

4 The present simple



A Use

We use the present simple for

- thoughts and feelings: / **think** so, **I like** it.
- states, things staying the same, facts and things that are true for a long time: **We live quite near** (see Unit 7).
- repeated actions: **We come here every week**.

and also

- in phrases like **I promise**, **I agree**, etc: **I promise I'll pay you back**.
- in a negative question with why to make a suggestion: **Why don't we go out?**

For the future meaning of the present simple see Units 26 and 27.

The new term starts next week.

B Positive forms

*I/you/we/they get
he/she/it gets*

In the present simple we use the verb without an ending.

*I get the lunch ready at one o'clock, usually. We always do our shopping at Greenway.
Most children like ice-cream. You know the answer.*

But in the third person singular (after **he**, **she**, **it**, **your friend**, etc), the verb ends in **s** or **es**. For spelling rules see page 370.

*It gets busy at weekends. My husband thinks so, too.
Sarah catches the early train. She faxes messages all over the world.*

C Negatives and questions

NEGATIVE

*I/you/we/they do not get OR don't get
he/she/it does not get OR doesn't get*

QUESTION

*do I/we/you/they get?
does he/she/it get?*

We use a form of **do** in negatives and questions (but see Unit 37). We use **do** and **don't** except in the third person singular, where we use **does** and **doesn't**.

*We don't live far away. He doesn't want to go shopping.
Do you live here? ~ Yes, I do. What does he want? ~ Money.*

We do not add **s** to the verb in negatives and questions.

NOT **He-doesn't gets** and NOT **Does he gets?**

4 Exercises

1 Use (A)

Look at each underlined verb and say what kind of meaning it expresses. Is it a thought, a feeling, a fact or a repeated action?

- ? Matthew loves sport. *a feeling*
- ? Sarah often works late at the office. *a repeated action*
- 1 I hate quiz programmes.
- 2 We play table tennis every Thursday.
- 3 The computer belongs to Emma.
- 4 These plates cost £20 each.
- 5 I believe it's the right thing to do.
- 6 I'm hungry. I want something to eat.
- 7 I usually go to work by bus.
- 8 It's OK. I understand your problem.

2 Forms (B-C)

Complete the sentences by putting in the verbs. Use the present simple. You have to decide if the verb is positive or negative.

- ? Claire is very sociable. She *knows* (know) lots of people.
- ? We've got plenty of chairs, thanks. We *don't want* (want) any more.
- 1 My friend is finding life in Paris a bit difficult. He (speak) French.
- 2 Most students live quite close to the college, so they (walk) there.
- 3 My sports kit is really muddy. This shirt (need) a good wash.
- 4 I've got four cats and two dogs. I (love) animals.
- 5 No breakfast for Mark, thanks. He (eat) breakfast.
- 6 What's the matter? You (look) very happy.
- 7 Don't try to ring the bell. It (work).
- 8 I hate telephone answering machines. I just (like) talking to them.
- 9 Matthew is good at badminton. He (win) every game.
- 10 We always travel by bus. We (own) a car.

3 Forms (B-C)

Complete the conversation. Put in the present simple forms.

Rita: (►) *Do you like* (you / like) football, Tom?

Tom: (►) / *love* (1 / love) it. I'm a United fan. (1) (I / go) to all their games.

Nick usually (2) (come) with me.

And (3) (we / travel) to away games, too.

Why (4) (you / not / come) to a match some time?

Rita: I'm afraid football (5) (not / make) sense to me — men running after a ball. Why (6) (you / take) it so seriously?

Tom: It's a wonderful game. (7) (I / love) it. United are my whole life.

Rita: How much (8) (it / cost) to buy the tickets and pay for the travel?

Tom: A lot. (9) (I / not / know) exactly how much.

But (10) (that / not / matter) to me.

(11) (I / not / want) to do anything else.

(12) (that / annoy) you?

Rita: No, (13) (it / not / annoy) me.

I just (14) (find) it a bit sad.

5 Present continuous or simple?

A Now or sometimes?



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the present continuous for something happening now. / *am speaking to you live* means that Kitty is in the middle of a live broadcast. Here are some more examples.

It's raining at the moment.

I'm watching this programme.

Look. That man is taking a photo of you.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the present simple for repeated actions. / *often speak live to the camera* means that she does it again and again.

It always rains at the weekend.

I watch television most weekends.

He's a photographer. He takes lots of photos.

B Thoughts, feelings and states

We normally use the present simple to talk about thoughts and feelings.

/ *think it's a good programme.* *Kitty likes her job.* We also use it to talk about states (see Unit 7) and permanent facts.

Reporting means a lot to her. *Paper burns easily.* We also use the present simple in **I promise, I agree, I refuse**, etc.

I promise I'll write to you. *It's all right. I forgive you.*

C Temporary or permanent?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the present continuous for a routine or situation that we see as temporary (for a short period).

I'm working at a sports shop for six weeks.

At the moment they're living in a very small flat.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the present simple for a routine or situation that we see as permanent.

I work at a sports shop. It's a permanent job.

They live in a very nice flat.

D Always

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We can use **always** with the present continuous to mean 'very often', usually with the added meaning of 'too often'.

Tom is always inviting friends here.

(= He invites them very often.)

I'm always making silly mistakes.

(= I make silly mistakes too often.)

PRESENT SIMPLE

Always with the present simple means 'every time'.

Tom always invites us to stay at Christmas.

(= He invites us every Christmas.) / **always** *make silly mistakes in exams.* (= I make mistakes in every exam.)

5 Exercises

1 Present continuous or simple? (A-B)

At work Mark is talking to Alan in the corridor. Complete their conversation.

Put in the present continuous or simple of the verbs.

Mark: (►) *Are you looking* (you / look) for someone?

Alan: Yes, (►) / *need* (I / need) to speak to Neil. He isn't in his office.

Mark: (1)..... (he / talk) to the boss at the moment.

(2)..... (I / think) (3)..... (they / discuss) money.

Alan: Oh, right. And what about you? (4)..... (you / look) for someone too?

Mark: Yes, Linda. (5)..... (you / know) where she is?

Alan: Oh, she isn't here today. She only (6)..... (work) four days a week.

(7)..... (she / not / work) on Fridays. She'll be here on Monday.

Mark: Thank you. (8)..... (you / know) a lot about Linda.

Alan: Well, most days (9)..... (I / give) her a lift,
or (10)..... (she / give) me one. (11)..... (she / live)

quite close to me. (12)..... (it / save) petrol.

Mark: Yes, of course. Good idea. Yes, (13)..... (I / agree).

Well, (14)..... (I / waste) my time here then. I'll get back to my computer.

2 Present continuous or simple? (A-C)

Complete the sentences. Put in the present continuous or simple of the verbs.

► *I'm writing* (I / write) to my parents. / *write* (I / write) to them every weekend.

1 (it / snow) outside. (it / come) down quite hard, look.

2 Normally (I / start) work at eight o'clock,
but (I / start) at seven this week. We're very busy at the moment.

3 I haven't got a car at the moment, so (I / go) to work on the bus this week.
Usually (I / drive) to work.

4 The sun (rise) in the east, remember. It's behind us so
..... (we / travel) west.

5 I'm afraid I have no time to help just now (I / write) a report. But
..... (I / promise) I'll give you some help later.

6 (I / want) a new car (I / save) up to buy one.

3 Always (D)

Complete the sentences. Use *always* and the present continuous or simple.

► Melanie: Tom talks too much, doesn't he?

Rita: Yes, and *he's always talking* about football.

► Laura: You forget your keys every time.

Trevor: I try to remember them, but / *always forget*.

1 Claire: Sarah takes the train every day, doesn't she?

Mark: Yes, the train.

2 Vicky: Rachel misses lectures much too often in my opinion.

Emma: I agree, lectures.

3 Mike: Every time I drive along here, I go the wrong way.

Harriet: But it's very simple, isn't it? Why the wrong way?

4 David: Trevor and Laura argue much too often, I think.

Melanie: I know

7 State verbs and action verbs

A States and actions

STATES

A state means something staying the same.
The flat is clean.
The farmer owns the land.
The box contained old books. State verbs cannot usually be continuous. NOT
~~The farmer is owning the land.~~

ACTIONS

An action means something happening.
I'm cleaning the flat.
The farmer is buying the land.
He put the books in the box. Action verbs can be simple or continuous.
He put / *He was putting everything away.*

Some state verbs: **be, believe, belong, consist of, contain, depend on, deserve, exist, hate, know, like, love, matter, mean, own, need, prefer, remember, resemble, seem, understand**

B I think/I'm thinking etc

Sometimes we can use a verb either for a state or for an action.

STATES (simple tenses)

I think you're right. (= believe) We **have** three cars. (= own) *I come from Sweden.* (= live in)

I see your problem. (= understand)
Do you see that house? (= have in sight)
This picture looks nice.
She appears very nervous. (= seems)
The bag weighed five kilos.
The coat fits. (= is the right size)

ACTIONS (simple or continuous)

I'm thinking about the problem.
We're having lunch. (= eating)
I'm coming from Sweden. (= travelling)
/ usually **come** on the plane.
Mark is seeing his boss. (= meeting)
I see Daniel quite often.
I'm looking at this picture.
She appeared/was appearing in a film.
They weighed/were weighing my bag.
I'm fitting a lock to the window.

These examples with the verb **be** are about how people behave.

PERMANENT QUALITY

Claire is a very sociable person.
That man is an idiot. **being** very sociable today.

TEMPORARY BEHAVIOUR

Andrew is
You are being an idiot this morning.
(= You are behaving like an idiot.)

We use **am/are/is being** only to talk about behaviour, not about other things. *I'm better now, thanks.* **Are you ready?** **Is anyone interested?**

I like/I'm liking etc

We can use some state verbs in the continuous to talk about a short period of time.

PERMANENT STATE (simple tenses)

/ **love/enjoy parties.**
I like school.
Holidays cost a lot of money.

SHORT PERIOD (continuous)

I'm loving/enjoying this party. **I'm liking** school much better now. This trip is **costing** me a lot of money.

Sometimes we can use either the simple or the continuous with no difference in meaning.

You look well, OR *You're looking well.* *We feel a bit sad.* OR *We're feeling a bit sad.*

7 Exercises

1 States and actions (A)

Tom is on the Internet. He's telling people about himself.

Say which verbs express states and which express actions.

► I surf the Net most evenings, *action*

1 My flat is in the town centre.....

2 I drive a taxi in the daytime.....

3 I own two cars.

4 I go to lots of parties.

5 I love football.

2 I think/I'm thinking etc (B)

Complete the conversation. Choose the correct form of the verb.

Emma: Hi, Matthew. What (►) do you look/are you looking at?

Matthew: Oh, hi. These are photos of me when I was a child.

Emma: Oh, look at this one. (1) I think/I'm thinking you look lovely, Matthew.

Matthew: (2) I have/I'm having some more photos here.

Emma: Look at this. Why such a big coat?

Matthew: It was my brother's. That's why (3) it didn't fit/it wasn't fitting properly.

Emma: Oh, (4) I see/I'm seeing. And (5) you have/you're having your tea here. And in this one
(6) you think/you're thinking about something very serious.

Matthew: This is a photo of the village (7) I come/I'm coming from.

Emma: Oh, that's nice.

Matthew: And I caught this fish, look. (8) It weighed/It was weighing about half a kilo.

Emma: What a nice little boy! And what a sentimental old thing you are now!

3 The verb be (B)

Put in the correct form of *be*.

? Daniel is doing some of the work. He *s being* very helpful at the moment.

? I *'m* tired. I want to go home.

1 The children very polite today. They don't usually behave so well.

2 I'm afraid Melanie can't come because she ill.

3 Of course you can understand it. You stupid, that's all.

4 We interested in doing a course here.

5 Vicky very lazy at the moment. She's done no work at all today.

4 I like/I'm liking etc (C)

Write a sentence which follows on. Choose from these sentences.

/ think it's going to be perfect for me.

And I've still got a chance to win.

I've never wanted to change it.

It uses so much petrol.

It's too expensive to buy.

I play it every weekend.

► I enjoy the game. *I play it every weekend.*

1 I'm enjoying the game.

2 The car costs a lot of money.

3 The car is costing a lot of money.

4 I'm liking my new job.....

5 I like my job.....

Test 1 Present tenses (Units 4-7)

Test 1A

Read the conversation between two students. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Lisa: Who (►) is Michelle talking to?

Amy: I can't see Michelle.

Lisa: You(l)..... looking in the right place. She's over there.

Amy: Oh, that's Adrian. He's new here.

Lisa: Really? Where (2)..... he live? (3).....you know?

Amy: No, 1(4)know anything else about him.

Lisa: What (5) they talking about, I wonder?

Amy: Well, he (6) look very interested. He's got a very bored expression on his face. And he (7) saying anything.

- a) are b) do c) does d) is
1 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't d) isn't
2 a) are b) do c) does d) is
3 a) Are b) Do c) Does d) Is
4 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't d) 'm not
5 a) are b) do c) does d) is
6 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't d) isn't
7 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't d) isn't

Test 1B

Read Tessa's postcard to Angela and write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

We're (►) having a great time here. It's beautiful, and the sun (1) shining.
Yesterday I went water-skiing! What (2) you think of that?

I'm (3) at a table in our hotel room and writing a few postcards. The room is fine, but we (4) like the food very much. But it (5) matter because we (6) out to a restaurant every evening.

We're both (7) very lazy at the moment. I (8) up quite late in the morning, and Nigel (9) up even later. You know of course how much Nigel's work (10) to him and how he's (11) talking about it. Well, the holiday is so good that he's forgotten all about work. So it's the perfect holiday. The only problem is that it's (12) us a lot of money. But we'll worry about that later.

Test 1 C

Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence. ► The children is doing their homework now. *The children are doing their homework now.*

1 The girls are play tennis at the moment.

.....

2 Both my brothers likes sport.

.....

3 Anna wearing her new coat today

.....

- 4** What colour you like best?

5 My suit case is weighing ten kilos?

6 At the moment I stay at a hotel.

7 Robert catch the same bus every month

8 What is this word mean here

Test ID

Complete the conversations. Put in the correct form of each verb.

Use the present continuous or the present simple. ► A: Is Janet in, please?

- B: Yes, but / think (I / think) she's busy at the moment. *She's washing* (she / wash) her hair.
- 1 A:(I / think) of buying a new computer.
 B: But computers(cost) so much money. What's wrong with the one we've got?
 A: ... (it / get) out of date now.
- 2 A: Your new trousers(look) nice.
 B: Thank you. The trouble is ... (they / not / fit) properly.
(I / not / know) why I bought them, really.
- 3 A: What(you/do)?
 B:(I / weigh) this letter(I / need) to know how many stamps to put on it.
- 4 A:(I / think) this road is really dangerous. Look how fast that lorry
 B:(1 / agree). People shouldn't go so fast.
- 5 A:(I / like) musicals. And this is a great show, isn't it?
(you / enjoy) it?
 B: Yes, I am.(I / love) every minute of it.
- 6 A:(I / always / fall) asleep. I just can't keep awake.
 B: What time(you / go) to bed?
 A: About ten o'clock usually. But(it / not / make) any difference.
- 7 A: Could you post the goods to me, please?
 B: Yes, certainly.
 A:(I / live) at a guest house at the moment as(1 / look) for a flat. So could you send it to my work address?
- B: Yes, of course. And you'll have the goods by the end of the week,(1 / promise).
- 8 A: Why(you / want) to change the whole plan?
 B: I'm just not happy with it.
 A: And(1 / not / understand) why(you / be) so difficult about it.

8 The past simple

A Introduction

B

Positive forms

A regular past form ends in **ed**.

It happened very quickly. The van crashed into the car I posted the letter yesterday. We once owned a caravan.

For spelling rules, see page 370.

Some verbs have an irregular past form.

The car came out of a side road. Vicky rang earlier.

I won the game.

I had breakfast at six. The train left on time. We took some photos.

For a list of irregular verbs, see page 383.

The past simple is the same in all persons except in the past tense of **be**.

I/he/she/it was

you/we/they were

I was ill last week,

Those cakes were nice.

C Negatives and questions

We use **did** in negatives and questions (but see Unit 37).

NEGATIVE

I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not stop
OR *didn't stop*

QUESTION

did I/you/he/she/it/we/they stop?

The car did not stop. The driver didn't look to his right.

What did you tell the police? ~ Nothing. Did you ring home? ~ Yes, I did.

We do not use a past form such as **stopped** or **rang** in negatives and questions.

NOT *The car didn't stopped* and NOT *Did you rang?*

We also use **was** and **were** in negatives and questions.

NEGATIVE

I/he/she/it was not OR wasn't
you/we/they were OR weren't

QUESTION

was I/he/she/it?
were you/we/they?

I wasn't very well last week. The gates weren't open.

Where was your friend last night? Was your steak nice?

D Use

We use the past simple for something in the past which is finished.

Emma passed her exam last year. We went to the theatre on Friday. Elvis Presley died in 1977.

I knew what the problem was. When did you buy this car? ~ About three years ago.

8 Exercises

1 Positive forms (B)

What did Claire do on holiday last month? Look at her photos and use these words:
go out dancing, have a picnic, lie on the beach, play volleyball, swim in the sea



► *She lay on the beach*

1
2

3.....
4

2 Positive forms (B)

Complete the newspaper story about a fire. Put in the past simple forms of the verbs.

Two people (►) *died* (die) in a fire in Ellis Street, Oldport yesterday morning. They
(1).....(be) Herbert and Molly Paynter, a couple in their seventies. The fire
(2).....(start) at 3.20 am. A neighbour, Mr Aziz, (3).....(see) the flames and (4).....(call) the fire brigade. He also
(5).....(try) to get into the house and rescue his neighbours, but the heat
(6).....(be) too great. The fire brigade (7).....(arrive) in five
minutes. Twenty fire-fighters (8).....(fight) the fire and finally
(9).....(bring) it under control. Two fire-fighters (10).....(enter) the burning building but (11).....(find) the couple dead.

3 Negatives and questions (C)

Complete the conversation. Put in the past simple negatives and questions.

Claire: (►) *Did you have* (you / have) a nice weekend in Paris?

Mark: Yes, thanks. It was good. We looked around and then we saw a show.

(1) (we / not / try) to do too much.

Claire: What sights (2)..... (you / see)?

Mark: We had a look round the Louvre. (3)..... (I / not / know) there was so much
in there.

Claire: And what show (4) (you / go) to?

Mark: Oh, a musical. I forgot the name. (5)..... (I / not / like) it.

Claire: Oh, dear. And (6) (Sarah / enjoy) it?

Mark: No, not really. But we enjoyed the weekend. Sarah did some shopping, too, but
(7) (I / not / want) to go shopping.

9 The past continuous



A Introduction

The past continuous means that at a time in the past we were in the middle of an action.

B Form

The past continuous is the past tense of be + an ing-form.

I/he/she/it **was playing**
you/we/they **were playing**

NEGATIVE

I/he/she/it **wasn't playing**
you/we/they **weren't playing**

QUESTION

was I/he/she/it **playing?**
were you/we/they **playing?**

Soft music was playing. People were walking in the park. I wasn't dreaming. I really was in New York City. Why did you give our secret away? What were you thinking of? Was Matthew already waiting for you when you got there?

C Use

Read this conversation.

Melanie: / rang at about three yesterday afternoon, but you weren't in. I didn't know where you were.

David: Oh, I was helping Mike. We were repairing his car. It took ages. We were working on it all afternoon.

Melanie: It was raining. I hope you weren't doing it outside.

David: No, we were in the garage. So I didn't get wet. But I'm afraid I got oil all over my new trousers.

Melanie: Why were you wearing your new trousers to repair a car? David: / don't know. I forgot I had them on.

It was raining at three o'clock means that at three o'clock we were in the middle of a period of rain. The rain began before three and stopped some time after three. *We were working all afternoon* means that the action went on for the whole period. David is stressing the length of time that the work went on.

We use the continuous with actions. We do not normally use it with state verbs (see Unit 7). For states we use the past simple.

I didn't know where you were, NOT I wasn't knowing...

9 Exercises

1 Form (B)

Today is the first of January, the start of a new year. Most people are feeling a bit tired.
What were they doing at midnight last night?

Use these verbs: *dance, drive, listen, watch, write*

Use these phrases after the verb: *an essay, his taxi, in the street, television, to a band*



► Claire was listening to a band.

- 1 Trevor and Laura
2 Vicky and Rachel
3 Tom
4 Andrew

2 Form (B)

Complete the conversation. Put in the past continuous forms.

Jessica: (►) I was looking (I / look) for you, Vicky. I'm afraid I've broken this dish.

Vicky: Oh no! What (1).....(you / do)?

Jessica: (2)..... (I / take) it into the kitchen.

I bumped into Emma. (3)..... (she / come) out just as
(4) (I / go) in.

Vicky: I expect it was your fault. (5) (you / not / look) where
(6)..... (you / go).

Jessica: Sorry. I'll buy you another one as soon as I have some money.

3 Use(C)

What can you say in these situations? Add a sentence with the past continuous to say that an action lasted a long time.

► You had to work yesterday. The work went on all day.

/ was working all day.

1 You had to make phone calls. The calls went on all evening.

2 You had to wait in the rain. The wait lasted for half an hour.

3 You had to make sandwiches. This went on all afternoon.

4 You had to sit in a traffic jam. You were there for two hours.

5 Your neighbour played loud music. This went on all night.

10 Past continuous or simple?

A Introduction

A reporter is interviewing Mike and Harriet.

Reporter: *Mike and Harriet, tell me what you saw.*

Harriet: *Well, when we were driving home last night, we saw a strange object in the sky.*

Mike: *As we were coming down the hill into town, it just suddenly appeared in front of us. We stopped the car and got out.*

Harriet: *It was a very clear night. The stars were twinkling.* Mike: *It was a spaceship. It seemed quite big. It had some strange writing on the side.*

And a light was flashing on the top. Harriet: *As we were watching it, it suddenly flew away and disappeared.*

PAST CONTINUOUS

We use the past continuous for an action that we were in the middle of.

We were driving home.

(We were in the middle of our journey.)

A light was flashing.

We do not normally use the past continuous for states. See Unit 7.

NOT *The spaceship was seeming ...*

NOT *It was having writing ...*

NOT *I wasn't knowing ...*

PAST SIMPLE

We use the past simple for a complete action in the past.

We drove home.

(We finished our journey.)

The spaceship flew away.

We also use the past simple (not normally the continuous) for states. See Unit 7.

The spaceship seemed quite big.

It had writing on the side.

I didn't know what it was.

B It happened as I was driving

We often use the past continuous and simple together when one (shorter) action comes in the middle of another (longer) one.

As we were driving down the hill, a strange object appeared in the sky.

While Laura was sitting in the garden, it suddenly began to rain.

You drove right past me when I was waiting for the bus.

The appearance of the strange object comes in the middle of the longer action, the drive down the hill.

Shorter action: *An object appeared.*

In the three sentences above, the past continuous comes after **as**, **while** or **when** (*As we were driving ...*). We can also use **when** before the past simple.

We were driving down the hill when a strange object appeared in the sky.

David was making lunch when the phone rang.

But we use two past simple verbs for one action after another.

When we saw the spaceship, we stopped the car. (= We saw it and then we stopped.)

C The sun was shining

PAST CONTINUOUS

We often use the past continuous to describe the background.

The sun was shining.

The stars were twinkling.

PAST SIMPLE

We use the past simple for actions in a story,

We arrived at the beach.

The aliens landed quietly.

10 Exercises

1 Past continuous or simple? (A-B)

David is always having accidents. His girlfriend Melanie is talking about some of the accidents. Write her sentences from these notes. Each sentence has one verb in the past continuous and one in the past simple.

- ? when / he / carry / a suitcase / he / drop / it / on his foot
When he was carrying a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.
- ? he / break / his leg / when / he / ski
He broke his leg when he was skiing.

- 1 he / sit down / on a chair / while / I / paint / it
- 2 as / he / run / for a bus / he / collide / with a lamppost
- 3 his hair / catch / fire / when / he / cook / chips
- 4 when / he / hold / a beautiful vase / he / suddenly / drop / it
- 5 he / sit / in the garden / when / a wasp / sting / him / on the nose

2 Past continuous or simple? (A-B)

Put in the correct form of the verb.

- Rita: I hear the lights (►) *went* (go) out in your flats last night.
Emma: Yes, (►) / *was watching* (I / watch) a documentary on TV when suddenly
(1)..... (we / lose) all the power. But
(2)..... (it / come) on again after about ten minutes.
Vicky: Rachel (3)..... (come) down the stairs when the lights
(4)..... (go) out. She almost (5)..... (fall) over.
Daniel: Matthew and I (6)..... (play) table tennis at the time.
Andrew: (7)..... (I / work) on the computer.
(8)..... (I / lose) a whole hour's work. But this morning
(9)..... (I/get) up early and (10)..... (do) it again.

3 Past continuous or simple? (A-C)

Find the second part of each sentence. Put each verb into the correct form.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ? Vicky (have) a beautiful dream | when she (touch) the wire. |
| ? When Andrew (see) the question, | when I (find) a £10 note in it. |
| 1 The train (wait) | <u>when the alarm clock (ring).</u> |
| 2 I (read) a library book | the crowd (rush) in. |
| 3 Sarah (have) an electric shock | <u>he (know) the answer immediately.</u> |
| 4 When the doors (open), | they (see) that the sun (shine). |
| 5 When the campers (wake), | when we (arrive) at the station. |

- ? *Vicky was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang.*
? *When Andrew saw the question, he knew the answer immediately.*

- 1
2
3
4

Test 2 Past simple and past continuous (Units 8-10)

Test 2A

Put in the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

► The car *stopped* (stop) at the lights.

- 1 We (leave) the cinema before the end of the film.
- 2 The streets (be) crowded with people.
- 3 My grandmother (die) last year.
- 4 Everyone (have) a marvellous time.
- 5 We (not / like) the food they gave us.
- 6 Claire (go) to Egypt last month.
- 7 The accident (happen) last weekend.
- 8 It (not / be) a very comfortable journey.
- 9 I (know) that ages ago.

Test 2B

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

► There were lights on the spacecraft, (had)

The spacecraft had lights on it.

- 1 I had my old coat on. (wearing)
- 2 I was on holiday, and you were on holiday, too. (we)
- 3 It isn't true that I made a mistake, (didn't)
- 4 The boys were in the middle of a game of cards, (playing)
- 5 No one told me about the change of plan, (know)
- 6 My friend was the winner of the competition, (won)
- 7 Is it a fact that the Romans built this wall? (did)

Test 2C

Lorna Bright is a long-distance walker. Look at this part of her diary describing a morning's walk along the coast. Write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

It was a fine day (►) *when* I started out on the last part of my walk around the coast of Britain. The sun was (1)....., and a light wind (2)..... blowing from the south-west. I was pleased that it (3)..... raining. I knew by now that I (4).....like rain. In fact I (5)..... it.

I (6)..... along the cliff top and then down into the lovely little fishing village of Wellburn, past a cafe where people (7)..... having morning coffee. Three miles past Wellburn I (8)..... down for five minutes and (9)..... a drink. Now it (10)..... getting warmer, so I (11)..... off one of my sweaters. I (12)..... stop for long because I (13)..... to reach Seabury by lunch-time. (14)..... I finally got there, it (15)..... just after half past twelve.

Test 2D

Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence,

The hotel were very quite.

The hotel was very quiet.

1 ~~It was peaceful, and the birds were sing.~~

2 ~~I washed my hair when the phone rang.~~

3 ~~You came to the club last night.~~

4 ~~It taked ages to go home.~~

5 ~~5. We tried to keep quiet because the baby sleeping~~

6 ~~As I was watching him, the man was suddenly running away.~~

7 ~~We pass a petrol station two minutes ago.~~

8 ~~Everything was seeming OK.~~

9 ~~Where bought you that bag?~~

10 ~~When I heard the alarm I was having the room immediately.~~

Test 2E

Complete the sentences. Put in the correct form of each verb. Use the past continuous or past simple. ►

When Martin *arrived* (arrive) home, Anna *was talking* (talk) to someone on the phone. Martin *started* (start) to get the tea.

1 I..... (lie) in the bath when the phone..... (ring).

It(stop) after a few rings.

2 It.....(be) cold when we (leave) the house that day, and
alight snow..... (fall).

3 Your friend who..... (come) here the other day (seem)
very nice. I..... (enjoy) meeting her.

4 When I..... (see) the man, he (stand) outside the bank.
He..... (have) a black baseball cap on.

5 When I..... (open) the cupboard door, a pile of books
(fall) out.

6 I..... (walk) along the street when I suddenly..... (feel)
something hit me in the back. I (not / know) what it was.

We..... (go) to London yesterday, but on the way

We..... (hear) about a bomb scare in Oxford Street. So

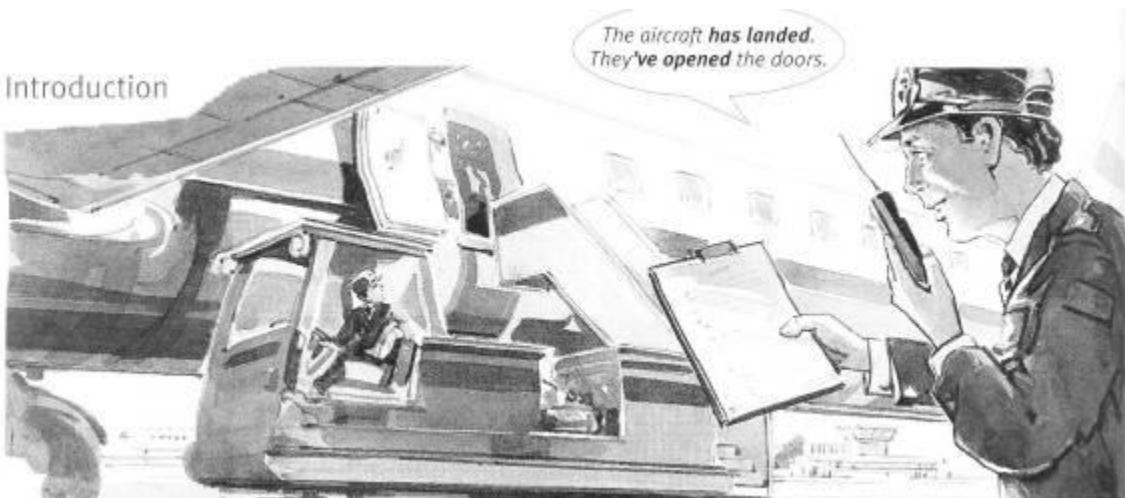
We..... (drive) back home straightaway.

8 Something very strange (happen) to me on my way home from work
yesterday afternoon. I (drive) along the bypass at the time. Suddenly

I..... (see) my mother in the seat beside me. But she died three years ago.

11 The present perfect (1)

A Introduction



The present perfect tells us about the past and the present.

The aircraft has landed means that the aircraft is on the ground now.

B Form

The present perfect is the present tense of **have** + a past participle.

I/you/we/they have washed OR *I/you/we/they've washed*
he/she/it has washed OR *he/she/it's washed*

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they haven't washed
he/she/it hasn't washed

QUESTION

have I/you/we/they washed?
has he/she/it washed?

Regular past participles end in **ed**, e.g. **washed, landed, finished**. We've
washed the dishes. *Have you opened* your letter? The aircraft **has landed**
safely. How many points **has** Matthew **scored**? The students **haven't**
finished their exams.

C Irregular forms

Some participles are irregular.

I've made a shopping list. *We've sold* our car. *I've thought* about it a lot.
Have you written the letter? *She hasn't drunk* her coffee. For
a list of irregular verbs see page 383.

There is a present perfect of **be** and of **have**.

The weather has been awful *I've had* a lovely time, thank you.

D Use

When we use the present perfect, we see things as happening in the past but having a result in the present.

We've washed the dishes. (They're clean now.) *The aircraft has landed*. (It's on the ground now.)
We've eaten all the eggs. (There aren't any left.) *They've learnt* the words. (They know the words.)
You've broken this watch. (It isn't working.)

11 Exercises

1 Form (B)

Add a sentence. Use the present perfect.

► I'm tired. (I / walk / miles) *I've walked miles.*

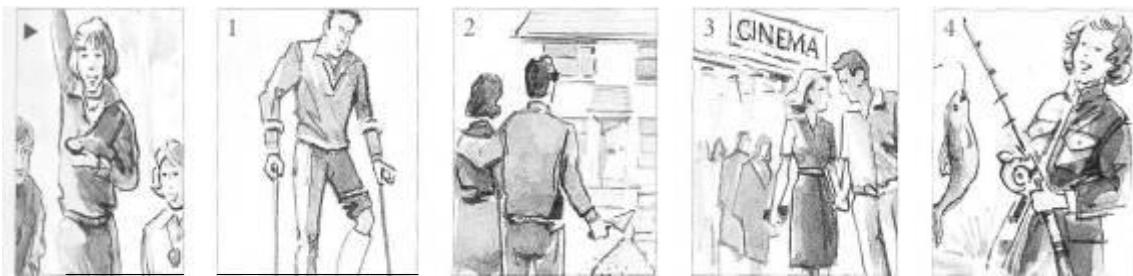
- 1 Emma's computer is working now. (she / repair / it)
- 2 It's cooler in here now. (I / open / the window)
- 3 The visitors are here at last, (they / arrive)
- 4 Mark's car isn't blocking us in now. (he / move / it)
- 5 We haven't got any new videos, (we / watch / all these)

2 Irregular forms (C)

Look at the pictures and say what the people have done.

Use these verbs: *break, build, catch, see, win*

Use these objects: *a film, a fish, a house, his leg, the gold medal*



► *She's won the gold medal.*

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | 3 |
| 2. | 4 |

3 Review (A-D)

Trevor and Laura are decorating their house. Put in the verbs. Use the present perfect.

Laura: How is the painting going? (►) *Have you finished?* (you / finish)

Trevor: No, I haven't. Painting the ceiling is really difficult, you know.

(1) (I / not / do) very much. And it looks just the same as
before. This new paint (2) (not / make) any difference.

Laura: (3) (you / not / put) enough on.

Trevor: (4) (1 / hurt) my back. It feels bad.

Laura: Oh, you and your back. You mean (5) (you / have) enough of
decorating. Well, I'll do it. Where (6) (you / put) the brush?

Trevor: I don't know. (7) (it / disappear).

(8) (I / look) for it, but I can't find it.

Laura: You're hopeless, aren't you? How much (9) (you / do) in here?
Nothing! (10) (I / paint) two doors.

Trevor: (11) (I / clean) all this old paint around the window.
It looks much better now, doesn't it?

Laura: (12) (we / make) some progress, I suppose.

Now, where (13) (that brush / go)?

Oh, (14) (you / leave) it on the ladder, look.

12 The present perfect (2): just, already, yet; for and since



A Just, already and yet

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

Just means 'a short time ago'. Vicky heard about the concert not long ago. **Already** means 'sooner than expected'. They sold the tickets very quickly. We use **yet** when we are expecting something to happen. Vicky expects that Rachel will buy a ticket.

Just and **already** come before the past participle (**heard**, **sold**). **Yet** comes at the end of a question or a negative sentence.

Here are some more examples.

We've just come back from our holiday.

I've just had an idea.

It isn't a very good party. Most people have already gone home.

*My brother has already crashed his new car.
It's eleven o'clock and you haven't finished breakfast yet.*

Has your course started yet? But for American English see page 377.

B For and since

We can use the present perfect with **for** and **since**.

Vicky has only had that camera for three days. Those people have been at the hotel since Friday.

I've felt really tired for a whole week now.

We've lived in Oxford since 1992. NOT We live here since 1992. Here something began in the past and has lasted up to the present time.

We use **for** to say how long this period is (**for three days**). We use **since** to say when the period began (**since Friday**).

We use **how long** in questions.

How long has Vicky **had** that camera? ~ Since Thursday, I think.

How long have Trevor and Laura **been married**? ~ Oh, for about three years.

We can also use the present perfect with **for** and **since** when something has stopped happening. / **haven't seen** Rachel **for ages**. She **hasn't visited us** **since July**.

11,13 More on the present perfect 14-15 Present perfect or past simple?

17 Present perfect continuous or simple? 114 Yet, still and already 121 For, since, ago and before

12 Exercises

1 Just (A)

Write replies using the present perfect and *just*.

Use these past participles: *checked, eaten, made, remembered, rung, tidied*

- We must find out the address. ~ It's all right, *I've just remembered it.*
- 1 The children's room looks neat. ~ Yes, they've
 - 2 Is Daniel making some coffee? ~ It's ready.
 - 3 What happened to that chocolate? ~ Sorry,.....,.....
 - 4 Has Rachel got all the answers right? ~ Yes,.....
 - 5 Have you told your sister? ~ Yes, I've

2 Just, already and yet (A)

Complete the dialogue. Use the present perfect with *just, already* and *yet*.

Vicky: (►) You haven't done your project yet (you / not do / your project / yet), I suppose.

Rachel: No, I haven't. (1) (I / not / start / it / yet).

Vicky: (2)..... (I / just / see / Andrew), and he says
(3)..... (he / already / do) about half of it.

Rachel: Well, he works too hard.

Vicky: (4)..... (I / not / finish / my plan / yet).

Rachel: (5)..... (you / already / begin) to worry about it, haven't you?

Take it easy. There's plenty of time.

Vicky: (6)..... (we / already / spend) too long thinking about it.

(7).....(I / not / do / any real work / yet)

and (8)..... (I / just / realize) that there are only four weeks
to the end of term.

Rachel: OK. (9)..... (I / just / decide) to start next week. Well, maybe.

3 For and since (B)

Andrew is a very hard-working student. It's midnight and he is still working at his computer.

Write sentences with the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

► be / at his computer / six hours *He's been at his computer for six hours.*

- 1 not / have / any fun / a long time
2 have / a cold / a week
3 not / see / his friends / ages
4 not / do / any sport / last year
5 be / busy with his studies / months

4 For and since (B)

Complete the sentences.

? You ought to wash the car. You haven't *washed it for ages*.

? I'd better have a shower. I haven't *had one since Thursday*.

- 1 I think I'll ring my girlfriend. I haven't the weekend.
- 2 We're going to see some old friends. We haven't five years.
- 3 Let's watch a video, shall we? We haven't..... quite a while.
- 4 We could have a barbecue. We haven'tlast summer.
- 5 Shall we play tennis? We haven't..... our holiday.

13 The present perfect (3): **ever**, **this week**, etc

A Gone to or been to?



Claire has gone to Australia.

Gone there means that she is still there.

Claire has been to Australia.

Been there means that the visit is over.

B Ever and never

Mark: *Where have you been this time, Claire?*

Claire: *I've just come back from the States. Florida.*

Mark: *You get around, don't you? I've never been to Florida. Was it good?*

Claire: *It was OK. Not as good as Australia. I might go to Brazil next time. Have you ever been there?*

Mark: *No, / haven't.*

We can use **ever** and **never** with the present perfect. We use **ever** in questions. In *Have you ever been to Brazil?* the word **ever** means 'in your whole life up to the present time'. **Never** means 'not ever'.

Here are some more examples.

Have you ever played cricket? ~ No, never. Has Andrew ever had any fun? ~ I don't think so.

I've never ridden a motor bike in my life. You've never given me flowers before. This is the most expensive hotel we've ever stayed in.

C First time, second time, etc

After **It's/This is the first/second time**, we use the present perfect.

This is the first time we've been to Scotland, so it's all new to us.

This is the second time Rachel has forgotten to give me a message. I love this film. I think it's the fourth time I've seen it.

D Today, this week, etc

We use the present perfect with **today** and phrases with **this**, e.g. **this morning**, **this week**, **this year**.

We've done quite a lot of work today.

I haven't watched any television so far this week.

Have you had a holiday this year? ~ No, not yet. This year is the period which began in January and has lasted up to the present time.

13 Exercises

1 Gone to or been to? (A)

Complete the conversation. Put in *gone* or *been*.

Emma: Hi. Where's Rachel?

Vicky: She's (►) *gone* to the supermarket to get something for a meal.

Emma: But I've got some chicken for tonight. I've just (1) to a supermarket on my way home, that new place near the station.

Natasha: I haven't (2). to that one yet.

Vicky: Where's Jessica? Isn't she here?

Emma: No, she's (3). to London. She'll be back tomorrow.

2 Ever and never (B)

Write the questions and answers. Use the information in brackets.

► Matthew: (sailing?) *Have you ever been sailing?*

Natasha: (no, windsurfing) No, *I've never been sailing*, but *I've been windsurfing*.

1 Laura: (San Francisco?)

Mark: (no, Los Angeles)

But

2 Tom: (basketball?)

Trevor: (no, volleyball)

But

3 Daniel: ('Hamlet')

Vicky: (no, 'Macbeth')

But

3 First time, second time, etc (C)

What would you say in these situations? Use *time* and the present perfect.

► You are watching a cricket match. You have never seen one before.

This is the first time I've seen a cricket match.

1 You have lost your bank card. It has happened once before.

This is

2 The washing-machine has broken down. This has happened twice before.

3 You are in England for the first time in your life.

4 You are staying in a hotel where you once stayed before.

5 You have missed the bus. You've done the same thing about four times before.

4 Today, this week, etc (D)

Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.

► Mark buys a newspaper most mornings, but *he hasn't bought one this morning*.

1 I see Vicky most days, but

2 We go to the club most weekends, but.....

3 We usually have a party each term, but ..

4 Someone usually rings in the evening, but no one

14 Present perfect or past simple? (1)

A I have done or I did?



The present perfect tells us about the past and the present. United have won the Cup, so it's theirs now.

We use the past simple (not the present perfect) to talk about times in the past such as yesterday, last week, in 1994, a hundred years ago.

We watched United last week, NOT We have watched United last week.

Long ago dinosaurs lived here. NOT Long ago dinosaurs have lived here.

Here are some more examples.

PRESENT PERFECT

Emma has packed her case.

(So her things are in the case now.)

Mike has repaired the chair.

(So it's all right now.)

The plane has just landed.

I've turned the heating on. (It's on now.)

I've dropped my calculator. (It's on the floor now.)

PAST SIMPLE

Emma packed her case last night.

(Her things may be unpacked now.)

Mike repaired the chair.

(It may be broken again now.)

The plane landed ten minutes ago.

I turned the heating on earlier, but it's off again now.

I dropped my calculator, but it seems to be OK.

6 I've done it. I did it yesterday.

Trevor: *We've bought a new car.*

Tom: *Oh, have you? What sort?*

Laura: *An Adagio. We bought it last week.*

We often give a piece of news in the present perfect, e.g. *We've bought a new car.* (The car is ours now.) We use the past simple, e.g. *We bought it last week*, to give details or to ask for details about things such as when and where it happened.

Here are some more examples.

I've found my wallet. ~ Oh, good. Where **did you find** it?

Your parcel has arrived. The postman **brought** it at eight o'clock.

They've closed the factory. ~ Really? When **did they do** that?

C Structures with for, since and last

PRESENT PERFECT

We can say that something hasn't happened for a long time or since a specific time in the past.

We haven't had a party **for** ages.

We haven't had a party **since** Christmas.

PAST SIMPLE

We can say that it is a long time since something happened or when was the last time it happened.

It's ages since we last had a party.

Christmas was the last time we had a party.

14 Exercises

1 I have done or I did? (A)

Put in the correct verb form.

- ? *I've done* (I / do) all the housework. The flat is really clean now.
- ? A young couple *bought* (buy) the house next door. But they didn't live there long.
- 1 Our visitors..... (arrive). They're sitting in the garden.
- 2 There's still a problem with the television. Someone (repair) it, but then it broke down again.
- 3..... (I / lose) my bank card. I can't find it anywhere.
- 4 The match..... .. (start). United are playing well.
- 5 My sister..... (run) away from home. But she came back two days later.
- 6 Daniel..... (earn) some money last week. But I'm afraid he's already spent it all. (we / plant) an apple tree in the garden. Unfortunately it died.
- 8 Prices..... (go) up. Everything is more expensive this year.
- 9 Someone..... (turn) on the hi-fi. What's that song called?
- 10..... (I / phone) the office at eleven to speak to the manager, but he isn't there today.
- 11..... (I / make) a cake. Would you like a piece?
- 12 The runner Amos Temila..... (break) the world record for the 1500 metres in Frankfurt. Then two days later in Helsinki, Lee Williams ran it in an even faster time.

2 I've done it. I did it yesterday. (B)

Things that have happened today are on the radio and TV news.

Give the news using the present perfect and past simple.

- the Prime Minister / visit Luton University / speak to students there / earlier today
The Prime Minister has visited Luton University. He spoke to students there earlier today.

- 1 the train drivers / go on strike / stop work / at twelve o'clock
- 2 the Queen / arrive in Toronto / fly there / in an RAF aircraft
- 3 two men / escape from Parkhurst Prison / get away / during the night
- 4 the actor Howard Bates / die in a car accident / his car / crash into a wall
- 5 Linda [ones / win the women's marathon / run it / in 2 hours 27 minutes

3 Structures with for, since and last (C)

Complete the conversations.

- Mike: This car is filthy. I haven't been to the car wash for about a year.
Tom: What! You mean it's twelve months *since you last went* to the car wash?
- 1 Laura: I haven't used my camera recently. June was the last time I took a photo.
Trevor: Really? I'm surprised you June.
- 2 Rachel: I haven't seen Andrew for weeks.
Daniel: Nor me. It's him.
- 3 Tom: What about a game of cards? We haven't played since your birthday.
David: Really? You mean my birthday cards?
- 4 Emma: I feel terrible. It's three days since I ate anything.
Vicky: What did you say? You three days?

15 Present perfect or past simple? (2)

A I've been or I was?



PRESENT PERFECT

We use the present perfect for a state which has gone on up to the present. (David is still in hospital.)

We've lived here for ten years.
(And we still live here.)

PAST SIMPLE

We use the past simple for a state in the past, in a period which is finished. (David's stay in hospital is over.)

We lived there for ten years.
(We don't live there now.)

B Have you (ever)...? and Did you (ever)...?

PRESENT PERFECT

We use the present perfect for actions in a period of time up to the present.

This young director has made four films so far. He has made films means that it is possible he will make more films.

Here are some more examples.

Have you ever been to America? ~ Yes, twice. I've played table tennis before. We've never had any money.

PAST SIMPLE

We use the past simple for actions in the past, a period which is finished.

The director made many films in his long career.
He made films means that his career in films is over. He won't make any more.

Did Churchill ever go to America? ~ Yes, I think so.
I played table tennis at college.
We never had any money in those days.

C Today, this week, etc

PRESENT PERFECT

We use **today** and phrases with **this** for a period up to the present.

It hasn't rained today.
Have you seen this week's magazine?

PAST SIMPLE

We use **yesterday** and phrases with **last** for a past period.

It rained yesterday.
Did you see last week's magazine?

But sometimes **today** etc can mean a past period. Compare:

/ haven't seen Rachel today.
(It's still daytime.)
Has the post come this morning?
(It's still morning.)

I didn't see Sarah at work today.
(The working day is over.)
Did the post come this morning?
(It's later in the day.)

15 Exercises

1 I've been or I was? (A)

Complete this letter to a newspaper. Put in the present perfect or past simple.

A few days ago I (►) learned (learn) that someone plans to knock down the White Horse Inn. This pub (VJ has been (be) the centre of village life for centuries. It (1)..... (stand) at our crossroads for 500 years. It (2)..... (be) famous in the old days, and Shakespeare once (3)..... (stay) there, they say. I (4)..... (live) in Brickfield all my life. The villagers (5).....(know) about the plans for less than a week and already there's a 'Save Our Pub' campaign. Last week we (6)..... (be) happy, but this week we're angry. We will stop them, you'll see.

2 Have you (ever)...? and Did you (ever)...? (B)

Look at each conversation and choose the best sentence, a) or b).

► Have you heard about the woman walking across the US? ~ Yes, she's reached the Rockies.

a) The walk is continuing, b) The walk has finished.

- 1 Have you ever played beach volleyball? ~ Yes, we played it on holiday.
a) The holiday is still going on. b) The holiday is over.
- 2 Did you know old Mr Green? ~ No, I never met him.
a) Mr Green is probably alive, b) Mr Green is probably dead.
- 3 Wayne Johnson is a great footballer. ~ Yes, he's scored 200 goals for United.
a) Wayne Johnson still plays for United, b) Wayne Johnson has left United.

3 Today, this week, etc (C)

Put in *this*, *last*, *today* or *yesterday*.

► *Last* month prices went up, but *this* month they have fallen a little.

- 1 It's been dry so far..... week, but week was very wet.
- 2 I went shopping earlier and spent all the money I earned
- 3 We didn't have many visitors year. We've had a lot more year.
- 4 I don't feel so tired now. We got up quite late morning. I felt really tired when we got up so early.

4 Present perfect or past simple? (Units 14 and 15)

Put in the verbs.

Tom: (►) *Have* you *heard* (you / hear) the news about David?

Harriet: No. (1)..... (what / happen)?

Tom: (2)..... (he / have) an accident. He was walking down some steps.
(3)..... (he / fall) and (4)..... (break) his leg.

Harriet: Oh, how awful! When (5).....(it / happen)?

Tom: Yesterday afternoon. Melanie (6)..... (tell) me about it last night.

Harriet: Last night! (7)..... (you / know) about it last night, and
(8)..... (you / not / tell) me!

Tom: Well, (9)(I / not / see) you last night. And
(10)(I / not / see) you today, until now.

Harriet: I hope he's all right. (11)(he / have) lots of accidents, you know.
(12)(he / do) the same thing about two years ago.

Test 3 Present perfect and past simple (Units 11-15)

Test 3A

Put in the past participles of the verbs in brackets.

- We've *found* (find) all the answers.

- 1 Have you (wash) the car?
- 2 You haven't (eat) very much.
- 3 They've (open) a new supermarket.
- 4 You've (write) it in pencil.
- 5 I've (make) the sandwiches.
- 6 We've (have) our lunch.
- 7 United have (score) a goal.
- 8 The balloon has (land) in a field.
- 9 Who's (break) this glass?
- 10 It's warm because the heating has (be) on.
- 11 Have you (sell) your flat yet?
- 12 I've (finish) that job at last.

Test 3B

Complete the second sentence so that it follows on from the first. Use the present perfect.

- My hair is tidy now. I've *brushed* my hair.

- 1 The door is open. Someone the door.
- 2 This is Oliver's drawing, look. Oliver a picture.
- 3 The calculator is broken. Someone the calculator.
- 4 United are the winners. United the game.
- 5 There's no more wine in the bottle. We all the wine.
- 6 The floor is clean now. I the floor.
- 7 I know my number now. I my number by heart.
- 8 The guests are here now. The guests
- 9 I'm still working on the computer. I with the computer yet.

Test 3C

Decide which word is correct.

- I'd like to borrow this book. Has Anna read it *yet*?

a) done b) for c) just d) yet

- 1 Ben writes very quickly. He's finished his essay,
a) already b) been c) for d) yet
- 2 What are you going to do? ~ I don't know. I haven't decided
a) just b) long c) since d) yet
- 3 I've to London. I went there in June.
a) been b) gone c) just d) yet
- 4 Have you done any skiing?
a) ever b) for c) just d) long
- 5 My boyfriend hasn't rung week,
a) for b) last c) since d) this
- 6 I haven't seen that coat before. How have you had it?
a) already b) for c) long d) since
- 7 The girls have to the cinema. They won't be back until ten o'clock.
a) already b) been c) gone d) just

- 8 I haven't seen my parents last Christmas.
 a) already b) before c) for d) since
- 9 This is the first I've ever lived away from home.
 a) already b) since c) that d) time
- 10 This programme must be new. I've seen it before.
 a) ever b) never c) since d) yet

Test 3D

Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (/). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary *have* or *has* out of the sentence and write it in the space.

- ? Susan has lost her keys. She can't find them anywhere. V
 ? Christopher has hurt his hand, but it's OK now. has
- 1 The directors have arrived half an hour ago, but they didn't stay long.
- 2 It's raining, and Peter has left his umbrella behind, look.
- 3 It's a long time since your friends have last visited us.
- 4 None of you have called me for weeks. Aren't we friends any more?
- 5 We can play tennis now. The others have finished.
- 6 The company has bought some land, but then it sold it.
- 7 The computer isn't on now. Someone has turned it off.
- 8 Tessa has posted the parcel. It's on its way to you.
- 9 Several bombs have gone off in the city centre. It has happened an hour ago.
- 10 Simon has left. He and Oliver have left after lunch.

Test 3E

Put in the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- ? I've had (have) these shoes since my eighteenth birthday.
- ? I tidied (tidy) my desk, but now it's in a mess again.
- 1 The last time I (go) to Brighton was in August.
- 2 I'd like to meet a ghost, but I (never / see) one.
- 3 I've finished my homework. I (do) it before tea.
- 4 And the race is over! And Micky Simpson (win) in a record time!
- 5 I (work) for a computer company for a year. That was after college.
- 6 What time (you / get) to work this morning?
- 7 Martin (be) to Greece five times. He loves the place.
- 8 The President (come) out of the building and is going to make a speech.
- 9 You won't believe this, but I've got some tickets for the concert. ~ Oh, well done. How (you / get) them?
- 10 Of course I can ride a bike. But I (not / ride) one for years.
- 11 Marilyn Monroe (be) in about thirty films.
- 12 (you / ever / bake) your own bread? ~ No, but I might try it some time.
- 13 Janet (be) very ill three years ago.
- 14 Rupert has left a message for you. He (ring) last night.
- 15 (you / see) the news today? ~ No, not yet. I'll watch it at ten.
- 16 We moved here in 1993. We (be) here a long time now.

16 The present perfect continuous

A Introduction

We use the present perfect continuous for an action (*waiting*). The action happens over a period of time (*for twenty minutes*). Here the period lasts up to the present - they are still waiting now.



B Form

The present perfect continuous is the present tense of **have + been** + an ing-form.

*I/you/we/they have been waiting OR I/you/we/they've been waiting
he/she/it has been waiting OR he/she/it's been waiting*

NEGATIVE

*I/you/we/they haven't been waiting
he/she/it hasn't been waiting*

QUESTION

*have I/you/we/they been waiting?
has he/she/it been waiting?*

*We've been standing here for ages. It has been raining all day.
Have you been waiting long? Our team hasn't been doing very well lately.*

C Use

We use the present perfect continuous for an action over a period of time leading up to the present (see A). In these examples the action is still going on.

We've been waiting here for twenty minutes. (We're waiting now.)

Listen. That burglar alarm has been ringing since eight o'clock this morning.

We must use the perfect in these situations.

NOT *We wait here for twenty minutes* OR *We're waiting here for twenty minutes.*

We can use the present perfect continuous to talk about repeated actions up to now.

Natasha has been playing the piano since she was four. We can also use it to talk about an action which ends just before the present.

I've been swimming. That's why my hair is wet.

D For, since, how long and recently

We can use the present perfect continuous with **for** and **since** (see Unit 121).

My sister has been staying with me for three weeks now.

You've been playing on that computer since seven o'clock.

We use **how long** in questions.

How long have you been waiting?

Note also **recently** and **lately**. These both mean 'in the last few days or weeks'. *I*

haven't been feeling very well recently. What have you been doing lately?

16 Exercises

1 Form (B)

Put in the verbs. Use the present perfect continuous.

Ilona: Sorry I'm late.

Emma: It's OK. (►) / *haven't been waiting* (I / not / wait) long.

What(l)..... (you/do)?

Ilona: I've been with Mrs King. (2) (she / help) me with my English.

Emma: Your English is very good. You don't need lessons, surely.

How long (3)..... (you / study) English?

Ilona: Er, eight years now. But my accent wasn't so good before I came to England.

(4) (I / try) to improve it.

I think (5) (it / get) better lately.

Emma: Your accent is fine, Ilona. Honestly.

2 Use(C)

Say what these people have been doing. Use these verbs: *argue, cook, drive, wait, work*



► Andrew is tired because *he's been working* all day.

1 Trevor and Laura are upset because

2 David is hot because

3 Mark feels very stiff because all day.

4 Henry is annoyed a long time for Claire.

3 Use(C-D)

What could you say in these situations? Write sentences with the present perfect continuous and a phrase with *for*. Use these verbs: *play, read, swim, talk, travel, work*

► A video is on. It began two hours ago, and it hasn't finished yet.

The video has been playing for two hours.

1 Matthew went into the water an hour ago. He doesn't want to come out yet.

2 Your friends started their journey around the world three months ago. They've gone about halfway now.

3 Mark got to the office early this morning. Ten hours later he's still there.

4 Melanie rang Rita forty minutes ago, and they're still on the phone.

5 Trevor has got an interesting book. He started it quite a long time ago. Ask him how long.

17 Present perfect continuous or simple?

A I have been doing or I have done?



Mike has been repairing the car.

We use the present perfect continuous for an action happening over a period of time (see Unit 16). We are thinking of Mike doing the repair and getting oil on his hands.

Here are some more examples.

OVER A PERIOD (**have been doing**)

We've been touring Scotland. A strong wind has been blowing all day. Vicky is out of breath. She's been running. I've been writing an essay. I'm tired now.

We normally use the continuous form when we say how long.

*Rachel has been playing music all day.
I've been ironing shirts since ten o'clock.
How long have you been learning to drive?*

Mike has repaired the car.

We use the present perfect simple for a complete action (see Unit 11). We are thinking of the finished repair and the result of the repair - that the car is all right now.

COMPLETE (**have done**)

We've finished our tour of Scotland. The wind has blown a tree over. Vicky is here at last. She's run all the way. I've written an essay. I can hand it in now

We normally use the simple form when we say how much/many.

*Rachel has played at least twenty CDs.
I've ironed eight shirts.
How many driving lessons have you had?*

B States and actions

We cannot normally use the continuous form with a state verb (see Unit 7).

I've known the secret for a long time, NOT I've been knowing the secret. My parents have had this car for about ten years. We've never been very happy here, I'm afraid.

Live and work (= have a job) can be continuous or simple, with no difference in meaning.

We've been living here since 1992. OR We've lived here since 1992.

Sarah has been working for the company for three years now. OR Sarah has worked for the company for three years now.

17 Exercises

1 I have been doing or I have done? (A)

Look at these conversations and put in the correct form of the verb. Use the present perfect continuous or simple.

► Sarah: I feel really tired.

Mark: It's because *you've been doing* (you / do) too much.

Sarah: Well, at least *I've finished* (I / finish) that report now, and I can relax.

1 David: Someone(leave) the ladder outside, look.

Harriet: I expect that's Mike.(he / clean) the windows. I don't think(he / finish) yet.

2 Laura: You've got mud on your shoes.

Trevor: It's all right, I'll take them off.(I / work) in the garden.

Laura: Yes, it looks a lot tidier. Well done(you / do) a good job.

3 Tom:(I / hear) that you and Harriet are building a garage.

How long(you / do) that?

Mike: Oh, for about a month now. (we / do)about half of it.

2 I have been doing or I have done? (A)

What would you ask in these situations? Use the present perfect continuous or simple.

? Your friend is wearing glasses. You've never seen him with glasses on before. Ask him how long ...

How long have you been wearing glasses ?

? Nick is playing computer games. Ask him how many ...

How many computer games have you played ?

1 You meet a group of people walking across country. Ask them how many miles ...

2 Some workmen are digging up the road outside Sarah's house. Ask her how long ...

3 Laura is taking lots of photos of you and your friends. Ask her how many ...

4 You have just woken up from an afternoon sleep and seen that it is raining. Ask your friend how long ...

3 I have been doing or I have done? (A-B)

Complete the conversation. Put the verbs in the present perfect continuous or simple.

Laura: What are you doing, Trevor? (►) *You've been* (you / be) in here for ages. You're making an awful mess.

Trevor: (1)(I / clear) out this cupboard most of the afternoon. There's a lot of old stuff in here. (2)(I / find) these, look.

Laura: (3)(you / sit) there staring at those old boots for the last five minutes. (4)(I / watch) you.

(5)(you / be) in a dream.

Trevor: They're football boots. (6)(I / have) them since I was about sixteen. (7)(they / be) in here for years.

Laura: Well, throw them away. And what about that tennis racket? Is that yours?

Trevor: No, it must be yours. (8)(I / never / have) a tennis racket.

18 The past perfect

A Introduction

IN THE CANTEEN AT WORK, MARK IS TELLING A COLLEAGUE ABOUT THE DREADFUL DAY HE HAD YESTERDAY.



I felt really tired when I took the train to work yesterday because Sarah and I had been to a party the evening before. We hadn't gone to bed until after one. I hadn't been on the train long when I had a bit of a shock. I suddenly realized that I'd left my wallet at home. Then I began to wonder. Had I left it in the office the day before? I just couldn't remember. I wanted to go back to bed. I felt awful.

The situation is in the past (I **took** the train ... I **felt** tired ...). When we talk about things before this past time, we use the past perfect.

Sarah and I had been to a party the evening before.

I'd left my wallet at home.

We are looking back from the situation of the train journey to the earlier actions - going to a party and leaving home without the wallet.

Here are some more examples of the past perfect. *It was twenty to six. Most of the shops had just closed.*

I went to the box office at lunch-time, but they had already sold all the tickets. By 1960 most of Britain's old colonies had become independent.

As well as actions, we can use the past perfect to talk about states.

I felt better by the summer, but the doctor warned me not to do too much. I'd been very ill. The news came as no surprise to me. I'd known for some time that the factory was likely to close.

B Form

The past perfect is **had** + a past participle.

He had enjoyed the party, OR He'd enjoyed the party.

They hadn't gone to bed until late. Where had he put his wallet? For irregular past participles see page 383.

C Present perfect and past perfect

Compare these examples.

PRESENT PERFECT (before now)

*My wallet isn't here. I've left it behind.
The match is over. United have won.
That man looks familiar. I've seen him somewhere before.*

PAST PERFECT (before then)

*My wallet wasn't there. I'd left it behind.
The match was over. United had won.
The man looked familiar. I'd seen him somewhere before.*

18 Exercises

1 The past perfect (A)

Read about each situation and then tick the right answer.

- Two men delivered the sofa. I had already paid for it.
Which came first, a) the delivery, or b) V the payment?
- 1 The waiter brought our drinks. We'd already had our soup.
Which came first, a) the drinks, or b) the soup?
- 2 I'd seen the film, so I read the book.
Did I first a) see the film, or b) read the book?
- 3 The programme had ended, so I rewound the cassette.
Did I rewind the cassette a) after, or b) before the programme ended?
- 4 I had an invitation to the party, but I'd arranged a trip to London.
Which came first, a) the invitation, or b) the arrangements for the trip?

2 The past perfect (A-B)

Add a sentence with the past perfect using the notes.

- Claire looked very suntanned when I saw her last week.

She'd just been on holiday, (just / be on holiday)

- 1 We rushed to the station, but we were too late.
..... (the train / just / go)
- 2 I didn't have an umbrella, but that didn't matter.
..... (the rain / stop)
- 3 When I got to the concert hall, they wouldn't let me in.
..... (forget / my ticket)
- 4 Someone got the number of the car the raiders used.
..... (steal / it / a week before)
- 5 I was really pleased to see Rachel again yesterday.
..... (not see / her / for ages)
- 6 Luckily the flat didn't look too bad when my parents called in.
..... (just / clean / it)
- 7 The boss invited me to lunch yesterday, but I had to refuse the invitation.
..... (already / eat / my sandwiches)

3 Present perfect and past perfect (C)

Put the verbs in the present perfect (*have done*) or past perfect (*had done*).

- ? It isn't raining now. It's *stopped* (stop) at last.
- ? We had no car at that time. *We'd sold* (sell) our old one.
- 1 The park looked awful. People (leave) litter everywhere.
- 2 You can have that newspaper. I (finish) with it.
- 3 There's no more cheese. We (eat) it all, I'm afraid.
- 4 There was no sign of a taxi, although I (order) one half an hour before.
- 5 This bill isn't right. They (make) a mistake.
- 6 I spoke to Melanie at lunch-time. Someone (tell) her the news earlier.
- 7 I was really tired last night. I (have) a hard day.
- 8 Don't you want to see this programme? It (start).
- 9 It'll soon get warm in here. I (turn) the heating on.
- 10 At last the committee were ready to announce their decision.
They (make) up their minds.

19 Review of the past simple, continuous and perfect

A Introduction

Read this true story. It happened some years ago.

A young man walked into a supermarket in Southampton and put a few items of food in a basket. He had chosen a time when not many people were shopping in the store. He found a checkout where no one else was waiting. When the cashier had checked the goods, the man gave her a £10 note. When she opened the till, the man quickly snatched all the money from it and ran out of the store before she realized what was happening. At the time the security guard was standing at the other end of the store. When staff checked the records in the till, they found that the thief had taken only £4.37. As he had left the £10 note behind, the operation had cost him £5.63.

B Comparison of tenses

We use the past simple to talk about the past (see Unit 8).

He snatched the money and ran away. The past simple is used for the actions in the story, to tell us what happened next.

We use the past continuous (see Unit 9) for something around a past time or a past action.

At the time of the incident, not many people were shopping in the store.

The few customers were in the middle of doing their shopping.

We use the past perfect (see Unit 18) for things before a past situation.

Staff found that the thief had taken only £4.37. The theft of the money happened before they found out how much.

C Past simple and past continuous

We often use these two forms together when a shorter action comes in the middle of a longer one (see Unit 10B).

I was waiting at the checkout when I noticed a strange-looking man.

Seeing the man came in the middle of the wait.

D Past simple and past perfect

When we use these two forms together, we use the past perfect for what happened earlier.

A man walked into a supermarket. He had chosen a quiet time. The choice of the time came before the arrival in the supermarket.

In this example, one past action followed another.

He filled the basket and went to the checkout. We can also use either **when ... had done**, or **after ... did/had done**.

When he had filled the basket, he went to the checkout.

After he had filled (OR After he filled) the basket, he went to the checkout. But when one short action comes straight after another, we use the past simple for both.

When she opened the till, he snatched all the money out of it.

Note the different meanings.

When I switched the TV on, the programme started. I was just in time.

When I switched the TV on, the programme had started. I missed the beginning. We can use the past perfect or the past simple with **before** or **until**. There is no difference in meaning.

The man arrived at the store before it had opened/before it opened.

The chairman didn't speak until he had heard/until he heard all the arguments.

19 Exercises

1 Past simple, continuous and perfect (A-D)

Look at these sentences and then tick the right answer.

- David and Tom were talking together when a young woman spoke to them.
Which took more time, a) what David and Tom said, or b) what the woman said?
- 1 Mike had put up the tent, but Harriet was still unloading things from the car.
Which finished first, a) putting up the tent, or b) unloading?
- 2 Mark went home and switched off the computer.
What did he do first, a) go home, or b) switch off the computer?
- 3 When Claire arrived, Henry was walking up and down.
Which started earlier, a) Claire's arrival, or b) Henry's walking?
- 4 When Sarah had phoned the office, she drove to the hotel.
Did she phone the office a) before, or b) after driving to the hotel?

2 Past simple and past perfect (D)

Write the two sentences as one. Use *when* and the past perfect in either the first or the second part of the sentence.

- I took the book back to the library. I read it.
/ took the book back to the library when I'd read it.
 - The students did the experiment. They wrote a report on it.
When the students had done the experiment, they wrote a report on it.
- 1 Nick saved enough money. He bought a motor bike.
 - 2 Mark put all the dishes away. He dried them.
 - 3 I looked both ways. I pulled out into the road.
 - 4 The golfers went into the clubhouse. They played the last hole.

3 Past simple, continuous and perfect (A-D)

Daniel is telling the story of how he forgot his passport. Put the verbs into the correct form.

- (►) /(happened (it / happen) last August at the airport. A few weeks before, a group of us
(1).....(decide) to go to Greece together for a holiday.
(2).....(we / wait) in the queue at passport control when suddenly
(3).....(I / realize) that (4).....(I / forget) my passport.
(5).....(it / be) quite a shock. (6).....(I / hurry) to a phone and
(7)(ring) my parents. (8).....(they / work) in the garden,
but luckily my mother (9).....(hear) the phone.
(10)(they / find) the passport and immediately
(11).....(drive) to the airport with it. (12)(] / meet) them at
the information desk. (13).....(we / have) no time to talk, but
(14).....(I / say) goodbye to them earlier that morning.
(15).....(I / run) all the way to the plane. I was just in time. When
(16).....(I / get) there, the passengers (17).....(sit) in their seats
ready for take-off. When (18) (they / see) me, everyone
(19).....(start) clapping.

20 The past perfect continuous

A Introduction



David is talking about a situation in the past (*Ifell and broke my leg*). When we look back to something before this past time, we use the past perfect simple (see Unit 18) or the past perfect continuous.

Past perfect simple: *I had taken a bus into town.*

Past perfect continuous: */ had been swimming in the pool*

We use the past perfect continuous for an action which happened over a period of time. The swimming went on for some time before David broke his leg.

B Form

The past perfect continuous is **had been** + an ing-form. /
*had been waiting ages, OR I'd been waiting ages. I
had not been paying attention, OR / hadn't been
paying attention. Was the ground wet?
Had it been raining?*

C I had been doing or I had done?

Compare the past perfect continuous and simple.

OVER A PERIOD (**had been doing**)

*/ found the calculator. I'd been looking for it
for ages. Vicky felt tired because she'd been
working
all day.*

We are thinking of Vicky's work going on as she got tired.

We normally use the continuous with a phrase saying how long.

*When the company went bankrupt, it had been
losing money for months.*

We do not normally use the past perfect continuous for states (see Unit 7). NOT *He
had been seeming unwell*

COMPLETE (**had done**)

*I finally bought a new calculator. I'd looked
everywhere for the old one. Vicky felt
pleased because she'd done so much
work. We are thinking of Vicky's work as
complete.*

We normally use the simple form with a phrase saying how much/many.

*When the company went bankrupt, it had lost
over a million pounds.*

We also use the past perfect simple for states (see Unit 7).

*The old man had seemed unwell for some time
before he died.*

D Comparison with other continuous forms

Compare the present perfect continuous (**has/have been doing**) and the past perfect continuous.

Vicky looks very upset. I think she's been crying.

Vicky looked very upset. I thought she'd been crying. Compare the past continuous (**was doing**) and the past perfect continuous.

When I phoned, Natasha was having a piano lesson. (I phoned during the lesson.)

When I phoned, Natasha had been having a piano lesson. (I phoned after the lesson.)

20 Exercises

1 Form (B)

Complete the conversation. Put in the past perfect continuous of the verbs.

Rachel: How was your job interview?

Vicky: Awful. I felt terribly nervous. (►) *I'd been worrying* (I / worry) about it all week. And I was tired because (1) (I / work) on my project the night before.
(2) (I / not look) forward to the interview at all.

Rachel: So what happened?

Vicky: The woman interviewing me was half an hour late because
(3) (she / deal) with an unexpected problem, she said.
(4) (I / wait) ages, and I'd got even more nervous.

Rachel: How did the interview go?

Vicky: Well, I tried to sound confident. (5) (I / read) a book that said that's what you have to do in job interviews. But I don't know if I gave the right answers.

2 Form and use (A-B)

Add a sentence with the past perfect continuous to explain why. Look at the pictures to find the reasons.



► lie / in the sun



1 cry



2 drive / too fast



3 play / with matches



4 stand / under a tree

► Claire got burnt. *She'd been lying in the sun.*

- 1 Vicky looked upset.....
- 2 Henry was stopped by the police.....
- 3 The children started a fire.....
- 4 A young man was struck by lightning

Comparison with other tenses (C-D)

Put in the correct form of the verbs.

► Tom could hear shouts from the flat next door. His neighbours *were arguing* (argue) again.

- 1 Emma went into the sitting-room. It was empty, but the television was still on.
Someone (watch) it.
- 2 I (play) tennis, so I had a shower. I was annoyed because
I (not win) a single game.
- 3 The walkers finally arrived at their destination. They (walk) all day, and
they certainly needed a rest. They (walk) thirty miles.
- 4 When I saw Nick last week, he said he (stop) smoking. But when I saw
him two days later, he (smoke) a cigarette. He looked rather ashamed.
- 5 I really must go and see the dentist. One of my teeth (ache) for weeks.
- 6 When Melanie arrived at David's place, he..... (lie) on the sofa reading a
detective novel. He.....(buy) it at the second-hand bookshop, and
he (read) it for most of the afternoon.

TEST 4 Past and perfect tenses (Units 16-20)

Test 4A

Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Tessa: Hello, Robert. I (►) *haven't* seen you for ages.

Robert: Hello, Tessa. Great to see you. What have you (1)..... doing lately?

Tessa: (2)..... just started a new job in computer software.

Robert: You (3)..... working for Tuffex Plastics when we last met.

Tessa: That's right. I hadn't (4)..... working there long before I got fed up. I (5)..... realized what a horrible job it would be. But what about you? (6)..... you found a job?

Robert: Well, six months ago I (7) working for a car hire company, but then they (8)..... bankrupt. So I'm out of work now. (9)..... been looking around for another job.

Tessa: Well, I'm sure you'll find one soon.

- a) didn't b) hadn't c) haven't d) wasn't
- 1 a) been b) had c) has d) was
- 2 a) I'd b) I'll c) I'm d) I've
- 3 a) did b) had c) have d) were
- 4 a) be b) been c) done d) had
- 5 a) didn't b) hadn't c) haven't d) wasn't
- 6 a) Did b) Had c) Have d) Were
- 7 a) been b) had c) have d) was
- 8 a) go b) going c) gone d) went
- 9 a) I'd b) I'll c) I'm d) I've

Test 4B

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

► Susan had a green dress on. (*wearing*)

Susan was wearing a green dress.

- 1 The doctor began work at six o'clock and is still working, (has)
- 2 Rupert didn't have his credit card, (forgotten)
- 3 I didn't want to go without taking a photo, (until)
- 4 Nancy has been writing the report. It is finished now. (written)
- 5 My wait in the queue has lasted forty minutes so far. (I)
- 6 When we arrived, everyone was on the dance floor, (dancing)
- 7 The computer has been mine for four years, (had)
- 8 In the middle of our lunch there was a knock at the door, (when)
- 9 Nigel felt sick from eating too many cakes, (because)

Test 4C

Write the sentences correctly.

- I like this CD. I've been having it for ages.
I've had it for ages.

- 1 It was my first day back at work. I was on holiday.
- 2 I'm quite tired now. I play badminton
- 3 I had to sit down. I'd been havig a shock
- 4 You need a rest. How much have you been working?
- 5 The robbery happened at midday, Lots of people walked along the street outside.
- 6 My sister speaks good English. She is practising her English since last summer.
- 7 At last I have my qualification. I've been passing my exam.
- 8 Michelle looked really sunburnt. She'd lie in the sun for too long.
- 9 We got to the coach stop at nine yesterday. But the coach has already gone.

Test 4D

Complete the conversations. Put in the correct form of each verb.

- A: *Did you buy* (you / buy) anything at the antiques sale yesterday?
B: No. / *wanted* (I / want) to buy some jewellery, but *I'd left* (I / leave) my credit card at home.
- 1 A: Are you still copying those addresses?
B: No, that's all of them.....(I / finish) now.
 - 2 A: The train is never going to get here.
B: How long.....(we / wait) now?
A: At least half an hour. (we / be) here since ten to five.
 - 3 A: Did you have a nice chat with Tessa?
B: No, not really. When.....(we / drink) our coffee,
.....(she / hurry) off home.
 - 4 A: It's terrible about that plane crash, isn't it?
B: Yes, awful.....(I / have) breakfast when
.....(I / hear) the news.
 - 5 A: So you sing in a rock band, do you? How long(you / do) that?
B: Oh, since I was sixteen. (we / do) about a dozen concerts.
 - 6 A: Do you know what Polly was so upset about yesterday?
B: No, I don't. But I'm sure(she / cry). Her eyes looked red.
A: Perhaps(she / have) some bad news.
 - 7 A: The shooting was very frightening, I suppose.
B: It certainly was. When we(hear) the shot,
we all(throw) ourselves to the floor.

21 Review of present and past tenses

A Introduction

Study the verb forms.

	<i>Claire is ready to go on safari.</i>
Present continuous:	<i>She is waiting for her guide.</i>
Present simple:	<i>She goes on holiday a lot.</i>
Present perfect:	<i>She has bought a safari suit.</i>
Present perfect continuous:	<i>She has been planning her trip for months.</i>
Past simple:	<i>She bought the suit last week.</i>
Past continuous:	<i>She was going past Harrods when she saw it in the window.</i>
Past perfect:	<i>She had already decided that she needed a safari suit.</i> Past perfect continuous: <i>She had been looking for one for a week or two.</i>



B I am doing or I do? (Unit 6)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the present continuous for an action now, something we are in the middle of.

I am writing a letter.

Claire is wearing a safari suit.

We're getting lunch now.

We use the present continuous for a feeling over a short period of time.

Vicky is liking her course much better this year.

We use the present continuous for a temporary situation or routine.

I'm very busy at the moment, so I'm getting up early this week.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the present simple for repeated actions, things that happen again and again.

I write home every week.

Tom never wears smart clothes.

We usually get lunch at about one.

We normally use the present simple for thought; and feelings, and for states and permanent facts.

Claire likes holidays.

Four times twelve makes forty-eight.

We use the present simple for a permanent situation or routine.

I usually get up quite late,

C I have done or I did? (Units 14-15)

PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect tells us about the past and the present.

They have locked the door. No one can get in.

We use the present perfect for a state which has gone on up to the present.

I've known him for ages. He's an old friend.

We use the present perfect for actions in a period of time up to the present.

I have seen the carnival several times.

PAST SIMPLE

The past simple tells us about the past, a time which is finished.

They locked the door at ten o'clock last night.

We use the past simple for a state in the past,

I knew him when we were at college together.

We use the past simple for actions in the past,

I saw the carnival several times as a child.

D I have been doing or I have done? (Unit 17)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

We use the present perfect continuous for an action over a period of time leading up to the present. We are thinking of the action going on.

Daniel's tired. He's been working.

I've been reading all afternoon.

We've been staying here for a week/since Thursday.

PRESENT PERFECT

We use the present perfect simple for a complete action. We are thinking of the result.

At least he's earned some money.

I've read 200 pages.

E I was doing or I did? (Unit 10)

PAST CONTINUOUS

We use the past continuous for an action that we were in the middle of.

I was reading the paper at half past ten.

We often use the past continuous and simple together when a shorter action (simple) comes in the middle of a longer one (continuous).

We were looking for the coffee bar when we met Emma. But we use two past simple verbs for one action after another.

When we saw Rachel, she waved to us.

PAST SIMPLE

We use the past simple for a complete action in the past or for a past state.

I left the house at half past ten.

Vicky had a headache.

F I did or I had done? (Units 18-19)

We use the past simple to talk about a past situation and the past perfect for things that happened earlier. *I threw the magazine away. I'd finished with it. When Sarah found the letter, someone had already opened it. When the new people moved in, the house had been empty for a year.*

We can use **when ... had done** to say that one thing finished and then something else happened.

When we'd paid the bill, we left the restaurant. But when one short action comes straight after another, we use the past simple for both.

When the firework went off, the dog ran away.

Compare these two sentences.

When we arrived, the others all left. (We arrived and then they left.) *When we arrived, the others had all left.* (They left before we arrived.)

G I had been doing or I had done? (Unit 20)

We use these forms when we look back from a situation in the past.

PAS! PERFECT CONTINUOUS

We use the past perfect continuous for an action over a period of time. We are thinking of the action going on.

Emma's hand ached because she'd been using the computer.

When I finally served the meal, I'd been cooking for hours.

PAST PERFECT

We use the past perfect simple for a complete action. We are thinking of the result,

Her work looked really neat because she'd used the computer.

I felt quite proud that I'd cooked a meal for eight people.

21 Exercises

1 Present tenses (A-D)

Complete the sentences using the notes in brackets. The verbs can be present continuous (*am doing*), present simple (*do*) or present perfect (*have done*).

- We bought this picture a long time ago. *We've had it* (we / have / it) for ages.
- 1 Sarah finds her mobile phone very useful..... (she / use / it) all the time.
- 2 Vicky doesn't know where her watch is..... (she / lose / it).
- 3 We're in the middle of decorating our kitchen, so we can't cook any meals.
.....(we / get / them) from a take-away restaurant this week.
- 4 Claire is on a skiing holiday..... (she / enjoy / it), she says on her postcard.
- 5 The colour of this paint is absolutely awful(I/hate/it).
- 6 These figures certainly should add up..... (I / check / them) several times already.
- 7 Trevor and Laura like Scrabble..... (they / play / it) most evenings.
- 8 These flowers are dying..... (you / not water / them) for ages.

2 Present tenses (A-D)

Read about each situation. What else do you say? Use the verb in brackets.

- You can't go out with a friend because you have a Saturday job. (work)
I'm sorry. *I work on Saturdays*.
- 1 You have just met a friend you last saw months ago. (not see)
Hello! How are you?
- 2 Someone has arranged to phone you at this time, and you're ready for the call, (wait)
I have to stay by the phone
- 3 Your friend is wearing a very nice jacket you haven't seen before, (like)
Oh, that's nice.....
- 4 You are watching the snow fall. It started yesterday and is still falling, (snow)
I can't believe it.....

3 Present and past tenses (A-F)

Read about each situation and then tick the right answer.

- When we were talking, Tom left the room.
Which took longer, a) our conversation, or b) Tom's departure?
- 1 Mark has been a member of the golf club for two years.
 - a) He joined the club two years ago and is still a member.
 - b) He was a member of the club for two years but is not a member now.
- 2 Vicky is watching the weather forecast.
The weather forecast a) hasn't started yet, b) has started but not finished, or c) is over.
- 3 I've switched off the burglar alarm.
Do I think that the alarm a) is off, b) is on, or c) may be on or off?
- 4 I've been studying all afternoon, and I've got a headache.
Am I thinking of a) how much I have learned, or b) the action going on for a long time?
- 5 We had already travelled some distance when the sun rose.
Did our journey start a) before sunrise, b) at sunrise, or c) after sunrise?
- 6 I'm going to work by bus this week.
 - a) I always go to work by bus.
 - b) My routine is different for this week.

4 Present and past tenses (C-E)

Put in a pronoun and the correct form of the verb. Use the past continuous (*was doing*), the past simple (*did*) or the present perfect continuous (*have been doing*).

- Mark: I rang at one, but you weren't in your office.
Sarah: No, / *was having* (have) lunch.
- 1 David: You look tired.
Melanie: Yes, I expect I do..... (work) all day.
- 2 Sarah: Is Laura at home?
Trevor: No,..... (go) out about half an hour ago.
- 3 Vicky: I haven't finished this letter yet.
Rachel: It must be a long letter. (write) it since lunch-time.
- 4 Harriet: I see you've got some new neighbours.
Tom Yes, a young couple..... (move) in last month.
- 5 David: Did Tom drive you home?
Melanie: Yes,..... (stop) and offered me a lift
while(wait) for a bus outside the town hall.

5 Present and past tenses (A-G)

Complete the conversation. Choose the correct form.

- Melanie: How (►) are you getting/do you get on in your new job, Nick?
Nick: Oh, so (1) you know/you're knowing about my job as a car salesman.
Melanie: (2) David's told/David told me yesterday.
Nick: Well, I (3) haven't been/wasn't in the job long. (4) I started/I've started on Monday.
Melanie: And how many cars (5) have you been selling/have you sold so far?
Nick: Well, none yet. Give me a chance. Up to now (6) I've been learning/I've learned all the time.
Melanie: David says you (7) had/were having a sports car once.
Nick: I've still got it. (8) I had/I've had it for about five years. (9) I don't often drive/I'm not often driving it because (10) I don't like/I'm not liking getting it dirty. Normally (11) I ride/I'm riding my motor bike. And the car is expensive to run. (12) bought/had bought it on impulse. I (13) was working/worked on a building site at the time. For several months before I bought it, (14) I'd done/I'd been doing overtime, and when (15) I'd been earning/I'd earned enough to buy a car, it was a really magical moment. Maybe you'd like a ride in it some time?
Melanie: Oh, yes please. That would be lovely.

6 Present and past tenses (A-G)

Complete the radio news report. Put in the correct forms of the verbs.

Hello. This (►) is (be) Kitty Beamish. (1)..... (I / speak) to you from Oxford, where the finals of the World Quiz Championships will be held tomorrow. The favourite is Claude Jennings of Cornwall, the man who (2)(know) everything. Twelve months ago no one (3)(hear) of Claude Jennings, although (4).....(he / take) part in quiz competitions for years. Now suddenly he is a big star. So far this year (5)..... (he / answer) every single question correctly. And he is popular, too. When (6)..... (he / arrive) here two days ago, hundreds of fans (7)..... (wait) at the station to welcome him. Since his arrival Claude (8)..... (read) encyclopedias in his hotel bedroom. He is clearly the man to watch. And now back to the news desk.

TEST 5 Present and past tenses (Unit 21)

Test 5A

Complete the conversations. Put in the correct form of each verb.

- A: Are you ready?
B: I won't be a moment. *I'm doing* (I / do) my hair.
- 1 A: Could you tell me your address?
B: Well,(I / live) in a friend's house at the moment.
Luckily (I / find) a place of my own now, but I can't move in until next week.
- 2 A: Is this your CD?
B: No, it isn't mine.....(I / think).....(it / belong) to Peter.
- 3 A: Can I borrow your calculator, please?
B: Well, (I / use) it to work out these figures at the moment..... (I / want) to finish doing them, now that..... (I / start).
- 4 A: Why can't you wash your dirty plates sometimes? (you / leave) them in the sink most of the time.
B: OK, sorry. The last few weeks (I / have) so little time (I / rush) around all the time.

Test 5B

Read the story and write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

One day a man was (►) *walking past* a house in Bournemouth when he (1)..... a woman's voice shouting for help. The man (2) someone (3) probably trying to murder her. He ran to a phone box and (4) the police. The police came quite quickly, but by now the shouting had (5) However, the man (6) quite sure that he (7) heard cries for help. When the police (8) on the door, there was no answer. So they broke down the door and went in. Inside the house was a woman who had just (9) out of the shower. She explained to the police that she had (10) singing along to the Beatles song 'Help!'.

Test 5C

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Begin with the word in brackets. ►

Our trip to Africa was in October. (We ...) *We went to Africa in October.*

- 1 We've had ten hours of rain. (It...)
- 2 It's the right thing to do in my opinion. (I ...)
- 3 Our sofa is in a different place now. (We ...)
- 4 It was breakfast-time when Susan rang. (I ...)
- 5 Their game of badminton is always on Tuesday. (They ...)

Test 5D

Write the correct answer in each space.

- This isn't my first visit to London. *I've been* here before.
a) I'm b) I've been c) I was
- 1 I've got my key. I found it when for something else.
a) I looked b) I've looked c) I was looking
- 2 Sorry, I can't stop now..... to an important meeting.
a) I go b) I'm going c) I've gone
- 3 I can't get Tessa on the phone..... all afternoon.
a) I'm trying b) I try c) I've been trying
- 4 The bank told me last week there was no money in my account. it all.
a) I'd spent b) I spent c) I was spending
- 5 There's a new road to the motorway..... it yesterday.
a) They'd opened b) They opened c) They've opened

Test 5E

Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (V). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.

- ? Martin has changed his mind about next weekend. V
? We were enjoyed the holiday very much. were
- 1 Nancy is practising on the piano.
- 2 It was lucky that we had been decided to buy our tickets in advance.
- 3 We were riding our bikes when suddenly I was felt a pain in my leg.
- 4 We are go camping for three weeks every summer.
- 5 They have planted some new trees last year.
- 6 I suddenly realized I had been walking in the wrong direction.
- 7 Did you know that Anna has been won a prize?
- 8 No one told me that the goods had arrived the week before.

Test 5F

Complete the news report. Put each verb into the correct form.

The actress Vanessa Kemp (►) *has disappeared* (disappear). Yesterday she (I)..... (fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now!'. Ms Kemp, who (2)..... (live) in Hampstead, (3)..... (leave) home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (4)..... (make) several times the week before. Two people who (5)..... (walk) past her home at the time (6)..... (see) her leave. But no one (7)..... (see) her since then. At half past seven she still (8)..... (not / arrive) at the theatre. At eight o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who (9)..... (wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff and friends (10)..... (try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they (II)..... (have) no success so far. The police (12)..... (take) the matter seriously, but they (13)..... (believe) that she is unlikely to be in any danger. Her friends all (14) (want) to hear from her soon.

22 Introduction to the future

A Present, past and future

Read this paragraph from Rachel's letter to her aunt and uncle.

This is my last year at college, so I'll be leaving in June. And I've already got a job! In September I'm starting work at a bank in London. So I'll be free for most of the summer. I'm going to spend six weeks travelling around the US. My friend Vicky is coming with me. (She finishes college at the same time as me.) We're really looking forward to the trip. We might go to Canada too. Vicky has friends in Toronto.

When we talk about the present or the past, we use verb forms to say what is happening now, what happened yesterday, and so on. *Vicky has friends in Toronto.*

We know about things in the present and in the past because they are already real. But talking about the future is more of a problem. There is no single form in English that we can always use for the future. There are many different ways of talking about the future, depending on how we see a future event. It may be something that is fairly sure to happen, but on the other hand it may be just a plan or an intention, or it may be something that you think will happen but you can't be sure about.

B Verb forms used for the future

Here are some examples of verb forms used to express the future.

Be going to	> 24	<i>I'm going to spend six weeks in the US.</i> (an intention)
Will	> 23 A	<i>I'll be free for most of the summer,</i> (neutral future)
Present continuous	> 26A	<i>I'm starting work in September,</i> (an arrangement)
Present simple	> 26B	<i>She finishes college at the same time,</i> (a timetable)
Will be doing	> 28	<i>I'll be leaving in June,</i> (in the course of events)

Very often there is more than one possible form that could be used.

She'll finish college in June. She finishes college in June.

She's finishing college in June. She'll be finishing college in June.

Rachel could use any of these in her letter.

C Will

We often use **will** as a neutral way of expressing the future, but it is not 'the future tense'. It is only one of the forms we can use. In some situations **will** is not the right word.

After college I'm going to travel around the US. Here Rachel is saying what she intends to do in the future. We cannot use **will** here.

D Being sure and unsure

We cannot always be sure about the future. To show that we are unsure we can use **might** or **could** (see Unit 46).

We might go to Canada. It could snow soon.

To show how sure or unsure we are, we often use phrases like **I'm sure, definitely, I expect, I (don't) think** and **probably**.

I'm sure it'll be all right. We're definitely going to be at the meeting.

I expect everyone will be going home. Rachel will probably be late.

I think I'm going to sneeze. I don't think Tom's coming tonight.

22 Exercises

1 Present, past and future (A-B)

Rachel has received a letter from a friend of hers who left college last year.

Find the sentences which refer to the future and write them below.

I'm really enjoying my work at the store. I'm learning lots about the job. Soon they're moving me to another store - in Birmingham. They told me about it last week. I'll be leaving here at the end of the month. I feel a bit sad about that. Luckily they'll find a flat for me.

The time is going very quickly. I've been here three months. The training programme finishes next summer. I like the work, and I want to stay with the company. They'll decide about that next year. I'm just hoping for the best.

► *Soon they're moving me to another store — in Birmingham.*

- 1
2
3

2 Present and future (A-D)

Say if the second sentence is about the present or the future. Look at the phrases of time such as *at the moment* and *on Friday*.

► I'm busy. I'm cooking a meal at the moment. *present*

- 1 I'm nervous. I'm cooking for ten people on Friday.
2 I don't want to go out. I might watch a video later.
3 There's football on TV tonight. I might watch it.
4 We're off at last. We arrive in New York at seven.
5 This train is never on time. We always arrive late.

3 Present and future (A-D)

Read each pair of sentences and then answer the question about them.

► a) I'll see you on Thursday.

b) I saw you on Thursday.

Which sentence is about the future? *a*

- 1 a) I'm going to Manchester. I'm waiting for a connecting train.
b) I'm going to get a train to Manchester, changing at Birmingham.
Which is spoken during the journey?

- 2 a) We'll know the results of the tests next week.
b) We might know the results of the tests next week.
Which sentence is more certain?

- 3 a) I'm doing two exams this year.
b) I'm doing some work at the moment.
In which sentence has the action already started?...

- 4 a) What time do we arrive in Swansea?
b) What time will we arrive in Swansea?
Which question is more likely if you are travelling by car?

- 5 a) I'm eating at the Thai restaurant tonight.
b) I'll eat at the Thai restaurant tonight.
Which would you say if you've booked a table?

23 Will and shall

A Will for the future



We use **will** to say what we know or think about the future. **Will** here has a neutral meaning. It does not express the idea that we have already decided to do something or that we are planning something.

B Will for instant decisions

We also use **will** for an instant decision, when we decide on something or agree to do it more or less at the moment of speaking.

I'm thirsty. I think I'll make some tea.

NOT *I make some-tea.*

You've left your computer on. ~ Oh, I'll go and switch it off.

We must celebrate. I know, we'll have a party.

I don't think I'll do any work tonight. I'm too tired.

We also use it to order things.

I'll have the ham salad, please.

We also use **will** in offers and invitations (see Unit 51).

Offer: *I'll peel the potatoes. ~ Oh, thank you.*

Invitation: *Will you come to lunch? ~ Yes, thank you. I'd*

love to. Promise: *I'll*

pay you back next week.

C The form of will

The form is **will** or '**ll**'.

The west will have rain tomorrow. ~ You'll be late if you don't hurry. Will you be at home this evening? ~ The world will end in the year 2050. The negative is **will not** or **won't**.

The cost will not be more than £50. ~ I won't have time for a meal.

D Shall

We can use **shall** for the future, but only in the first person, after **I** or **we**.

/ will be/I shall be on holiday in August.

We will know/We shall know the results soon.

But NOT *Everyone shall know the results soon.*

I will and **I shall** have the same meaning here, but **shall** is a little formal. Both **I will** and **I shall** can be shortened to **I'll**, which is pronounced /ail/.

I'll be on holiday in August. (= I will OR I shall)

Shall has other meanings. We can use it in offers and suggestions (see Unit 51).

Offer: *Shall I pack up your shopping for you? ~ Oh, thank you.*

Suggestion: *Shall we all go out together? ~ Good idea.*

We do not use **shall** in American English (see page 377).

23 Exercises

1 Will for the future and for instant decisions (A-B)

Read the conversations. Which replies are statements about the future and which are instant decisions?

► What would you like? ~ I'll have an orange juice, please. *decision*

1 Shall we go out tonight? ~ I'll be too tired, I think.

2 We've lost a tennis ball. ~ I'll help you look for it.

3 I'm worried about the exam. ~ Oh, you'll be all right.

4 I haven't got any transport. ~ Oh, we'll give you a lift.

5 I must fix this shelf some time. ~ We'll be dead before then.

2 Instant decisions (B)

Say what your decision is in these situations, or what you offer to do.

Use these verbs: *answer, carry, have, post, shut*

► You and your friend have come into the room. The window is open, and it is cold.

/ / / *shut the window.*

1 The phone is ringing. You are the nearest person to it.

2 The choice on the menu is fish or chicken. You hate fish.

3 You are meeting a friend at the station. He has two suitcases. There's a bag, too.

4 Your friend has written a letter. You are going to walk into town past the post office.

3 Will and won't for the future (C)

Use the notes to write about what will happen next weekend.

► it / be / warm / tomorrow *It will be warm tomorrow.*

1 Tom / watch / the match

2 Harriet's party / be / fun

3 Trevor / not put up / the shelves

4 Laura / be / annoyed

5 Andrew / study / all weekend

6 Rachel / not do / any work

4 Will and shall (A, D)

Complete the conversation. Put in *will* or *shall*.

Rachel: What (►) *shall* we do today?

Vicky: It would be nice to go out somewhere. The forecast says temperatures

(1) rise to thirty degrees.

Jessica: (2) we go for a walk?

Rachel: That sounds a bit boring. What about the seaside? We could get a bus.

Jessica: How much (3) it cost? I haven't got very much money.

Vicky: It isn't far. It doesn't cost much.

Jessica: Everywhere (4)..... be so crowded today because it's a holiday. The journey
(5) take ages.

Rachel: Come on, Vicky. (6) we leave Jessica behind if she's going to be so
miserable?

24 Be going to

A Intentions



We use **be going to** to talk about something we have decided to do (an intention). David intends to climb up the ladder.

Here are some more examples.

I'm going to watch the next programme.

Emma is going to do an experiment this afternoon.

Rachel and Vicky are going to spend six weeks in the State.

We can use **I'm not going to** for a refusal.

I'm sorry, but I'm not going to walk half a mile in the rain.

(= I don't want to/I'm not willing to walk.)

The present continuous can have a very similar meaning to **be going to**. We can often use either form (see Unit 26A).

I'm going to visit my friend at the weekend.

I'm visiting my friend at the weekend.

We do not use **will** here.

We can use **be going to** with the verb **go** (*We're going to go out this evening*), but the present continuous is more usual.

We're going out this evening.

B Form

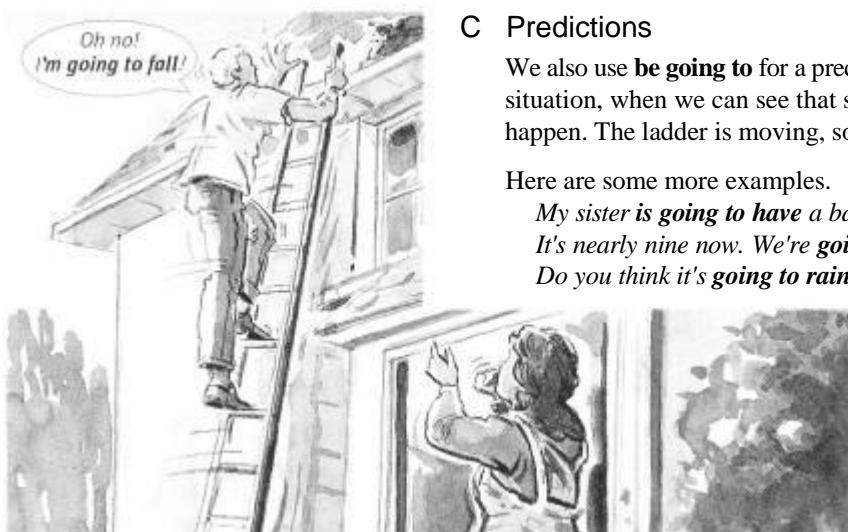
We use the present tense of **be + going to + a verb**.

They're going to move house. Matthew is going to play squash.

Vicky isn't going to have any lunch. We aren't going to complain.

Is Daniel going to apply for the job? ~ / think he is.

When are you going to pay this bill? ~ I don't know. I can't at the moment.



C Predictions

We also use **be going to** for a prediction based on the present situation, when we can see that something is going to happen. The ladder is moving, so David is going to fall.

Here are some more examples.

My sister is going to have a baby in March.

It's nearly nine now. We're going to be late.

Do you think it's going to rain?

24 Exercises

i Intentions (A-B)

Look at the pictures and say what is going to happen.

Use these verbs: *answer, catch, have, hit, light*

Use these objects: *the ball, a bath, a bus, the firework, the phone*



► *They're going to have a bath.*

1
2
3
4

2 Form(B)

Put in the verbs with *be going to*.

Laura: What are you doing with that camera?

Trevor: (►) *I'm going to take* (I / take) it to work. (1)..... (I / lend) it to Phil.
(2) (he / take) a few photos with it.

Laura: Why can't he buy his own camera?

Trevor: He's got one, but it isn't working properly. (3)..... (it / be) a while
before he can get it repaired.

Laura: Well, how long (4)..... (he / keep) ours? When
(5)..... (we / get) it back?

Trevor: (6)..... (he / have) it over the weekend.

(7)(we / get) it back on Monday.

Laura: Well, I hope (8).....(it / not / get) damaged.

3 Predictions (B-C)

What would you say in these situations? Use these words: *be sick, crash, get wet, lose, not stop, rain*

► The sky is full of dark clouds.

/s going to rain.

1 Now it's starting to rain. There's nowhere to shelter, and you haven't got an umbrella.

2 You feel awful. There's a terrible feeling in your stomach.

3 You are playing Scrabble. The game is nearly over and you are 100 points behind.

4 You can see a plane coming down. It's out of control and falling to the ground.

5 You are waiting for a train. There's one coming, but you don't know if it's the one you want.
It's travelling very fast.

25 Will and be going to

A Introduction

Emma: *It's my birthday soon. I'll be twenty next Friday.*

Aunt Joan: *Oh, really? Are you going to have a party?*

Emma: *I'm going to have a meal in a restaurant with a few friends.*

Aunt Joan: *That'll be nice.*



WILL

Will has a neutral meaning. We use it to talk about facts in the future.

I'll be twenty next Friday.

The spacecraft will come down in the Pacific Ocean tomorrow morning.

BE GOING TO

We use **be going to** for an intention, something we have already decided to do.

We're going to have a meal.

Tom is going to sell his car.

Will does not express an intention.

It's her birthday. She's going to have a meal with her friends, NOT ~~She'll have a meal~~. But we often use **be going to** for an intention and **will** for the details and comments. *We're all going to have a meal. There'll be about ten of us. ~ Oh, that'll be nice.*

As well as **be going to**, we can use the present continuous (see Unit 26A).

We're going to drive/We're driving down to the South of France. ~ That'll be a long journey. Yes, it'll take two days. We'll arrive on Sunday.

B Decisions and intentions

WILL

We use **will** for an instant decision or agreement to do something.

There's a postbox over there. I'll post these letters.

You still haven't put those shelves up, Trevor. ~

OK, I'll do it tomorrow.

Trevor is deciding now.

BE GOING TO

Be going to means that we have already decided.

I'm going out. I'm going to post these letters.

You still haven't put those shelves up, Trevor. ~ I

know. I'm going to do it tomorrow.

Trevor has already decided.

C Predictions

WILL

We can use **will** for a prediction about the future.

I think United will win the game. One day people will travel to Mars.

BE GOING TO

We use **be going to** for a prediction when we see from the present situation what is going to happen in the future.

There isn't a cloud in the sky. It's going to be a lovely day.

This bag isn't very strong. It's going to break.

It is often possible to use either form in a prediction. For example, we can also say *I think United are going to win the game.* Usually **be going to** is a little more informal and conversational than **will**.

25 Exercises

1 Will and be going to (A-B)

Complete the conversations. Put in *will* or *be going to* with the verbs.

- ? Vicky: Have you got a ticket for the play?
Daniel: Yes, *I'm going to see* (see) it on Thursday.
? Harriet: The alarm's going. It's making an awful noise.
Mike: OK, *I'll switch* (switch) it off.
1 Daniel: Did you buy this book?
Matthew: No, Emma did. She (read) it on holiday.
2 Laura: Would you like tea or coffee?
Sarah: Oh, I (have) coffee, please.
3 Trevor: I'm going to miss a good film on TV because I'll be out tonight.
Laura: I (video) it for you, if you like.
4 Rachel: I'm just going out to get a paper.
Emma: What newspaper (you / buy)?

2 Will and be going to (A-C)

What would you say? Use *will* or *be going to*.

- You want to express your intention to look round the museum.
Your friend: Do you have any plans for this afternoon?
You: Yes, *I'm going to look round the museum*.
1 You hate dogs. Dogs always attack you if they get the chance.
Your friend: That dog doesn't look very friendly.
You: It's coming towards us
2 You predict the landing of aliens on the earth in the next ten years.
Your friend: All this talk about aliens is complete nonsense, isn't it?
You: Is it? I think
3 You know that your friend's sister has decided to get married.
Your friend: Have you heard about my sister?
You: Well, I heard that
4 You suddenly decide you want to invite Ilona for a meal.
Your friend: Did you know Ilona will be in town next weekend?
You: No, I didn't.

3 Will and be going to (A-C)

Complete the news report about the village of Brickfield.

Use *will* or *be going to*. Sometimes either is possible.

We have learned this week that the local council has plans for Westside Park in Brickfield.

The council (►) *is going to sell* (sell) the land to a builder, Forbes and Son. The plans are all ready.

- (1) (we / build) fifty houses,' said Mr Forbes. 'In two years' time everything
(2) (be) finished. I'm sure people (3) (like) the
houses. Most of them (4) (be) for young families. And we intend to take care
of the environment. (5) (we / not / cut) down all the trees, only a few of them.'
But people living near the park are angry. 'This is a terrible idea. We're all against it,' said Mrs Mary Brent.
(6) (we / have) a protest march on Saturday. I expect everyone in Brickfield
(7) (be) there. We've reached our decision.
(8) (we / stop) this plan.'

26 Present tenses for the future

A The present continuous for arrangements

Tom: *Are you doing anything this evening?*

Nick: *Yes, I'm going to an ice hockey match.*

The Tigers are playing the Kings.

I bought my ticket yesterday.



We use the present continuous for what someone has arranged to do in the future.

Here Nick has arranged to go to the match. (He has bought a ticket.) Here are some more examples.

I'm meeting Harriet at six o'clock. David is coming round later on.

We're having a party tomorrow. Sarah is going to Paris next week.

We also use the present continuous to talk about things happening now (see Unit 4).

Present: *We're having a party at the moment.*

Future: *We're having a party tomorrow.*

Here the phrase of time shows whether we mean the present or the future. But sometimes there is no phrase of time, as when Nick says *The Tigers are playing the Kings*. Here it is clear from Tom's question that the conversation is about a future event.

The present continuous for the future and **be going to** (Unit 24A) have similar meanings.

We're having a party next week. (We have made the arrangements.) *We're going to have a party next week.* (We intend / We have decided to have one.)

Often we can use either form.

I'm meeting/I'm going to meet Harriet at six o'clock.

B The present simple for a timetable

Mark: *What time does your train leave tomorrow?*

Sarah: *Seven twenty-three in the morning.*

It gets into Paris at eleven twenty-three.

We can use the present simple for the future when we are talking about a timetable, usually a public one such as a train timetable.

The train leaves at seven twenty-three tomorrow morning.

The match starts at half past seven.

Next Friday is the thirteenth.

I've got the tour details here. We spend three days in Rome.

Compare the present simple for repeated actions (see Unit 6A).

The train leaves at seven twenty-three every morning.



Be to and be about to

We use **be to** for a future event that is officially arranged. It is often used in news reports.

The Queen is to visit Portugal in November.

The Student Games are to take place in Melbourne next year.

We could also use the present continuous here.

The Queen is visiting Portugal in November.

We use **be about to** for the very near future.

The plane is at the end of the runway. It is about to take off.

Do you want to say goodbye to our visitors? They're about to leave.

26 Exercises

1 The present continuous (A)

Read the conversation and say if the verb refers to the present or the future.

Mark: (►) What are you reading, Claire?

Claire: Oh, it's a guidebook to Brazil. (1) I'm going there next month. (2) My sister and I are having a holiday there. (3) I'm really looking forward to it. (4) We're spending three weeks in Rio. (5) So I'm finding out about all the things we can do there.

► present	3
1	4
2	5

2 The present continuous for arrangements (A)

For each situation write a sentence with the present continuous. Use the verbs in brackets.

► Mike and Harriet have accepted an invitation to Tom's party next week, (go)
They're going to Tom's party next week.

- 1 Laura has agreed to be in the office on Saturday, (work)
- 2 Claire has just bought a plane ticket to Cairo dated 15 May. (fly)
- 3 Mark has arranged a meeting with his boss at four o'clock this afternoon, (see)
- 4 Matthew and Daniel have booked a tennis court for tomorrow afternoon, (play)

3 Present tenses for the future (A-B)

Put the verbs into the present continuous or the present simple.

Emma: (►) Are you doing (you / do) anything tonight?

Matthew: Yes, (1)..... (1 / go) to the station to meet my friend Richard.
(2)..... (he / stay) here for the weekend, remember? His train
(3)..... (get) in at eight fifteen.

Emma: Oh, of course. I'd forgotten about that.

Matthew: Maybe we'll see you later. What (4)..... (you / do) tonight?

Emma: Oh, (5)..... (I / go) to the cinema with Vicky and Rachel and a couple of other people. The film (6)..... (finish) quite early, so
(7)..... (we / go) to a pizza place afterwards.

4 Be to and be about to (C)

Complete these sentences on the news. Some are spoken by the newsreader in the studio and some by reporters on the spot. Use *be to* or *be about to* with the verbs in brackets.

- ? The new museum is *to open* (open) in the autumn.
- ? The Prime Minister is at the microphone now. He *is about to start* (start) speaking.
- 1 The leading runner is nearly there now. She (win) the race.
- 2 Taxes..... (go) up from next April.
- 3 The US President (visit) Ireland in the new year.
- 4 The riot isn't over yet, but the police are here. They..... (move) in.
- 5 The talks on world trade (take) place later this year.

27 When I get there, before you leave, etc

A Introduction

Mark: *Did I tell you I've got a meeting in Glasgow at nine o'clock tomorrow morning? I'm driving up there overnight.* Sarah: *You're going to drive all through the night?*

*You're crazy. You'll be exhausted **before** you **arrive**. Why don't you take a train?* Mark: *I'll be OK. I'll need the car **while** I'm there.*

*I have to visit some companies in the area. I can sleep **when** I get home.*

Study these examples.

*You'll be exhausted **before** you **arrive**, NOT **before** **you'll arrive***

*I'll need the car **while** I'm **there**, NOT **while** **I'll be there***

*I can sleep **when** I get **home**, NOT **when** **I'll get home***

Each of the sentences has a linking word of time, e.g. **before**, **while** or **when**.

The sentences are about the future, about Mark's trip to Glasgow. But after the linking words we use the present simple (**arrive**, **am**, **get**), not **will**



We can start the sentence with a linking word.

When I get home, I can sleep.

B Linking words

We use the present simple for the future after these linking words of time:

after, as, as soon as, before, by the time, until, when, while.

*I'm starting a job in sales **after** I **finish** college. As **soon** as you **hear** any news, will you let me know? I must get to the bank **before** it **closes**.*

*They'll have stopped serving meals **by** the **time** we **get** to the restaurant. We also use the present simple for the future after **if** (see Unit 144). If you **come** in late tonight, please don't make a noise.*

C Present perfect

After a linking word of time, we can often use the present perfect for the future.

*I'm starting a job in sales **after** I've **finished** college.*

*As **soon** as you've **heard** any news, will you let me know?*

Compare **after I finish college** (see B). The meaning is the same.

But sometimes there is a difference in meaning between the present simple and the present perfect.

*When I **see** the report, I'll make some notes. (I'll do both at the same time.) When I've **seen** the report, I'll make some notes. (I'll see it and then make notes.)*

D Present continuous

We can also use the present continuous for the future, especially after **when** and **while**.

*When I'm **boating** along the canal next week, I might be able to relax. Mark is going to listen to music **while** he's **driving** to Scotland.*

27 Exercises

1 When I get there, before you leave, etc (A-B)

Comment on the situations. Start each sentence with *when* and the present simple.

- Claire: I have to call at the travel agency. I'm going to get some holiday brochures.
When Claire calls at the travel agency, she's going to get some holiday brochures.

- 1 Mark: I want to see the boss. I'm going to discuss my problem.
- 2 Rachel: I'm going to use the computer later. I'm going to send an e-mail.
- 3 Tom: I'm visiting David in hospital. I'm going to tell him about United's win.
- 4 Matthew: I'll be in town tomorrow. I might buy some new trainers.

2 When I get there, before you leave, etc (A-B)

Mark and Sarah are continuing the conversation in 27A. Put in the verbs. Use *will* or the present simple.

Sarah: If (►) *you take* (you / take) a train, (►) *it'll be* (it / be) much more comfortable. If

- (1) (you / need) a car, you can hire one when
(2).....(you / get) to Glasgow.

Mark: If (3)..... (I / hire) a car, (4)..... (it / be) too complicated. I'd rather take my own.

Sarah: It's too dangerous. You might fall asleep on the motorway.

Mark: I won't fall asleep. I can play loud music. Anyway, (5)..... (I / get) there much quicker when (6) (there / be) no traffic on the road. As soon as (7)..... (I / arrive), (8)..... (I / ring) you, I promise.

Sarah: (9)..... (I / be) worried until (10)..... (I/hear) from you. But don't ring before (11)..... (I / be) awake in the morning.

Mark: (12).....(I / lie) down for a couple of hours before (13).....(I/go).

Sarah: Good idea. (14)..... (you / be) exhausted tomorrow if (15).....(you / not / get) some sleep this evening.

3 Present perfect and continuous (C-D)

Join each pair of sentences using the word in brackets.

? You can apply for a better job soon. But you need to have more experience first, (when)
You can apply for a better job when you've had more experience.

? I'm going to listen to this tape. I'll be travelling on the motorway tomorrow, (as)
I'm going to listen to this tape as I'm travelling on the motorway tomorrow.

- 1 You shouldn't decide now. You need to think about it first, (until)
- 2 I'll think of you next week. I'll be lying on the beach, (when)
- 3 We can leave in a minute. I need to pay the bill first, (as soon as)
- 4 We can discuss it later. We'll be sitting on the plane together, (while)
- 5 You can use the computer in a minute. I'll have finished with it soon, (when)

TEST 6 The future with **will**, **be going to** and present tenses (Units 23-27)

Test 6A

Put in the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

- I don't want a steak. I think I'll *have* the chicken.
- 1 There's a fireworks display tomorrow. Janet is to watch it.
- 2 We're at that table in the corner you join us?
- 3 I'm seeing the boss this afternoon. But I must study this report before I her.
- 4 There will be drinks at the reception, but there will be any food.
- 5 The European heads of state are meet in Brussels on 3 October.
- 6 It's a lovely day we go for a walk?
- 7 My birthday on a Sunday next year.
- 8 My brother is engaged. He's married in June.
- 9 You won't be allowed to go to your seat after the play started.
- 10 Martin's got his coat on. I think he's to go out.

Test 6B

Write the sentences correctly.

- I'm hungry. ~~I think I have something to eat.~~
I think I'll have something to eat.

- 1 You say you're getting a coach at nine. ~~What time is it getting to London?~~
- 2 I'll give Polly the news. ~~I'll tell her when I'll see her this evening.~~
- 3 Rupert looks really tired. ~~He's about felling asleep.~~
- 4 We've arranged to go out. ~~We meet in town later.~~
- 5 I'm going to Spain next week. ~~I send you a postcard.~~
- 6 I'm going to get to the airport early. ~~I can read a book while I'll be waiting.~~
- 7 I feel a bit tired, ~~I go to lie down.~~
- 8 Why not come to the party? ~~All your friends shall be there.~~
- 9 There's been a bomb warning. ~~No one can go into the building until the police will have searched it,~~

Test 6C

Read the news report and write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

The Maxi-Shop company is (►) *going* to build a huge new shopping centre on the edge of Millingham, it was announced yesterday. There (1) be at least three hundred shops, including some big department stores. When the project (2)..... complete, there (3) be hundreds of new jobs for local people. But not everyone is happy. 'We're (4) to fight this plan,' said a spokesperson for the local Environment Group.'us

think what is going (5)..... happen to our countryside. When shopping malls (6)..... covered the whole country, there (7)..... be no green fields left. So we're (8)..... a protest meeting tomorrow evening at the town hall. It (9)..... at half past seven.' Owners of shops in the town centre are also unhappy. 'The new centre (10)..... take our customers away,' said one of them.

Test 6D

Look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

- A: Let's go to the carnival, shall we?
B: Yes, good idea. I expect *it'll be* fun.
a) it'll be b) it's c) it's being
- 1 A: Could I have a word with you, please?
B: Sorry, I'm in a big hurry. My train in fifteen minutes.
a) is going to leave b) leaves c) will leave
- 2 A: Have you decided about the course?
B: Yes, I decided last weekend..... for a place.
a) I apply b) I am to apply c) I'm going to apply
- 3 A: I'm trying to move this cupboard, but it's very heavy.
B: Well, you, then.
a) I help b) I'll help c) I'm going to help
- 4 A: Is the shop open yet?
B: No, but there's someone inside. I think
a) it opens b) it's about to open c) it will open
- 5 A: Do you mind not leaving your papers all over the table?
B: Oh, sorry. I'll take them all with me when
a) I go b) I'll go c) I'm going
- 6 A: It's a public holiday next Monday.
B: Yes, I know..... anything special?
a) Are you doing b) Do you do c) Will you do

Test 6E

Write the sentences using a future form of the verb. Use the word in brackets.

- Express your instant decision to take a taxi. (*I'll*)
/I'll take a taxi.

- 1 Express your intention to have a rest, (*going*)
- 2 Express the idea that the timetable shows the start of term on 6 September, (*starts*)
- 3 Predict a world war in five years' time, (*there*)
- 4 Express the idea that you and Judy have arranged a game of tennis for tomorrow, (*playing*)
- 5 Give your prediction of a probable fall in prices, (*probably*)
- 6 Warn your passenger about the car crashing, (*going*)

28 Will be doing

A Introduction

Rachel: *Would you like to come to our party tomorrow, Andrew? Andrew: Er, thanks for the invitation, but I've got lots of work at the moment. I'll be working all day tomorrow.* Rachel: *You won't be working on Saturday evening, surely. Come on, Andrew, take a break. We'll be starting at about ten o'clock.*

We can use **will be** + an ing-form (the future continuous) to talk about future actions. There are two different uses.



B Will be doing for continuous actions

We use the future continuous for an action over a period of time.

It means that at some time in the future we will be in the middle of an action.

Andrew can't go to the party. He'll be working all day tomorrow.

I'll be out at three o'clock. I'll be playing golf.

When the men leave the building, the police will be waiting for them.

What will we be doing in ten years' time, I wonder?

Compare the past continuous (Unit 9), present continuous (Unit 4) and future continuous.

Past: *This time last week we were sitting on the beach.*

Present: *At the moment we're sitting on the beach.* Future:

This time next week we'll be sitting on the beach.

Compare **will do** and **will be doing** in these sentences. *The band will play when the President enters.* (The President will enter and then the band will play.) *The band will be playing when the President enters.* (The band will start playing before the President enters.)

C Will be doing for single actions

We also use **will be** + an ing-form for an action which will happen in the course of events because it is part of a plan or part of a schedule of future events.

The party will be starting at ten o'clock, (part of the evening's events)

The ship will be sailing soon, (part of our journey)

More than one form is often possible. **Will** (Unit 23) or the present continuous (Unit 26A) often have a very similar meaning.

The visitors will be arriving/will arrive/are arriving later.

We often use the future continuous for something that will happen as part of a routine.

I'll call in and see you tomorrow afternoon. I'll be passing your house. It's on my way home from work.

Trevor and Laura will be cleaning the house tomorrow. They always do it on Sunday.

We can also use **will be** + an ing-form to ask about someone's plans.

Will you be going anywhere near a chemist's this morning? ~ Yes, why? ~ Could you get me some aspirin, please? ~ Yes, of course. How long will you be using this computer? ~ You can have it in a minute.

28 Exercises

1 Will be doing (B)

Complete the conversation. Put in a pronoun and the future continuous form of the verb.

- Daniel: I'm going to go into business when I leave college. Five years from now (►) *I'll be running* (I / run) a big company. I expect (1)..... (I / earn) lots of money.
- Vicky: I don't know what (2)..... (I / do). What about you, Natasha?
- What (3) (you / do), do you think?
- Natasha: I'm too lazy to do any work. I intend to marry someone very rich.
- (4)..... (I / give) dinner parties all the time. We'll have a cook
- (5)..... (who / do) all the work, of course. And you'll both get invitations.
- Vicky: You're joking, aren't you, Natasha? I expect (6).....(you / play) in an orchestra. That's what you really want to do, isn't it?

2 Will be doing (C)

Put in the answers. People are saying what they will be doing as part of their routine.

- David: When are you going to the club, do you know?
(Nick goes to the club every Friday.)
Nick: *I'll be going there next Friday.*
- 1 Vicky: Are you likely to see Ilona in the near future?
(Emma sees Ilona every day.)
Emma:tomorrow.
- 2 Claire: Are you going to France again soon?
(Henry goes to France every summer.)
Henry:
- 3 Jessica: When are you going to play badminton again?
(Matthew plays badminton every weekend.)
Matthew:
- 4 Andrew: When are you next having lunch in the canteen?
(Daniel has lunch in the canteen every day.)
Daniel:

3 Will be doing (C)

You want to ask a friend to do something for you or to let you do something.

Find out if it is convenient for your friend. Use the verbs in brackets.

- You want to have a look at your friend's magazine tonight, (read)
Will you be reading your magazine tonight?

- 1 You want your friend to take your library book back today, (go to)
- 2 You want your friend to send your best wishes to Vicky soon, (write to)
- 3 You want to use your friend's calculator this afternoon, (use)
- 4 You want your friend to give a photo to Daniel tomorrow, (see)
- 5 You want your friend to give you a lift to the festival, (drive)
- 6 You want your friend to give a message to her sister soon, (phone)

29 Will have done and was going to

A Will have done



We use **will have** + a past participle (the future perfect) for something that will be over in the future. Sarah is thinking of a future time (half past eight). At half past eight she will be able to say 'I have finished'.

Here are some more examples.

I like looking at these pictures, but I'll have had enough by lunch-time.

Trevor and Laura will have lived here for four years next April.

This chess game is going to last ages. They won't have finished it until midnight.

Will you have read this book by the time it's due back to the library? ~ Yes. I'll have finished it by then.

We often use the future perfect with expressions of time such as **by lunch-time**, **until midnight**, **before then**, **by the time** you have to take it back.

B Was going to



We can use **be going to** in the past tense to express an intention in the past. Trevor intended to put the shelves up yesterday. Often the intended action did not happen. In fact Trevor did not put the shelves up.

Here are some more examples.

I was going to tidy the flat, but I didn't have time.

Daniel wasn't going to spend any money, but he saw a jacket he just had to buy.

The girls left early. They were going to catch the eight o'clock train.

So you went to the airport without a ticket. Where were you going to fly to?

The woman walked away just as I was going to speak to her. (just as = at the moment when)

We can also use **was going to** for a prediction in the past.

I knew something was going to go wrong with the plan.

Would has a similar meaning (see Unit 134C).

I knew something would go wrong with the plan.

29 Exercises

1 Will have done (A)

Paul wants to be an artist. He's reading about a famous artist called Winston Plummer.

Winston Plummer was a great artist, who had a wonderful career. He won lots of prizes before he was twenty. By the age of twenty-five he had had his own exhibition. He was the subject of a TV documentary by the time he was thirty. By the age of thirty-five he had become world-famous. He made millions of pounds from his pictures before he was forty.

Paul is daydreaming about his own future career. What is he thinking?

► I hope */// have won lots of prizes* before I'm twenty.

- 1 Perhaps my own exhibition by the age of twenty-five.
- 2 I wonder if by the time I'm thirty.
- 3 Maybe by the age of thirty-five.
- 4 I hope by the age of forty.

2 Will have done (A)

How good is your maths? Can you work out the answers?

► It's quarter to six. Melanie is putting something in the oven.

It needs to be in the oven for an hour and a half. When will it have cooked? *It will have cooked at quarter past seven.*

- 1 It's seven o'clock in the evening, and Andrew is starting to write an essay. He writes one page every fifteen minutes. He plans to finish the essay at midnight. How many pages will he have written?
He will have written pages.
- 2 It's Monday morning, and Sarah is travelling to work. It's twenty miles from her home to the office. How far will she have travelled to and from work by the time she gets home on Friday?
- 3 Matthew is doing press-ups — one every two seconds. How many will he have done after five minutes?

3 Was going to (B)

Complete the sentences. They are all about being just too late.

Use *was/were going to* with these verbs: *go, get, see, pick*

► The train left just as Mike *was going to get* on it.

- 1 I'm afraid the shop closed just as we in.
- 2 The phone stopped ringing just as Melanie it up.
- 3 We a film about the Mafia, but the tickets were sold out.

4 Was going to (B)

Trevor is always making excuses for not doing things. Complete his sentences.

► put up the shelves / not have any screws

Sorry. I was going to put up the shelves, but I didn't have any screws.

- 1 paint the door / not feel very well
Sorry.
- 2 repair the lamp / forget
Oh, yes.
- 3 wallpaper the bedroom / not have time
Well,

30 Review of the future

A Introduction

CLAIRE IS TALKING TO SARAH OUTSIDE THE TRAVEL AGENTS.



B

I'm going to New York next week. **I'm about to** pick up my ticket. **I'm going to do** some shopping on Fifth Avenue. I need some new clothes, and I'll **be buying** some Christmas presents, too. I'm only there for two days, so if **II be** a big rush.

There are many different ways of talking about the future in English. Often more than one form is possible.

I'll be buying some Christmas presents, too.
I'm going to buy some Christmas presents, too.

Talking about the future

How we express future time depends on how we see a future event. Here are some ways of talking about what we think will happen in the future.

The neutral future

A prediction

The sun will rise at 5.45 am tomorrow.

Claire's trip will be a big rush.

Claire's trip is going to be a big rush.

I'm going to be sick!

I think it'll be cold in New York.

It's probably going to be cold in New York.

Claire is about to pick up her ticket.

Claire will be shopping non-stop for two days.

The sales will have finished by Saturday.

A prediction based on the present
less certain prediction

The very near future

A future action over a period

Something that will be over in the future

Intentions and plans

We often want to talk about our decisions and intentions and what we plan to do in the future.

An instant decision (deciding now)

It's a lovely coat. It fits perfectly.

Yes, I'll buy it.

I'm going to do some shopping.

I think I'll buy this hat, too.

I might go to a show.

I was going to buy a guidebook, but I forgot.

I'm flying to New York next week.

I'll be buying some presents, too.

The President is to address the nation tonight.

I'm in New York for two days next week.

A past intention

An arrangement

In the course of events

An official arrangement

A timetable

30 Exercises

1 Will, will be doing and will have done (B)

Complete the live news report. Put in *will* and the simple, continuous or perfect form of the verb.

The Quiz Marathon (►) *will begin* (begin) in five minutes. (1)..... (it / be) a big test for the World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, (2)..... (who / answer) questions from a group of quiz writers. Claude (3) (answer) their questions for a very long time. In fact, (4)..... (he / still / give) answers when the rest of us are in bed tonight. Claude hopes that after 24 hours (5) (he / reply) to about seventeen thousand questions. No meal breaks are planned, so (6)..... (he / not / eat) anything. If all goes well, his name (7) (be) in the next Guinness Book of Records. Claude has also got a number of sponsors, and by tomorrow (8) (he / earn) at least £10,000 for charity. Well, (9).....(we / return) this afternoon for news of how Claude is getting on. We think that by then (10)..... (he / get) some way past the five thousandth question.

2 The future (B-C)

What do these people say? Pay special attention to the underlined words. ►

Tom is predicting a win for United in their next game. Tom: *United will win their next game.*

1 Andrew intends to get up early tomorrow.

Andrew: I

2 Vicky's train timetable says 'Arrival 10.30'.

Vicky: The train

3 Daniel has arranged to see his bank manager tomorrow.

Daniel:

4 Rachel will go out in the very near future.

Rachel:

5 There's a crowd of demonstrators in the main square of the capital. The police are arriving. Reporter Kitty Beamish is predicting trouble.

Kitty:

3 The future (B-C)

Complete the conversation. In each sentence choose the best form of the verb to express the future.

Usually more than one answer is possible.

Mark: Hello, Claire. Sarah tells me (►) *you're going* (you /go) to New York.

Claire: Yes, (1) (I / spend) a couple of days there next week.
(2) (I / look) round the shops.

Mark: (3) (that / be) exciting.

Claire: Exhausting, you mean. I think (4) (I / be) pretty tired when I get back.

Mark: (5) (you / stay) with friends?

Claire: No, (6) (I / stay) at a hotel near Central Park. But
(7) (I / see) my friends. (8) (I / go) to their apartment for a meal one evening. And it isn't definite yet, but
(9) (we / see) a show.

Mark: And when (10) (you / leave)?

Claire: My flight (11)..... (be) on Tuesday morning.

Mark: OK, (12) (I / see) you when you get back then.

Test 7 The future (Units 23-30)

Test 7A

Read the telephone conversation. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Amy: When (►) *will* I see you again?

Simon: I don't know. I'm (1) to be busy this week. And I'll (2) going to London on Saturday.

Amy: Oh. But you (3) be here for my party, won't you?

Simon: No, I (4) get back until Sunday evening.

Amy: I(5) going to invite you.

Simon: Well, I'm sorry I can't come.

Amy: What (6) you doing in London?

Simon: Oh, I'm just going (7) see one or two people. Look, I must go. I'm cooking something that I think is (8) to boil over.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| ► a) am | b) do | c) going | d) will | 5 | a) be | b) have | c) was | d) wi |
| 1 a) being | b) going | c) shall | d) will | 6 | a) are | b) going | c) to | d) wi! |
| 2 a) be | b) do | c) for | d) to | 7 | a) be | b) for | c) is | d) to |
| 3 a) are | b) do | c) was | d) will | 8 | a) about | b) might | c) probably | d) wil |
| 4 a) about | b) aren't | c) be | d) don't | | | | | |

Test 7B

Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If the sentence is correct, put a tick (/). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.

? They're probably going to knock the building down.

V

? We are be going to get a dog soon.

be

1 The bus is leaves at eight twenty.

2 The doors of the theatre are about to open.

3 The meeting will be start at half past seven.

4 The festival is for to take place in June.

5 My friend will be calling here tomorrow morning.

6 We were going to eat in the restaurant, but it was full.

7 I have to register for my course before the classes will begin.

8 I will to have finished lunch by two o'clock.

Test 7C

Put in a form of the verb. Use the future continuous (*will be doing*), the future perfect (*will have done*) or *was/were going to*.

- It's quite a long way, isn't it? We // *have walked* (walk) about five miles by the time we get back, I'd say.
- 1 It'll be better if you don't ring at one o'clock. We (have) lunch then.
- 2 I (drive) over and see you, but there's something wrong with the car.
- 3 I've got loads of work. I expect I (work) all night. And I'm not looking forward to it.
- 4 I'll have much more time next week because I (do) all my exams then.
- 5 We (buy) that computer game, but they don't make it for the kind of computer we've got.
- 6 I know you'll put on a wonderful show. You (have) so much practice by the time you perform it that it's sure to be brilliant.

Test 7D

Complete the conversation. Use *will*, *be going to* or a present tense. Choose the best form. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

Peter: Hello. Where are you going?

Polly: To my evening class. I'm learning Swedish. And next week (►) // have (I / have) a chance to speak it for real. (1) (I / go) to Sweden for three weeks.
(2) (I / leave) on Friday. (3) (I / visit) some friends there.

Peter: (4) (that / be) nice.

Polly: Well, I'd better hurry. My lesson (5) (start) at half past seven, and it's twenty-five past now.

Peter: OK. Come and see me when (6) (you / get) back from Sweden.

Polly: Thanks. (7) (I / send) you a postcard.

Test 7E

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

► We have decided to help with the project, (going) *We are going to help with the project.*

1 We're willing to wait for you. ('11)

2 You can get off this train at Bath, (stops)

3 My friend intended to meet us. (going)

4 Adrian's job interview is on 17 October, (having)

5 Our meal will be over by eight o'clock, (finished)

6 I think I'm going to go on the trip, (might)

7 The fire hasn't gone out yet, but it will in a minute, (about)

Test 7F

Choose the correct form.

► A: I'd better go. I'm cycling home, and I haven't got any lights on my bike.

B: Oh, yes. I'll be/I'll have beeft dark soon.

1 A: I hear the rent on your flat is very expensive.

B: Yes it is. I'll move/I'm going to move, I've decided.

2 A: I'd like a photo of Martin and me.

B: I'll take/I'm going to take one with your camera, then.

3 A: Have you booked a holiday yet?

B: Yes, we go/we're going to Spain.

4 A: What's that man doing up there?

B: Oh no! He'll jump/He's going to jump!

5 A: Can I borrow your bike on Monday?

B: I'm sorry, but I'll be using/I'll have used it. I always cycle to work.

31 The verb have

A Have and have got

Look at these examples.

HAVE

*We have three cats.
Emma has toothache.
Daniel doesn't have a car.
Do you have the address? ~ Yes, I do.*

HAVE GOT

*We've got three cats.
Vicky has got blue eyes.
I haven't got any money.
Have you got a ticket? ~ No, I haven't.*

Here **have** and **have got** mean the same thing. We can normally use either form. But **have got** is more informal. Note that we do not use **have got** in short answers (No, / **haven't**.).

B Forms

PRESENT TENSE

	have	have got
	<i>I/you/we/they have he/she/it has</i>	<i>I/you/we/they have got OR I/you/we/they've got he/she/it has got OR he/she/it's got</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>I/you/we/they don't have he/she/it doesn't have do</i>	<i>I/you/we/they haven't got he/she/it hasn't got have I/you/we/they got? has he/she/it got?</i>
QUESTION	<i>I/you/we/they have? does he/she/it have?</i>	

PAST TENSE

	<i>I/you/he/she/it/we/they had</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't have did</i>
QUESTION	<i>I/you/he/she/it/we/they have?</i>

We do not often use **had got** in the past tense.

Tom had several jobs to do. We didn't have time to stop. Why did you have that funny hat on?

C The action verb have

Here are some examples of **have** as an action verb.

Mark has lunch around one. I have a shower every morning.

The children had a game of cards. We had a wonderful holiday.

Have expresses an action. *Mark has lunch* means that he eats lunch.

With the action verb **have** we cannot use **got** and we cannot use a short form.

NOT *Mark has got lunch around one* and NOT *I've a shower every morning*.

The action verb **have** can also be continuous.

Mark is having lunch now. We were having a conversation in English.

What time are you having your driving lesson?

In negatives and questions in simple tenses, we use a form of **do**. *We didn't*

have a very good time. We don't have parties very often. Where do you

have lunch? How often does Vicky have strange dreams?

In English we often use expressions like **have a talk** instead of a verb like **talk**. Here are some examples,

Shall we have a swim? I usually have a rest in the afternoon. I had a talk with Daniel. Trevor and Laura are having an argument.

31 Exercises

1 Have and have got (A-B)

Look at the pictures and write positive or negative sentences with *have* or *have got*.

Use these objects: *a car*, *a map*, *a rabbit*, *a ticket*, *an umbrella*



► *He's got a ticket*, OR *He has a ticket*.

1
2

3
4

2 Have and have got (A-B)

Complete the dialogue. Put in the negative or question forms.

Use *have got* for the present and *have* for the past.

David: (►) *Have you got a bike?*

Mike: Yes, but I don't ride it very often.

David: (1)itlights on?

Mike: Yes, why?

David: Can I leave my bike here and take yours? Mine (2)..... any lights. It (3) any when I bought it. I meant to get some last week, but I (4) time.

Mike: But it's raining now. And you (5) a coat. I'll drive you home, David.

3 The action verb have (C)

What does *have* mean in these sentences? Choose from these verbs: *drink*, *eat*, *play*, *receive*, *spend*

► Mark never has breakfast. has = eats

1 We've just had a game of tennis. had =

2 My father has a cup of cocoa every evening, has =

3 We've just had three weeks in Morocco. had =

4 Claire had lots of presents on her birthday. had =

4 The verb have (A-C)

Complete the conversation. Use *have/have got* or the action verb *have*.

Claire: (►) *You've got* (you / have) an empty plate, Henry. Would you like some more food?

Henry: Oh, yes please. I must say, (1) (we / have) a great time.

Luckily (2)(you / have) lots of room in here.

Claire: Yes, it's a nice big flat, although (3) (it / not / have) a balcony.

Mark: How was Brazil? (4)(you / have) a good holiday?

Claire: Yes, (5)(I / have) a lovely time, thank you.

Henry: (6)(you / have) some photos here to show us?

Claire: Yes, you must (7)(have) a look at them some time. But I was so busy doing things (8)(I / not / have) time to take very many.

32 Short forms, e.g. it's, don't

A The use of short forms



A short form like **it's** or **don't** stands for the full form it is or **do not**. We leave out one or more letters and we write an apostrophe (') instead. We use short forms in conversational English and in informal writing such as a letter to a friend. Short forms are sometimes called 'contracted forms'.

We cannot use a short form when the word is stressed, in a short answer for example.

*Have you looked in this drawer? ~ Yes, **I have**, NOT Yes, I've
But we can use **n't** in a short answer: No, **I haven't**.*

B The most common short forms

Some verbs can have short forms when they come after **I**, **you**, etc.

VERB	SHORT FORMS
<i>am</i>	<i>I'm</i>
<i>are</i>	<i>you're, we're, they're</i>
<i>is/has</i>	<i>he's, she's, it's</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>I've, you've, we've, they've</i>
<i>had/would</i>	<i>I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, it'd, we'd, they'd</i>
<i>will</i>	<i>I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll</i>
<i>shall</i>	<i>I'll, we'll</i>

A short form can also come after a noun.

*Vicky's lost her bank card. (Vicky **has** ...) The **card'll** be in here. (The card **will**...)*

There are also some short forms with question words and with **here**, **there** or **that**.

*who's, what's, where's, when's, how's, who'd, who'll, what'll
here's, there's, that's, there'll, that'll, there'd, that'd*

There is a negative short form **n't** which can come after some verbs.

aren't, isn't, wasn't, weren't, haven't, hasn't, hadn't, don't /daunt/, doesn't, didn't, won't (- will not), shan't (= shall not), can't, couldn't, mustn't, needn't, mightn't, shouldn't, wouldn't, daren't

Sometimes we can shorten either **not** or the verb.

*It is not funny. - * It isn't funny. OR It's not funny.*

*You will not believe it. -> You won't believe it. OR You'll not believe it. But we cannot use **n't** after **I**.*

I am not sure. -> I'm not sure, NOT I amn't sure.

C 's and 'd

's can be **is** or **has**, and 'd can be **had** or **would**.

*She's short, and she's got fair hair. (She **is** short... she **has** got...) If
I'd known, I'd have told you. (If I **had** known, I **would** have ...)*

32 Exercises

1 Short forms (B)

Write the sentences in a more informal style, with short forms.

In a business letter

- You are quite right.
- 1 It is a difficult problem.
- 2 I have seen the results.
- 3 I do not have any information.
- 4 We have not reached a decision.
- 5 I am very excited about it.
- 6 You need not decide now.
- 7 It is not yet certain.
- 8 We will be pleased to see you.
- 9 Do not worry.
- 10 I would like to buy a new computer.
- 11 We are willing to help.
- 12 We will not know the result for some time.

In a letter to a friend

You're quite right.

2 Short forms (B)

Complete the dialogues. Put in the short form of these phrases: *do not, he is, I am, is not, it is, what is, where is*



- How are you? ~ *I'm* fine, thanks.

- 1 your luggage? ~ in Los Angeles.
- 2 Do you like this shirt? ~ No, I It my style.
- 3 that smell? ~ My husband doing a chemical experiment.

3 's and 'd

Write the forms in full. Use *is, has, had or would*.

►

What's your name?

What is your name ?

- 1 I'd like a coffee, please.

- 2 There's been an accident.

- 3 That's correct.

- 4 I'd seen the film before.

- 5 Who's got the key?

- h We'd have stopped if we'd seen you.

33 Emphatic do

Introduction



Melanie wants to emphasize the idea that the picture is nice and that she likes it. She wants to say this in a strong and positive way.

B Emphatic forms

Often we can be emphatic by using a full form like **is** or **have**, rather than a short form such as **s** or **'ve** (see Unit 32). We stress the word when we speak it.

Yes, it is late. It's half past one in the morning. My goodness you have done a lot of work. Well done. We can also stress modal verbs such as **will** and **should**.

You will write to me, won't you? You really should drive more carefully. We almost had an accident.

In the present simple we put **do** before the verb.

You're so right. I do agree with you. Your hair is much too long. You do need a haircut.

We **do** hope you can come to our barbecue. I'm getting fed up with those dogs. They **do** make such a » In the third person singular we use **does**.

The city centre does get crowded, doesn't it?

Emma says Matthew doesn't care about her, but he says he does care.

We do not add **s** to the verb.

It does look nice, NOT it does looks nice. In the past simple we use **did**.

We did enjoy the concert. It was really good. You shouldn't have forgotten. I did remind you.

Vicky is quite sure that she did see a ghost.

We do not add **ed** to the verb.

We did enjoy it. NOT We did enjoyed it.

C The imperative with do

We can use **do** with an imperative for emphasis.

Do hurry up, or we'll be late. Oh, do be quiet. I'm trying to concentrate.

Here **do** makes the speaker sound more worried or annoyed. We use this structure only in an informal situation.

But we can also use **do** with an imperative in offers and invitations (see page 122).

Do have some more soup. Do take a seat, wont you?

Here **do** sounds very polite.

33 Exercises

► Yes, I will be late home.

1 Emphatic do (A-B)

Put in the emphatic forms of these sentences: / like my new portrait. I'm smiling.
It's foggy today. Yes, I'll be late home. Yes, I remembered the water.



1..... 3.....
2..... 4.....

2 Emphatic do (A-B)

Complete the answers. Use a pronoun + emphatic *do* + a verb.

► Tom: Melanie is always helping people, isn't she?

David: Yes, *she does help* a lot of people.

1 Trevor: How much did that dress cost?

Laura: Well,rather a lot.

2 Jessica: Someone once told me I look like the singer Arlene Black.

Natasha: Well, a bit like her, actually.

3 Daniel: This train doesn't stop at our station.

Matthew: Are you sure? I think there.

4 Nick: Why didn't you go to the match on Saturday?

Tom: What do you mean? to the match.

5 Vicky: Matthew and Emma never quarrel.

Rachel: Oh yes, All the time, in fact.

3 Emphatic do (A-C)

What would you say? Use *do*, *does* or *did*.

► Tell your friend that you worry about your job prospects.

You know, / *do worry about my job prospects*.

1 Say that you finished the crossword today.

Actually,

2 Admit that your room needs tidying up.

I'm afraid

3 Explain to your teacher that you find the work difficult.

I'm afraid

4 Say that you wanted to give the course up.

Actually,

5 Offer your friend a chocolate.

Here you are.....

6 Admit that this place depresses you.

You know,

34 Yes/no questions

A Use



A yes/no question is one that we can answer with yes or no.

Are you ready? ~ Yes, nearly/No, not quite.

Has anyone seen my bag? ~ Yes, it's on the chair./No, I don't think so.

These questions are asking for information. For example, Daniel wants to know if Vicky is ready or not.

Sometimes yes/no questions have other uses, especially questions with modal verbs. For example, when Matthew says *Shall we go then?* he is making a suggestion, not asking for information. Here are some examples of the different uses.

Requesting: Making a suggestion: *Shall we eat out tonight?*

Offering: *Can/Could you write the address down for me, please?*

Inviting: *Can I carry something for you? ~ No, it's OK, thanks.*

Asking permission: *Would you like to come to a party? - Yes, I'd love to.*

May I use your phone? ~ Yes, of COURSE

B Form

A yes/no question begins with an auxiliary verb. An auxiliary verb is a form of be or have or a modal verb e.g. **can**. The auxiliary verb comes before the subject.

AUXILIARY SUBJECT

Is **it** *raining?*

STATEMENT: *It is raining.*

Has **David** *got a car?*

QUESTION: *Is it raining?*

Can **Emma** *drive?*

The main verb also comes before the subject in a question.

Is it cold out there? Are you ready? Was it easy? If there is more than one auxiliary verb, only the first one comes before the subject.

Have you been working? Could we have done better?

In the present simple and past simple we use a form of do.

AUXILIARY SUBJECT

Do **the buses** *run every day?*

STATEMENT: *They (do) run every day.*

Does **Mark** *play golf?*

QUESTION: *Do they run every day?*

Did **you** *like the concert?*

A question cannot begin with an ordinary verb such as *run, play* or *like*.

NOT *Plays Mark golf?* and NOT *Liked your the concert?*

The verb after the subject does not end in s or ed.

NOT *Does Mark plays golf?* and NOT *Did you liked the concert?*

34 Exercises

1 Use (A)

Write down the use of each question. Choose from these uses:

asking for information (x3), *asking permission, inviting, making a suggestion, offering, requesting* (x2)

- ? Could you post this letter for me? *requesting*
- ? Can we get a number 35 bus from this stop? *asking for information*
- 1 Can I help you with those bags?
- 2 Shall we stop for a rest?
- 3 Is it Tuesday today?
- 4 Could you wait a moment, please?
- 5 Would you like to have tea with us?
- 6 Will your friend be here next weekend?
- 7 May I sit down?

2 Form(B)

Claude Jennings, the World Quiz Champion, is going to be on Guy's chat show.

Guy is wondering what to ask Claude. Read what Guy is thinking and write down his questions.

► (I expect Claude has won lots of prizes.) *Have you won lots of prizes ?*

- 1 (I wonder if he's a rich man.)
- 2 (Perhaps quizzes are his only hobby.)
- 3 (I expect he worked hard at school.).....
- 4 (I wonder if he's got any other interests.)
- 5 (I wonder if it's an interesting life.)
- 6 (Perhaps his wife asks him quiz questions.)
- 7 (And maybe he answers questions in his dreams.).....

3 Yes/no questions (A-B)

What would you say in these situations?

► You want to know if Mark has been to Los Angeles. Ask Sarah.

Has Mark been to Los Angeles ?

- 1 You aren't sure if Rachel and Vicky are going to America. Ask them.
- 2 You want to know if Laura plays tennis. Ask Trevor.
- 3 You are wondering if Claire enjoyed her holiday. Ask her.
- 4 You want to suggest to Rachel that you both go for a walk.
- 5 You need to know if David will be at the club tonight. Ask him.
- 6 You want to know if the train is on time. Ask Mark.
- 7 You are wondering if Mike and Harriet go camping. Ask David.
- 8 You want to ask Matthew if you can borrow his squash racket.
- 9 You want to know if Nick has got a motor bike. Ask him.

35 Short answers, e.g. Yes, it is.

A Answering yes or no

Look at the answers to these questions.

Is it raining? ~ Yes. Are we going to be late? ~ Yes, we are.

Did you say something? ~ No. Did you finish the crossword? ~ No, I didn't.

We can sometimes answer a question with a simple **yes** or **no**, but we often use a short answer like **No, I didn't**. We usually put a comma after **yes** or **no**.

We do not normally use a full sentence, but we can do if we want to add emphasis to the answer.

Did you open my letter? ~ No, I didn't open your letter.

Sometimes, to be polite, we may need to add information.

Did you get the tickets? ~ No, I didn't. There wasn't time, I'm afraid. Sorry.

B Form

A positive short answer is **yes** + a pronoun + an auxiliary.

QUESTION		SHORT	ANSWER	
Auxiliary		Pronoun	Auxiliary	
Are	<i>you working tomorrow? ~</i>	Yes,	I	am.
Has	<i>Emma got a computer? ~</i>	Yes,	she	has.
Will	<i>I need my passport? ~</i>	Yes,	you	will.
Did	<i>they repair your phone? ~</i>	Yes,	they	did.

We can also use the main verb be in a short answer.

Is it time to go? ~ Yes, it is. It's ten past eleven.

Note that in the present simple and past simple we use a form of **do**. **Do you like classical music? ~ Yes, I do.** NOT **YES I LIKE.**

A negative short answer is **no** + a pronoun + an auxiliary + **n't**.

QUESTION		SHORT	ANSWER	
Auxiliary		Pronoun	Auxiliat	
Is	<i>the photocopier working now? ~</i>	No,	it	isn't.
Have	<i>the children gone to sleep? ~</i>	No,	they	haven't.
Will	<i>there be food at the party? ~</i>	No,	there	won't.
Does	<i>this train stop at Derby? ~</i>	No,	it	doesn't.

But note **No, I'm not.**

Are you working tomorrow? ~ No, I'm not. NOT No, I amn't.

C Answering requests, suggestions, offers and invitations

To answer a request, suggestion, etc, we normally use a phrase like **Yes, of course** or **Yes, please** rather than a short answer. If we answer in the negative, we have to give some explanation.

Request: *Could you help me move these chairs, please? ~ Yes, of course. OR I'm afraid I'm rather busy.*

Suggestion: *Shall we have a coffee? ~ Yes, OK. OR Sorry, I can't. I have to go.*

Offer: *Can I give you a hand? ~ Yes, please. That's very kind of you. OR It's OK, thanks. I can manage*

Invitation: *Would you like to come to the barbecue? ~ Yes, please. I'd love to. OR I'd love to, but I'll be away*

Short negative answers would sound strange or impolite here.

35 Exercises

1 Form (B)

It's eleven o'clock, and everyone has arrived at a party. Put in the short answers.

► Have you got a drink? ~ Yes, I have, thank you. I've just put it down somewhere.

1 Can you speak Arabic? ~ , but not very well.

2 Is it raining outside? ~ It's just started.

3 Has David come with you? ~ He's in hospital, actually.

4 Did you come by car, Tom? ~ It took ages because of all the traffic.

5 Are those people over there your friends? ~ I don't know them at all.

6 Do you like England? ~ -I'm enjoying my stay here.

7 Is your brother here? ~ He's away on business at the moment.

8 Have you seen Nick recently? ~ I think he's moved away.

2 Form (B)

It's one o'clock in the morning, and the party is in full swing.

People are still talking. Put in the short answers.

► Are you French? ~ No, I'm not. I'm Italian. I'm from Milan.

1 Will you and Laura be here in August? ~ We're going to France.

2 Did you remember to bring the photos? ~ I'll give them to you in a minute.

3 Has Rita broken up with her boyfriend? ~ It's all over, she told me.

4 Did you see that documentary about the ozone layer on television last night?
..... I was working late, unfortunately.

5 Does Laura like these old songs? ~ She loves Elvis Presley.

6 Are you and Mike staying the night here? ~ We have to get home tonight.

7 Can we afford a taxi? ~ It's quite a long way.

8 Are you OK, Vicky? ~ I feel really awful.

3 Answering questions (A-C)

Which would normally be the best answer?

► Are you busy today?

- a) Yes, busy,
- b) V Yes, I am.

1 Is it too hot in here for you?

- a) No, it isn't,
- b) No, I'm fine, thanks.

2 Do you know Emma?

- a) Yes.
- b) Yes, we live in the same building.

3 Tell me, did you steal my money?

- a) No.
- b) No, I didn't steal your money.

4 Do you live on the campus?

- a) Yes, I do.
- b) Yes, I live on it.

5 Would you like to come out with us for the day?

- a) Yes, I would like,
- b) Yes, please.

6 Is it the eighteenth today?

- a) Yes, it is.
- b) Yes, it is the eighteenth of November today.

7 Did you bring my CD?

- a) No.
- b) No, sorry. I forgot it.

8 Can I carry your bags?

- a) No, you can't,
- b) It's all right, thanks.

36 Wh-questions

A Introduction

Reporter Kitty Beamish is interviewing some guerrilla fighters.

Kitty:
Why are you fighting?
What can you do for the people?
When will the war be over?

Guerillas: *For our freedom. We can help them. Very soon.*

A wh-question begins with a question word. Question words are **who**, **what**, **which**, **whose**, **where**, **when**, **why** and **how**.

We use a wh-question to ask for information.



B Form

Most wh-questions begin with a question word + an auxiliary verb + the subject. (For another form of wh-question, see Unit 37.) An auxiliary verb is a form of **be** or **have** or a modal verb, e.g. **can**.

QUESTION WORD	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	
What	is	Kitty	<i>doing?</i>
Where	have	you	<i>put the map?</i>
When	can	we	<i>travel safely?</i>

The main verb **be** also comes before the subject in questions.

Where is Kitty? How are you? What was that noise? If there is more than one auxiliary verb, only the first one comes before the subject.

The guerrillas have been hiding. Where have the guerrillas been hiding?

I should have said something. What should I have said?

In the present simple and past simple we use a form of **do**.

QUESTION WORD	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	
Where	do	people	<i>meet?</i>
How	does	the radio	<i>work?</i>
What	did	the guerrillas	<i>say?</i>

An ordinary verb such as **meet**, **work** or **say** cannot come before the subject.

NOT *Where meet people?* and NOT *How works the radio?*

The verb after the subject does not end in **s** or **ed**.

NOT *How does the radio works?* and NOT *What did the guerrillas said?*

Question phrases

Look at these question phrases with **what** and **how**.

What time is your friend arriving? ~ Half past eight. **What colour** is your toothbrush? ~ Yellow. **What kind of/What sort of** club is it? ~ A nightclub. **How old** is your sister? ~ She's twenty. **How often** do you go out? ~ About once a week, usually. **How far** is the beach? ~ Only five minutes walk. **How long** will the meeting last? ~ An hour or so, I expect. **How many** televisions have you got? ~ Three. **How much** money did you spend? ~ About a hundred pounds.

36 Exercises

1 Wh-questions (A-B)

What would you say in these situations?

- You are talking to a man at a party. Ask him where he works.
Where do you work?
- 1 You want to know what the date is today. Ask your friend.
- 2 You've forgotten when the course finishes. Ask your friend.
- 3 Your friend is having a party. You'd like to know who he has invited. Ask him.
- 4 Your favourite band are going to give a concert. Ask how you can get tickets.
- 5 You are in town with a friend, and you are wondering where the two of you are going to have lunch. What do you ask?

2 Question words and phrases (A-C)

Quiz champion Claude Jennings is answering questions. Put in these words and phrases: *how far, how long, how often, how many, what, what colour, what kind, when, where, who*

Quiz-master:

- *What colour* is the Greek flag?
1.is Melbourne? **Claude:** Blue and white.
- 2.centimetres are there in a kilometre? It's in Australia.
- 3.did the Second World War end? A hundred thousand.
- 4.did Romeo love? In 1945.
- 5.is Sirius? Juliet.
- 6.is it from Los Angeles to San Francisco? It's a star.
- 7.are the Olympic Games held? About 400 miles.
- 8.of food is Cheddar? Every four years.
- 9.is a game of rugby? It's cheese.
- Eighty minutes.

3 Wh-questions (A-C)

Guy is interviewing a guest on his chat show. It's the actress Melissa Livingstone, who is in the TV soap opera 'Round the Corner'. Put in Guy's questions.

- Guy: *How often do you record 'Round the Corner'?*
Melissa: Oh, we record it every day. It's a full-time job, you know.
- 1 Guy: And it?
Melissa: In Birmingham, at the BBC studios.
- 2 Guy:
Melissa: How many? Well, let me see, I think we've done a thousand programmes.
- 3 Guy:
Melissa: I'm not going to tell you. How much money I earn is my business.
- 4 Guy: OK, I'm sorry.
Melissa: Oh, a long time ago. I started acting when I was twelve.
- 5 Guy:
Melissa: My plans for the future? I just want to go on with 'Round the Corner'.

37 Subject/object questions

A Who and what



Who is interviewing Kitty?

Who and **what** can be the subject of a question. The word order is the same as in a statement.

SUBJECT

Who rang you? (Someone rang you.)
Who is helping you?
(Someone is helping you.)
What will happen next?
(Something will happen next.)



Who is Kitty interviewing?

Who and **what** can also be the object. An auxiliary (e.g. **did**, **will**) comes before the subject.

OBJECT

Who did you ring?
(You rang someone.)
Who are you helping? (You are helping someone.)
What will they do next? (They will do something next.)

Who and **what** can also be the object of a preposition, e.g. **to**, **with**.
(For prepositions in questions, see Unit 38.) Compare these sentences.

SUBJECT

Who was talking to you?
(Someone was talking to you.)
What wine goes with fish? (Some wine goes with fish.)

OBJECT

Who were you talking to?
(You were talking to someone.)
What does this colour go with?
(This colour goes with something.)

B Which, whose, how many and how much

These words can also be either the subject or the object.

SUBJECT

Which program will work best? (One of the programs will work best.)
Whose dog is barking over there? (Someone's dog is barking over there.)
How many people came past? (Some people came past.)
How much oil got into the river? (Some oil got into the river.)

OBJECT

Which program will you use?
(You will use one of the programs.)
Whose dog is Melanie walking?
(Melanie is walking someone's dog.)
How many people did you see?
(You saw some people.)
How much oil did you buy? (You bought some oil.)

37 Exercises

1 Who and what as subject and object (A)

Read about the situations and answer each question in a single phrase.

- The morning after his party, Tom was cleaning up. David came along and took away some empty bottles for him. Nick had just woken up after spending the night on Tom's sofa. He watched them for a while.
a) Who helped Tom? *David* b) Who did Nick help? *no one*
- 1 Nick wants to marry Rita. She's been out with him a few times, but really she's in love with Tom.
Unfortunately he isn't in love with her.
a) Who is Nick in love with? b) Who is in love with Tom?
- 2 Mark met Sarah at the airport. The plane was two hours late. On the way out they passed Mike standing at a bus stop, but they didn't notice him.
a) Who met Sarah? b) What was Mike waiting for?
- 3 There was an accident at the crossroads. A lorry crashed into a van that was waiting at the lights. The van slid forward and crashed into a car. The van driver had to go to hospital.
a) What hit the van? b) What did the van hit?

2 Who and what as subject and object (A)

People aren't giving you enough information. Ask questions with *who* or *what*.

- ? Something has happened. ~ Oh? *What has happened?*
? I've invited someone to tea. ~ Well? *Who have you invited?*
- 1 Somebody is having a party. ~ Oh, really? ..
2 I was reading something. ~ Oh? ..
3 I've learnt something. ~ Go on, tell me. ..
4 We should do something. ~ Yes, I know, but ..
5 Someone is looking for you. ~ Oh? ..
6 I'm looking for someone. ~ Maybe I can help ..
7 Rachel is planning something. ~ Is she? ..
8 Somebody has moved in next door. ~ Oh, really? ..
9 Something is worrying me. ~ Well, tell me. ..
10 I want to meet someone. ~ What do you mean? ..

3 Which, whose, how many and how much (B)

Harriet is visiting her grandmother, Mrs Evans. It's Mrs Evans's birthday.

She can't hear very well, and she sometimes gets confused. Complete her questions.

Harriet:

- ? So ten people have sent cards.
? I met David's friend yesterday.
1 You can keep those photos.
2 Those flowers look lovely.
3 Fifty pounds went missing.
4 I passed Mark's house earlier.
5 The doctor has four children.
6 Doctors earn lots of money.
7 Mike's uncle has died.
8 Trevor's wife is coming later.

Mrs Evans:

- Pardon? How many *people have sent cards* ?
What? Whose *friend* did you meet ?
Photos? Which
Do they? Which
Missing? How much
Pardon? Whose
Really? How many
I don't know. How much
What's that? Whose
Oh? Whose

38 Prepositions in wh-questions

A Introduction



Daniel and Rachel each ask Vicky a question. In each question, the word **what** is the object of a preposition (**for, about**).

What are you looking for?

(You are looking **for** something.)

What are you worrying about?

(You are worrying **about** something.)

The preposition normally comes in the same place as in a statement: **looking for, worrying about**.

NOT **For what are you looking?**

NOT **About what are you worrying?** But in more formal English, the preposition can come before the question word.

In which warehouse were the goods stored?

OR **Which warehouse were the goods stored in?**

In formal English we use a preposition + **whom** (not who).

From whom did you obtain the information?

OR **Who did you obtain the information from?**

Here are some more examples of prepositions in wh-questions. **Who are we waiting for?** ~ *Rachel. What's Nick laughing at?* ~ *Oh, one of Tom's jokes. Where are you from?/Where do you come from?* ~ *Bombay. What kind of holiday are you interested in?* ~ *A package holiday. Who did you go out with last night?* ~ *Just a friend.*

B What... for and what... like

We can use a question with **what... for** to ask about purpose.

What did you buy this computer magazine for? ~ *To read about business software.*

What are these bricks for? ~ *We're going to build a wall.*

What are they digging the road up for? ~ *They're repairing a gas pipe.*

What... for means the same as **why**.

Why are they digging up the road? ~ *They're repairing a gas pipe.*

We can use **what ... like** to ask if something is good or bad, interesting or boring, etc.

What was the party like? ~ *Oh, we had a great time.*

What's the place like where you live? ~ *It's pretty quiet.*

Note also **look like**.

What does your friend look like? ~ *She's very tall and blond.*

But we use **how** to ask about someone's well-being.

How are you? ~ *I'm OK, thanks. And you?*

How are you getting on in your new job? ~ *I'm really enjoying it.*

Compare these two questions.

How's Melanie? ~ *Oh, she's fine, thanks.* (She is happy/in good health.)

What's Melanie like? ~ *She's very nice.* (She is a nice person.)

38 Exercises

1 Prepositions in wh-questions (A)

Ask these people questions with *what*.

Use these verbs and prepositions: *look at, look for, point at, talk about, wait for*



► *What are you looking for?*

1 3

2 4

2 Prepositions in wh-questions (A)

Put in the question. Use *what* and put the preposition in brackets at the end.

- ? Melanie: Tom is smiling. He's pleased, (about) Yes, he is. *What is he pleased about?*
- David: I'm busy today. I'm getting ready, (for) *What are you getting ready for?* I've
- ? Laura: done something awful. I'm ashamed, (of) Trevor:
- 1 Jessica: Haven't you heard of Kitty Beamish? She's famous, (for)
Andrew: No, I haven't
- 2 Trevor:
Ilona: Mark is annoyed. He's going to complain, (about)
- 3 Sarah:
Claire: Emma's in a hurry. She's going to be late, (for) I don't feel
- 4 Matthew:
Daniel: very relaxed. I feel nervous, (about)
- 5 Vicky:
Rachel:

3 What... for and what... like (B)

Trevor has just come home from work. Complete the conversation. Put in *for, how, like* or *what*.

Trevor: Hello, my love. (►) *How are you?*

Laura: Hello. I'm all right, but I'm in a bit of a rush getting ready for the barbecue.

Trevor: Er, I forgot to tell you that I invited two more people.

Laura: (1)..... are you telling me now (2)..... ? I've bought all the food. I just hope there's enough. Anyway, who are these people? (3)..... are they (4)..... ?

Trevor: They're friends of Harriet's. They're very nice people. And after all, (5)..... are parties (6)..... ? To meet new people.

Laura: It isn't a party, it's a barbecue. (7)..... 's the weather going to be (8)..... ?

Trevor: The forecast said it's going to be perfect. Warm and dry.

Laura: Good. And (9)..... was your day?

Trevor: Oh, not too bad. Busy as usual.

39 Who, what or which?

A What or which?

We can use **what** or **which** before a noun.

WHAT

What sport do you play?

What books do you read?

We use **what** when there is a wide choice of possible answers. We ask *What sport?* because there are lots of different sports.



What sport?

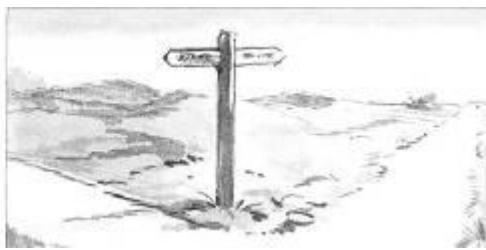
(Tennis or golf or football or hockey or ... ?)

WHICH

Which way do we go here?

Which finger did you break?

We use **which** when there is a limited number of possible answers. We ask *Which way?* because there are only two or three ways to go.



Which way?

(Right or left?)

After **which** we sometimes say the possible answers.

Which cafe did you go to, Snoopy's, the Coffee Pot or the Tea Gardens?

Which phone shall I use, this one or the one in the office?

Sometimes **what** and **which** are both possible.

What day/Which day is your evening class? What train/Which train will you catch?

What platform/Which platform does the train go from? What part/Which part of Italy are you from?

B Patterns with who, what and which

We can use **who**, **what** and **which** without a noun.

Who sent the fax? What do you think of our plan? Which is quicker, the bus or the train?

We can use **what** and **which** before a noun, but not **who**.

Which secretary sent the fax? NOT Who secretary sent the fax?

We can use **which** with one or ones, or with of.

You can have a photo. Which one would you like?

You can have some of the photos. Which ones would you like?

Which of these photos would you like? But

we cannot use **who** or **what** before of.

Which of the secretaries? but NOT **Who of the secretaries?**

Who always means a person.

Who did you see? (a person) **What** usually means a thing. It can mean a person only when it comes before a noun.

What did you see? (a thing) **What doctor/What film did you see?** (a person or a thing)

Which can mean a person or a thing.

Which doctor/film did you see? (a person or a thing)

39 Exercises

1 What or which? (A)

The questions you are asking have a number of possible answers.

If the list of answers is incomplete, ask a question with *what*. If the list is complete, use *which*.

- ? (Do you play the piano, or the violin, or the guitar, or ...?)
What musical instrument do you play ?
- ? (Did you go to the Little Theatre or the Theatre Royal?)
Which theatre did you go to ?
- 1 (Did you take the morning flight or the afternoon flight?)
- 2 (Did you stay at the Grand Hotel or the Bristol?)
- 3 (Do you like classical music, or jazz, or rock music, or ...?)
- 4 (Did you buy 'Time' magazine, or 'Newsweek', or a computer magazine, or ...?)
- 5 (Do you work for EuroChemicals, or ICM, or SenCo, or ...?)
- 6 (Are you learning English, or Spanish, or Arabic, or Japanese, or ...?)

2 What or which? (A)

Rita is moving into a new flat. Trevor has come to see the flat and help her move in.

Complete his questions. Put in *what* or *which*. ► Trevor: *What* number is this building? Rita: Forty-two.

- 1 Trevor: I didn't realize there were only three floors..... floor is your flat on?
Rita: The first floor.
- 2 Trevor: It's a very nice flat..... room will be your living-room?
Rita: This one here, I thought.
- 3 Trevor: colour are you going to paint it?
Rita: Oh, I don't know yet.
- 4 Trevor: time is your furniture arriving?
Rita: Three o'clock, they said.
- 5 Trevor: I'll need some petrol. way is the nearest petrol station?
Rita: Turn left at the end of the street.

3 Who, what or which? (B)

Detectives Wilson and Taylor are looking into the murder of Lord Weybridge at his country house.
Put in *who*, *what* or *which*.

Wilson: (►) *Which* of the guests in this house is the murderer, do you think, Taylor?

Taylor: I don't know yet. (1)..... had the opportunity? (2)..... of the guests had the chance to do it?

Wilson: (3)..... happened after dinner last night? That's what we have to find out.

Taylor: There must be a motive for the murder. (4)..... motive could the murderer have?

Wilson: Love or money - they're the usual motives. (5)..... of them is it, I wonder?

Taylor: (6)..... did Lord Weybridge leave his money to? That's the question, Wilson.

TEST 8 Questions (Units 34-39)

Test 8A

Put the words in the right order and ask the question.

- everyone / is / ready *Is everyone ready?*
1 been / have / where / you
2 do / postcards / sell / you
3 belong / calculator / does / this / to / who
4 are / here / how / long / staying / you
5 is / like / new / office / what / your
6 are / flights / full / of / the / which
7 carnival / does / start / the / time / what
8 decided / has / holiday / Nancy / on / what

Test 8B

Put in the correct question word or phrase.

- *What* did you buy? ~ A box of chocolates.
1 is this building? ~ It's about two hundred years old.
2 does your team play in? ~ Red.
3 bag are you carrying? ~ Judy's.
4 money do you earn? ~ About £250 a week.
5 hand do you write with? ~ My right hand.
6 of shop do you work in? ~ A toy shop.
7 first stepped on the moon? ~ Neil Armstrong, wasn't it?
8 is your mother? ~ She's much better, thank you.
9 is it to the post office? ~ About two hundred metres.
10 do you take a holiday? ~ Once a year.
11 name will you give the baby? ~ We haven't thought of one yet.

Test 8C

Write the sentences correctly.

- ~~Would like you to go sailing?~~ *Would you like to go sailing?*
1 ~~Do you be a student here?~~
2 ~~How many cakes have eaten you?~~
3 ~~Enjoyed you your walk?~~
4 ~~Where your friends have gone?~~
5 ~~What kind of music do you like?~~
6 ~~Does Peter plays tennis?~~
7 ~~About what are you talking?~~
8 ~~What has it happened?~~

Test8D

Read about each situation and write down the question.

- ? You want to know if it is raining.
Is it raining ?
- ? You need to ask Polly where she lives.
Where do you live?

- 1 You would like to ask Nancy where she bought her coat.
- 2 You want to ask Susan if Amy can swim.
- 3 You want to ask Simon which band he likes best.
- 4 On the phone you want to know who you are speaking to.
- 5 You need to know how much video recorders cost.
- 6 You are asking permission to come in.
- 7 You need to find out how long the journey takes.
- 8 You want to ask Adrian what he locked the door for.
- 9 You want to ask what happens next.
- 10 You want to suggest that you all go out together.

Test 8E

Write the questions to which the underlined words are the answers.

- Christopher is going to London by train.
How is Christopher going to London ?

- 1 The Smiths have got three cars.
- 2 Janet works at the supermarket.
- 3 Andrea is learning English because she will need it in her job.
- 4 The film was really romantic.
- 5 The meeting will take place next Tuesday.
- 6 Tessa switched off the computer.
- 7 Mr Johnson's burglar alarm was ringing.
- 8 Anna went to the dance with Martin.

40 Negative statements

A Use

Christopher Columbus

*Christopher Columbus was a famous explorer. At one time people believed that he had 'discovered' America. We know now this **isn't** true. Columbus **was not** the first European to travel to the New World. We **don't** know who was, but the Vikings had sailed there around the year 1000, and probably others before them. In 1492 Columbus sailed to San Salvador in the Bahamas and to other islands, but he never reached the mainland of North America. He actually thought he was in Asia. He certainly **didn't** discover America.*

We often use a negative statement to correct a mistaken idea, such as the idea that Christopher Columbus discovered America.

B Negative verb forms

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
be:	<i>are dancing</i>	<i>are not dancing</i>	OR <i>aren't</i>
have:	<i>have seen</i>	<i>have not seen</i>	OR <i>haven't seen</i>
Moda verb: must stay	<i>must not stay</i>		OR <i>mustn't stay</i>

In a negative statement **not** or **n't** comes after the auxiliary verb.

The auxiliary verb is a form of be, have or a modal verb, e.g. **must**, **can**, **could**.

*The girls **are not** dancing. The modem **isn't** working properly.*

*I **haven't** seen the new Disney film. David **hasn't** got a car.*

*I **mustn't** stay long. You **can't** turn right here.*

*I'm **not** feeling very awake today.* We write **n't** without a space before it, e.g. **isn't**, **haven't**.

Not or **n't** also comes after the main verb be.

*The photos **are not** ready yet. It **isn't** very warm in here.* If there is more than one auxiliary verb, we put **not** or **n't** after the first one.

*This plate **hasn't** been washed. You **shouldn't** have bothered.*

In the present simple and past simple, we use a form of **do**.

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
Present simple:	<i>work</i>	<i>do not work</i>	OR <i>don't work</i>
	<i>looks</i>	<i>does not look</i>	OR <i>doesn't look</i>
Past simple:	<i>enjoyed</i>	<i>did not enjoy</i>	OR <i>didn't enjoy</i>

*I **don't** work on Saturdays, NOT ~~I work not on Saturdays~~.*

*This part of town **doesn't** look very nice. I'm afraid we **didn't** enjoy the day very much.*

The verb after **not** or **n't** does not end in **s** or **ed**.

NOT ~~It doesn't looks very nice~~ and NOT ~~We didn't enjoyed the day~~.

C No and not

We can use **no** before a noun or an adjective + noun. The verb is positive.

No music is allowed after eleven, OR Music is not allowed after eleven.

*There are **no** new houses in the village, OR There aren't any new houses in the village.*

We do not use **no** with a verb.

NOT ~~Music is no allowed~~ and NOT ~~The shops are no open~~.

40 Exercises

1 Use (A)

Read the information in A about Christopher Columbus.

Then choose a positive or a negative verb.

► Columbus discovered/didn't discover America.

- 1 The first European to sail to the New World was/wasn't Columbus.
- 2 Europeans had/hadn't been to the New World before Columbus.
- 3 We know/don't know definitely who first sailed to America.
- 4 Columbus landed/didn't land on the North American mainland.
- 5 People's opinion of Columbus has/hasn't changed over the last 500 years.
- 6 When Columbus landed on San Salvador, he knew/didn't know where he was.
- 7 It is/isn't true that Columbus travelled across the United States.

2 Negative verb forms (B)

Complete the conversation. Put in the negative forms of these words:

can, did, do, does, has, have, is, was, were

Rita: Does anyone live in that house next door?

Melanie: Yes, he's called Jake. He's rather strange. He (►) *hasn't* got a job, but he (1)..... be short of money because he's just bought a new car.

Rita: The house (2)..... look very smart.

Melanie: The people who lived there before Jake (3)..... look after it very well.

And they (4)..... very good at gardening. When Jake bought the house, it had been empty for a while. It (5)..... very expensive. But he (6)..... interested in doing anything to it, as you can see.

Rita: Is he a friend?

Melanie: No, we aren't really friends. I (7)..... know him very well. I say hello when I see him, that's all. I (8) seen him for a while, actually.

3 Negative verb forms (B)

Vicky and Rachel are good friends, but they are very different kinds of people.

Complete the sentences using a negative.

► Vicky gets upset, but Rachel *doesn't get upset*.

- 1 Vicky gets headaches. Rachel is lucky. She
- 2 Rachel can relax. Vicky is different. She
- 3 Rachel missed a lecture yesterday, but Vicky
- 4 Vicky is a nervous person, but Rachel
- 5 Vicky loses things. Rachel
- 6 Rachel was a happy child. Vicky
- 7 Rachel has decided on a career, but Vicky

4 No and not (C)

Complete this paragraph from a travel article. Put in *no* or *not*.

Metropolis is (►) *not* an attractive town. There are (1)..... parks or gardens in the city centre.

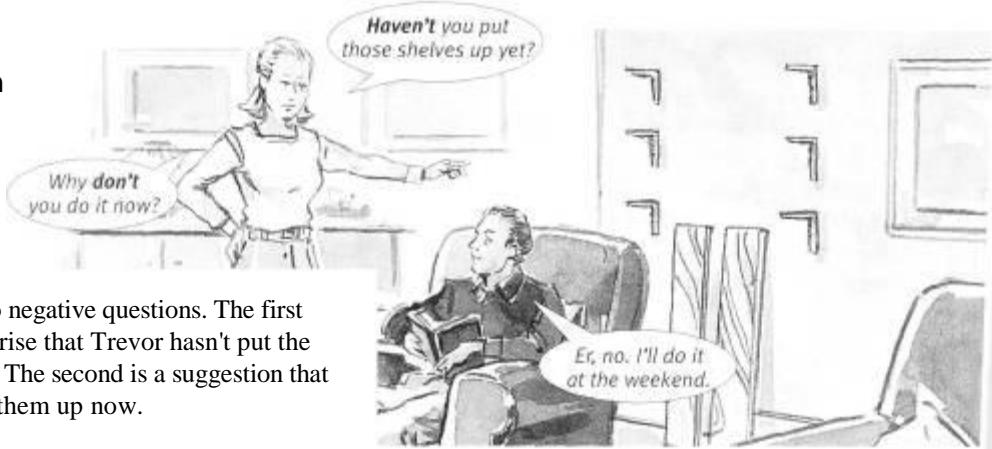
I saw (2)..... interesting buildings, only factories, offices and blocks of flats.

The hotels are (3)..... very good, and there are (4)..... first-class restaurants.

(5)tourists visit Metropolis, and I certainly do (6)..... want to go there again.

41 Negative questions

A Introduction



Laura asks two negative questions. The first expresses surprise that Trevor hasn't put the shelves up yet. The second is a suggestion that he should put them up now.

B Form

We make a question negative by putting **n't** after the auxiliary (e.g **have**, **does**).

POSITIVE

Have you done it yet? What
does the advert tell you? Who
eats meat? What **went**
wrong?

NEGATIVE

Haven't you done it yet? What
doesn't the advert tell you? Who
doesn't eat meat? What **didn't**
go wrong?

C The use of negative yes/no questions

A negative yes/no question often expresses surprise.

Haven't you put those shelves up yet? (= I am surprised that you haven't yet.) **Don't** the children want the ice-cream? (= I am surprised that they don't want it.)

A question with **can't** can be a complaint or an impolite request.

Can't you sit down? You're blocking my view.

We can also use a negative yes/no question instead of a statement and a tag.

Aren't you a friend of Harriet's? (= You're a friend of Harriet's, aren't you?)

D Yes/no answers

The answer **yes** means that the positive is true, and **no** means that the negative is true.

Haven't you repaired the car yet? ~ Yes, I did it yesterday. **Haven't** you repaired the car yet? ~ No, sorry. I haven't had time.

E The use of negative wh-questions

We can use **Why don't**...? for a suggestion.

Why don't you put the shelves up now? ~ Well, all right.
Why don't we sit on the balcony? ~ Good idea.

We can use **Why didn't**...? to criticize.

We'll have to stand now. **Why didn't** you book seats for us? (= You should have booked seats for us.)

We can also use a wh-question to ask for information.

Who hasn't checked their baggage in? ~ Oh, I haven't. Sorry.
What don't you understand? ~ This paragraph here.

41 Exercises

1 Negative yes/no questions (B-C)

What would you say in these situations? Use negative yes/no questions.

► You are surprised to learn that Rita doesn't like football. *Don't you like football, Rita?*

1 You find it surprising that Melanie can't drive.

2 It's a surprise that Rachel won't be at the disco.

3 You find out that surprisingly Nick hasn't got a television.

Negative yes/no questions (B-C)

Complete the conversations using the words in the brackets.

► Mike: I walked home from the town centre, (take / bus)

Harriet: You mean you walked all the way? *Didn't you take a bus?*

1 Vicky: I think I'd like to lie down for a while, (feel / well)

Rachel: Oh, dear.

2 Matthew: I'm looking forward to getting the photos you've sent, (arrive / yet)

Richard: I sent them a week ago.....

3 David: I saw Rita, but she walked straight past me. (say / hello)

Melanie: Without speaking to you?

4 Andrew: I never sit by the pool. I hate water, (swim)

Emma: Really?

Yes/no answers (D)

Put in *yes* or *no*.

► Didn't Mike stop and give you a lift? ~ *No*, he didn't, but maybe he didn't see me.

1 Aren't you tired after working all day? ~ , I feel fine.

2 Didn't you write the number down? ~ , but I've lost the piece of paper.

3 Haven't you got an umbrella? ~ , it's here in my bag.

4 Couldn't you get in to the opera? ~ , we didn't have tickets.

Why not? (B, E)

Reporter Kitty Beamish is investigating an accident at the Magic World theme park. A ride crashed, and people were injured. This is what Kitty has found out.

► The people on the ride didn't get enough help. 3 They aren't trained in first aid.

1 The staff didn't know what to do. 4 The ambulance wasn't called immediately.

2 They couldn't stop the ride. 5 The doctor didn't have a mobile phone.

What questions beginning with *why* does Kitty ask?

► *Why didn't the people on the ride get enough help?*

1

2

3

4

5

42 Question tags, e.g. **isn't it?**

A Use

Melanie: *It's a lovely day, isn't it?*

Harriet: *Beautiful. We're having a glorious summer, aren't we?*

Melanie: *You haven't heard a forecast for the weekend, have you?*

Harriet: *No, I haven't, but I think it's going to stay sunny.*

A question tag is a short question added on to a statement. When a tag is spoken, the voice can go down or up.

FALLING

It's a lovely day, isn't it?

With a falling intonation, the speaker thinks the statement is true. Melanie knows that it is a lovely day, and she is inviting Harriet to continue the conversation. The tag is not really a question.

RISING

You haven't heard a forecast, have you?

With a rising intonation, the speaker is less sure, Melanie doesn't know if Harriet has heard a weather forecast or not. The tag is more like a real question.

B Form

POSITIVE STATEMENT + NEGATIVE TAG

It is very warm, ***isn't it?***

A negative tag is an auxiliary verb + **n't** + pronoun.

You've played before, haven't you?

The children can swim, can't they?

It'll be dark soon, won't it?

There was a mistake, wasn't there?

NEGATIVE STATEMENT + POSITIVE TAG

It isn't very warm, ***is it?***

A positive tag is an auxiliary verb + pronoun,

David hasn't got a car, has he?

I shouldn't laugh, should I?

You aren't ill, are you?

The answer wasn't right, was it?

The pronoun (**you**, **he**, etc) refers to the subject of the sentence, e.g. **you**, **David**. In the present simple and past simple we use a form of **do**.

You live near here, don't you?

This coat looks nice, doesn't it?

I turned right, didn't I?

We don't have to pay, do we?

The shower doesn't work, does it?

Your horse didn't win, did it?

The answer **yes** means that the positive is true, and **no** means that the negative is true.

Mark works for Zedco, doesn't he? ~ Yes, he does. (He works for Zedco.) Melanie doesn't eat meat, does she? ~ Fes, / think she does. (She eats meat.) Claire is married, isn't she? ~ No, of course she isn't. (She isn't married.) Andrew hasn't got many friends, has he? ~ No. (He hasn't got many friends.)

C Requests and suggestions

After a request with an imperative (e.g. **Wait ...**), we can use **can you?** or **could you?**

Wait here a moment, can you? **Give me an example, could you?** We can also use **You couldn't... could you?** or **You haven't... have you?** for a request.

You couldn't help me, could you? **You haven't got a pound, have you?**

After **Don't...** the tag is **will you?: Don't make any noise, will you?** After

Let's ... we use **shall we?: Let's sit in the garden, shall we?**

42 Exercises

1 Use (A)

Look carefully at each statement and tag. Say if it is more likely to be a comment (with falling intonation) or a question (with rising intonation).

► This price list is up to date, isn't it? ~ Yes, it is. *a question*

1 It was a super show, wasn't it? ~ Great. I really enjoyed it.

2 These sweaters are nice, aren't they? ~ I like this one.

3 We've got time for a coffee, haven't we? ~ A quick one maybe.

4 Let me see, the bus goes at ten past, doesn't it? ~ Quarter past

2 Form(B)

You are at a barbecue. Add tags to help start a friendly conversation.

? These sausages are delicious, *aren't they*⁷. ~ They certainly are.

? You haven't lived here long, *have you* ? ~ No, only three months.

1 It's quite a big garden, ? ~ Yes, there's plenty of room.

2 There aren't many people here yet,..... ? ~ No, but it's still quite early.

3 You're Rachel's friend,..... ? ~ Yes, I'm Vicky.

4 You came in a sports car, ? ~ That's right.

5 These burgers look good, ? ~ I can't wait to try them.

6 We can sit on the grass,..... ? ~ I think it's dry enough.

7 The weather forecast wasn't very good, ? ~ No, it wasn't.

3 Form(B)

Complete the conversation. Put in the question tags.

Emma: You don't really want to go out with me any more, (►) *do you*⁷.

Matthew: Of course I do. But I need a bit of time to myself sometimes.

Emma: You get plenty of time to yourself, (1)..... ?

Matthew: Emma, you know what I feel for you.

I've told you enough times, (2) ?

Emma: Yes, you have. And you're quite happy, (3) ?

You don't mind, (4) ?

The situation doesn't bother you, (5) ?

Matthew: Why are we arguing? There's nothing to argue about, (6)..... ?

Emma: You can't ever look at things from my point of view, (7)..... ?

4 Requests and suggestions (C)

What would you say in these situations? Write sentences with a question tag. Use the word in brackets. ►

You want to look at a newspaper. Daniel might have one, so ask him. (haven't) *You haven't got a newspaper, have you?*

1 Suggest to Vicky that you both listen to some music. (Let's)

2 Warn David not to do anything silly. (Don't)

3 You need a train timetable. Emma might have one, so ask her. (haven't)

4 Ask Rachel to pass you the salt. (Pass)

43 So/Neither do I and I think so

A So and neither

Vicky: *I'm hungry.*

Rachel: *So am I. I haven't eaten anything all day.*

Daniel: *Neither have I. I didn't have time for breakfast.*

We use **so** after a positive statement and **neither** after a negative one. *I'm hungry.* ~ *So am I.* (= And I'm hungry./I'm hungry, too.) / **haven't eaten.** ~ **Neither have I.** (= And I haven't eaten./I haven't eaten either.)

The structure is **so/neither** + an auxiliary + the subject.

The auxiliary is a form of **be** or **have** or a modal verb, e.g. **can**.

We're really busy at work. ~ **So are we.** *Tom has gone to the match.* ~ **And so has Nick.**

David can't drive, and neither can Melanie. The subject comes at the end. NOT *We're busy.* ~ **So we are.** In the present simple and past simple we use a form of **do**.

I love old cowboy films. ~ **So do I.** *This phone doesn't work.* ~ **Neither does this one.**
United won, and so did Rangers.

We can use **nor** instead of **neither**.

Emma isn't here tonight. **Neither/Nor** is Matthew.



B I think so, etc

Vicky: *It's 'Round the Corner' at half past seven, my favourite soap opera. Are we going to be back in time?*

Daniel: **I think so.** We haven't got far to go now.

Rachel: *We might miss the beginning.*

Vicky: *Oh, I hope not. I want to know if Bernard really did steal the money.*

Here *I think so* means 'I think we'll be back in time', and *I hope not* means 'I hope we don't miss the beginning'.

We can use **so** after **be afraid, believe, expect, guess, hope, suppose** and **think**.

Do you think you'll get the job? ~ *Well, I hope so.* *Are you going on holiday this year?* ~ *Yes, I expect so.* *I don't know for sure if Henry is rich, but I should think so.* But we cannot use **so** after **know** or **be sure**.

There's been an accident. ~ *Yes, I know,* NOT *I know so.*

Are you sure you're doing the right thing? ~ *Yes, I'm sure,* NOT *I'm-sure so.*

There are two negative structures.

NEGATIVE + SO

Is it raining? ~ I don't think so.

Are you going to the concert? ~ I don't expect so.

With **expect** and **think**, we normally use the negative and **so**.

POSITIVE + not

Is it raining? ~ I hope not.

Have we won a prize? ~ I'm afraid not.

With **be afraid, guess** and **hope**, we use the positive and **not**.

We can use **believe** and **suppose** in either structure.

Will there be any seats left? ~ I don't suppose so. OR I suppose not.

43 Exercises

So and neither (A)

Andrew has just met Jessica at a party. They are finding out that they have a lot in common.
Put in the structures with *so* and *neither*.

- Andrew: I haven't been to a party for ages.
- ? Jessica: *Neither have I.* I hate crowded rooms.
- ? Andrew: Yes, *so do I.* I'm not a party-goer, really.
- 1 Jessica: No, I can't make conversation.
- 2 Andrew: You know, I'm a quiet sort of person.
- 3 Jessica: And I lead a pretty quiet life.
- 4 Andrew: Well, I haven't got many friends.
- 5 Jessica: And I would really like a good friend.
- 6 Andrew: Oh,

2 So and neither (A)

Look at the table and complete the sentences.

	Mark	Claire	Melanie	Emma
Music	/	X	X	/
Travel	/	/	X	X
Skiing	X	/	/	X
Cooking	X	X	/	/

- ? Claire can ski, and *so can Melanie.*
- ? Mark isn't keen on cooking, and *neither is Claire.*
- 1 Melanie doesn't like travelling much, and
- 2 Mark has got lots of CDs, and
- 3 Emma can't ski, and
- 4 Claire isn't a music lover, and
- 5 Melanie cooks quite often, and
- 6 Mark travels quite a lot, and

3 I think so, etc (B)

Complete these short conversations. Put in structures with *so* or *not* and use the words in brackets.

- ? Laura: Does the library open on Saturdays? (think)
Trevor: Yes, / *think so.* But I'm not absolutely certain.
- ? Harriet: You can't go out for an evening meal wearing shorts, (guess)
Mike: / *guess not.* I'd better put some trousers on.
- 1 Sarah: Will there be a lot of people at the concert tonight? (expect)
Mark: There aren't usually very many.
- 2 Daniel: Are you going to apply for the job? (suppose)
Vicky: It's the only one available.
- 3 David: Do you think it's going to rain? (hope)
Melanie: Well, I'm just about to go out.
- 4 Nick: Will the match take place in this weather? (think)
Tom: In fact, I'm sure it won't.
- 5 Claire: Are my photos ready, please? (afraid)
Assistant: We're having problems with the machine.

TEST 9 Questions, negatives and answers (Units 34-43)

Test 9A

Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Judy: (►) *Shall* we go to the party tonight?

Lisa: (1) giving a party?

Judy: Susan. You know her, (2) you?

Lisa: I'm (3) sure. Has she got long dark hair?

Judy: Yes, she (4) And she's quite tall. (5) you spoken to her?

Lisa: No, I don't think (6) But I know who you mean. There are two sisters, Susan and Janet. They're twins, aren't (7)

Judy: Yes, that's right.

Lisa: (8) one is Susan?

Judy: Oh, I (9) know. They both look the same. I can't always tell them apart.

Lisa: No, (10) can I. In any case, I haven't been invited to the party.

Judy: That (11) matter.

Lisa: OK. (12) go to it then, shall we?

► a) Do b) Shall c) Would

1 a) What's b) Who's c) Whose

7 a) it b) not c) they

2 a) don't b) know c) so

8 a) What b) Which c) Who

3 a) isn't b) no c) not

9 a) don't b) no c) not

4 a) got b) has c) so

10 a) neither b) not c) so

5 a) Haven't b) Having c) Not

11 a) doesn't b) isn't c) not

6 a) it b) neither c) so

12 a) Could b) Let's c) Shall

Test 9B

What would you say? Use the word in brackets, and use a question form in each sentence.

► You want to suggest a game of cards, (have)

Shall we have a game of cards?

- 1 You are asking Tessa where her house is. (live)
- 2 You want Janet to tell you what she is thinking, (about)
- 3 You are inviting a friend to come to your room, (like)
- 4 You are surprised that your friend missed the football match on television, (watch)
- 5 You are asking permission to take a photo, (may)
- 6 You are looking for Polly. You are asking her friend for information, (seen)
- 7 You are asking Nigel about the number of letters he has written, (how)
- 8 You are asking Nancy about the people coming to her party, (who)
- 9 You are asking Martin's wife if he cooks every day or once a week, (often)
- 10 You are asking about the weather tomorrow, (will)

Test 9C

Each of these replies is wrong. Write the correct reply.

- Is it going to snow? ~ ~~I'm not thinking it.~~ *I don't think so.*
1 Has the computer arrived? ~ ~~No, not.~~
2 Don't you like curry? ~ ~~Yes, I hate it.~~
3 Will you be in tonight? ~ ~~Yes, I expect.~~
4 Horrible weather. ~ ~~It isn't very nice isn't it?~~
5 Would you like a sweet? ~ ~~Yes, right.~~
6 I'm quite tired now. ~ ~~Too am I.~~
7 You might catch my cold. ~ ~~I don't hope to.~~
8 The first train didn't stop. ~ ~~Neither the second~~

Test 9D

Rupert is at a job interview. Someone is asking him questions. Write the questions.

- Interviewer: *Where do you live ?*
Rupert: Oh, I live in Longtown.
1 Interviewer:
Rupert: I'm twenty-three.
2 Interviewer:
Rupert: Yes, I went to college.
3 Interviewer:
Rupert: My interests? I don't have any, really.
4 Interviewer:
Rupert: Which company? Oh, I work for BX Electric.
5 Interviewer:
Rupert: Nothing. There's nothing I don't like about my job.

Test 9E

Put in the missing word.

- *How* does this phone work? ~ You press this button.
1 The new building looks awful. ~ I agree. It..... look very nice.
2 Could you give me a receipt, please? ~ Yes, of.....
3 This chair isn't very comfortable. ~ And..... is this bed.
4 Didn't you watch 'Frankenstein' last night? ~....., I hate horror films.
5 What's this wood.....? ~ I'm going to make a table.
6 I didn't say the wrong thing..... I? ~ Well, you weren't very polite.
7 Will there be any free gifts? ~ No, there.....
8 Have they sent you some money? ~ No, I'm afraid.....
9 Don't drop those plates,..... you? ~ OK, I'll be careful.
10 How..... is it to the station? ~ About half a mile.
11 Do those shoes fit you? ~ Yes, I think.....
12 Why.....we have a picnic? ~ Yes, good idea.
13foot is hurting? ~ My right one.
14 I feel a bit cold actually. -Yes,do I.
15 Who.....eaten their ice-cream? ~ Oh, it's mine. I'm just going to eat it.
16of these magazines would you like? ~ This one, please.

44 Ability: can, could and be able to

A Can and can't

Vicky: *How many instruments **can** you play, Natasha?*
Natasha: *Three - the violin, the clarinet and the piano.*
Vicky: *That's terrific. You haven't got a piano here, though.*
Natasha: *No, but I **can** go to the music room in college and play the one in there.*
Vicky: *I'm not musical at all. I **can't** even sing.*

We use **can** to say that something is possible: that someone has an ability (*Natasha **can** play the piano*) or an opportunity (*She **can** go to the music room*). **Can** is usually pronounced but sometimes we say . The negative is **cannot** or **can't** .

B Can and be able to

In the present tense, **be able to** is a little more formal and less usual than **can**.

*Emma is good with computers. She **can** write/is **able to** write programs.*

But in some structures we always use **be able to**, not **can**.

To-infinitive: *It's nice **to be able to go** to the opera, (NOT ~~to-can-go~~)*

After a modal verb: *Melanie **might be able to** help us.*

Present perfect: *It's been quiet today. I've **been able to** get some work done.*

For the future we use **can** or **will be able to** but NOT **will-can**.

*If we **earn** some money, we **can** go/we'll **be able to** go on holiday next summer.*

*I'm afraid I **can't** come/I **won't be able to** come to the disco on Friday.*

But to suggest a possible future action, we normally use **can**.

*Let's have lunch together. We **can** go to that new restaurant.*

C Could and was/were able to

For ability or opportunity in the past, we use **could** or **was/were able to**.

*Natasha **could** play (OR **was able to** play) the piano when she **was** four.*

*In those days we **had** a car, so we **could** travel (OR **were able to** travel) very easily.*

To say that the ability or opportunity resulted in a particular action, something that really happened, we use **was/were able to** but not **could**.

*The plane **was able to** take off at eleven o'clock, after the fog had lifted.*

*Luckily Mark **was able to** get (OR succeeded in getting) the work done in time.*

*The drivers **were able to** stop (OR managed to stop) before they crashed into each other.*

Compare these two sentences.

*The children **could** swim when they **were** quite
young, (a past ability)*

*The children **were able to** swim across the river.
(a past action)*

In negative sentences and questions, we can use either form. *It **was**
foggy, so the plane **couldn't/wasn't able to** take off. The pool **was**
closed, so they **couldn't/weren't able to** have a swim. Could you/Were
you **able to** describe the man to the police?*

We normally use **could** (not **was/were able to**) with verbs of seeing etc, and with verbs of thinking. *We
could see the village in the distance. As soon as Harriet opened the door, she **could smell** gas. I **couldn't
understand** what was happening.*