a surprise.
7. He (climb) _____ the stairs when he (trip) _____ and (fall) _____. Luckily, he (hurt, not) _____ himself.
8. While I (read) _____ the little boy a story, he (fall) _____ asleep, so I (close) _____ the book and quietly (tiptoe) _____ out of the room.

Exercise 2

How jeans came to America

Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or past continuous.

Levi Strauss *came* (come) from a small town in the south of Germany. When he ¹. _____ (be) a young man, he² _____ (fall) in love with the mayor's daughter.

But the mayor and Levi's parents ³ _____ (not want) them to marry.

Levi's parents ⁴ _____ (send) him away to New York where his brothers ⁵ _____ (live). They ⁶ _____

(be) tailors and they ⁷ _____ (teach) him to sew. In 1850, Levi _____ (take) some sailcloth from New York to San

Francisco when he _____ (meet) some men. They

¹⁰ _____ (dig) for gold in the streams and rivers. The

weather was bad. It _____ (rain) and the wind ¹²

_____ (blow). The men were cold because they (wear) ¹³

_____ thin trousers.

Suddenly Levi ¹⁴ _____ (have) an idea. He ¹⁵ _____

(use) the sailcloth which he ¹⁶ _____ (transport) to make

trousers for the men. Then he ¹⁷ _____ (sew) on metal studs to make them stronger.

The men ¹⁸ _____ (love) the trousers but they

¹⁹ _____ (not like) the yellow-grey colour. So when Levi

Strauss ²⁰ _____ (open) a tailor's shop in San Francisco, he ²¹

_____ (import) a special thick blue material from Nimes in

France. That's how jeans ²² _____ (become) blue.

Exercise 3 Where did he come from?

Use the words in brackets to write questions about Levi Strauss. He came from Germany. (Wherefrom)

'Where did he come from?'

1 His parents sent him to America. (Where)

2 His brothers taught him to sew. (What)

3 In 1850 he set out for San Francisco. (When)

4 He met some prospectors on the way. (Who)

5 They were digging in a river. (Where)

6 They were wearing thin trousers. (What)

7 He was taking sailcloth to California. (What)

8 He made trousers from the sailcloth. (What. . from)

9 The men didn't like the colour. (Why)

10 He imported blue material from France. (Where... from)

Exercise 4 PAST SIMPLE - PAST CONTINUOUS

1. When she _____ the dishes she _____

a big plate. (dry / drop)

2. While they _____ TV, a thief _____ in.

(watch / climb)

3 Mother _____ dinner, while we _____ our homework. (cook / do)

4. The pupils _____ cards, when their teacher _____ (play / enter)

5. Mother _____ the clothes, when the lights _____ out (iron / go)

6. The postman _____ the parcel, just as they _____ (bring / leave)

7. Susan _____ her purse, while she _____ (lose / shop)

8. We _____ a song, when our headmaster _____ (sing / enter)

9. When he _____ to town, he _____ an accident (drive / have)

10. Mother _____ a cake, while we _____ in the garden. (bake / play)

11. As I _____ down the street, a car _____ into the shop. (walk / crash)

12. While we _____ TV, a thief _____ our car. (watch / steal)

13. The burglar _____ the safe, when he _____ some footsteps, (open/hear)

14. Father _____ the newspaper, when the doorbell _____. (read / ring)

Exercise 5

PAST SIMPLE - PAST CONTINUOUS (2)

1. We _____ TV last night. (watch)
2. The train _____ at 6.30. (leave)
3. Mother _____ the dishes - (wash) when the phone
_____. (ring)
5. We _____ a nice party last Saturday, (have)
6. In 55 B. C. Julius Caesar _____ to Britain. (come)
7. Father _____ in his car - (wait) while mother
_____. (shop)
9. I couldn't come, because I _____ ill. (be)
10. Just as he _____ to bed, (go)
the lights _____ out. (go)
12. The car suddenly _____. (stop)
13. It _____ (rain) when he _____ out of
the window. (look)
15. Father _____ home yesterday. (not come)
He _____ lunch in a restaurant. (have)
16. I _____ through the window. (look)
Some students _____ on the blackboard, (write)
17. We _____ an English song, (sing) when the door
_____. (open)
18. Mother _____ the rooms last Saturday. (clean)
19. They _____ that school, (build) when I _____
a little boy. (be)

20. Some people in the waiting-room _____ (read).
Suddenly the door _____ (open) and the nurse
_____ (say), "The next one, please".
21. The dog _____ the postman (attack).
just as he _____ letters into the letter-box. (put)
22. How _____ you _____ your leg? (break) I _____
off the ladder, (fall) when I _____ some apples. (pick)
23. We _____ much sleep last night, (not get) because
our neighbours _____ a party . (have)
24. You are late. The train _____ at 8.00. (leave)
25. They _____ to Canada some years ago. (go)
26. I _____ my homework (do) when my friend Peter
_____. (turn up)
27. They _____ tea (have) when the doorbell _____ .
(ring)

GRAMMAR WITH LAUGHTER

Past Simple / Continuous

Complete the jokes below by using the correct tense of the verb in brackets:

- Dad. What do you call a small brown thing with ten legs, and green eyes?
I don't know, son. Why do you ask?
Well, one along your lettuce just before you it!
(crawl, eat)
- Harry a large grandfather clock on his shoulder, (carry)
He was delivering it to a customer. He couldn't see what was on his right hand side and he
.....over an old lady who in a shop window,
(knock, look) "I'm very, very sorry, "said the man.
"Idiot!" shouted the old woman. "Why can't you wear a watch like everybody else?"
- What you in my apple tree last night, young man?
(do)

Well, one of your apples down when I your garden
so I..... it back for you! (*fall, pass, put*)

4. Magic Bob was a magician on a cruise ship. Each night he took objects from the passengers and made them disappear, then reappear in strange places. The captain of the ship had a parrot which always shouted "Rubbish!" at the end of the magician's act. One day the ship an iceberg and (*hit, sink*) The magician and the parrot were the only survivors. While they on a large piece of wood in the water, the parrot (*lie, say*) "OK, genius. Where's the ship?"
5. A lifeguard a young lady the kiss of life when her husband (*give, arrive*).
What are you doing to my wife?
I'm giving her artificial respiration.
Artificial! Give her the real thing. I'll pay for it.
6. Doctor, lots of my hair out while I it this morning, (*fall, brush*)
Have you got anything for it?
Sure. Here's a box.
7. A young man was in the middle of a road with his right ear to the ground. An old lady asked him:
8.
What are you listening for?
A motorbike passed this spot ten minutes ago.
That's incredible! How do you know that?
Because it me while I the road and it..... my neck. (*hit, cross, break*)
9. How did you get that big red lump on your nose?
I.....a brose while I in the garden, (*smell, work*)
But there is no 'b' in rose.
There was in this one!

Talk or write about accidents you had, while you were doing something else. For example: I cut (past simple) my hand badly while I was peeling (past continuous) some potatoes. I scraped the side of my car while I was parking in town.

UPS & DOWNS

1. swim	11. bite	21. beat	31. lay	41. make
2. rise	12. hear	22. do	32. teach	42. shut
3. come	13. bring	23. take	33. have	43. sit
4. drink, throw	14. send	24. drive	34. sell	44. hold
5. fight	15. wear	25. grow	35. show	45. win
6. keep	16. know	26. tell	36. build	46. lose
7. buy	17. draw, hide	27. run	37. let	47. fall
8. light	18. leave	28. catch	38. blow	48. sing
9. think	19. ring	29. get	39. spend	49. meet
10. find	20. begin	30. cut	40. read	50. weep

100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91
FINISH	DOWN			DOWN					
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
					UP				
80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71
							DOWN		
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
				UP					
60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51
	UP							UP	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
						UP			
40	49	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
				UP					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	DOWN								
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
			UP		UP		UP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
START					UP				
51. give	61. fly	71. speak	81. sleep	91. tear					
52. eat	62. break	72. see	82. forbid	92. spit					
53. lie	63. go	73. put	83. spread	93. spring					
54. shine	64. forget	74. be	84. shake, lend	94. spin					
55. wake	65. say	75. choose	85. shrink	95. undertake					
56. write	66. feel	76. dig	86. forgive	96. understand					

57. feed	67. ride	77. knee	87. steal	97. swear
58. freeze, sweep	68. mean	78. lead	88. cost, hurt	98. stick
59. pay	69. become	79. sew	89. swing	99. sink
60. strike	70. stand	80. hit	90. shoot	

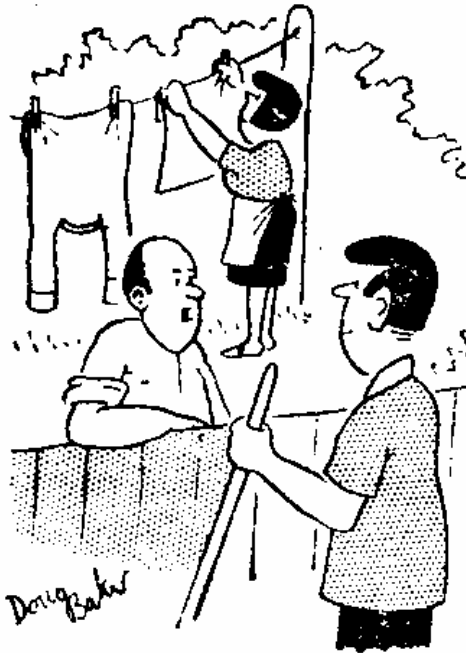
Irregular verbs

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. swim - swam - swum (schwimmen) | 50. weep - wept - wept (weinen) |
| 2. rise - rose - risen (erheben) | 51. give - gave - given (geben) |
| 3. come - came - come (kommen) | 52. eat - ate - eaten (essen) |
| 4. drink - drank - drunk (trinken) | 53. lie - lay - lain (liegen) |
| throw - threw - thrown (werfen) | 54. shine - shone - shone (scheinen) |
| 5. fight - fought - fought (kämpfen) | 55. wake - woke - woken (aufwachen) |
| 6. keep - kept - kept (halten) | 56. write - wrote - written (schreiben) |
| 7. buy - bought - bought (kaufen) | 57. feed - fed - fed (futtern) |
| 8. light - lit - lit (leuchten) | 58. freeze - froze - frozen (frieren) |
| 9. think - thought - thought (denken) | sweep - swept - swept (kehren) |
| 10. find - found - found (finden) | 59. pay - paid - paid (bezahlen) |
| 11. bite - bit - bitten (beißen) | 60. strike - struck - struck (schlagen) |
| 12. hear - heard - heard (hören) | 61. fly - flew - flown (fliegen) |
| 13. bring - brought - brought (bringen) | 62. break - broke - broken (brechen) |
| 14. send - sent - sent (schicken) | 63. go - went - gone (gehen) |
| 15. wear - wore - worn (tragen) | 64. forget - forgot - forgotten (vergessen) |
| 16. know - knew - known (wissen) | 65. say - said - said (sagen) |
| 17. draw - drew - drawn (zeichnen) | 66. feel - felt - felt (fühlen) |
| hide - hid - hidden (verstecken) | 67. ride - rode - ridden (reiten) |
| 18. leave - left - left (verlassen) | 68. mean - meant - meant (meinen) |
| 19. ring - rang - rung (lauten) | 69. become - became - become (werden) |
| 20. begin - began - begun (anfangen) | 70. stand - stood - stood (stehen) |
| 21. beat - beat - beaten (schlagen) | 71. speak - spoke - spoken (sprechen) |
| 22. do - did - done (tun) | 72. see - saw - seen (sehen) |
| 23. take - took - taken (nehmen) | 73. put - put - put (setzen) |
| 24. drive - drove - driven (lenken) | 74. be - was/were - been (sein) |
| 25. grow - grew - grown (wachsen) | 75. choose - chose - chosen (wählen) |
| 26. tell - told - told (erzählen) | 76. dig - dug - dug (graben) |
| 27. run - ran - run (rennen) | 77. kneel - knelt - knelt (knien) |
| 28. catch - caught - caught (fangen) | 78. lead - led - led (führen) |
| 29. get - got - got (bekommen) | 79. sew - sewed - sewn (nähern) |
| 30. cut - cut - cut (schneiden) | 80. hit - hit - hit (schlagen) |
| 31. lay - laid - laid (legen) | 81. sleep - slept - slept (schlafen) |
| 32. teach - taught - taught (lehren) | 82. forbid - forbade - forbidden (verbieten) |
| 33. have - had - had (haben) | 83. spread - spread - spread (verbreiten) |
| 34. sell - sold - sold (verkaufen) | 84. shake - shook - shaken (schütteln) |
| 35. show - showed - shown (zeigen) | lend - lent - lent (leihen) |
| 36. build - built - built (bauen) | 85. shrink - shrank - shrunk (schrumpfen) |
| 37. let - let - let (lassen) | 86. forgive - forgave - forgiven (vergeben) |
| 38. blow - blew - blown (blasen) | 87. steal - stole - stolen (stehlen) |
| 39. spend - spent - spent (verbringen) | 88. cost - cost - cost (kosten) |
| 40. read - read - read (lesen) | hurt - hurt - hurt (verletzen) |
| 41. make - made - made (machen) | 89. swing - swung - swung (schwingen) |
| 42. shut - shut - shut (schließen) | 90. shoot - shot - shot (schießen) |
| 43. sit - sat - sat (sitzen) | 91. tear - tore - torn (reißen) |
| 44. hold - held - held (halten) | 92. spit - spat - spat (spucken) |
| 45. win - won - won (gewinnen) | 93. spring - sprang - sprung (springen) |
| 46. lose - lost - lost (verlieren) | 94. spin - spun - spun (spinnen) |
| 47. fall - fell - fallen (fallen) | 95. undertake - undertook - undertaken (unternehmen) |
| 48. sing - sang - sung (singen) | |
| 49. meet - met - met (treffen) | |

96. understand - understood - understood
(verstehen)
97. swear - swore - sworn (schworen)

98. stick - stuck - stuck (kleben)
99. sink - sank - sunk (sinken)

**HAS
ANY-
BODY
SEEN
OUR
DOG?**



"We've only had one quarrel in twenty years—and there's no sign of it ending."



'I've done it! I've gone a **WHOLE DAY** without a cigarette!'

by ARTZ

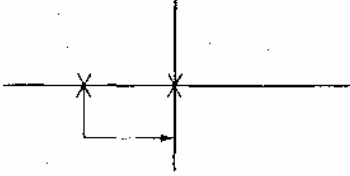
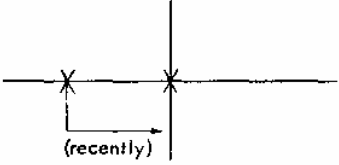
PRESENT PERFECT

	<p>a) They have moved into a new apartment. b) Have you ever visited Mexico? c) I have already seen that movie. d) I have never seen snow.</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. If there is a specific mention of time, the simple past is used: <i>I saw that movie last night</i>.</p>
	<p>e) We have had four tests so far this semester. f) I have written my wife a letter every other day for the last two weeks. g) I have met many people since I came here in June. h) I have flown on an airplane many times.</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>i) I have been here <i>since</i> seven o'clock. j) We have been here <i>for</i> two weeks, k) I have had this same pair of shoes <i>for</i> three years.</p>	<p>The present perfect also, when used with <i>for</i> or <i>since</i>, expresses a situation that <i>began in the past and continues to the present</i>. * In the examples, notice the</p>

	<p>l) I have liked cowboy movies ever <i>since</i> I was a child, m) I have known him <i>for</i> many years.</p>	<p>difference between <i>since</i> and <i>for</i>: <i>since</i> + a particular time <i>for</i> + duration of time</p>
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The present perfect has this meaning primarily for those verbs that are usually not used in any of the progressive tenses. This meaning is exactly the same as the meaning of the present perfect progressive tense.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

 <p>A horizontal timeline with a vertical line representing the present. Two 'X' marks are on the timeline to the left of the vertical line. A horizontal arrow points from the rightmost 'X' to the vertical line. A vertical line goes down from the rightmost 'X', and another vertical line goes down from the leftmost 'X'. A horizontal arrow points from the left vertical line to the right vertical line, indicating a duration.</p>	<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) He has been watching television <i>since</i> nine o'clock this morning.</p> <p>(e) 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 <i>for, since, all morning, all day, all week</i>.</p>
 <p>A horizontal timeline with a vertical line representing the present. One 'X' mark is on the timeline to the left of the vertical line. A horizontal arrow points from the 'X' to the vertical line. The word '(recently)' is written below the arrow.</p>	<p>f) I have been thinking about changing my major.</p> <p>g) All of the students have been studying hard.</p> <p>h) John has been doing a lot of work on his thesis. He should be finished by May.</p> <p>i) My back hurts, so I have been sleeping on the floor lately. The bed is too soft.</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 <i>since</i> 1975.</p> <p>k) I have been living here <i>since</i> 1975.</p> <p>l) He has worked at the same store <i>for</i> ten years.</p>	<p>With certain verbs (most notably <i>live, work, teach</i>) there is little or no difference in meaning between the two tenses when <i>since</i> or <i>for</i> is used.</p>

Exercise 1:

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

1. I (not attend) _____ any parties since I came here.
2. I (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. Last January, I (see) _____ snow for the first time in my life.
7. In her whole lifetime, she (see, never) _____ snow.
8. I (know) _____ Greg Adams for ten years.
9. So far this week, I (have) _____ two tests and a quiz.
10. Up to now, Professor Williams (give) _____ our class five tests.
11. The science of medicine (advance) _____ a great deal in the 19th century.
12. Since the beginning of the 20th century, medical scientists (make) _____ many important discoveries.

Exercise 2:

Use the **present perfect progressive** in the following.

1. The boys are playing soccer right now. They (play) *have been playing* for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.
2. Alex is talking on the phone. He (talk) _____ on the phone for over a half an hour. He should hang up soon. Long distance is expensive.
3. I'm trying to study. I (try) _____ to study for the last hour, but something always seems to interrupt me. I think I'd better go to the library.

Complete the following by writing two sentences. Use the present perfect progressive in the first sentence; then make another sentence that might typically follow in this situation.

4. The baby is crying. She *Has been crying for almost ten minutes.*
I wonder what's wrong.

5. It's raining. It _____

6. I'm studying. I _____

7. I'm waiting for my friend. I _____

8. Bob is sitting in the waiting room. He _____

Exercise 3:

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 stops.

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. I (live) _____ here since last March.

6. The telephone (ring) _____ four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.

7. The telephone (ring) _____ for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
8. The little boy is dirty from head to foot because he (play) _____ in the mud.

Exercise 4:

Same as the preceding exercise.

1. A: (Be, you) _____ able to reach Bob on the phone yet? B: Not yet. I (try) _____ for the last twenty minutes, but the line (be) _____ busy.
2. A: Hi, Jenny. I (see, not) _____ you for weeks. What (do, you) _____ lately? B: Studying.
3. A: What are you going to order for dinner?
B: Well, I (have, never) _____ pizza, so I think I'll order that.
4. A: What's the matter? Your eyes are red and puffy. (Cry, you) _____?
B: No. I just finished peeling some onions.
4. A: Dr. Jones is a good teacher. How long (be, he) _____ at the university?
B: He (teach) _____ here for twenty-five years.

Exercise 5: What have they been doing?

Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

Jane *has been writing* (write) a letter to a magazine. She hasn't finished it yet.

- Ben _____ (look) for his pen-knife, but he hasn't found it yet.
- Jenny _____ (wait) for the bus for half an hour, but it hasn't arrived yet.
- Nick _____ (play) a computer game for two hours and he's still playing.
- Mike hasn't finished painting his car yet. He _____ (work) on it for two weeks.
- Amanda _____ (not come) home yet. She has been shopping in town since 10 o'clock.

6. Mike's car _____(make) strange noises. Nick and Jane have cleaned all the parts.
7. Ben has been drawing cartoons for two hours. He _____ (not finished) yet.
8. Amanda has been waiting for Jenny in town. Jenny _____ (not arrive) yet.
9. Jane has been knitting a pullover. She _____ (just finish) it.
10. It _____ (rain) all day and it hasn't stopped yet.
11. Mr Blake has been marking tests all evening but he _____ (not find) a perfect one yet.
12. Trig _____(practise) the present perfect, but he hasn't got it right.

Think of a job or activity that you have started but have not finished, for example, something that you are making, reading or drawing. Write a short paragraph about it. Say how long you have been doing it.

GRAMMAR WITH LAUGHTER Present Perfect / Past Simple

Using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple, complete the following jokes:

1. you (*be*) to America before?
 No. This is my first time.
 Did you know that Christopher Columbus (*find*) America?
 Really? I never knew it was lost!
2. When you (*sell*) me this car this morning, you (*say*) it was trouble-free. Since then, the brakes (*fail*) and the door (*fall*) off.
 Well, sir, I did sell you the car but the trouble was free!
3. Doctor, I (*have*) a sore stomach ever since I (*eat*) three crabs last week.
 they (*smell*) bad when you (*take*) them out of their shells?
 What do you mean - took them out of their shells?
4. Now, everyone (*read*) the chapter on Lord Nelson for homework?
 Yes, sir.

Kevin, in which battle Lord Nelson (*die*)?

Er, his last one, sir?

5. I (*buy*) this diamond ring from a man in the street. It's for my girlfriend.

Are they real diamonds?

I hope so. If not, the man just..... (*cheat*) me out of £5.

6. How's your sister?

She (*go*) on a very strict diet to lose weight.

And how is she getting on?

Fine. She (*disappear*) last week.

7. Mrs Smith is very upset. She thinks she (*lose*) her cat.

When she last..... (*see*) it?

Four days ago.

Why doesn't she put an advertisement in the newspaper?

Don't be silly. Her cat can't read.

8. My dad never (*visit*) the dentist.

My dad will never go back to the dentist.

Why? What happened?

The dentist..... (*take*) all his teeth out.

What..... your dad (*say*)?

Never again! Never again!

9. Robert was fishing in a private lake. An old man came up to him and asked:

..... you (*catch*) anything?

Yes. Three big fish since I (*start*) this morning.

My name is Lord Arton and I own this lake. Oh. My name is Robert and I'm a terrible liar!

Past Perfect

A beggar stopped me the other day and said he hadn't had a bite for days.

What did you do?

I bit him!

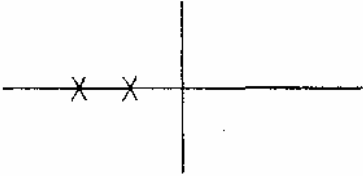
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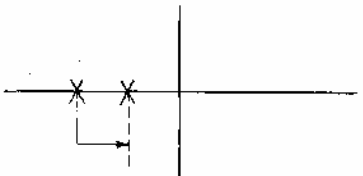
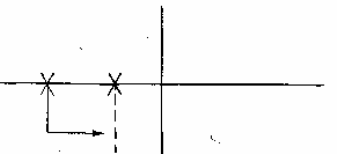
Peter had a very large garden and he had been digging it for about five hours when Mrs. Burns came along.

Oh, hello, Peter. What are you growing?
The sweat was running down Peter's face.
He looked up and said, "Tired!"

PAST PERFECT

 <p>A horizontal timeline with a vertical line representing the present. Two 'X' marks are placed to the left of the vertical line, representing two past events.</p>	<p>a. My parents had already eaten by the time I got home.</p> <p>b. Until yesterday, I had never heard about it.</p> <p>c. The thief simply walked in. Someone had forgotten to lock the door.</p> <p>d. He had arrived <i>before</i> we got there.</p> <p>e. He arrived <i>before</i> we got there.</p> <p>f. <i>After</i> the guests had left, I went to bed.</p> <p>g. <i>After</i> the guests left, I went to bed.</p>	<p>The past perfect expresses an activity that was <i>completed before another activity or time in the past</i>.</p> <p>If either <i>before</i> or <i>after</i> is used in the sentence, the past perfect is not necessary because the time relationship is already clear. The simple past may be used instead of the past perfect, as in (e) and (g).</p>
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PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

 <p>A horizontal timeline with a vertical line representing the present. Two 'X' marks are placed to the left of the vertical line. A horizontal line segment connects the two 'X' marks, with a vertical line extending down from the right 'X' and a horizontal line extending left to the left 'X', indicating a duration of time between two past events.</p>	<p>h. The police had been looking for the criminal <i>for</i> two years before they caught him.</p> <p>i. The patient had been waiting in the emergency room <i>for</i> almost an hour before a doctor finally treated her.</p> <p>j. He finally came at six o'clock. I had been waiting for him <i>since</i> four-thirty.</p> <p>k. Her skin was sunburned because she had been lying on the beach <i>all afternoon</i>.</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>A horizontal timeline with a vertical line representing the present. Two 'X' marks are placed to the left of the vertical line. A horizontal line segment connects the two 'X' marks, with a vertical line extending down from the right 'X' and a horizontal line extending left to the left 'X', indicating a duration of time between two past events.</p>	<p>l. When Judy got home, her hair was still wet because she had been swimming.</p> <p>m. Her eyes were red because she had been crying.</p>	<p>This tense also may express an activity <i>in progress recent to another time or activity in the past</i>.</p>

Exercise 1: Use Simple Past or the Past Perfect

Are there some sentences where either tense is possible?

- 1) He (be) _____ a newspaper reporter before he (become) _____ a business man.
- 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) The anthropologist (leave) _____ the village when she (collect) _____ enough data.
- 5) It was raining hard, but by the time class (be) _____ over, the rain (stop) _____.
- 6) Millions of years ago, dinosaurs (roam) _____ the earth, but they (become) _____ extinct by the time humankind first (appear) _____.
- 7) Class (begin, already) _____ by the time I (get) _____ there, so I (take, quietly) _____ a seat in the back.
- 8) I (see, never) _____ any of Picasso's paintings before I (visit) _____ the art museum.
- 9) I almost missed my plane. All of the other passengers (board, already) _____ by the time I (get) _____ there.
- 10) 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) _____ at least fifty pounds.

GRAMMAR WITH LAUGHTER The Past Perfect

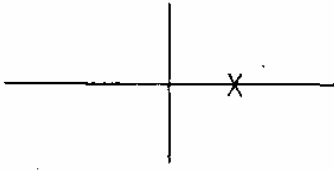
Use **had** or **hadn't** to complete the following:

- 1) When her daughter arrived home from a party, Mrs Thompson asked her if she (thank) _____ her hostess. "No," she said. "The girl in front of me thanked her and the lady said 'Don't mention it' so I didn't."
- 2) Here's your coffee, madam - it's a special coffee all the way from Brazil. Oh, I was wondering where you (go) _____.
- 3) A stressed managing director went to his doctor for help in getting to sleep. The workers at his factory (go) _____ on strike. They wanted better pay and conditions. The director (try) _____ sleeping pills but they (not work) _____. The doctor asked the director to lie quite still in bed at night and to count sheep. The following day the director returned to the doctor's surgery.
Well, said the doctor. Any success?
I'm afraid not, he said. By the time I (count) _____ the thirty-first sheep they (all go) _____ on strike for shorter hours and lower fences.
- 4) Kenneth is so stupid. He phoned his teacher at school yesterday to say he couldn't come to school because he (lose) _____ his voice!
- 5) A doctor (just give) _____ a boy an injection in his arm. He was about to put a bandage on his arm when the boy said, Would you mind putting the bandage on my other arm, doctor?
Why? I'm putting it over your vaccination so that the other boys will know not to bang into it.
You don't know the boys in my school, doctor!
- 6) Mum! Mum! Dad's fallen over a cliff. Is he okay? I don't know. He (not stop) _____ falling when I left.
- 7) A beggar stopped me the other day and said he (not have) _____ a bite for days.
What did you do? I bit him!
- 8) It was my grandmother's birthday yesterday. Is she old?
Well, by the time we lit the last candle on her birthday cake, the first one (go) _____ out!
- 9) Harry Smith was sent to Central Africa by his company. He sent a postcard to his wife as soon as he arrived. Unfortunately it was delivered to another Mrs. Smith whose husband (die) _____ the day before. The postcard read: ARRIVED SAFELY THIS MORNING. THE HEAT IS TERRIBLE.



"I won't go into details—I've already told you more than I heard myself."

SIMPLE FUTURE / BE GOING TO

	<p>a. He will finish his work tomorrow.</p> <p>b. He is going to finish his work tomorrow.</p> <p>c. I will wash the dishes later.</p> <p>d. I am going to wash the dishes later.</p>	<p><i>Will</i> or <i>be going to</i> is used to express future time. <i>Shall</i> may be used with I or <i>we</i>, but <i>will</i> / <i>be going to</i> is more commonly used.* In speech, <i>going to</i> is often pronounced "gonna."</p>
	<p>e. Bob will come soon. <i>When Bob comes</i>, we will see him.</p> <p>f. Linda will leave soon. <i>Before she leaves</i>, she is going to finish her work.</p> <p>g. I will get home at 5:30. <i>After I get home</i>, I will eat dinner.</p> <p>h. The taxi will arrive in less than five minutes. <i>As soon as the taxi arrives</i>, we will be able to leave for the airport.</p> <p>i. They are going to come soon. I will wait here <i>until they come</i>.</p>	<p>A clause is a grammatical structure which has a subject and a verb. A "time clause" begins with such words as <i>when</i>, <i>before</i>, <i>after</i>, <i>as soon as</i>, <i>until</i>. These words may be followed by a subject and verb: <i>When he comes</i>, we will see him. <i>When</i> + <i>subject</i> + <i>verb</i> = time clause</p> <p>A future tense is <i>not</i> used in a time clause. The meaning of the clause is future, but the simple present tense is used.</p>
	<p>j. I will go to bed <i>after I finish</i> my work.</p> <p>k. 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 (k). Examples (j) and (k) have the same meaning. The present perfect stresses the completion of the act in the time clause before the other act occurs in the future.</p>

- *Shall* is used much more frequently in British English than in American English.

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 <i>at 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>d. A: My car is in the garage for repairs. B: How are you going to get to work tomorrow? A: I am taking the bus.</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>e. The museum opens <i>at ten tomorrow morning</i>.</p> <p>f. Classes begin <i>next week</i>.</p> <p>g. John's plane arrives <i>at 6:05 next Monday</i>.</p>	<p>Sometimes the simple present is used in sentences that contain future time words. The simple present is used primarily with verbs such as <i>open/close, begin/end, arrive/leave</i> and expresses an established fact. (Note: In expressing future time, the present progressive is used in a much wider range of situations than the simple present.)</p>

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

	<p>a. I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight. I will be studying when you come.</p> <p>b. Right now I am sitting in class. At this same time tomorrow, I will be sitting in class.</p>	<p>The future progressive expresses an activity that will be <i>in progress at a time in the future</i>.</p>
	<p>c. Don't call me at nine because I won't be home. I am going to be studying at the library.</p>	<p>The progressive form of <i>be going to</i>:</p> <p><i>be going to + be + -ing</i></p>
	<p>(d) Don't get impatient. She will be coming soon, (e) Don't get impatient. She will come soon.</p>	<p>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).</p>

FUTURE PERFECT

	<p>a. I will graduate in June. I will see you in July. By the next time I see you, I will have graduated.</p> <p>b. I will have finished my homework by the time I go out on a date tonight.</p>	<p>The future perfect expresses an activity that will be <i>completed before another time or event in the future</i>. (Notice in the examples: <i>by the time</i> introduces a "time clause"; the simple present is used in a "time clause.")</p>
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FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	<p>c. I will go to bed at ten P.M. He will get home at midnight. At midnight I will be sleeping. I will have been sleeping for two hours by the time he gets home.</p>	<p>The future perfect progressive emphasizes the <i>duration</i> of an activity that will be <i>in progress before another time or event in the future</i>.</p>
	<p>d. When Professor Jones retires next month, he will have taught for 45 years.</p> <p>e. When Professor Jones retires next month, he will have been teaching for 45 years.</p>	<p>Sometimes the future perfect and the future perfect progressive give 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.</p>

Usually there is little or no difference in meaning between *will* and *be going to*. *Will* and *be going to* indicate inevitability (i.e., they express a simple factual statement about a future activity or situation), but *be going to* is used more frequently than *will* in spoken English when the speaker is expressing a definite plan or intention.

The present progressive is also sometimes used to express a future meaning. The future intention expressed by the present progressive is usually stronger than that expressed by *be going to*.

EXERCISE 1 Use the *simple future/be going to** or the *simple present*.

1. I'm going to leave in half an hour. I (*finish*) will finish / am going to finish all of my work before I (*leave*) leave.
2. I'm going to eat lunch at 12:30. After I (*eat*) _____ lunch, I (*take*) _____ a nap.
3. I'll get home around six. When I (*get*) _____ home, I (*call*) _____ Sharon.
4. I'm going to watch a TV programme at nine. Before I (*watch*) _____ that programme at nine, I (*write*) _____ a letter to my parents.
5. Gary will come soon. I (*wait*) _____ here until he (*come*) _____
6. It will stop raining soon. As soon as the rain (*stop*) _____, I (*walk*) _____ to the drugstore to get some film.
7. The seasons are predictable. For example, when spring (*come*) _____ the weather (*get*) _____ warmer. This happens every year.
8. Right now it is winter. I'm tired of cold weather, but spring (*come*) _____ soon. When spring (*come*) _____ this year, I (*go*) _____ to the park every day to enjoy the good weather.
9. At a dinner party in the United States, people usually sit in the living room and (*talk*) _____ for a while before they (*go*) _____ into the dining room.
10. Tomorrow I'm going to give a dinner party. I have planned it very carefully. Before I (*ask*) _____ my guests to come to the dining room, I (*serve*) _____ drinks and hors d'oeuvres in the living room.
11. A: Have you mailed your application yet?
B: Not yet. I (*fill*) _____ it out later this evening. Then I (*mail*) _____ it on my way to class tomorrow.

12. A: (*Be, Louise*) _____ at the meeting tomorrow?
 B: No. She (*be, not*) _____ there.
13. Right now I am a junior. After I (*graduate*) _____ with a B.A., I
 (*intend*) _____ to enter graduate school and work for an M.A.
 Perhaps I (*go*) _____ on for a Ph.D. after I (*get*)
 _____ my Master's degree.
14. A: How long (*stay, you*) _____ in this country?
 B: I (*plan*) _____ to be here for about one more year.
 I (*hope*) _____ to graduate a year from this June.
 A: What (*do, you*) _____ after you _____ (*leave*)
 B: I (*return*) _____ home and (*get*) _____ a job.

EXERCISE 2 Use the future progressive or the simple present.

- 1) Right now I am attending class. Yesterday at this time, I was attending class. Tomorrow at this time, I (*attend*) _____ class.
- 2) Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (*arrive*) _____ at the airport, my whole family (*wait*) _____ for me.
3. When I (*get*) _____ up tomorrow morning, the sun (*shine*) _____, the birds (*sing*) _____, and my roommate (*lie, still*) _____ in bed fast asleep.
4. A: When do you leave for Florida?
 B: Tomorrow. Just think. Two days from now I (*lie*) _____ on the beach in the sun.
 A: Have a good time. I (*think*) _____ about you.
5. A: How can I get in touch with you while you're out of town?
 B: I (*stay*) _____ at the Pilgrim Hotel. You can reach me there.
6. Next year at this time, I (*do*) _____ exactly what I am doing now. I (*attend*) _____ school and (*study*) _____ hard next year.
7. Look at those dark clouds. When class (*be*) _____ over, it (*rain, probably*) _____.
8. A: Are you going to be in town next Saturday?
 B: No. I (*visit*) _____ my aunt and uncle in Chicago.

EXERCISE 3: Use any appropriate tense.

- 1) Ann and Andy got married on June 1st. Today is June 14th. Ann and Andy (*be*) _____ married for two weeks. By June 7th, they (*be*) _____ married for one week. By June 28th, they (*be*) _____ married for four weeks.
- 2) This traffic is terrible. We're going to be late. By the time we (*get*) _____ to the airport, Bob's plane (*arrive, already*) _____, and he will be wondering where we are.
- 3) The traffic was very heavy. By the time we (*get*) _____ to the airport, Bob's plane (*arrive, already*) _____.
This morning I came to class at 9:00. Right now it is 10:00 and I am still in class. I (*sit*) _____ at this desk for an hour. By 9:30 I (*sit*) _____ this desk for a half an hour. By 11:00 I (*sit*) _____ at my desk for two hours.
- 4) I'm getting tired of sitting in the car. Do you realize that by the time we arrive in Phoenix, we (*drive*) _____ for twenty straight hours?
- 5) Margaret was born in 1950. By the year 2010, she (*live*) _____ on this earth for 60 years.
- 6) Go ahead and leave on your vacation. Don't worry about this work. By the time you (*get*) _____ back, we (*take*) _____ care of everything.
- 7) I don't understand how those marathon runners do it! The race began over an hour ago. By the time they reach the finish line, they (*run*) _____ steadily for more than two hours. I don't think I can run more than two minutes!
- 8) What? He got married again? At this rate, he (*have*) _____ a dozen wives by the time he (*die*) _____.
- 9) We have been married for a long time. By our next anniversary, we (*be*) _____ married for 43 years.

EXERCISE 4 -ORAL:

Discuss: What do you think the twenty-first century will be like?

Suggestions for discussion topics:

1. Means of transportation?
2. Sources of energy?

3. Population growth?
4. Food sources?
5. Extinction of animal species?
6. Weapon technology?
7. Exploration of the oceans; exploration of the earth's interior?
8. Space exploration; contact with beings from outer space?
9. Role of computers in daily life?
10. Long-term solutions to today's political crises?
11. Architecture?
12. Clothing styles?
13. International language?
14. International world government?
- 10)15. International television; international communication via communication satellites?

Exercise 5: What will they have done?

Write a, b or c in the gap and read the completed sentences.

By the weekend they ____c____ their newspaper.

a will have been completing b have completed c) will have completed

1 By Wednesday afternoon, Tom _____ four people.

a will have interviewed b will interview c will be interviewed

2 By tomorrow night Jenny _____ four articles.

a will be written b will have written c won't have been writing

3 When the newspaper comes out, they _____ on it for six weeks.

a will work b will have been working c won't have been working

4 They hope that by the end of next week they _____ 2,000 copies.

a will be sold b will have sold c won't have sold

5 Nick hopes that by the end of the year they _____ rich and famous.

a won't become b became c will have become

6 By next month, Amanda _____ articles.

a will have written b will have been writing c will write

Exercise 6: About you

Write the answers in full sentences. Use for + length of time.

How long will you have been learning English by the end of this school year?

By the end of this school year, I will have been learning English for three years.

1 How long will you have been living in your town by next summer?

2 How long will you have been living in your house or flat by next year?

3 How long will you have known your English teacher by the end of this school year?

4 How long will you have known your best friend by next summer?

5 How long will you have been watching your favourite TV programme by the end of this year?

6 How long will you have been attending your present school by the end of the school year?

DREAMING THE GRAMMAR-DREAMS









Do you dream? Let me tell you about a dream I had two nights ago. I hadn't been dreaming for a long long time, in fact since last Christmas. Have you noticed my use of **ago, for and since**? Send me a message for help if you don't understand the use of the Past Perfect Continuous tense in the third sentence.


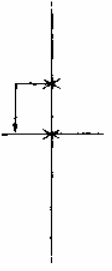




Anyway, it was a terrible nightmare. Terrible things were done to me: I was robbed, then I was beaten, and finally I was killed. But then the nightmare changed into a beautiful dream: I seemed to be in some sort of paradise, where all the people were very beautiful and nice, and I was constantly being hugged and kissed. Have you spotted all the verbs in the passive voice?

I was taken to their leader, who looked a bit like Elizabeth Shue (have you seen *Leaving Las Vegas*?) and asked me about a million questions: who I was, where I came from, etc.; and after I had told her what had happened to me, she asked me whether my attackers had stolen anything from me, what they looked like and how I had been killed. Check the use of tenses in these indirect questions!

Then only I noticed that this was a community of women and that I was the only man there. Their leader told me that if I had been a woman I could have stayed with them and become a member of their community. But since I was a man, I had to go back to my own country. And I remember waking up with these thoughts on my mind: What would it be like if I were a woman? Would I have completely different thoughts and feelings? Note the use of tenses in the if-sentences.

And now it's your turn. Please tell us about a dream of yours, but make sure your account includes examples of at least 4 grammatical structures that we have practised in this course (just as my little essay contains examples of sentences with **ago, for and since**, passive constructions, indirect questions and if-sentences).

<p>SIMPLE PRESENT</p> <p>The world is round. I study every day.</p> 	<p>PRESENT PROGRESSIVE</p> <p>I am studying right now.</p> 
<p>SIMPLE PAST</p> <p>I studied last night.</p> 	<p>PAST PROGRESSIVE</p> <p>I was studying when they came.</p> 
<p>SIMPLE FUTURE</p> <p>I will study tomorrow.</p> 	<p>FUTURE PROGRESSIVE</p> <p>I will be studying when you come.</p> 

<p>PRESENT PERFECT</p> <p>I have already studied Chapter One.</p> 	<p>PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</p> <p>I have been studying for two hours.</p> 
<p>PAST PERFECT</p> <p>I had already studied Chapter One before I began to study Chapter Two.</p> 	<p>PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</p> <p>I had been studying for two hours before my friends came.</p> 
<p>FUTURE PERFECT</p> <p>I will already have studied Chapter Four before I study Chapter Five.</p> 	<p>FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</p> <p>I will have been studying for two hours by the time you arrive.</p> 

Exercise 1: Answer the questions in complete sentences:

1. What places have you visited since you came to Feldkirch? When?
2. What countries have you been to? When?
3. What programmes have you seen on television? What did you watch last night?
4. What are you doing right now? What is (.) doing? What am I doing?
5. What kind of shoes is (.) wearing?
6. What are you wearing today?
7. What will you be doing tonight at midnight? What were you doing last night at midnight?
8. What are you going to be doing at this time tomorrow?
9. What time are you coming to class tomorrow?
10. Where will you be living three years from now?
11. How long have you been going to school?
12. What have we been doing for the last five minutes?
13. How long have you been sitting in that chair?
14. How long will you have been sitting in that chair by the time class is over?
15. Where are you living? Where were you living five years ago?
16. How long are you going to be living in Vorarlberg? How long will you have been living here by the time you leave?
17. What have I been doing?
18. What have we been studying in class?

EXERCISE 2 Use any appropriate tense for the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) John is in my English class. He (*study*) _____ English this semester. He (*take, also*) _____ a couple of other classes. His classes (*begin*) _____ at 9:00 every day.
- 2) Yesterday John ate breakfast at 8:00. He (*eat, already*) _____ breakfast when he (*leave*) _____ for class at 8:45. He (*eat, always*) _____ breakfast before he (*go*) _____ to class. I (*eat, not, usually*) _____ breakfast before I (*go*) _____ to class. But I (*get, usually*) _____ hungry about midmorning. Tomorrow before I (*go*) _____ to class, I (*eat*) _____ breakfast.

- 3) John is in class every morning from 9:00 to 12:00. Two days ago, I (*call*) _____ him at 11:30, but I could not reach him because he (*attend*) _____ class at that time.
- 4) Don't try to call John at 11:30 tomorrow morning because he (*attend*) _____ at that time.
- 5) Yesterday John took a nap from 1:00 to 2:00. I came at 1:45. When I (*get*) _____ there, John (*sleep*) _____. -He (*sleep*) _____ for 45 minutes by the time I came.
- 6) Right now John (*take*) _____ a nap. He (*fall*) _____ asleep an hour ago. He (*sleep*) _____ for an hour.
- 7) Three days ago, John (*start*) _____ to read *Farewell to Arms*, a novel by Ernest Hemingway. It is a long novel. He (*finish, not*) _____ reading it yet. He (*read*) _____ it because his English teacher assigned it.
- 8) Since the beginning of the semester, John (*read*) _____ three novels. Right now he (*read*) _____ *A Farewell to Arms*. He (*read*) _____ that novel for the past three days. He (*intend*) _____ to finish it next week. In his lifetime, he (*read*) _____ many novels, but this is the first Hemingway novel he (*read, ever*) _____.
- 9) Tomorrow, after he (*eat*) _____ dinner, John (*go*) _____ to a movie. In other words, he (*eat*) _____ dinner by the time he (*go*) _____ to the movie.

EXERCISE 3: Use any appropriate tense for the verbs in parentheses.

1. A: There is something I have to tell you.
B: Go ahead. I (*listen*) _____.
2. A: Hi, Ann. (*Meet, you*) _____ my friend, George Smith?
B: No, I (*have, never*) _____ . the pleasure.
A: Then let me introduce you.
3. A: Stop! What (you, do) _____ ?
B: I (try) _____ to get this piece of toast out of the toaster. It's stuck.
A: Well, don't use a knife. You (*electrocute*) _____ yourself!

B: What do you suggest I do?

A: Unplug it first.

4 A: There's Jack.

B: Where?

A: He (lie) _____ on the grass under that tree over there. B:

Oh yes. I (see) _____ him. He (look, certainly) _____

_____ comfortable. Let's go talk to him.

5. A: (Take, you) _____ Econ 120 this semester?

B: No, I _____.

A: (Take, you, ever) _____ it?

B: Yes, I _____.

A: When (take) _____ you _____ it?

B: Last semester.

A: Who (be) _____ your professor?

B: Dr. Lee.

A: Oh, I have the same professor. What (be, he) _____ like?

B: He (be) _____ very good.

6. A: What's wrong with Chris?

B: While he (yawn) _____, a fly (fly) _____
into his mouth.

A: I (believe, not) _____ that! You (kid) _____

7 A: I (go) _____ to a play last night.

B: (Be, it) _____ any good?

A: I thought so. I (enjoy) _____ it a lot.

B: What (be, it) _____?

A: *Arsenic and Old Lace*. I (see, never) _____ it before.

B: Oh, I (see) _____ that play too. I (see) _____

_____ it a couple of years ago. It (be) _____ good,
(be, not) _____ it?

8. A: I was in your hometown last month. It looked like a nice town. I (be, never)
_____ there before.

B: What (do, you) _____ in that part of the country?

A: My wife and I (drive) _____ to Washington to visit her
folks.

- 9 A: May I borrow some money? My check (*be*) _____ supposed to arrive yesterday, but I still (*receive, not*) _____ it. I (*need*) _____ to buy a book for one of my classes, but I (*have, not*) _____ any money.
 B: Sure. I'd be happy to lend you some. How much (*need, you*) _____?
 A: Five bucks {*be*} _____ enough. Thanks. I (*pay*) _____ you back as soon as I (*get*) _____ my check.
10. A: Hello?
 B: Hello. May I speak to Sue?
 A: She (*be, not*) _____ in right now. May I take a message?
 B: Yes. This is Art O'Brien. Would you please ask her to meet me at the library this afternoon? I (*sit*) _____ at one of the study booths on the second floor.

EXERCISE 4: Use any appropriate tense for the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 My grandfather (*fly, never*) _____ in an airplane, and he has no intention of ever doing so.
- 2 Jane isn't here yet. I (*wait*) _____ for her since noon, but she still (*arrive, not*) _____.
- 3 In all the world, there (*be*) _____ only 14 mountains that (*reach*) _____ above 8,000 meters (26,247 feet).
- 4 I have a long trip ahead of me tomorrow, so I think I'd better go to bed. But let me say good-bye now because I won't see you in the morning. I (*leave, already*) _____ by the time you (*get*) _____ up.
- 5 Right now we (*have*) _____ a heat wave. The temperature (*be*) _____ in the upper 90's for the last six days.
- 6 Last night I (*go*) _____ to a party. When I (*get*) _____ there, the room was full of people. Some of them (*dance*) _____ and others (*talk*) _____. One young woman (*stand*) _____ by herself. I (*meet, never*) _____ her, so I _____ (*introduce*) myself to her.
- 7 About three yesterday afternoon, Jessica (*lie*) _____ in bed reading a book. Suddenly she (*hear*) _____ loud noise and (*get*) _____ up to see what it was. She (*look*) _____ out the window. A truck (*back, just*) _____ into her new car!

- 8 Next month I have a week's vacation. I (*plan*) _____ to take a trip. First, I (*go*) _____ to Madison, Wisconsin, to visit my brother. After I (*leave*) _____ Madison, I (*go*) _____ to Chicago to see a friend who (*study*) _____ at a university there. She (*live*) _____ in Chicago for three years, so she (*know*) _____ her way around the city. She (*promise*) _____ to take me to many interesting places. I (*be, never*) _____ in Chicago, so I (*look*) _____ forward to going there.
- 9 Yesterday while I (*sit*) _____ in class, I (*get*) _____ the hiccups. The person who (*sit*) _____ next to me told me to hold my breath. I (*try*) _____ that, but it didn't work. The instructor (*lecture*) _____ and I didn't want to interrupt him, so I just sat there trying to hiccup quietly. Finally, after I (*hiccup*) _____ for almost five minutes, I (*raise*) _____ my hand and (*excuse*) _____ myself from the class to go get a drink of water.
- 10 The weather has been terrible lately. It (*rain*) _____ off and on for two days, and the temperature (*drop*) _____ at least twenty degrees. It (*be*) _____ in the low 40's right now. Just three days ago, the sun (*shine*) _____ and the weather was pleasant. The weather certainly (*change*) _____ quickly here. I never know what to expect. Who knows? When I (*wake*) _____ up tomorrow morning, maybe it (*snow*) _____.

EXERCISE 5 Use any appropriate tense.

- 1) On June 20th, I returned home. I (*be*) _____
- 2) away from home for two years. My family (*meet*) _____
- 3) me at the airport with kisses and tears. They (*miss*) _____
- 4) me as much as I had missed them. I (*be*) _____ very
- 5) happy to see them again. When I (*get*) _____ the
- 6) chance, I (*take*) _____ a long look at them. My little
- 7) brother (*be*) _____ no longer so little. He (*grow*)
- 8) _____ at least a foot. He (*be*) _____
- 9) almost as tall as my father. My little sister (*wear*) _____
- 10) a green dress. She (*change*) _____ quite a bit, too, but

- 11) she (*be, still*) _____ mischievous and inquisitive. She
 12) (*ask*) _____ me a thousand questions a minute, or so
 13) it seemed. My father (*gain*) _____, _____ some weight, and
 14) his hair (*turn*) _____ a little bit grayer, but otherwise
 15) he was just as I had remembered him. My mother (*look*) _____
 16) a little older, but not much. The wrinkles on her face (*be*) _____
 17) smile wrinkles.

EXERCISE 6: Use any appropriate tenses.

- 1) On June 20th, I will return home. I (*be*) _____
 2) away from home for two years by that time. My family (*meet*)
 3) _____ me at the airport with kisses and tears. They
 4) (*miss*) _____ me as much as I have missed them. I
 5) (*be*) _____ very happy to see them again. When
 6) I (*get*) _____ a chance, I (*take*) _____
 7) a long look at them. My little brother (*be, no longer*) _____
 8) so little. He (*grow*) _____ at least a foot. He (*be*)
 9) _____ almost as tall as my father. My little sister
 10) (*wear, probably*) _____ a green dress.
 11) She (*change*) _____ quite a bit, too, but she (*be, still*)
 12) _____ mischievous and inquisitive. She (*ask, probably*)
 13) _____ me a thousand questions a minute, or so
 14) it will seem. My father (*gain, probably*) _____ some
 15) weight, and his hair (*turn*) _____ a little grayer, but
 16) otherwise he will be just as I remember him. My mother (*look*)
 17) _____ just the same. Perhaps she (*look*)
 18) _____ a little older, but not much. The wrinkles on
 19) her face (*be*) _____ smile wrinkles.

EXERCISE 7 Use any appropriate tenses.

- 1) Dear Ann,
 2) I (*receive*) _____ your letter about two weeks
 3) ago and (*try*) _____ to find time to write you back
 4) ever since. I (*be*) _____ very busy lately. In the past

- 5) two weeks, I (*have*) _____ four tests, and I have
 6) another test next week. In addition, a friend (*stay*) _____
 7) with me since last Thursday. She wanted to see the city, so we (*spend*)
 8) _____ a lot of time visiting some of the interesting
 9) places here. We (*be*) _____ to the zoo, the art
 10) museum, and the botanical gardens. Yesterday we (*go*) _____
 11) to the park and (*watch*) _____ a balloon race.
 12) Between showing her the city and studying for my exams, I (*have, barely*)
 13) _____ enough time to breathe.
 14) Right now it (*be*) _____ 3 A.M. and I (*sit*)
 15) _____ at my desk. I (*sit*) _____
 16) here five hours doing my studying. My friend's plane (*leave*)
 17) _____ at 6:05, so I (*decide*) _____
 18) not to go to bed. That's why I (*write*) _____ you at
 19) such an early hour in the day. I (*get*) _____ a little
 20) sleepy, but I would rather stay up. I (*take*) _____ a
 21) nap after I (*get*) _____ back from taking her to the
 22) airport.
 23) How (*get, you*) _____ along? How (*go, your*
 24) *classes*) _____? Please write soon.

Yours truly,

EXERCISE 8 Use any appropriate tense.

A: Hi, my name is Jose.

B: Hi, my name is Ali.

- 1) Jose: (*You, study*) _____ at this university?
 2) Ali: Yes, I _____. _____ you?
 3) Jose: Yes, I (*be*) _____ here since last September.
 Before that I (*study*) _____ English at another school.
 4) Ali: What (*you, take*) _____?
 5) Jose: I (*take*) _____ chemistry, math, psychology, and
 American history. What (*take, you*) _____?
 6) Ali: I (*study*) _____ English. I (*need*) _____
 to improve my English before I (*take*) _____ regular academic courses next
 semester.

- 7) Jose: How long (*you, be*) _____ here?
- 8) Ali: I (*be*) _____ here since the beginning of this semester. Actually, I (*arrive*) _____ in the United States six months ago, but I (*study*) _____ English at this university only since January. Before that I (*live*) _____ with my brother in Washington, D.C.
- 9) Jose: You (*speak*) _____ English very well. (*You, study*) _____ a lot of English before you (*come*) _____ to the United States?
- 10) Ali: *Yes. I (study)* _____ English for ten years in my own country. And also, I (*spend*) _____ some time in Canada a couple of years ago. I (*pick*) _____ up a lot of English while I (*live*) _____ there.
- 11) Jose: You (*be*) _____ lucky. When I (*come*) _____ to the United States, I (*study, never*) _____ any English at all. So I had to spend a whole year studying nothing but English before I (*start*) _____ school.
- 12) Ali: How long (*you, plan*) _____ to be in the U.S.?
- 13) Jose: I (*be, not*) _____ sure. Probably by the time I (*return*) _____ home, I (*be*) _____ here for at least five years. How about you?
- 14) Ali: I (*hope*) _____ to be finished with all my work in two and a half years.

EXERCISE 9:

.Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- 1) They _____ your lessons. (not like)
- 2) While we _____ to the station it _____ to snow, (drive) (begin)
- 3) Watch this runner. He _____ (win).
- 4) After the centre forward _____ the first goal the fans _____ mad (score) (go)
- 5) I _____ a shooting star (never see)
- 6) We _____ the results tomorrow. (know)
- 7) Diana _____ Beethoven's moonlight sonata last night. (play)

- 8) She _____ you are an old fool. (think)
- 9) Bob _____ three letters since breakfast. (write)
- 10) Kate _____ in London (not live)
- 11) She _____ me an answer when I asked her. (not give)
- 12) After Jane _____ a fashion magazine she
_____ the piano, (read) (practise)
- 13) Our landlady _____ us a cup of tea last night. (give)
- 14) Mr Brightwell _____ (phone) his secretary all day long .
- 15) I _____ any dressmaking since I left school, (not do)
- 16) Mr Bellows _____ from the USA. (just arrive)
- 17) Mr Brown _____ a letter every day. (write)
- 18) Mrs Maulding _____ the letter immediately after she
_____ it (post) (finish)
- 19) The Smiths _____ yet. (not come)
- 20) I _____ two exercises, would you like to do the third?
(correct)
- 21) Richard usually _____ a pullover but when I
_____ him last night he _____ a coat. (wear) (see) (wear)
- 22) _____ to Mexico? (you, ever, be)
- 23) I _____ to Jane since last Monday. (not write)
- 24) _____ to phone you last night? (Bob try)
- 25) I _____ this play before. (not see)
- 26) Jeffrey thanked his father for what he _____ for him. (do)
- 27) Mary and Lizzy _____ the poem all afternoon. (learn)
- 28) Bob _____ football all the afternoon. (play)
- 29) They'd better come in. It _____ to rain (begin)
- 30) Bettie _____ his coat last night. (tear)
- 31) The Second World War _____ in 1939. (begin)
- 32) Your coat _____ there the whole afternoon. (lie)
- 33) The postman _____ the post every day. (bring)
- 34) She _____ you (soon forget)
- 35) I _____ a coat because it's too hot today. (not wear)
- 36) Lizzie and Dolly _____ at six this morning, (wake up)
- 37) We _____ an answer last night. (not get)

- 38) My parents _____ in Berlin since 1980. (live)
- 39) "How _____ at school? -I _____ very well
(Bob get on) (believe)
- 40) Jaqueline _____ why I _____
earlier. (wonder) (write)
- 41) _____ the film last night? (you see)
- 42) We need not run. _____ the bus (you see). It
_____ the bus station (just leave)
- 43) I _____ a letter (write) when Fred _____
the room (enter)
- 44) Peter _____ his best now. (try)
- 45) I _____ the work tomorrow. (do)
- 46) I couldn't answer the phone because I _____ a shave. (have)
- 47) I can't understand what you _____. The traffic is too
noisy. (say)
- 48) Mathews _____ an interesting play most of the evening.
(watch)
- 49) Peter suddenly _____ that he _____ his cap in the train,
(realize) (leave)
- 50) He _____ next week. (not come)
- 51) Before he _____ away he _____ a letter. (go) (write)
- 52) Bob _____ tennis very well. (not play)
- 53) When I _____ him he _____ to Helen, (see)
(talk)
- 54) You need an umbrella. It _____ (rain)
- 55) She _____ stay up later than nine yesterday, (mustn't)
- 56) I _____ finish my work last night. (must)
- 57) We _____ this letter before he _____ home (can
translate) (go)
- 58) John _____ do it now. I _____ it later, (not
need) (do)